TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL HEALTH STANDARDS COMMISSION FEBRUARY 2010 REPORT

CHAPTER 7.4.

TRANSPORT OF ANIMALS BY AIR

Article 7.4.1.

Livestock containers

1. Design

a) General principles of design

The *container* should:

- conform to the size of the standard pallet of the aircraft that will be used to transport *animals*; the common sizes are: 224 x 318 cm (88 x 125 in.) and 244 x 318 cm (96 x 125 in.);
- not be constructed of material that could be harmful to the *animals* health or *welfare*;
- allow observation of the *animals* and be marked on opposite sides with the International Air Transport Association (IATA) symbols which indicate *animals* and the upright position;
- allow emergency access to *animals*;
- allow the *animal* to stand in its normal position without touching the roof of the *container* or, in the case of open *containers*, the restraining nets, and provide at least 10 cm (4 in.) clearance above the *animal*'s head when standing in its normal position; in the case of horses, provide sufficient space above the horses head (21 cm, 8 in. recommended) to allow for the movement required to maintain the horses balance;
- protect the *animals* from adverse weather;
- ensure *animals* stand on a suitable floor to prevent slipping or injury;
- have adequate strength to ensure the safety of the *animals* and to prevent the *animals* from escaping;
- ensure doors can be opened and closed easily, but be secured so that they cannot be opened accidentally;
- be free of any nails, bolts and other protrusions or sharp edges that could cause injuries;
- be designed to minimise the risk of any opening or space entrapping any portion of the *animals* body;
- if reusable, crates should be constructed of impermeable material that is easily cleaned and disinfected;

- ensure faeces and urine cannot escape from the crate; this requires a minimum upturn of 20 cm but it ~~must~~ should not block any ventilation openings;

- if designated for stacking be stable, not block any ventilation space and prevent urine and faeces from leaking into the *containers* below when stacked;

- allow for a facility for provision of water and possibly food during transportation of longer than 6 hours duration.

b) Ventilation

The *container* design should:

- provide adequate ventilation taking into consideration the species stocking density, maximum temperature and humidity of the points of departure, destination, and any interim technical stops;

- allow the normal resting or sleeping position to be assumed for certain species and juvenile *animals*;

- ensure there is no dead air space in the *container*;

- provide ventilation openings on the walls equal to at least 16% of the wall area; this may be reduced if the *container* has an open top;

- in the case of two-tiered *containers*, ventilation in the sides should be for cattle equivalent to not less than 20% of the floor area of each deck, and for pigs and sheep up to 40% of the floor area of each deck;

- have ventilation openings on all four sides of the crate except that two walls may have reduced ventilation space and the other walls have increased space where required by the positioning of the crates during transportation and/or the ventilation pattern of the aircraft;

- ensure that any internal supports or dividers do not block the cross ventilation;

- not have a solid wall above the height of the animal's head in normal resting position;

- in those species where the mouth is normally held near the floor, have at least 25 cm (10 in.) of ventilation space at the level of the *animal*'s head; this opening should be divided in two with a maximum height for any opening of 13 cm; in all *containers*, there should be a sufficiently large ventilation opening at a height of 25 cm to 30 cm (10 to 11 in.) above floor level on all four sides to allow for circulation;

- have some physical means of ensuring the ventilation space is not blocked, such as the use of cleats (wedges) or allowing space between the outside of the container and the pallet.

2. Species requirements

In general, fractious *animals* or *animals* in late pregnancy should not be transported by air (see Article 7.4.2.).

a) Horses

Should be transported in *containers* and be separated from each other if they are more than 145 cm (57 in.) in height.

Crates used to transport horses should:

- be strong enough to prevent unruly horses from breaking or escaping from the *container* under any circumstances;
- in the case of multi-horse *containers*, have partitions of sufficient strength and size to separate the horses and to support each horse's weight;
- adjust to allow mare and foal to travel together;
- provide the same percentage of open space for ventilation as required in point 1 above, divided between the two side walls; however, if the access doors are constructed in such a manner that they may be left open during the flight, the door space may be included in the ventilation space;
- be constructed to minimise noise;
- allow access to the head during the flight;
- have the front end notched and padded to accept the neck of the *animal*;
- have a secure point for attaching restraining devices;
- have a front and rear barrier that will restrict the movement of the horse and will ensure that liquids are deflected into the *container*;
- ensure horses cannot bite other *animals*;
- be constructed to resist kicking;
- have no fittings or projections in the area likely to be kicked, metal plates should be covered with a protective material;
- ramps shall be non-skid in nature, have foot battens, and be of a maximum slope of 25 degrees when the *container* is on a standard 50 cm (20 in.) dolly;
- not have a step up or down of more than 25 cm (10 in.).

