

RESPONSIBILITIES AND PLANNING

Time off food and water prior to loading is managed and, if the journey is likely to exceed 24 hours, recorded and provided to the transporter

If the journey is likely to exceed 24 hours, records of the date and time of access to water, inspections and subsequent actions and emergency contacts are provided to the transporter. These records are updated and passed on to the next person in charge for the duration of the journey

Goats are prepared, inspected and selected as being 'fit for the intended journey'.

The livestock crate is inspected immediately before departure, to ensure that doors are closed and secured

PRE-TRANSPORT SELECTION OF GOATS

Goats are not loaded if they are:

- unable to bear weight on all legs; or
- severely emaciated; or
- visibly dehydrated; or
- showing visible signs of severe injury or distress; or
- suffering from conditions that are likely to cause increased pain or distress during transport; or
- blind in both eyes; or
- in the last two weeks of pregnancy (unless the time off water and journey is less than four hours duration and the destination is directly to another property)

unless under veterinary advice

Goats that are not fit to load are managed, treated or humanely destroyed promptly

TRANSPORT VEHICLES AND FACILITIES

Vehicles, and facilities (holding, loading, or unloading) are constructed, maintained and operated in a way that minimises risk to the welfare of goats

Vehicles and facilities are appropriate for goats;

- with effective airflow and
- flooring that minimises the likelihood of slipping or falling or injury;
- free from internal protrusions and other objects that could cause injury; and
- with sufficient vertical clearance to minimise the likelihood of injury

The ramp and the vehicle are properly aligned, so any gap between them is narrow enough to minimise the likelihood of injury during loading and unloading

LOADING AND OFF LOADING OF GOATS

Loading density minimises risk to goats and considers their class, size and body condition and horn length, the predicted climatic conditions, the nature of the journey and the design and capacity of the vehicle.

Goats are segregated according to their class and size; general health, level of aggression; and the nature of the journey to minimise risks to their welfare.

Goats are handled appropriately and competently. They are:

- not lifted by only the head, ears, horns, neck, tail or hair; or
- not lifted off the ground by a single leg, unless they weigh less than 15 kgs
- supported and secured if lifted mechanically;
- not thrown or dropped;
- not unreasonably struck, punched or kicked;
- not dragged if they can't stand, (except for emergency handling, lifting, treatment or destruction).

Dogs are not transported in the same pen as goats.

Dogs which are known to bite are muzzled when used to move goats. Dogs in the vicinity of goats are kept under control.

Electric prodders are not used:

- on genital, anal or facial areas; or
- on goats under three months of age; or
- on goats that are unable to move away; or
- on goats visually assessed to be pregnant
- excessively on a goat.

TIME OFF WATER, JOURNEYS AND SPELLS

Transport and spell times comply with the table below and the criteria for calculating time off water and journey duration are applied and met

Class	Maximum time off water	Minimum Spell duration
Goats over 6 months old	48	36
Kids under 6 months old	28	12
Goats known to be more than 14 weeks pregnant, excluding the last 2 weeks	24	12

Notes

- If goats are spelled for the duration stated in the table above, the transport process is deemed to be completed and another transport process can be undertaken.
- If goats are unloaded and provided with water for less than 4 hours, their time off water, is not reduced.
- If water is provided for between 4 and 24 hours, the time for which such access was provided is deducted from the time off water.
- The time off water is calculated by adding: assembly time; time in a holding facility prior to loading; loading; time on a vehicle; unloading; holding in a handling facility during transit or at a destination until water is provided.

Time off water minimises risks to goats and takes into account:

- increased risk of journeys close to the maximum time off water;
- assessment that the goats are fit for the remainder of the journey;
- climatic conditions, especially heat or cold;
- the class of goats, especially if weak, pregnant, recently having given birth, lactating or immature; and
- the nature of the intended journey

In the absence of records, on arrival at their destination, goats are watered within the maximum time off water for their class and, if their maximum time off water is reached, spelled before commencing another journey

HUMANE DESTRUCTION

If a goat is killed, it is done in a manner which results in rapid loss of consciousness followed by death while unconscious

Goats are only killed by a competent person unless there is no competent person available and the person in charge considers that he is capable of killing it humanely and if it is in the welfare interest of the goat to do so..

Weak, ill or injured goats are identified to the receiver and separated for rest and recovery, treatment, or humane destruction promptly.

A goat which has been killed is checked to ensure that it is dead

Blunt trauma is only used to kill goats less than 24 hours old and is a single blow to the head.

Goats are only killed by cutting their throats if there is no firearm or captive bolt available.

DURING THE JOURNEY

Goats are inspected:

- on the vehicle before departure; and
- within the first hour of the journey; and
- at least every 3 hours or at each driver rest stop, whichever comes first, to assess the sheep as being fit for the journey
- each time the vehicle stops for a change of driver or vehicle; and
- at unloading;.

If an inspection finds that a goat is distressed or injured, it is attended to at the first reasonable opportunity

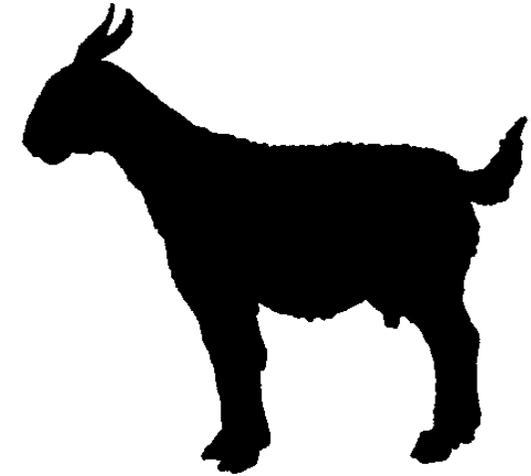
The impact of severe weather is minimised during transport

ON ARRIVAL AT THE DESTINATION

The receival yard is inspected before unloading, to ensure that there is access and sufficient space for the goats to be unloaded

The receiver is notified of the arrival of the goats (if possible) and, if the journey was over 24 hours, provided with the records of the journey

Weak, ill or injured goats are promptly identified to the receiver and separated for rest and recovery, treatment, or destruction



Australian Livestock Transport Standards and Guidelines

Goat Transport Checklist

This check list applies from the time goats are assembled for transport until they are unloaded, and fed and watered or killed at their destination. It is a series of outcome statements based on Livestock Transport Standards as they apply to goats. These are the criteria that inspectors will use when they conduct a routine inspection of arrangements.



DEPARTMENT OF
PRIMARY INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES