

Maximum: journey time and temperature

Species	Max. journey time
Cattle	Adult: 14 hours + 1 rest + 14 hours Unweaned calves: 9 hours + 1 rest + 9 hours
Pigs	Adult: 24 hours Piglets: 9 hours + 1 rest + 9 hours
Poultry	No maximum journey duration
Horses	Adults: 24 hours Foals (< 6 months, with mare): 9 hours + 1 rest + 9 hours
Sheep	Adults: 14 hours + 1 rest + 14 hours Unweaned lambs: 9 hours + 1 rest + 9 hours

After these maximum journey times, animals must be unloaded, fed and watered and be rested for at least 24 hours; except poultry



- Control temperature inside and adjust ventilation!
- Make sure the animals are well fed and watered
- In case of vent flaps / side covers, open them
- All livestock (or journeys) not more than 30 degrees



- Avoid loading wet animals
- Control temperature inside and adjust ventilation!
- Make sure the animals are well fed and watered
- In case of vent flaps / side covers, use them without impeding air circulation
- All livestock (or journeys) not less than 5 degrees

Livestock Weather Safety Index

Dry Bulb Temp (°C)	Relative humidity (%)					
	50	60	70	80	90	100
25,6	22,2	23,3	23,9	23,9	25	25,6
26,7	23,3	23,9	25	25,6	26,1	26,7
27,8	23,9	24,4	25,6	26,1	27,2	27,8
28,9	25	25,6	26,7	27,2	28,3	28,9
30	25,6	26,7	27,2	28,3	28,9	30
31,1	26,7	27,2	27,8	29,4	30,6	31,1
32,2	27,2	28,3	28,3	30,6	31,1	32,2
33,3	28,3	28,9	30	31,1	32,2	
34,4	28,9	30	31,1	32,2		
35,6	30	31,1	32,2			
36,7	30,6	31,7				
37,8	31,1	32,8				

Good! Alert Danger Emergency

Do not transport over 30 °C or less in case of high humidity

Vehicle checklist

Company name:	Vehicle number:			
Loaded at:	Trailer number:			
On (date):				
Check	Before loading	First stop	Second stop	Final check
Fitness of the animals				
Documents				
Feed, drink and bedding for the animals				
Temperature and ventilation				
General vehicle check				
Time and date of check				
Drivers' signature				

Driver Checklist: Are You Prepared?



A European approach to good and better practices of transporting live animals

As a professional driver, the animals are in your hands. You need a certificate of competence to carry live animals. Compliance with the relevant welfare and transport legislation will help you achieve consistent high standards of quality and welfare.

1. Preparation



1. Is your vehicle ready? Check roadworthiness, ventilation, cleanliness, partitions, locks, flooring surface (bedding), lighting, (un)loading equipment and vehicle markings



2. Do you have the necessary documents?
 • Certificate of competence
 • Vehicle approval
 • Contingency plan
 • Animal identification documents
Keep in mind the maximum journey time



3. Do you have feed, drink and a watering system for the animals? *See table*



4. For cross-border transport of livestock (other than poultry), do you have the journey log? Do you have a tracking and tracing and temperature monitoring system?

2. (Un)Loading



1. Park your vehicle close to the (un)loading area shielding it, where possible, from extreme weather conditions



2. Biosecurity on location: keep in mind the 'clean' and 'dirty' routes and check (un) loading area for cleanliness



3. Disinfect and check correct positioning and preparation of the (un) loading equipment to avoid injuries



4. At loading - check animal compartments, space allowance and ventilation. *See dedicated factsheets*



5. Handle the animals in a calm way, do not rush. Ensure immediate and adequate treatment for injured animals

**Inspect the animals and only load animals that are 'fit to travel'.
 If in doubt, leave the animal(s) out or check with your company base.**



6. Long journeys: return journey log to competent authorities and report any problems



3. During the journey



1. Ensure that all doors of the loading compartment are closed, while the vehicle is in motion



2. Drive defensively to avoid injury of the animals or suffering



3. Avoid congestion, traffic incidents and delays during the transport



4. Do a general check of the vehicle and the animals after every (control post) stop



5. Respect the relevant animal handling conditions. *See dedicated factsheets*



6. Maintain adequate temperature and ventilation. *See 'Livestock Weather Safety Index'*



7. Ensure sufficient and proper feeding and drinking at every stop. *See table*



Species	Feeding	Watering
Cattle	<u>Adult*</u> : every 14 hours <u>Calves</u> : see special factsheet	<u>Adult*</u> : every 14 hours <u>Calves</u> : See special factsheet
Pigs	<i>At control post</i>	<u>All pigs</u> : continuous access to water
Poultry	<u>Adult</u> : every 12 hours <u>Day old chicks</u> : provide food, if journey > 24 hours	<u>Adult</u> : every 12 hours <u>Day old chicks</u> : provide water, if journey > 24 hours
Horses	<u>Adult*</u> : every 4,5 – 5 hours <u>Unweaned foals</u> : after 9 hours of travel	<u>Adult*</u> : every 4,5 – 5 hours <u>Unweaned foals</u> : after 9 hours of travel
Sheep	<u>Adult*</u> : every 14 hours <u>Unweaned lambs</u> : after 9 hours of travel	<u>Adult*</u> : every 14 hours <u>Unweaned lambs</u> : after 9 hours of travel

* Includes weaned animals

Check all the animals during stops. Separate and treat (if necessary and possible) any sick and /or injured animal or seek veterinary assistance. Always stay in contact with the company base; together you can make the best decisions how to handle