



Transport Decision Tree



FIT 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.



*Special Provisions for Compromised Animals

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 animal
- **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)
- Bled, 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.



UNFIT ANIMALS¹ DO NOT TRANSPORT

Other than for veterinary diagnosis or care²

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
- 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.

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 (48).

² 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.