



Live Animal Regulations 40th Edition

CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 82

The illustrations shown in this Container Requirement are examples only. Containers that conform to the principle of written guidelines for the species but look slightly different will still meet the IATA standards.

Applicable to:

Aardwolf
 Andean Mountain cat
 Asiatic wild dog
 Badger species
 Bobcat
 Bush dog
 Caracal
 Coyote
 Dhole
 Dog, bush wild
 Dog, hunting wild
 Fox species
 Hyena species
 Jackal
 Jaguarundi
 Lynx species
 Maned wolf
 Ocelot
 Otter species (except giant otter, see CR80)
 Panda (lesser or red)
 Wild cat species (small)
 Wolf
 Wolverine

STATE VARIATIONS: GBG-01 GBG-02 GBG-03 GBG-04 GBG-05 HKG-01 SAG-02 USG-08 USG

OPERATOR VARIATIONS: AF-01 BA-04 CX-05 CX-07 DL-07 IB-01 GF-07 GF-11 KA-05 KA-07 LH-05 MS-01 QF-01 SV-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

Materials

Wood, metal, synthetic materials, weld mesh and wire mesh.

Principles of Design

The following principles of design must be met in addition to the General Container Requirements outlined at the beginning of this chapter.

Dimension

The height of the container must allow the animal to stand in a natural position with its head extended and the width must permit it to turn around and lie down comfortably. The actual measurements will vary with the species involved.

Frame

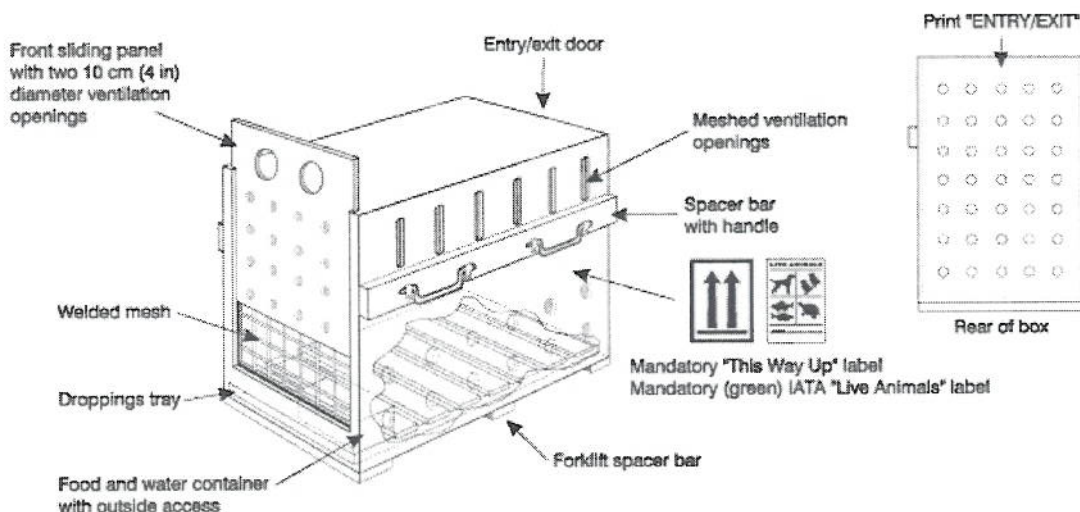
The frame must be made from solid wood or metal parts bolted or screwed together. It must be constructed so that it cannot be damaged from continual biting or scratching at the corners. If the total weight of the container plus animal

exceeds 60 kg (132 lb) metal bracing must be added to the frame.

Sides

The sides and door must be made of metal or solid wood. The front of the container must be constructed of weld mesh. The mesh must have a diameter that will prevent the animal protruding its nose or paws to the outside. The whole front must be covered by a sliding shutter which can be raised and lowered to permit feeding and watering. It must have two observation holes of at least 10 cm (4 in) in the upper part and ventilation holes, with a minimum diameter of 2.5 cm (1 in), spread over the remainder of the surface in order to give good ventilation but at the same time leave the animal in semi-darkness.

