

TRANSPORT GUIDELINES

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TRANSPORT

General arrangements

1. *Vehicles* (or containers) used for the transport of *animals* shall be designed, constructed and fitted in such a way as to withstand the weight of the *animals* and to ensure their safety and welfare during transportation. *Vehicles* shall be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before use. There shall be adequate ventilation which can be adjusted to meet possible variations in climate.
2. *Animals* in transit shall be provided with adequate space and, unless special provisions require to the contrary, room to lie down. They shall be segregated where appropriate, according to species, and uncastrated mature male *animals* shall be segregated from females and from each other. Horned cattle shall be segregated from *animals* without horns.
3. *Vehicles* (or containers) in which *animals* are confined during carriage by sea or by air shall be secured to the structure of the ship or aircraft. They shall be stowed in such a way as to ensure that there is no interference with ventilation and to allow easy access to the *animals* by the attendant.
4. *Animals* that are being transported shall be offered food and water at suitable intervals.
5. These arrangements should be compulsory in all countries, either by legislative or regulatory texts, and should be compiled with their methods of application in a manual available to all concerned.

Particular arrangements for containers

1. The construction of containers intended for transportation of *animals* shall be such that the release of excreta, bedding, etc. is prevented when they are opened.
2. In the case of transportation of animal products, provision shall be made to enable preliminary observation of the contents (for example, a window or hatch).
3. Containers in transit in which there are animal products shall not be opened unless the *Veterinary Authorities* of the *transit country* consider it necessary

that they should be opened and then only if subject to precautions being taken to avoid any risk of contamination.

4. Containers shall be loaded only with one kind of product or, at least, with products not likely to be contaminated by one another.
5. It rests with each country to decide on the facilities it intends to give to the transit and importation of *animals* and animal products in containers.

Particular arrangements for the transport of animals by air

1. The space allowed for the transport of *animals* in aircraft or containers should be determined by taking the following into consideration:
 - a) the available floor and air space for each *animal*;
 - b) the height and other dimensions of the container and aircraft;
 - c) the ventilation capacity of the aircraft and containers whilst on the ground and during all stages of the flight.

With regard to cattle, pigs and sheep, the space reserved for each *animal* in aircraft or containers which have been fitted for the separate transportation of several *animals* or for the transportation of groups of *animals*, should comply with the conditions specified in Appendix 3.7.3.

2. The Regulations for live animals of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) (which are approved by the OIE) may be adopted if they do not conflict with national legislative arrangements. (Copies of these Regulations are obtainable from the IATA in Montreal, Canada.)

Disinfection and other measures

1. *Disinfection, disinsectisation* and other necessary work should be carried out in order to:
 - a) Avoid all unjustified inconvenience and to prevent damage or injury to the health of people and *animals*;
 - b) Avoid the risk of fire;
 - c) Avoid damage to the structure of the *vehicle* or its appliances;

- d) Prevent, as far as possible, any damage to animal products, semen, embryos/ova, *hatching eggs*, brood-combs of bees and also to feedstuffs for the embarked livestock and baggage of the attendant.
2. On request, the *Veterinary Authority* shall provide those responsible for transportation with a certificate indicating the measures which have been applied to all *vehicles*, the parts of the *vehicle* which have been treated, the methods used and the reasons which led to the application of the measures.

In the case of aircraft, the certificate may be replaced, on request, by an entry in the General Declaration of the aircraft.

3. Similarly, the *Veterinary Authority* shall issue on request:
- a) a certificate showing the date of arrival and departure of the *animals*;
 - b) a certificate to the shipper or exporter, the consignee and the transporter or their representatives, indicating the measures applied.

The *Veterinary Authority* shall take all practical measures to prevent the discharge of any infective material into internal or territorial waters.

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17. TRANSPORT OF ANIMALS RULES, 1978

1. Short Title :-

These rules may be called the Transport of animals, Rules, 1978

2. Definitions :-

In these rules unless the context otherwise requires :-

(a) Qualified Veterinary Surgeon means one who holds a diploma or a degree of a recognized veterinary college;

(b) "Schedule" means a schedule appended to these rules.