b) Swine

- Crate design and shipment planning should recognize that swine are extremely susceptible to high heat and humidity and that they normally carry their head near the floor.
- In the use of multi-tiered crates, special attention should be paid to ensure air can move through the crate, in accordance with the aircraft's ventilation pattern and capacity to remove heat.

- Crate construction should take into consideration the tendency for mature swine to chew.
- Litter should be dust-free, shavings or other non toxic materials may be used but not sawdust.
- *Containers* for immature swine should only be constructed when flight is imminent, since rapid growth can result in undersized *containers* if the flight is delayed.
- In order to reduce fighting, swine shipped in group pens should be housed together as a group prior to shipment and not be mixed with other swine before *loading* on the aircraft.
- Mature boars and incompatible females should be shipped in individual crates.
- Individual crates should be 20 cm (8 in.) longer than the body, 15 cm (6 in.) higher than the loin of the pig and of sufficient width, to allow the pigs to lie on their side.

c) Cattle

Crates used to transport cattle should:

- if multi-tiered or roofed, have at least 33% of the roof and four walls as open space;
- have at least one ventilation opening 20-25 cm (8-10 in.) above the floor which is of such width that it will not cause injuries to the feet.

Adult bulls should be transported separately unless they have been accustomed to each other. Cattle with and without horns should be separated from each other.

d) Poultry

The most current *container* requirement published by IATA should be adhered to.

Crates/*containers* containing *poultry* should be handled and carried carefully with no~~w~~ unnecessary tilting.

The majority of birds transported by air will be newly hatched chicks. These *animals* are very vulnerable to sudden changes in temperature.

~~d~~e) Other species

- *Animals* that normally exhibit a herding instinct, including buffalo and deer, can be shipped in group *containers* providing the mental and physical characteristics of the species are taken into consideration.
- All crates used to move such *animals* should have a roof or other method of preventing the *animals* from escaping.
- *Animals* in which the horns or antler cannot be removed, should be transported individually.
- Deer should not be transported in velvet nor in rut.

Article 7.4.2.

Recommendations for pregnant animals

Heavily pregnant *animals* should not be carried except under exceptional circumstances. Pregnant *animals* should not be accepted when the last service or exposure to a male prior to departure has exceeded the following time given here for guidance only:

Where service dates or date of last exposure to a male are not available, the *animals* should be examined by a *veterinarian* to ensure that pregnancy is not so advanced that *animals* are likely to give birth during transport or suffer unnecessarily.

Any *animal* showing udder engorgement and slackening of the pelvic ligament should be refused.

Females	**Maximum number of days since the last service ~~or successful mating~~**
Horses	300
Cows	250
Deer (axis, fallow and sika)	170
(red deer, reindeer)	185
Ewes (sheep)	115
Nannies (goats)	115
Sows (pigs)	90

Article 7.4.3.

Stocking density

The current *stocking densities* agreed by the International Air Transport Association (IATA) should continue to be accepted. However, the graphs giving the space requirements should be extended to take into account *animals* larger and smaller than those dealt with currently.

1. General considerations

When calculating stocking rates, the following should be taken into account:

a) it is essential that accurate weights of *animals* are obtained in view of the limitations imposed by the load capabilities of the aircraft and the space required per *animal*;

b) in narrow bodied aircraft, there is a loss of floor area in the upper tier of two-tier penning due to the contours of the aircraft;

c) space available should be calculated on the inside measurements of the crates or penning system used, not on the floor space of the aircraft;

d) multi-tiered crates, high outdoor temperatures at departure, arrival or stopover points, or extreme length of the trip will require an increase in the amount of space per *animal*; a 10% decrease in *stocking density* is recommended for trips in excess of 24 hours;

e) special attention should be paid to the transport of sheep in heavy wool which require an increase in space allotted per *animal* and to pigs which have limited ability to dissipate heat;

f) *animals* confined in groups, especially in pens, should be stocked at a high enough density to prevent injuries at take-off, during turbulence and at landing, but not to the extent that individual *animals* cannot lie down and rise without risk of injury or crushing;

g) in multi-tiered shipments, it should be recognized that the ventilation and cooling capacity of the aircraft is the limiting factor, especially in narrow bodied aircraft. Ventilation capacity varies on each individual aircraft and between aircraft of the same model.

