To:
Ministry of Environment of the Province of British Columbia

Re:
New Controlled Alien Species Regulation
Exotic Species Ban
Specific Clarification to Boas & Pythons

Report Date:       April 6, 2009    Meeting Date:  April 10, 2009
Author:         David Chan of ExoticSerpents.com
Data Collection:  David & Norma Chan of ExoticSerpents.com   604-816-9308
                    Henry Piorun of A1Pythons.com      604-820-9324
                    Don Patterson of Don Patterson Pythons & Boas  250-655-0706
TABLE OF CONTENT

Introduction 1
Public Health Issues Regarding Diseases 1
Deaths in B.C. by Snakes and other Domestic Pets 1
Giant constrictors (large snakes) 2
Public Consultation?..... What Public Consultation 3
Public Safety Issue 4
Fatalities Caused by Captive Constrictors 5
10 Investigates: Exotic Animals in Ohio 5
Contact Info for Boa and Python Expert 6
Boa Constrictors, Stats and Locales of Each Species 6
The Economics of The Boa and Python Industry 12
Conclusion 14

APPENDIX A: Diseases that can be passed to humans by pets and other animals.

APPENDIX B: Animal Caused Fatalities
British Columbia - 1969 to 1997

APPENDIX C: Animals on Our Highways & MVA Fatalities
British Columbia - 1969 to 1997

APPENDIX D: USA: Captive Constrictor (Non-Venomous) Snakes Statistics Human Fatalities
Introduction:

We, (Henry Piorun of A1Pythons.com, Don Patterson of Don Patterson Pythons and Boas and David Chan of ExoticSerpents.com) would like to take this opportunity to thank you for inviting us to consult with you about the exotic species bylaw, somewhat after the fact, but hope that this will be productive consultation.

We agree there needs to be some form of exotic regulations, we also agree some reptiles could potentially pose a small risk to the handler, but we strongly disagree with the 3 meter rule, not only is it going way too far and potentially including many species that pose zero risk to the public, but it also is difficult to enforce. We argue that banning venomous, the big 5 python species (Reticulate, Rock, Burmese, Indian, Scrub) and the Green and Yellow Anaconda is much simpler, more effective and fully protects the public 100% of all dangerous incidents involving reptiles and humans in North America involved in the above species.

The purpose of this bylaw as set out by the Ministry of Environment was more of concern for public safety. It is quite surprising to find that the boa was on this ban list as 1) The average boa does not reach the size of 3 meters 2) There has never been a report of any fatalities caused by a boa in Canada or the United States 3) No B.C. emergency hospital has ever treated anyone for injuries caused by a boa or the pythons. In fact if anything I was told that they have treated dog bites, cat scratches and bites and injuries from horses but never from a snake. 4) Boas and pythons are not pets that you take out into the public; it is a risk to their health and well being.

Public Health Issues Regarding Diseases:

The risk of spread of disease is very minimal according to the CDC. In fact the only real threat of disease is our common salmonella. Cats carry far more disease than any boa or python. I am enclosing an excerpt of the letter sent to Minister Penner and Chris Hamilton a few months ago documenting the diseases by which all pets carry. You will find that on that list is salmonella that can be spread by the boa or python and can be easily remedied by washing your hands after handling them. Please refer to Appendix A for the CDC’s report on transmittable diseases.

Deaths in B.C. by Snakes and other Domestic Pets:

A chart of animal caused fatalities in B.C. dating back to 1969 – 1997 and I have also checked up to date of 2008. There has been 2 deaths attributed to snakes, but they were of the venomous kind. One gentleman was bitten by a rattler in the Interior and did not seek any medical help after being bit, the other was an owner of a venomous cobra who kept it as a pet. Please refer to Appendix B for a report on fatalities caused by animals in B.C. from 1969 – 1997. We have no problem with the banning of venomous snakes and the big 5 pythons, which would be the Python sebae (rock python), Python reticulatus (retic python), Python molurus molurus (indian python), Python m. bivittatus (Burmese python), Morelia amethystina (scrub python)] as well as the anaconda.
Giant constrictors (large snakes)

This report was written for the Chicago Herpetological Society and excerpts were taken from it based on the Giant Constrictors. A copy of the full report will be in Penny Lloyd’s possession.