Example



Floor

The floor must be slatted, over a leak-proof droppings tray or, if slatted floor is not required for that species, it must be leak-proof and covered by sufficient absorbent material in order to prevent any excreta escaping.

Roof

Must be solid wood or metal.

Doors

A sliding door must be provided, it can be made from the welded steel meshed ventilation front if required. It must have a secure means of fastening so that it cannot be opened accidentally.

Ventilation

The main ventilation front must be supplemented by meshed openings along the upper part of the container walls and/or holes with a minimum diameter of 2.5 cm (1 in) spread over the top third of the sides and the whole of the back. These holes must be spaced both horizontally and vertically at intervals of approximately 10 cm (4 in) centre to centre. At least one-third of the total ventilation openings should be on both the lower and upper half of each ventilated wall.

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The total ventilated area must be at least 16% of the total area of the surface of all four sides. More ventilation and the use of larger meshed openings is permitted but the animal must not be able to protrude its nose or paws to the outside from any opening.

If the mesh is fixed to the interior of the container all sharp edges must be protected.

Spacer Bars/Handles

Must be made to a depth of 2.5 cm (1 in), must be present on the sides of the container as shown in the illustration.

Feed and Water Containers

Food and water containers must be provided with a means of access from the outside.

Special Requirements

Hyena, wolves, badger, otter wolverine and wild dogs must have the container completely lined with sheet iron or other hard metal sheeting with through ventilation holes cut into it.

Palletised shipments must have the containers made entirely of weld mesh of a suitable dimension that no part of the animal can protrude in order to ensure good ventilation.

Sea otters require a slatted floor, within the leak-proof container, to ensure that waste does not remain in contact with the animals. Where used for sea otters, Rigid Plastic Pet Containers should be modified with a slatted floor.

Forklift Spacers

Must be provided if the total weight of the container plus the animal exceeds 60 kg (132 lb).

Rigid Plastic Pet Containers (see *Container Requirement 1*)

Some of the less destructive of these species can be transported individually in modified rigid plastic pet containers. Rigid plastic pet containers are not suitable for African wild dogs.

Animals over 25 kg (56 lb) are carried at the discretion of the carrier.

The following modifications must be made:

- the grill door must be covered with securely fixed weld mesh and all ventilation openings covered with wire mesh;
- the door of the larger containers must have secure fastenings at the top and the bottom;
- a curtain, that can be raised and lowered and does not impede ventilation, must be fixed over the door to reduce light inside the container;
- there must be ventilation openings on the rear of the container, extra ventilation openings may have to be made in order that the total ventilation area is at least 20% of the four sides;
- The leak-proof floor must be covered with absorbent material;
- food and water containers must be fixed inside with access from the outside;
- the container must be correctly labelled;
- if a container has wheels, they must be removed or rendered inoperable.

2. PREPARATIONS BEFORE DISPATCH (see Chapters 5 and 10)

No special requirements.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE (for emergency use only)

Animals do not normally require additional feeding or watering during 24 hours following the time of dispatch.

If feeding is required due to an unforeseen delay, canned dog or cat food must be provided but care must be taken not to overfeed.

For sea otters, regular feeding is required. Provision for refrigerated seafood items must be made for any transport. Sea otters also require continuous access to fresh water ice for cooling and consumption throughout the transport.

4. GENERAL CARE AND LOADING (see Chapters 5 and 10)

Animals in quarantine must be segregated from those which are not.

Hand-reared young may be loaded in the same container as long as they are used to cohabiting.

Cargo compartment temperature and ventilation requirements should be discussed with the airline prior to the transport.

Transport at lower cabin pressure altitudes is preferable for sea otters. Special arrangements should be made with the airline prior to the transport.