TRANSPORT OF DOGS AND CATS

3. Rules 4 to 14 shall apply to the transport of dogs and cats of all breeds whether by rail, road inland waterway, sea or air.

4. (a) A valid health certificate by a qualified veterinary surgeon to the effect that the dogs and cats are in a fit condition to travel by a rail, road, inland waterway, sea or air and are not showing any sign of infectious or contagious disease including rabies, shall accompany each consignment and the certificate shall be in the form specified in schedule - A.

(b) In the absence of such a certificate, the carrier shall refuse to accept the consignment for transport.

5. No dog or cat in an advanced stage of pregnancy shall be transported.

6. (a) Dogs or cats to be transported in the same container shall be of the same species and breed.

(b) Unweaned puppies or kittens shall not be transported with adult dogs or cats other than their dams.

(c) No female dog or cat in season (cestrus) shall be transported with any male.

7. (a) Any dog or cat reported to be vicious or exhibiting a vicious disposition shall be transported individually in a cage, muzzled and labelled to give warning to the handlers.

- (b) In extreme cases, the dogs or cats shall be administered with sedative drugs by a qualified Veterinary surgeon.
8. (1) When dogs or cats are to be transported for long distances:
- (a) They shall be fed and given water at least two hours prior to their transport and shall not be packed for transport if they are hungry or thirsty.
 - (b) They should be exercised as late as possible before despatch.
 - (c) They shall be given adequate water for drinking every four hours in summer or every six hours during winter.
 - (d) They shall be fed once in twelve hours in the case of adult dogs or cats and they shall be fed once in four hours in the case of puppies and kittens in accordance with the instructions of the consignors if any.
 - (e) Adequate arrangements shall be made for their care and management during the journey.
- (2) When the dogs or cats are to be transported by rail involving a journey of more than six hours, an attendant shall accompany the dogs or cats to supply them with food and water on the way and the attendant shall have access to the dogs or cats for this purpose at all stations and no dog or cat shall be exposed to the direct blast of air during such journey.
9. Where dogs or cats are to be transported for short distance by road in a public vehicle, the following precautions are to be taken namely :-
- (a) They shall be put in a cage and the cage containing the dogs or cats shall not be put on the roof of the vehicle but shall be put inside the vehicle preferably near the end of the vehicle.
 - (b) The vehicle transporting the dogs or cats shall as far as possible maintains constant speed, avoiding sudden stops and reducing effects of shocks and jolts to the minimum;
 - (c) At least one attendant shall be present at all times during transit who shall ensure that proper transit conditions are observed and shall also replenish food and water whenever necessary.
10. WHERE DOGS OR CATS ARE TO BE TRANSPORTED BY AIR:
- (a) The cages shall be properly cleaned and disinfected before the dogs or cats are put in the cages

- (b) Sufficient paddy straw or saw dust or paper cuttings shall be provided for cats in the cages as resting material.
 - (c) For international transport, the dogs or cats shall be kept in a pressurized compartment with regulated temperature.
11. The size and type of crates for transport of dogs and cats shall conform as clearly as may be to the size and type specified in Schedule-B and Schedule-C respectively.
12. All containers of dogs or cats shall be clearly labelled showing the names, address and telephone number (if any) of the consignor.
13. The consignee shall be informed about the train or transport arrival of flight number and its time of arrival in advance.
14. Consignment of dogs or cats to be transported by rail or road shall be booked by the next passenger or main train or bus and should not be detained after accepting the consignment for booking.