Large constricting snakes have been kept successfully by the American public as pets for over 50 years. At present they are one of the most popular pet items. The human mortality cause by these animals is less than that caused by dogs by some 25 times. Less than 0.5 human lives were taken by large-snakes for each year of our 16-year study. While there are an estimated 15,000 Big Cats in America, an amazingly healthy number, there are an overwhelmingly greater number of large-snakes. **Probably more than 1,000,000 large-snake species are kept in captivity in all 50 states. Large-snake species are presently owned by about 1 in 27 persons.** Most of these reptiles live comfortably sluggish and unresponsive lives in people’s homes, accepting an occasional meal for their conversation value and committing no greater atrocity than a monthly excretion. As a whole, constricting snakes almost match the number of dogs in sheer numbers. They are more convenient than mammals, however, do not have to be walked, and thrive in small enclosures in urban dwellings, hence their popularity. Most captive examples do not achieve their full size, since owners can control this to some extent by underfeeding them. This does the snake no harm, and in fact, the smaller examples of the large species seem to live longer lives than their larger counterparts.

However, some constrictors are fed plenteously and do reach great size. At 12 feet in length they are capable of killing an adult person. Occasionally owners are very foolish with these pets, and just as people can be foolish with cars, guns, fireworks, power tools, or any other possession, you will sometimes read of a man or woman who has tried sleeping in bed with his giant python, or let it crawl unattended through the house, or some other bizarre stunt, and been summarily squeezed to death. The animals attack as a feeding response, rarely from aggression (in which case they only bite and do not constrict). All in all, however, these reports are so rare that herpetologists like myself are continually seeking them out for the purposes of recording what seems to be an unusual scientific event.

The means by which large snakes kill their prey is through suffocation, but as “good suffocators” of human beings they fall woefully short of other means. **More than 12,000 deadly suffocations occur each year, or about 192,000 in 16 years.** These range from people inhaling objects, to children putting their heads in plastic bags, to acts of deliberate self-hanging. Snake just can’t compete with figures like these.

In all, the giant constricting snakes take even less human lives than Big Cats. **For every one person killed by a large snake, 26 people are killed by dogs, 65 by angry cows, and 97 people die in horse related accidents. Even spiders kill 5 times more people than large-snakes.** Death from giant constrictors is so rare that the National Safety Council does not afford it a separate category in their statistics, but lump it in with accidents involving the alligator and crocodiles, where it is called “being bitten or crushed by other reptiles”.

By: Scott McKenzie
Assistant Director, Cape Fear Serpentarium
Managerial Secretary, North Carolina Antivenom Bank
Public Consultation?..... What Public Consultation

The outrage or surprise of pet owners and breeders is how the boa constrictor and some of the pythons got on this list as a public safety issue. There are many pets that have been so called domesticated over the last 100 years, for example we have the very well known pit bull who has a nasty reputation of causing serious injuries and in some cases death, yet I do not see that there is a ban on such an animal or that cats carry the disease of the plague. Horses have caused injuries and deaths, in fact, in B.C. they are the number one animal which causes more serious injuries and death.

The other outrage was the fact that back in early December, I had sent a letter to Chris Hamilton and Ministry Penner stating that we would like to be included in the public consultation process. I did not get a response by them, so I called their offices and the secretary took down all of my contact information so that Henry, Don and myself could be involved in the consultation process. They told me that they would call and set up an appointment. What you need to know is between the three of us, there is almost 60 years of experience dealing with snakes. Henry Piorun is probably the largest breeder in Western Canada and probably one of the top 3 breeders in Canada. Don has been a zoologist and a breeder of snakes for the past 20 years. Myself, I have been mentored by Henry over the last 7 years and have just got my breeding stock up to age in the last few years to begin breeding as a business.

I received a letter from Minister Penner announcing their intentions with the bylaw but no appointment or acknowledgement of a public consultation. Then weeks later the bylaw was introduced. My question is this, was there a public consultation set-up, who was involved with the public consultation and furthermore, we just don’t see any due diligence done in regards to this bylaw. If due diligence was used, then there is no way the boa constrictor would be considered as a snake that can reach 3 meters. The only 2 subspecies that reach such lengths is the Green and Yellow Anaconda.

Below is the letter I received from the MoE with no mention of the consultation and then a few 10 days later the bylaw was splashed all over the news. When I received this letter, I called the Ministry to ask about what had happened with the public consultation and the reply was the bylaw had already been written. Does that mean there was a public consultation or were these bylaws written behind closed doors without any professional’s consultation? By the looks of the bylaws, it is very noticeable that who ever wrote these bylaws really does not have all the information in front of them.

