CONTAINER REQUIREMENT 82

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

Applicable to:

Aardwolf

Andean Mountain cat

Asiatic wild dog

Badger species

Bobcat

Bush dog

Caracal

Coyote

Dhole

Dingo

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)

Serval

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 AC-05 BA-04 CX-05 CX-07 IB-02 GF-07 GF-11 KL-02 MK-01 MS-01 QF-01 SV-01

1. CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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.

Materials

Wood, metal, synthetic materials, welded wire mesh.

Dimension

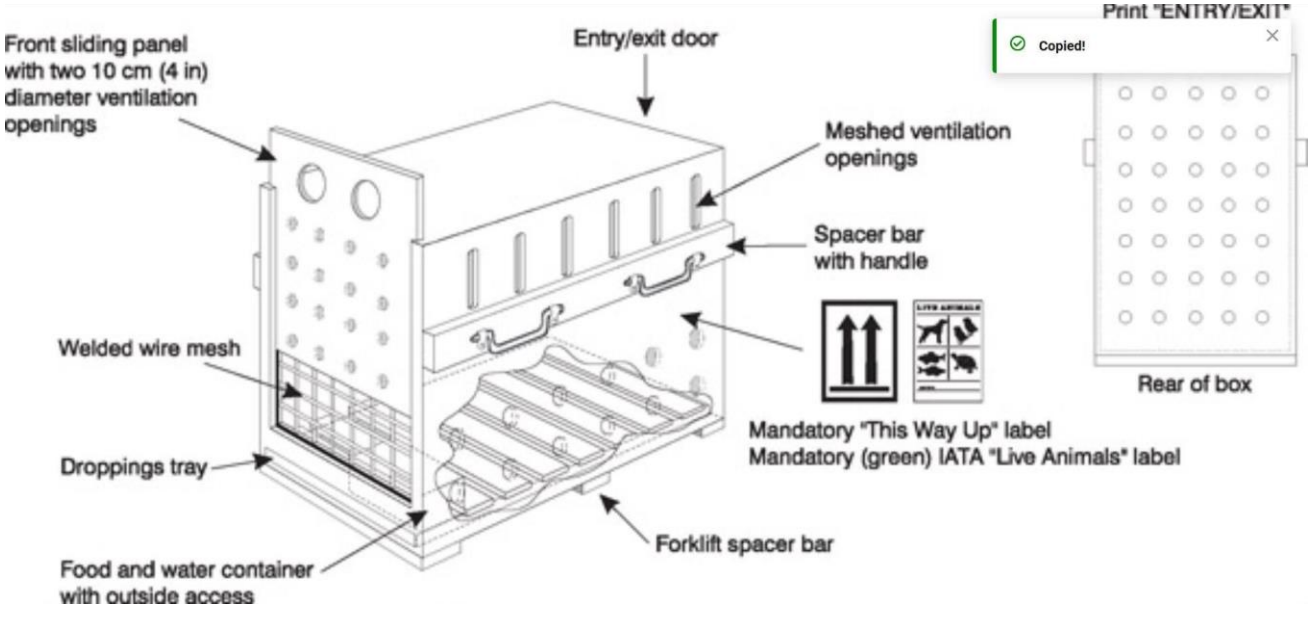
The height of the container must allow the animal to stand in a natural position with its head extended and the width must permit it to turn around and lie down comfortably. The actual measurements will vary with the species involved.

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 welded wire 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, that is offset from the welded wire mesh by approximately 5 cm (2 in) and 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.



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 for all non-domestic species, it can be made from the welded wire 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) center to center. At least one-third of the total ventilation openings should be on both the lower and upper half of each ventilated wall.

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.

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.

Palletized shipments must have the containers made entirely of welded wire 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 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 containers are not suitable for African wild dogs.

The Rigid Plastic Container must meet all requirements in CR1 of the current LAR. In addition, the following modifications must be made:

▪all ventilation openings must be covered with welded wire mesh;

▪the door must have secure fastenings at the top and the bottom;

▪a curtain, which can be raised and lowered and does not impede ventilation, must be fixed over the door to reduce light inside the container;

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

No special requirements.

3. FEEDING AND WATERING GUIDE

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

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 operator prior to the transport.

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