TRANSPORT OF MONKEYS

15. Rules 16 to 23 shall apply to the transport of all types of monkeys from the trapping area to the nearest rail-head.
16. (a) A valid health certificate by a qualified veterinary surgeon to the effect that the monkeys are in a fit condition to travel from the trapping area to the nearest unit head and are not showing any sign of infections or contagious disease shall accompany each consignment.
- (b) In the absence of such a certificate, the carrier shall refuse to accept the consignment for transport.
- (c) The certificate shall be in a form specified in Schedule - D.
17. (1) Monkeys from one trapping area shall not be allowed to mix with monkeys from any other trapping area for preventing the dangers of cross-infection.
- (2) The time in transit from trapping area to the nearest rail-head shall be as short as possible and factors causing stress to monkeys shall be reduced to the minimum.
- (3) If the travel time is longer than six hours provision shall be made to feed

and to give water to the monkeys on route.

- (4) During transit, precautions shall be taken to protect the monkeys from extreme weather conditions and monkeys that die on route shall be removed at the earliest available opportunity.
18. Monkeys that are not completely weaned, that is, under 1.8 kilogram in weight, shall not be transported except when specifically permitted by the Central Government.
19.
 - (a) Pregnant and nursing monkeys shall not be transported except when specifically permitted by the Central Government.
 - (b) Pregnant and nursing monkeys as well as monkeys weighing more than 5 kilograms shall be transported in compartmented cages.
20. All monkeys in the same cage shall be of the same species and of approximately the same weight and size.
21. Monkeys captured within their natural habitat shall be placed in new, sterilized or thoroughly cleaned cages and subsequent transfer, if any, shall also be new disinfected or thoroughly cleaned cages.
22. Monkeys shall be transported from trapping area to the nearest rail-head by the fastest means of transport available and the monkeys should not be left unattended at any time during the journey.
- 23.(1)
 - (a) Monkeys shall be transported in suitable wooden or bamboo cages, so constructed as not to allow the escape of the monkeys but permit sufficient passage of air ventilation.
 - (b) No nails, metallic projections or sharp edges shall be exposed on the exterior or in the interior of the cages.
 - (c) Each cage shall be equipped with appropriate water and feed receptacles which are leak proof and capable of being cleaned and refilled during transit.
- (2) The floor or the cages shall be made of bamboo reapers and the space between each reaper shall range between 20 mm and 30 mm.
 - (3) To facilitate carriage of these cages, provision may be made for rope loops at the four top ends.
 - (4) The weight of any loaded cage shall not exceed 45 kilograms.

- (5) The following two sizes of cages shall be used.
- (a) 910 x 760 x 510 mm - to contain not more than twelve monkeys, weighting between 1.8 and 3.00 kilograms each or ten monkeys weighting between 3.1 and 5.0 kilograms each.
- (b) 710 x 710 x 510 mm - to contain not more than ten monkeys weighting between 1.8 and 3.00 kilograms each or eight monkeys weighing between 3.1 and 5.0 kilograms each.
- Provided that wooden cages as specified in Schedule - F to these rules may also be used for carrying monkeys from the trapping area to the nearest rail-head.
- (6) The construction details of two types of cages shall be given in Schedule - E.
24. Rules 25 to 32 shall apply to transport of monkeys from a rail head to another rail-head or from a rail-head to nearest air port.
25. (a) Loading and unloading shall be carried out quickly and efficiently.
- (b) Cages shall be stored in such a manner that ventilation is adequate and the monkeys are not exposed to draught and direct heat or cold.
- (c) Monkeys found dead shall be removed as quickly as possible for suitable Disposal
26. The transport cages shall be in accordance with specifications given in rule 28.
27. (1) Due provision shall be made by the sender for a sufficient supply of food and water for the journey.
- (2) In case the journey is over six hours and attendant shall accompany the monkeys to supply them food, water, and such other things, on route and he shall have access to the monkeys for feeding, giving water and attention at all stations enroute.
- (3) The food and water containers shall be checked at least every six hours and refilled, if necessary.
- (4) Monkeys shall not be disturbed during the night hours.
28. Not more than one cage shall be placed over the other and gunny packing shall be placed between two cages, when one is placed over the other.