March 5, 2009
David Chan
Email: daveyboy@telus.net
Dear Mr. Chan:
Thank you for your email from last year regarding boa constrictors and the Wildlife Act Review. I apologize for the delay in responding. My staff took the time to view your website and can see that you have significantly invested in your alien serpent business. As you may know, the Ministry of Environment (MoE) is working to bring newly amended sections of the Wildlife Act into force in the near future by creating a list of ‘controlled alien species’ and implementing regulations regarding their possession, breeding, release, trafficking and shipping.
Prompted by the death of Ms. Dumstrey-Soos, the amendments are also in response to a resolution passed by the Union of British Columbia Municipalities in 2007. As I recognize that not all alien species are harmful, the amendments only pertain to the possession of those species that pose a risk to human health and safety, property, wildlife or wildlife habitat.

Not all controlled alien species will be treated the same way, but will be managed according to their level of risk – for example, cobras and tigers will be more strictly regulated than less harmful animals. In tandem with the regulation being put into effect, MoE will work to ensure that an orderly transition to the new system of animal regulation occurs. I intend to provide current owners of controlled alien species the time and opportunity to prepare for the upcoming changes.

The Ministry of Environment will make information available on our website once the amendments are put into effect.

Sincerely,
“Original Signed By”
Barry Penner
Minister

Public Safety Issue:

There are good owners and there are bad owners, we cannot penalize the population for the ignorance of a few. Sure there have been reports of boas escaping their cages, yet you do not hear of anyone being attacked by the snake nor do you find it hunting for people to kill. They are one of the most docile snakes in the industry. Normally if the SPCA gets a call to re-capture a boa, there have been no reports of injuries or death in doing so. It is more of a nuisance than anything else, really no different than getting a call about stray dogs or cats, only thing is that these stray cats and dogs have caused accidents causing death and serious injury, dogs can attack and cause major injuries and even death. There is a reputation to these pets, yet when it comes to a snake, which has no reports of causing any deaths or injuries, yet they are banned for the safety of the public? We cannot make decisions based on ignorance or fear, for if that were the case, there would be far more things in life that would be banned.

I am also not quite clear as to how the board came up with this 3 meter rule. I will never say that a boa can never get up past 3 meters, but it is very rare and Henry Piorun has been in the business for well over 25 years and Don Patterson has been a breeder for about 20 years as well as a zoologist, and has seldom seen a Surinam Red-tail Boas reach that size. All though they have barely reached that size, they are still no danger to the public nor is it a public safety issue.

On average someone is killed by a drunk driver every 40 minutes. In 2007, an estimated 13,491 people died in drunk driving related crashes in 2006 and in 2007 12,998. Why does the government not step in and ban alcohol sales, rather what they do is try to educate and enforce laws for those who choose to ignore the law. Even then when charged the penalty rarely fits the crime especially when it comes to causing ones death. This is more what you would call a public safety issue; it is not just adults you are protecting, but the welfare of the innocent child who may also be involved in a motor vehicle accident. This is just one side effect of alcohol, there are many more social problems derived by alcohol, but the government chooses to turn a blind eye to the data and choose to open even more liquor
stores. Does the government really understand what public safety means? To whom are they playing to anyways?

I believe that in today’s society, prejudice, discrimination fear, and decision making based on ignorance should not be allowed to interfere with politicians making decisions for the public. If you wish to ban things, ban it based on the facts and not off of fear and misunderstanding, better yet is to educate the masses. Bans will only create a network of underground business in which no one benefits including the animals in question.

Fatalities Caused by Captive Constrictors:

Of the big 5 pythons and the anaconda, they have a reputation of causing injuries and death. Therefore we as breeders and pet owners have no problem with such a ban. It is predictable that the possibility of this happening is very real. But when it comes to boas, this is a different story. In fact, I have even checked for reports of boas killing or injuring people within their locale and have found no such reports. Please refer to Appendix D for Captive Constrictor Snakes Statistics Human Fatalities for the U.S..

There have been 8 deaths related to the constrictors in the U.S., of which none of them were by the boas. The deaths all occurred by the giant constrictors of which we recommend them to be banned. Also note the deaths all involved either the handler or the owners and members of the families who owned the animal as a pet. There are no reports of any public member being attacked or injured by these animals. Basically the deaths that occurred are considered to be voluntarily accepted hobby/occupational hazard and no risk to the uninvolved public.

According to the report initially filed on the death of Ted Dres, the news had proclaimed that it was a boa that killed the man, but was later corrected to be a python. This was reported by 10TV-WBNS-10TV, Central Ohio’s News Leader on July 30, 2007. As far we know there has never been an injury or death caused by a boa in the U.S., Canada and no such reports in Europe or locales from which these species comes from.

10 Investigates: Exotic Animals in Ohio (excerpts of death of Ted Dres killed by python and not a boa) Jul30, 2007 6:45 PM

Columbus, Ohio – In the past 10 years, exotic animals have attacked people or escaped their cages hundreds of times, 10 investigates’ Tracy Townsend reported.