2. Recommendations for stocking densities

The following table gives *stocking density* recommendations for different domestic species. The values are expressed in kilograms and metres.

Species	**Weight**	**Density**	**Space/ animal**	**No. of animals per**	**Animals per single tier pallet**		
	kg	kg/m²	m²	10 m²	214x264 cm	214x308 cm	234x308 cm
Calves	50 70 80 90	220 246 266 280	0.23 0.28 0.30 0.32	43 35/6 33 31	24 20 18 17	28 23 21 20	31 25 24 22
Cattle	300 500 600 700	344 393 408 400	0.84 1.27 1.45 1.63	11-12 8 6-7 6	6 4 3-4 3	7 5 4 3-4	8 5 4-5 4
Sheep	25 70	147 196	0.17 0.36	59 27/8	32 15	37 18	42 20
Pigs	25 100	172 196	0.15 0.51	67 20	37 10	44 12	48 14

Article 7.4.4.

Preparation for air transport of livestock

1. Health and customs requirements

The legal requirements including animal health, *welfare* and species conservation, should be ascertained from the country of destination and any in *transit countries* before the *animals* are assembled or the transportation is arranged.

Contact the *Veterinary Authorities* in the country of origin regarding veterinary certification.

Planning of the transportation should take into account weekends, holidays and airport closures.

Verify that any proposed intransit stops or alternates will not jeopardise the importing or in *transit countries* health requirements.

Waiting time at customs (cargo handling and clearance) should be reduced as much as possible to avoid *welfare* problems.

2. Environment

Animals are affected by extremes of temperature. This is especially true of high temperature when compounded by high humidity. Temperature and humidity should therefore be taken into consideration when planning the shipment.

Times of arrival, departure and stopovers should be planned so that the aircraft lands during the coolest hours.

At outside temperatures of below 25°C at the landing point, the aircraft doors should be opened to ensure adequate ventilation. Confirmation should be received from government authorities that animal health legislation does not prevent opening of aircraft doors.

When outside temperatures at any landing point exceed 25°C, prior arrangements should be made to have an adequate air-conditioning unit available when the plane lands.

3. Facilities and equipment

Specific arrangements ~~must~~ should be made to ensure that holding and *loading* facilities including ramps, trucks, and air-conditioning units are available at departure, all in transit and arrival airports. This should include identification of specific staff who are responsible and the method of contacting them, e.g. telephone number and address.

Specific notification ~~must~~ should be given to all those responsible for providing facilities or equipment at the destination and in transit stops immediately before departure.

Containers should be loaded so as to ensure access can be made to the *animals* at all times.

4. Preparation of animals

Vaccination ~~must~~ should be done far enough in advance of the departure date to allow for immunity to develop.

Veterinary certification and serological testing ~~must~~ should be arranged several weeks in advance of livestock shipment.

Many *animals* require acclimatisation before they are transported. *Animals* such as swine and wild herbivores ~~must~~ should be separated and held in the groups that will occupy *containers*. Mixing of such *animals* immediately before or during transport is extremely stressing and should be avoided.

Incompatible *animals* should be transported singly.

Article 7.4.5.

Disinfection and disinfestation

1. Disinfection

a) Those parts of the interior of the aircraft destined for the carriage of *animals* should be thoroughly cleaned of all foreign matters using methods acceptable to aircraft management before being loaded.

b) These parts should be sprayed with a disinfectant:

i) suitable for the *diseases* which could be carried by the *animals*;

ii) that does not cause problems with the aircraft;

iii) that will not leave a residue hazardous to the *animals* being transported.

If in doubt, the airline should be consulted on the suitability of the disinfectant. A mechanical nebuliser should be used to minimise the amount of disinfectant used.

Suggested disinfectants currently in use are:

iv) 4% sodium carbonate and 0.1% sodium silicate;

v) 0.2% citric acid.

c) All removeable equipment, penning and *containers* including loading ramps should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the requirements of both the *exporting* and *importing countries*.

d) After *disinfection*, all equipment to be replaced in the aircraft should be washed with clean water to remove any traces of disinfectant to avoid any damage to the aircraft structures.

