

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 for the duration of the journey

Camels 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 CAMELS

Camels 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 four 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

Camels that are not fit to load are managed, treated or 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 camels

Vehicles and facilities are appropriate for camels; 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

LOADING AND OFF LOADING OF CAMELS

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

Camels 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. If a camel is in rut, it is segregated from other camels

Camels have a minimum of 100 mm clearance between the top of their hump and the crate

Dogs are not used to move camels.

Electric prodders are only used if reasonable actions to cause movement have failed and then not:

- on genital, anal or facial areas;
- on animals under three months of age;
- on animals that are unable to move away;
- excessively on an animal.

TIME OFF WATER, JOURNEYS AND SPELLS

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

Class	Maximum journey time	Maximum time off water	Minimum Spell duration
Camels known or visually assessed to be, between 36 weeks and 53 weeks pregnant	24	24	12
Camels known or visually assessed to be more than 53 weeks pregnant	4	4	36
Lactating camels with dependent young	24	24	12
Camels less than 6 months old	24	24	12
Other camels	48	48	36

- If camels 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 camels 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. humanely
- 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 camels and takes into account:

- increased risk of journeys close to the maximum time off water;
- assessment that the camels are fit for the remainder of the journey;
- climatic conditions, especially heat or cold;
- the class of livestock, 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, camels are watered within the maximum time off water for their class or within 24 hours, whichever is the lesser, and, if their maximum time off water is reached, spelled before commencing another journey

DURING THE JOURNEY

Camels 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; and
- each time the vehicle stops for a change of driver or vehicle; and
- at unloading;.

If an inspection finds that an camel 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 animals to be unloaded

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

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

HUMANE DESTRUCTION

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

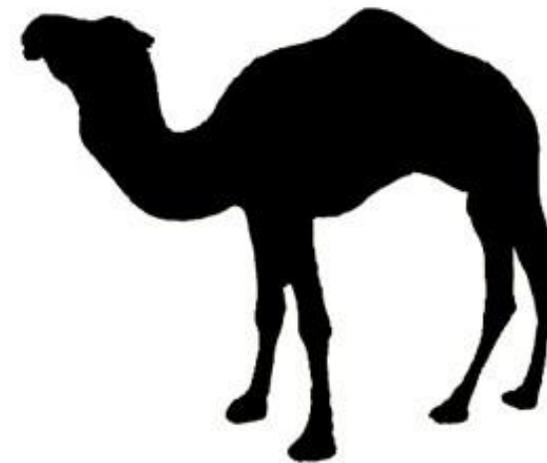
Camels are killed by a person who is competent in the method of killing. If there is no competent person available and the person in charge of the camel at the time considers that he is capable of killing it humanely and if it is in the welfare interest of the camel, he may kill it.

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

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

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

Camels are not killed by cutting their throats



Australian Livestock Transport Standards and Guidelines

Camels Checklist

This check list applies from the time camels 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 camels. These are the criteria that inspectors will use when they conduct a routine inspection of arrangements.