Some of the instances included a pet alligator that was removed from a northeast side home. In May of 2006, an Ashtabula woman was critically wounded when she was attacked by a neighbor’s bear. In December, Ted Dres, a Cincinnati man was killed by his pet python, first reported to be a boa constrictor.

He owned the snake for 15 years when it went on the offensive and lashed out.

The website for this information is http://wbns10tv.com/live/contentbe/EPIC_shim.php?story=sites/10tv/content/pool/200707/1648359

Due to what happened in the Interior with the tiger, it seems that just because we had one
fatality from this animal we decide the heck with it, we are going to ban everything under the sun. This does not make any sense what so ever.

Contact Info for Boa and Python Expert

I have also recommended to Penny Lloyd that if you needed to speak to an expert on the boa species, you can contact Vicent Russo at russov51@bigplanet.com, he is a herpetologist traveling the world to study the boas in their natural habitat and also a breeder of boas and pythons. The stats and locales of the boas have been taken from his book titled “The Complete Boa Constrictor.” In this book he lists the locale of these boas and gives their average size as well as the largest he has seen and measured. You will find that the only boa that he has seen and measured was a Surinam Red tail Boa also known as the true red tail boa, that was just under 10’. On page 241 of this book he writes and I quote, “These boas are also the largest of all of the boa subspecies and I have personally seen a boa from Peru that was close to 10 feet in length. I must emphasize that this animal is very much the exception and not the rule when it comes to size. Average adult size for the true red tailed boa is around 7 – 8 feet. It’s not common to see 10’ specimens and extremely rare to find them any larger.”

Boa Constrictors, Stats and Locales of Each Species.
Excerpts from “The Complete Boa Constrictor” by Vincent Russo

Chapter 3: Boa Constrictors as Pets (Pg. 31)
An average-sized boa might reach 7 feet in length. There are plenty of exaggerated stories about huge boas that exceed 10 feet. I personally have measured hundreds of large boas and I have never seen even one that has come close to 10 feet. The average Central American boa is barely 5 feet and some of the island forms mature just under 5 feet in length.

The Common Boa (Boa Constrictor Imperator) (Page 87)
I must emphasize the fact that the greatest contributing factor in the serious reduction of boa constrictors in the wild will not be from over-collection, but from mass destruction of habitat.

Boa Constrictor Imperator:

Boas of Mexico
Sonora Desert Boa: Short stubby snake average size of 4 ft. (Pg. 90)
Tarahumara Mountain Boa: One of the small Sonora boas average size 38 inches. (Pg. 91)
Hypo Sonora Boa: Maximum size of 6 ft. (Pg. 93)

Boas of Belize
Caulker Cay Boa: Average size 5 feet. (Pg. 104)
There has so far been no imports of this species of boa to Europe or the U.S..

Boas of Honduras
Mainland Honduran Boa: Average size 4 feet. (Pg. 112)
Hog Island Boa: Average size 5 feet. (Pg. 115)
Isla de Roatan Boa: Average size 5 feet. (Pg. 120)
Boas of El Salvador
Blood Boa: Average size 5 feet or less. (Pg. 123)

Boas of Nicaragua
Nicaraguan Boa: Average size 4 feet or less. (Pg. 126 - 127)
Corn Island Boa: Average size 5’ feet long. (Pg. 129)
This is a rare boa in most collections.

Boas of Costa Rica
Costa Rican Boa: Average size 5 feet. (Pg. 144)

Boa Constrictor Saboage (Boa C. Saboage):

Boas of Panama
Boa Constrictor Saboage: Average size 5 feet. (Pg. 150)
Tobago Island Boa: Average size 5 feet. (Pg. 153)

Boa Constrictor Amarali (BCA)
Bolivian Boa: Average size 5 feet. (Pg. 229)

Boas of Colombia (BCI):

Boas of Colombia
BCI Boas Average size 6-7 feet some females just over 8 feet. (Pg. 167)

This is the most common of boas in the breeding industry due to the fact that these animals make great shoulder pets and also through selective breeding many different color phases and pattern anomalies have become available. (Pg. 168)
New Controlled Alien Species Regulation Exotic Species Ban
Specific Clarification to Boas & Pythons

Photograph by Henry Piorun

Anerythristic Boa

Ghost Boa

Photograph by Henry Piorun
New Controlled Alien Species Regulation Exotic Species Ban
Specific Clarification to Boas & Pythons
New Controlled Alien Species Regulation Exotic Species Ban
Specific Clarification to Boas & Pythons
Boa Constrictor Occidentals:

Boas of Argentina
Argentina Boa: Average size 8 feet or more but less than 10 feet. (Pg. 235)

Boa Constrictor Constrictor (BCC):

Boas of the Amazon Basin of South America

Surinam Boas: Average size is 6 – 7 feet. (Pg 245)

Quote: I have observed some 9 foot specimens, but these are quite uncommon.