29. Monkeys shall be brought to the airport sufficiently early.
30. Monkeys shall be provided with food and water immediately before loading on the aircraft
31. (a) The cages shall be clearly labelled showing the name, address and telephone number (if any) of the consigner and the consignee in bold red letters.
- (b) The consignee shall be informed about the train in which the consignment of monkeys is being sent and its arrival time in advance.
- (c) The consignment of monkeys to be transported shall be booked by the next passenger or main train and should not be detained after the consignment is accepted for booking.
32. (a) A valid health certificate by a qualified Veterinary Surgeon to the effect that the monkeys are in a fit condition to travel from the nearest rail-head to another rail-head or from a rail-head to the nearest airport and are not showing any signs of infectious or contagious disease shall accompany each consignment.
- (b) In the absence of such a certificate, the carrier shall refuse to accept the consignment for transport.
- (c) The certificate shall be in a form specified in Schedule - D.
33. Rules 34 to 45 shall apply in relation to the transport of monkeys by air.
34. The time in transit shall be as short as possible and factors causing stress to monkeys shall be reduced to the minimum.
35. Monkeys that are not completely weaned, that is, under 1.8 kilogram in weight,
shall not be transported except when specifically permitted by the Central Government.
36. Pregnant and nursing monkeys shall not be transported except when specifically
permitted by the Central Government. Pregnant and nursing monkeys as well as monkeys weighing more than 5 kilograms shall be transported in Specially designed individual cages.
37. All monkeys in the same shall be of the same species and of approximately the
same weight and size.

38. (1) In view of the dangers of infection, only monkeys of the same species shall be transported in the same cabin or compartment of the aircraft.
- (2) Apparently sick or disabled monkeys exhibiting external injuries or infested with parasites shall not be transported.
- (3) Transport of other species of animals, birds, fish, food stuff or poisonous materials, such as pesticides and insecticides, in the same cabin or compartment shall not be permitted.
39. (1) At no time during transit shall the monkeys be left unattended when carried in a freighter aircraft.
- (2) At least one attendant shall be present at all times when the aircraft is on the ground.
40. (1) Monkeys shall be transported in suitable wooden cages, so constructed as not to allow the escape of the monkeys and shall allow sufficient passage of air for ventilation; no nails, metallic projections or sharp edges shall be exposed in the interior or on the exterior of such cages. Each cage shall be equipped with water and food receptacles which shall be leak proof and be capable of being cleaned and refilled during transit. A suitable absorbent material such as sawdust shall be kept in the dropping trays.
- (2) The weight of anyone loaded cage shall not exceed 45 Kilograms in any case.
- (3) The following two sizes of cages shall be used.
- (a) 460 x 460 x 460 mm to contain not more than ten monkeys weighing from 1.8 to 3.0 Kilograms each or four monkeys weighting from 3.1 to 5.0 Kilograms each and
- (b) 760 x 530 x 460 mm to contain not more than ten monkeys weighting from 1.8 to 3.0 Kilograms each or eight monkeys weighting from 3.1 to 5.0 Kilograms each.
- (4) The construction details of the of types of cages shall be as given in Schedule - F.
- (5) The construction details of the two types of cages used for the transport of pregnant and nursing monkeys shall be as given in Schedule - G.
41. (a) The cages shall be clearly labelled showing the name, address and telephones numbers (if any) of the consignor and the consignee in bold red letters.