2. Disinfestation

Where *disinfestation* is required, the country requesting the action should be consulted for appropriate procedures.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) Recommendations on the Disinsectisation of Aircraft (*WHO Weekly Epidem. Rec.*, No. 7, 1985) are recognised as standard.

Article 7.4.6.

Radiation

Radioactive materials ~~must~~ should be separated from live *animals* by a distance of at least 0.5 metre for journeys not exceeding 24 hours, and by a distance of at least 1.0 metre for journeys longer than 24 hours (reference: Technical instructions on storage and loading-separation of the International Civil Aviation Organisation). Special care should be taken with regard to pregnant *animals*, semen and embryos/ova.

Article 7.4.7.

Tranquilization

Experience has shown that there is considerable risk in sedating *animals* transported by air. Tranquilizers reduce the ability of the *animals* to respond to stress during transportation. In addition, the reaction of various species to tranquilization cannot always be foreseen. For these reasons, routine tranquilization is not recommended. Tranquilizers should only be used when a specific problem exists, and should be administered by a *veterinarian* or by a person who has been instructed in their use. Persons using these drugs should understand the full implications of the effects of the drug in air transport, e.g. certain *animals* such as horses and elephants should not go down in *containers*. Drugs should only be administered during the flight with the knowledge and consent of the captain.

In all cases, when tranquilizers are used, a note should be attached to the *container* stating the weight of the individual *animal*, the generic name of the drug used, the dose, the method and time of administration.

Article 7.4.8.

Destruction of carcasses

In the event of any animal *death* on board, the competent authority of the airport of destination should be notified in advance of landing.

Carcasses should be disposed of under the supervision of and to the satisfaction of the *Veterinary Authority* of the country the aircraft is in.

The method of disposal should be based on the risk of introducing a controlled *disease*.

For carcasses which represent a high risk of introducing *disease*, the following is recommended:

1. destruction by incineration, rendering or deep burial under the supervision of the *Veterinary Authority*;

2. if removed from the airport site, transportation in a closed, leakproof *container*.

Article 7.4.9.

Emergency slaughter

Emergency *slaughter* of *animals* in aircraft should, in general, only occur when the safety of the aircraft, crew or other *animals* are involved.

Every aircraft transporting *animals* should have a method of killing the *animals* with minimum pain and someone trained in that method.

In all cases when horses or other large *animals* are to be carried, the method of killing should be discussed with the airline during the planning stages. Suitable methods are:

1. Captive bolt stunner, followed by an injection of a lethal chemical

   a) Operator should be trained to use the captive bolt stunner on the species or type of *animal* being transported.

   b) An expert should determine that the type of captive bolt pistol is adequate for all the *animals* being transported.

   c) Some airlines and countries may prohibit the carriage of captive bolt pistols.

   d) The user should recognise that the noise associated with the captive bolt may excite other *animals*.

   e) The requirement that the captive bolt pistol is accurately centered may be difficult to achieve with an excited *animal*.

2. Injection of a chemical

   a) Various chemicals may be used to sedate, immobilize or kill *animals*.

   b) Central nervous system depressants such as barbiturate euthanasia solutions ~~must~~ should be injected directly into a vein to be effective. This is not normally practical for anyone but an experienced *veterinarian* or an especially trained and experienced attendant, where the *animal* is sufficiently fractious to require euthanasia.

   c) Sedatives such as promazine and its derivatives may make the *animal* more fractious (see Article 7.4.7.).

   d) Immobilizing solutions such as succinylcholine are not humane.

3. Firearms

   Airlines do not permit the use of firearms which discharge a free bullet because of the danger to the aircraft.

Article 7.4.10.

Handling of food and waste material

Waste material which contains anything of animal origin including food, litter, manure, or animal feed should be handled, collected and disposed of in a manner that ensures it will not be fed to livestock. It should be collected in specified areas, and stored and transported in closed, leakproof *containers*.

Some *importing countries* legislation may prohibit or restrict the use of hay or straw during the transportation period. Unloading of hay, straw, other animal feed and litter may be restricted or prohibited by in *transit countries*.

Article 7.4.11.

Disposal of food and waste material

Recommended methods of disposal are:

a) incineration to an ash;

b) heating at an internal temperature of at least of 100°C for 30 minutes, then disposal in a land fill site;

c) controlled burial in a land fill site.