There are other boa subspecies as well, but these are the main subspecies being involved with the breeding business. As you notice, by the stats above, there are no boas in the 3 meter range. Therefore based on the Species Bylaw’s own requirement for registration of any breeding or ownership, there would be no reason to expect anyone to register their boas. As far as pythons are concerned, there are subspecies that grow past the 3 meter limit, but they are light bodied snakes that can do no harm to a human.

The Economics of The Boa and Python Industry

The economics of the boa industry is a growing business, in fact it is a 12 billion dollar a year business in the U.S.. I will assume that in Canada, the industry must be worth around 1.2 Billion dollars with about 2 million + of that in the B.C. economy. To give you an idea of the business of breeding and the potential profits from the breeding, I have listed a few examples of the pairings to give you an idea of just how large a business this really is. In B.C. boas have been collected as pets for the past 50 years and with a conservative estimate, there are probably around 10,000 boas within B.C. as of today.

I also am of the opinion that when it comes to public safety the dollars and cents should not be the ultimate decision making point of this ban, but when you consider the fact that the boa and python are not considered as a public safety issue, then the dollars and cents becomes an important factor in any decision making process.

The average clutch of baby boas is around 30 babies giving many different types of morphs from one clutch. Below are some examples of the value of these animals to the breeding business of boas.

Example #1: A pair of Columbian boas paired up to give us baby Columbian boas. The regular boa investment as babies would cost about $250.00 for the pair. You grow them for 3 – 5 years then start breeding them.

30 baby boas x $125.00/boa= $3,750.00

The $3,750.00 can be produced for on average about 20 years, but let us use a conservative number of 10 years and say that we can produce these babies each year for the next 10 years, for an investment of $250.00 the return on the investment would be $37,500.00.
Example #2: This time we will take a sunglow male and breed it to a anerythristic female, the cost of this investment would be $3000.00 for the pair. All babies from this litter will be 100% het of albino and 100% het for anery. The result of this pairing will produce a litter of Albinos, Anerythristics, Salmons, Super Salmons, Sunglows, Ghosts, Snows and Moonglows. The odds of producing a Snow and Moonglow is 32 – 1. Below is the market value of these animals listed above, remembering that the average clutch or litter of a boa is 30 babies.

- Albinos
- Anerythristics
- Salmons het for albino:
  - Super Salmons het for albino
- Sunglows
- Ghosts
- Snows
- Moonglows

The total of these animals is $20,600.00 and more than likely after all babies are accounted for the value of this clutch would be closer to $30,000.00, assuming one is lucky enough to produce the Snow and Moon Glow. Now again if you continue to breed this pair for the next 10 years, the $3000.00 investment for the original pair of boas will have a return of $300,000.00.

Example #3: This time we will use an Albino Motely male bred to a 100% het albino salmon female boa. The resulting clutch of babies would be 50% of the clutch would be albinos and 50% of the clutch would be 100% het albinos. The cost of this investment would be $11,000.00.

- Motleys het Albino
- Albino Motleys
- Salmon Motleys het Albino
- Sunglow Motleys
- Salmons
- Sunglows
- Albinos
- Normal het Albinos

Based on conservative numbers, this clutch of babies will produce approximately $65,000.00 of income per year for the next 10 years that would be $650,000.00 worth of revenue.
Conclusion:

It is our hope that the Ministry of Environment can understand the concerns of breeders and pet owners. Given the information in this document, we would hope that common sense will prevail. These are hypo allergenic pets that can give much enjoyment to the pure hobbyist. As I have said in the past, if one is required to register their boas and small pythons for breeding, there will hardly be any registrations due to the fact boas and small pythons do not reach the 3 meter size. Size does not dictate danger, it is the species. Also this is not a public safety issue. The fatalities that have occurred in the past have all to do with the snake’s handlers and have been committed at their facilities and not on the public streets.

Reptile owners are probably the most knowledgeable of all pet owners as these reptiles must have the proper environment to survive. They learn about all of the technical information before investing in these beautiful pets unlike dogs, cats and what have you.

It is our hope that if there is to be a ban on snakes, that you do so by species and not just painting every species as a danger to the public. We recommend and agree that the big 5 of the pythons and the anaconda be banned and the rest should be left alone. You can always add to the list if a fatality occurs with any animal.