- (b) The consignee shall be informed in advance about the flight number of the freighter aircraft in which the consignment of monkeys is being sent and its arrival time.
 - (c) The Consignment of monkeys to be transported shall be booked by the next flight of the freighter aircraft and should not be detained after the consignment is accepted for booking.
42. (1) A valid health certificate by a qualified veterinary surgeon to the effect that the monkeys are fit to travel by air and are not showing any signs of infectious or contagious disease shall accompany each consignment of monkeys.
- (2) In the absence of such a certificate, the carrier shall refuse to accept the consignment for shipment.
- (3) The form of a certificate under sub-rule (1) be as given in Schedule - D.
43. (1) The air shall be changed not less than twelve times per hour and draughts shall be avoided and there shall be no dead pockets of air.
- (2) Except when the monkeys are being fed and given water; they shall travel in semi darkness to make them quieter and less inclined to fight and thus give them better opportunities of resting.
44. The food and water containers shall be checked at every stop and refilled; if necessary, and a sufficient stock of food shall be available on the aircraft and at likely stopping places.
- Note: - About 85 grams of food per monkey is required daily. Suitable foods are dry cereal grains. It is recommended that whole gram made into biscuits or wheat meal bread should be fed. A minimum of 140ml, of water shall be allowed for each monkey per day.
45. An empty cage of the usual dimensions with its sides covered except 50mm at the top to allow for ventilation shall be provided in the freighter aircraft for housing the monkeys which fall sick or are injured during the journey.

TRANSPORT OF CATTLE

46. Rules 47 to 56 shall apply to the transport by rail or of cows, bulls, bullocks, buffaloes, yaks and calves (herein after in these rules referred to as (cattle).
47. (a) A valid certificate by a qualified veterinary' surgeon to the effect that the cattle are in a fit condition to travel by rail or road and are not suffering from any infectious or contagious or parasitic disease and that they have been vaccinated against rinderpest and any other infectious or contagious or parasitic diseases shall accompany each consignment.
- (b) In the absence of such a certificate, the carrier shall refuse to accept the consignment for transport.
- (c) The certificate shall be in the form specified in Schedule-E.
48. Veterinary first-aid equipment shall accompany all batches of cattle.
49. (a) Each consignment shall bear a label showing in bold red letter the name, address and telephone number (if any) of the consignor and consignee the number and types of cattle being transported and quantity of rations and food provided
- (b) The consignee shall be informed about the train or vehicle in which the consignment of cattle is being sent and its arrival time in advance.
- (c) The consignment of cattle shall be booked by the next train or vehicle and shall not be detained after the consignment is accepted for booking.
50. The average space provided per cattle in Railway wagon or vehicle shall not be less than two square metres.
51. (a) Suitable rope and platform should be used for loading cattle from vehicles
- (b) In case of railway wagon the dropped door of the wagon may be used as a ramp when loading or unloading is done to the platform.
52. Cattle shall be loaded after they are properly fed and given water.
53. Cattle in advance stage of pregnancy shall not be mixed with young cattle in order to avoid stampede during transportation.

54. (1) Watering arrangements on route shall be made and sufficient quantities of water shall be carried for emergency.
- (2) Sufficient feed and fodder with adequate reserve shall be carried to last during the journey.
- (3) Adequate ventilation shall be ensured.
55. When cattle is to be transported by rail.
- (a) An ordinary goods wagon shall carry not more than ten adult cattle or fifteen calves on broad guage, not more than six adult cattle or ten calves on metre guage, or not more than four adult cattle or six calves on narrow guage.
- (b) Every wagon carrying cattle shall have atleast one attendant.
- (c) cattle shall be loaded parallel to the rails, facing each other.
- (d) rations for padding, such as straw, shall be placed on the floor to avoid injury if a cattle lies down and this shall not be less than 6 cms thick.
- (e) rations for the journey shall be carried in the middle of the wagon.
- (f) to provide adequate ventilation, upper door from one side of the wagon shall be kept open properly fixed and the upper door of the wagon shall be wire guage closely welded mesh arrangements to prevent burning cylinders from the engines entering the wagon and leading to fire outbreak.
- (g) cattle wagons should be attached in the middle of the train.
- (h) cooking shall not be allowed in the wagons nor hurricare lamps without chimneys.
- (i) Two breast bars shall be provided on each side ofthe wagon, one at height of 60 to 80 cm and the other at 100 to 110 cm.
- (J) Cattle - in - milk shall be milked at least twice a day and the calves shall be given sufficient quantity of milk to drink.
- (k) As far as possible, cattle may be moved during the nights only.
- (l) during day time, if possible, they should be unloaded, fed, given water and rested and if in milk. milking shall be carried out.

