TRANSPORT

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

*Special Provisions for Compromised Animals

Compromised animals, if loaded, must be transported directly to the nearest appropriate place, other than an assembly centre, where they can receive care, treatment, be slaughtered or euthanized - but only with the following special provisions (51):

- 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 animal
- Other measures as appropriate, e.g., veterinary assessment prior to loading when unsure of the animal’s capacity to withstand transportation.

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

COMPROMISED ANIMALS

TRANSPORT WITH SPECIAL PROVISIONS*

(Health of Animals Regulations Part XII)

Examples:

- Bloated (with no signs of discomfort or weakness and not already down)
- Blindness in both eyes
- Open wound (severe open wound would render the animal unfit)
- Not fully healed after a procedure, such as dehorning or castration
- Minor rectal or minor vaginal prolapse
- Abscess
- Unhealed or acutely injured penis
- Unhealed broken tail or jaw
- Amputation or deformity (only if fully-healed and not painful. Horn cap injuries excluded).
- Fractured facial bones.

UNFIT ANIMALS

DO NOT TRANSPORT

Other than for veterinary diagnosis or care

Examples:

- 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
- 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
- Pneumonia (unresponsive with fever, e.g., Mycoplasma)
- Exhibits signs of a generalized nervous system disorder (e.g., rabies – must be reported to CFIA)
- Extremely thin
- Signs of dehydration
- Signs of fever
- Is in shock or dying.

* See current Health of Animals Regulations (51)

Adapted from Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Beef Cattle (2013). Available at: www.nfacc.ca/codes-of-practice/beef-cattle.

1 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 (51).

2 Section 139 (2) in Part XII (Transport of Animals) of the Health of Animals Regulations mandates that unfit animal can only be transported directly to a place (other than a slaughter establishment or assembly centre) for veterinary care if (51): 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.