You cannot set up laws for stupidity for if that was the case, the politicians would be sitting up 24/7 trying to prevent people from their own ignorance. We say enough with governing let us have more education so that we can make intelligent decisions based on facts and not hype, fear or propaganda.

Henry Piorun
Tel: 604-820-9324

Exotic Serpents

Don Patterson
Tel: 250-655-0706
APPENDIX A

DESEASES THAT CAN BE PASSED TO HUMANS
BY PETS and OTHER ANIMALS
(Collected from National Center for infectious Diseases)

Diseases from Birds:

1. **Chlamydia Psittaci Infection (psittacosis):** A bacterial disease associated with pet birds, including parrots and parakeets.

2. **Cryptococcus Infection (cryptococcosis):** A fungal disease associated with wild-bird droppings, including those from pigeons.

3. **Salmonella Infection (salmonellosis):** A bacterial disease associated with many birds, especially chickens, baby chicks, and ducklings.

Diseases from Cats:

1. **Campylobacter Infection (campylobacteriosis):** A bacterial disease associated with cats, dogs, and farm animals.

2. **Cat Scratch Disease (Bartonella henselae):** A bacterial disease associated with cat scratches and bites.

3. **Coxiella burnetti Infection (Q fever):** A bacterial disease occasionally associated with cats.

4. **Cryptosporidium Infection (cryptosporidiosis):** A parasitic disease associated with cats, dogs and farm animals.

5. **Dipylidium Infection (tapeworm):** A parasitic disease associated with cats, dogs and fleas.

6. **Hookworm Infection:** A parasitic disease associated with cats, dogs and their environment.

7. **Leptospira Infection (leptospirosis):** A bacterial disease associated wild and domestic animals including cats.
Diseases from Cats:

8. **Plague (Yersinia pestis) Infection**: A rare bacterial disease associated with rodents and cats and fleas.

9. **Q Fever (Coxiella burnetii)**: A bacterial disease occasionally associated with cats.

10. **Rabies**: A viral disease associated with various animals, including cats.

11. **Ringworm**: A fungal disease associated with various animals, including cats.

12. **Salmonella Infection (salmonellosis)**: A bacterial disease associated with various animals, including cats.

13. **Toxocara Infection (toxocariasis, roundworm)**: A parasitic disease associated with cats, dogs and their environment.

14. **Toxoplasma Infection (toxoplasmosis)**: A parasitic disease associated with cats and their environment.

Diseases from Dogs:

1. **Brucella canis Infection (brucellosis)**: A bacterial disease rarely associated with dogs.

2. **Campylobacter Infection (campylobacteriosis)**: A bacterial disease associated with cats, dogs, and farm animals.

3. **Cryptococcus Infection (cryptococcosis)**: A fungal disease associated with wild-bird droppings, including those from pigeons.

4. **Dipylidium Infection (tapeworm)**: A parasitic disease associated with cats, dogs and fleas.

5. **Giardia Infection (giardiasis)**: A parasitic disease associated with various animals, including dogs and their environment (including water).

6. **Hookworm Infection**: A parasitic disease associated with cats, dogs and their environment.

7. **Leishmania Infection (Leishmaniasis)**: A parasitic disease associated with dogs.
Diseases from Dogs:

8. **Leptospiro Infection (leptospirosis):** A bacterial disease associated with wild and domestic animals including dogs.

9. **Lyme Disease:** A bacterial disease that can affect dogs and ticks.

10. **Q Fever (Coxiella burnetii):** A bacterial disease occasionally associated with dogs.

11. **Rabies:** A viral disease associated with various animals, including dogs.

12. **Ringworm:** A fungal disease associated with various animals, including with dogs.

13. **Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever:** A bacterial disease associated with dogs and ticks.

14. **Salmonella Infection (salmonellosis):** A bacterial disease associated with various animals, including dogs.

15. **Toxocara Infection (toxocariasis, roundworm):** A parasitic disease associated with cats, dogs and their environment.

Diseases from Farm Animals

1. **Bovine Spongiform encephalopathy (BSE, mad cow disease):** An infectious disease associated with cattle.

2. **Brucella Infection (brucellosis):** A bacterial disease associated with farm animals.

3. **Campylobacter Infection (campylobacteriosis):** A bacterial disease associated with cats, dogs, and farm animals.

4. **Cryptosporidium Infection (cryptosporidiosis):** A parasitic disease associated with cats, dogs and farm animals.

5. **Escherichia coli 0157:H7:** A bacterial disease associated with cattle (cows).

