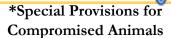


Transport Decision Tree



ANIMALS TRANSPORT

- Those that will arrive at their final destination in good condition
- According to the Health of Animals Regulation Part XII and CFIA policies
- Consult also Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Farm Animals: Transportation.



Compromised animals, if loaded, must be transported **directly** to the nearest available place, other than an assembly centre, to receive care, treatment, be slaughtered or euthanized – but only with the following special provisions (48):

- The animal is isolated
- The animal is individually loaded and unloaded without having to negotiate any ramps inside the conveyance, and
- Measures are taken that are necessary to prevent the animal's suffering, injury, or death during loading, confinement, transport, and unloading.

Optional Provisions:

- Extra bedding
- Loading in a rear compartment
- Penning with a familiar companion
- Other measures as appropriate, e.g. veterinary assessment prior to loading when unsure of the animal's capacity to withstand transportation.



COMPROMISED ANIMALS¹ TRANSPORT WITH SPECIAL PROVISIONS*

(Health of Animals Regulations Part XII)

Examples:

- Lameness, even if slight (may deteriorate quickly in transit)
- Cancer eye (severe cancer eye would render the animal unfit for transport)
- Bloated, with no signs of discomfort or weakness
- Acute frostbite
- Blindness in both eyes
- Open wound (a severe open wound would render the animal unfit for transport)
- Not fully healed after a procedure, such as dehorning or castration
- Minor rectal or minor vaginal prolapse
- Lumpy jaw
- Left/right displaced abomasum (without weakness, toxicity)
- Abscess
- Unhealed or acutely injured penis
- · Hardware disease with localized signs
- Unhealed broken tail or jaw, with no signs of pain or suffering
- Hobbled to prevent kicking
- Amputation or deformity (only if fully-healed and not painful)
- Exhibits any other signs of infirmity, illness, injury or of a condition that indicates that it has a reduced capacity to withstand transport¹

Do not continue to transport an animal that becomes compromised or unfit beyond the nearest available place where it can receive care, be euthanized or slaughtered.



Other than for veterinary diagnosis or care ² **Examples:**

TRANSPORT

- Unable to stand without assistance, or to move without being dragged or carried (non-ambulatory)
- Severe lameness (lame in one or more limbs to the extent that it exhibits signs of pain or suffering and halted movements or a reluctance to walk, or is lame to the extent that it cannot walk on all of its legs)
- Fractured limb or pelvis or a fracture that impedes its mobility or causes it to exhibit signs of pain or suffering
- Rupture of pre-pubic tendon (after splitting)
- · Laboured breathing
- Is in the last 10% of its gestation period
- Has given birth in the preceding 48 hours
- Uterine prolapse
- Severe cancer eye
- Arthritis in multiple joints
- Cancer/leukosis (extensive)
- Pneumonia (unresponsive with fever)
- Water belly
- Exhibits signs of a generalized nervous disorder (e.g. rabies - must be reported to CFIA)
- · Extremely thin
- · Exhibits signs of dehydration
- Exhibits signs of fever
- · Is in shock or dying
- Exhibits any other signs of infirmity, illness, injury or a condition that indicates that it cannot be transported without suffering¹

Source: This Appendix was developed by the Code Development Committee with input from the Canadian Food Inspection Agency.

- Section 136 (1) in Part XII (Transport of Animals) of the Health of Animals Regulations defines "compromised", and "unfit" and includes a list of conditions beyond those listed in this appendix that would render an animal compromised or unfit for transport (48).
- Section 139 (2) in Part XII (Transport of Animals) of the Health of Animals Regulations mandates that an unfit animal can only be transported directly to a place (other than a slaughter establishment or assembly centre) for veterinary care if (48): it is individually loaded and unloaded without having to negotiate any ramps inside the conveyance; it is isolated during confinement and transport; measures are taken to prevent the animal's unnecessary suffering, injury or death during loading, confinement, transport and unloading; and, a veterinarian recommends that the animal be transported to receive veterinary care.