56. When cattle are to be transported by goods vehicle the following precautions are to be taken.
- (a) Specially fitted goods vehicle with a special type of tail board and padding around the sides should be used.
 - (b) Ordinary goods vehicles shall be provided with anti-slipping material, such as coir matting or wooden board on the floor and the superstructure, if low, should be raised.
 - (c) no goods vehicle shall carry more than six cattle;
 - (d) each goods vehicle shall be provided with one attendant,
 - (e) while transporting the cattle, the goods vehicle shall not be loaded with any other merchandise; and
 - (f) to prevent cattle being frightened or injured, they should preferably face the Engine

TRANSPORT OF EQUINES

57. Rules 57 to 63 shall apply to the transport by rail, road or sea or horses, mules and donkeys (hereinafter in these rules referred to as "equines")
58. (a) A valid certificate by a qualified veterinary surgeon to the effect that the equines are in a fit condition to travel by rail; road or sea and are not suffering from any infectious or contagious disease or disease shall accompany each consignment.
- (b) In the absence of such a certificate, the carrier shall refuse to accept the consignment for transport.
- (c) The certificate shall be in a form specified in Schedule - I.
59. (a) Each consignment shall bear a label showing in bold red letters the name address and telephone number (if any) of the consignor and consignee the number and type of equines being transported and quantity of rations and food provided.
- (b) The consignee shall be informed in advance about the train or vehicle or ship in which the consignment of equines is being sent and its arrival time.
- (c) The consignment of equines shall be booked by the next train or vehicle

or ship and shall accepted for booking.

60. (a) Pregnant and young equines shall not be mixed with other animals.
- (b) Different species of equines shall be kept separately.
- (c) Equines shall be loaded after being fed and given water adequately watering arrangements shall be made enroute and sufficient food carried to last during the journey.
- (d) Veterinary first - aid equipment shall accompany all batches of equines.
- (e) Adequate ventilation shall be ensured.
- (f) Suitable ramps and platforms, improvised where not available, shall be used for loading and unloading equines.
61. For the transport of equines by rail, the following precautions shall be taken;
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- (a) Equines shall be transported by passenger or mixed trains only.
- (b) Ordinary goods wagon when used for transportation shall carry not more than eight to ten horses or ten mules or ten donkeys on broad guage and not more than six horses or eight donkeys on metre-guage ;
- than
- (c) In extreme hot water shall be sprinkled over the wagons containing equines by the railway authorities to bring down temperature. Ice slabs in specially made containers may be placed inside the wagon, if recommended by a qualified veterinary surgeon.
- (d) Every wagon shall have two attenders if the equines are more than two in number;
- (e) Equines shall be loaded parallel to the rails, facing each other;
- (f) Material for padding, such as paddy straw, shall be placed on the floor to avoid injury if an animal lies down and this shall not be less than 6 cm pick;
- (g) To provide adequate ventilation, upper door of the side of the wagon shall be kept upon and properly fixed and the upper door of the wagon shall have wire guage closely welded mesh arrangements to prevent burning ciders from the engines entering the wagon and leading to fire break out;

- (h) Two breast bars shall be provided on each side of the wagon, one at a height of 50 to 80 cm and the other at 110 cm.
62. For the transport of equines by goods-vehicles, the following precautions shall be taken, namely;
- (a) Specially fitted vehicles with a special type of tail-board and padding around the side shall be used.
 - (b) Ordinary goods vehicles shall be provided with anti-slipping material on the floor and the super structure, if low should be raised.
 - (c) Bamboo poles of atleast 8 cm diameter between each animal and two stout batons at the back shall be provided to prevent the animal from falling.
 - (d) To prevent horses from being frightened or injured their-heads should be faced left away from the passing traffic.
 - (e) Each vehicle shall not carry more than four to six equines;
 - (f) Each vehicle shall be provided with one attendant;
 - (g) These vehicles shall be driven at a speed not more than 35 kilometres per hour.
63. For the transport of equines by sea the following precautions shall be taken, namely;
- (a) Horses may normally be accomodated in single stalls and mules in pens, each pen holding four to five mules;
 - (b) Ample ventilation shall be ensured by keeping portholes and providing permanent air trunks or electric blowers on all decks, and exhaust fans shall be installed to, blow out foul air.
 - (c) All standings shall be athwart the ship with head facing inwards;
 - (d) To avoid distress specially during hot weather, the ship may go under way immediately after embarking and disembarking shall be done as early as possible after anchoring.
 - (e) Colts and fillies shall be kept on the exposed decks;
 - (f) A pharmacy and spare stalls for five per cent of equines shall be available;
 - (g) Passage between two rows of pens shall not be less than 1.5 metres.