6. **Q Fever (Coxiella burnetii):** A bacterial disease occasionally associated with cattle, sheep and goats.

7. **Rabies:** A viral disease associated with mammals, including farm animals.

8. **Ringworm:** A fungal disease associated with many farm animals, including cattle, pigs and horses.
Diseases from Farm Animals:

9. **Salmonella Infection (salmonellosis):** *A bacterial disease associated with farm animals, especially poultry (chicken) and horses.*

10. **Yersinia enterocolitica (yersiniosis):** *A bacterial disease associated with pigs.*

Diseases from Fish and Amphibians:

1. **Salmonella Infection (salmonellosis):** *A bacterial disease associated with amphibians and aquarium water.*

Diseases from Horses:

1. **Campylobacter Infection (campylobacteriosis):** *A bacterial disease associated with various animals, including horses.*

2. **Cryptosporidium Infection (cryptosporidiosis):** *A parasitic disease associated with various animals, including horses.*

3. **Leptospira Infection (Leptospirosis):** *A bacterial disease associated with dogs, livestock, rodents and wildlife.*

4. **Q Fever (Coxiella burnetii):** *A bacterial disease occasionally associated with cattle, sheep and goats.*

5. **Rabies:** *A viral disease only rarely associated with horses.*

6. **Ringworm:** *A fungal disease associated with various animals, including horses.*

7. **Salmonella Infection (salmonellosis):** *A bacterial disease associated with various animals, including horses and other farm animals.*
Diseases from Reptiles:

1. **Salmonella Infection (salmonellosis):** A bacterial disease associated with reptiles, including lizards, snakes, turtles, and tortoises.

Diseases from Pocket Pets (Small Animals):

1. **Salmonella Infection (salmonellosis):** A bacterial disease associated with common pocket pets including rats, mice, rabbits, gerbils, hamsters, guinea pigs, and ferrets.

2. **Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis Virus:** A virus associated with Pet Rodents.
## APPENDIX B

### Animal Caused Fatalities

**British Columbia - 1969 to 1997**

(Collected from BC Vital Statistics Agency Quarterly Digest, Volume 8, Number 1 & 2, December 1998)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Bear</th>
<th>Cougar</th>
<th>Moose</th>
<th>Deer</th>
<th>Orca</th>
<th>Snake</th>
<th>Horse</th>
<th>Mule</th>
<th>Cow/Steer</th>
<th>Bull</th>
<th>Dog</th>
<th>Unspecified</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** 19 5 19 5 1 16 2 47 2 6 5 4 2 133

---

New Controlled Alien Species Regulation Exotic Species Ban

Specific Clarification to Boas & Pythons

Appendix B - 1
### APPENDIX C

**Animals on Our Highways & MVA Fatalities**  
**British Columbia - 1969 to 1997**  
*(Collected from BC Vital Statistics Agency Quarterly Digest, Volume 8, Number 1 & 2, December 1998)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Moose</th>
<th>Horse</th>
<th>Cow</th>
<th>Deer</th>
<th>Bear</th>
<th>Bull</th>
<th>Dog</th>
<th>Un-specified</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** | **19** | **16** | **5** | **5** | **1** | **1** | **1** | **2** | **50** |
APPENDIX D

USA: Captive Constrictor (Non-Venomous) Snakes Statistics
Human Fatalities
(Collected from REXANO - Responsible Exotic Animal Ownership - www.REXANO.org)

Table 1: Yearly Average and Lifetime odds of Being Killed by a Captive Constrictor Snake in the USA Based on 1990 – 2008 data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of captive constrictor snakes related human fatalities in the USA: 1990 - December 2008*</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average Human Deaths per Year</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One - Year Odds**</td>
<td>1 in 691,590,909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime Odds**</td>
<td>1 in 8,981,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Based on news and animal industry reports
**Based on the current US population of 304,300,000

Table 2: Captive Constrictor Snake Related Human Fatalities in the USA by State: 1990 - 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE/ YEAR</th>
<th>CO</th>
<th>IL</th>
<th>IN</th>
<th>NY</th>
<th>OH</th>
<th>PA</th>
<th>VA</th>
<th>USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL: 1990-2008</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New Controlled Alien Species Regulation Exotic Species Ban
Specific Clarification to Boas & Pythons  
Appendix D - 1
APPENDIX D

USA: Captive Constrictor (Non-Venomous) Snakes Statistics
Human Fatalities
(Collected from REXANO - Responsible Exotic Animal Ownership - www.REXANO.org)