TRANSPORT OF SHEEP AND GOATS

64. Rules 65 to 75 shall apply to the transport of sheep and goats by rail or road involving journeys of more than six hours.
65. (a) A valid health certificate by a qualified Veterinary Surgeon to the effect that the sheep and goats are in a fit condition to travel by rail or road and are not suffering from infectious or contagious or parasitic diseases shall accompany each consignment.
- (b) In the absence of such a certificate, the carrier shall refuse to accept the consignment for transport;
- (c) The certificate shall be in a form specified in Schedule-I.
66. (a) Each consignment shall bear a label showing in bold red letters the name address and telephone number (if any) of the consignor and consignee the number and type of sheep or goats being transported and quantity of rations and food provided
- (b) The consignee shall be informed in advance about the train or vehicle in which the consignment of sheep or goats are being sent and, its arrival time.
- (c) The consignment of sheep or goats shall be booked by the next train or vehicle and shall not be detained after the consignment is accepted for booking.
67. (a) First-aid equipment shall accompany the sheep or goats in transit.
- (b) Suitable ramps shall be provided for loading and unloading the sheep or goats.
- (c) In the case of a railway wagon, when the loading or unloading is done on the platform the dropped door of the wagon shall be used as a ramp.
68. Sheep and Goats shall be transported separately; but if the lots are small special partitions shall be provided to separate them.
69. Rams and male young stock shall not be mixed with female stock in the same compartment;
70. Sufficient food and fodder shall be carried to last during the journey and watering facility shall be provided at regular intervals.

71. Materials for padding, such as straw, shall be placed on the floor to avoid injury if an animals lies down, and this shall be not less than 5 cm thick.
72. The animals shall not be fettered unless there is a risk of their jumping out and their legs shall not be tied down.
73. The space required for a goat shall be type same as that for a woolled sheep and the approximate space required for a sheep in a good vehicle or a railway wagon shall be as under.

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT OF ANIMAL IN KILOGRAM

	Space required - in square metres	
	Wooled.	Shorn
-		
Not more than 20	0.18	3.16
More than 20 but not more than 25	0.20	0.18
More than 25 but not more than 30	0.23	0.22
More than 30	0.28	0.26
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74. (a) No railway wagon shall accomodate more than the following number of the sheep or goats :-

Broad – (1)	guage (2)	Meter – guage (3) (4)	Narrow - guage (5)
Area of wagon	Area of wagon	Area of wagon	Area of wagon
Less than 21.1 Square Metres 70	21.1 square Metres and above 100	Less than 12.5 Square Metres 50	12.5 square Metres and above 60

(b) Adequate ventilation shall be provided in every wagon, Upper door of one side of wagon shall be kept open and properly fixed and the upper door of the wagon shall have wire guage closely welded mesh arrangements to prevent burning cinders from the engines entering the wagon and leading to fire breakout.

75. (1) Goods vehicles of capacity of 5 or 4 1/2 tons, which are generally used for transporting animals shall carry out not more than forty sheep and goats.
- (2) In the case of large goods vehicles and wagons, partition shall be provided at every two or three metres across the width to prevent the crowding and trapping of sheep and goats.
- (3) In the case of ewes, goats or lambs or kids under six weeks of age, separate panels shall be provided.