Table 3: Captive Constrictor Snake Related Human Fatalities in the USA by
the Type of the Snake: 1990 - 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>Owner, Burmese</td>
<td>Owner's son,</td>
<td>Owner’s brother</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Owner’s brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>python</td>
<td>African rock</td>
<td>Burmese python</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Burmese python</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IL</td>
<td>Owner, Reticulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>python</td>
<td>Owner’s son,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>African rock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IN</td>
<td></td>
<td>Owner, Reticulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Owner, Burmese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>python</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>python</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NY</td>
<td>Owner, Boa or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Owner, Burmese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Python*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>python</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OH</td>
<td>Owner’s daughter,</td>
<td>Owner’s daughter,</td>
<td>Owner’s brother,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Owner’s brother,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Burmese python</td>
<td>Burmese python</td>
<td>Burmese python</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Burmese python</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>Owner, Reticulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Owner’s daughter,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>python</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Burmese python</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>Owner, Reticulated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Owner’s daughter,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>python</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Burmese python</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* There were conflicting reports identifying the OH snake as a Boa constrictor, while some called it a ‘python.

Table 4: US Captive Constrictor Snake Related Human Fatalities by Type of
the Snake and Percentage: 1990 – 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE OF SNAKE</th>
<th>BOA CONstrictOR OR UNKNOWN PYTHON</th>
<th>AFRICAN ROCK PYTHON</th>
<th>BURMESE PYTHON*</th>
<th>RETICULATED PYTHON</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HUMAN DEATHS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4*</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERCENT OF TOTAL</td>
<td>12.5 %</td>
<td>12.5 %</td>
<td>50 %</td>
<td>25 %</td>
<td>100 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX D

USA: Captive Constrictor (Non-Venomous) Snakes Statistics
Human Fatalities
(Collected from REXANO - Responsible Exotic Animal Ownership - www.REXANO.org)

Table 5: US Constrictor Snake Related Human Fatalities 1990 – 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR/ STATE</th>
<th>RELATIONSHIP TO SNAKE</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008 - VA</td>
<td>Woman/owner was killed by her Reticulated python while she was trying to give the 13-foot pet snake medication</td>
<td>Voluntarily accepted hobby/occupational hazard, no risk to uninolved public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006 – IN</td>
<td>Man/owner was crushed to death by his 14-foot pet Reticulated python</td>
<td>Voluntarily accepted hobby/occupational hazard, no risk to uninolved public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006 - OH</td>
<td>Man/owner was killed when his 13-foot boa constrictor (also reported to be just a python) wrapped itself around his neck</td>
<td>Voluntarily accepted hobby/occupational hazard, no risk to uninolved public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002 - CO</td>
<td>Man/owner died when his pet Burmese python strangled him by coiling around his head, neck and chest and squeezed him to death</td>
<td>Voluntarily accepted hobby/occupational hazard, no risk to uninolved public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001 – PA</td>
<td>Owners' 8-year-old daughter was squeezed to death by the family's 11-foot Burmese python. Her father was later found not guilty of involuntary manslaughter, but guilty of endangering the girl's welfare</td>
<td>Parents should always be held responsible. Death by a snake shouldn't be treated any differently than accidental death involving other activities. No risk to uninolved public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999 – IL</td>
<td>Owners' 3-year-old son was crushed to death after the family's 7-foot African rock python got out of its cage (possibly through a 2-inch gap in the aquarium's homemade wood lid) as the family slept. Judge issued a directed verdict -- innocent of child endangerment - just before attorneys were scheduled to begin closing arguments. The couple could have faced 10 years in prison. Supposedly, prosecutors had not presented enough evidence to even justify sending the matter to the jury.</td>
<td>Parents should always be held responsible. Death by a snake shouldn't be treated any differently than accidental death involving other activities. No risk to uninolved public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996 – NY</td>
<td>Man/owner, 19, was killed by his 13-foot Burmese python who might have possibly mistaken him for food</td>
<td>Voluntarily accepted hobby/occupational hazard, no risk to uninolved public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993 – CO</td>
<td>Boy, 15, had his torso crushed by his older brother's 11 1/2-foot pet Burmese python, and died from asphyxiation due to mechanical compression of the chest</td>
<td>Parents should always be held responsible. Death by a snake shouldn't be treated any differently than accidental death involving other activities. No risk to uninolved public</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONCLUSION:
None of these deaths were the result of the constrictor (non-venomous) snakes being unsupervised off the private owners' property. Instead, all victims were voluntarily on the property where the animal was kept, be it owner(s) or family members.
Since 1990, there is no record of a member of the general public in the USA dying as a result of a constrictor snake. Captive keeping of large constrictors might be a slight voluntarily accepted hobby/occupational hazard, but it is NOT a public safety issue.