



# Preparing livestock for transport checklist

# How to use this checklist:

Take a look at the six tables below which detail each stage of the livestock transport process.

For each stage, tick which 'zone' most of your management practices fall within.

If any stage falls within the red or blue zones, consider what you could implement to move them into the green zone:

Red zone – poor preparation: There

**preparation:** There is a risk to the health and safety of people and animals which could be in breach of your legal responsibilities.

Blue zone – basic

preparation: These are the minimum standards to prepare livestock for transport. To improve, take a look at the green zone for steps to consider.

Green zone – best practice preparation: You and your livestock transport operator are giving your livestock the best chance of getting to their destination safely and in optimum condition. Note: some of these steps

practicable on every property.

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Safe and humane livestock transport improves outcomes for livestock, people and the sustainability of the industry. Successful livestock transport comes down to good preparation, open communication and journey planning with your transport operator. All parties should be familiar with their responsibilities under the Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines for the Land Transport of Livestock.

## Planning the journey

Scan or click the QR code to access more information about planning the journey



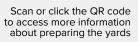
Poor preparation	Basic preparation	Best preparation
Transporter booked the day before or on the day of transport.	Transporter booked two to five days in advance.	Transporter booked a minimum of a week in advance.
Unclear communication with no advice on any changes.  No-one around when truck arrives.	Communication done through an agent.	Clear dates and times agreed on.  Ready an hour in advance of truck arriving.  Any changes communicated well in advance.
No contact details provided for receival point.	Name of receival point provided to agent/transporter.	Contact details and property identification code (PIC) of receival point provided to transporter.
No discussion regarding a journey plan or preparation for the class of livestock.	Agent asked how to prepare livestock.	Journey and class of livestock discussed with transporter.  Preparation for transport followed, commencing a minimum of 48 hours prior to truck arriving.
Weights not accurate, numbers vary from what was agreed to at time of booking truck.	Approximate weighs and accurate numbers provided.	Livestock weighed, accurate numbers and class of livestock provided to transporter in advance, preferably at the time of booking the truck.
Documentation filled out after loading or incomplete.	Documentation prepared that morning.	eNVD prepared in advance and communicated to transporter/receiver to ensure they can facilitate.
Using an unreliable operator/poor animal handling/poor equipment.	Reliable, competent people used to select, handle and transport livestock.	Professional operators used who look after livestock and transport safely.
Poor/missing/inaccurate records.	Records kept in NVD book or eNVD platform.	Detailed records kept on:  date and time of loading and yarding  last access to feed and water  transport operator and vehicle registration.
No contingency plans in place.	Idea of contingency measures if needed.	Contingency plan in place and communicated as necessary.
Spelling periods not considered.	Spelling periods considered.	Spelling periods discussed and confirmed if necessary.
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### Preparing access

Poor preparation	Basic preparation	Best preparation
Property is hard to locate.  Limited/poor directions provided.  No sign.	Property sign visible from the road.  Basic directions provided.	Clear directions, easy to find location and readable sign.  Map provided (e.g. Google drop pin).
Limited access for trucks to enter.  Low branches scratching trucks.	Sufficient room for truck to access yards.  Checked for no overhead powerlines.	Wide access clear of overhead branches and powerlines.
Road is in poor condition, narrow, slippery/boggy in the wet – access unsuitable for trucks to enter and leave loaded.	Yards located in well-drained areas.  Ramps accessible and where required sand, soft gravel or saw dust are used to reduce the risk of boggy patches.	Avoid loading during extreme weather.  Reschedule if wet and likely to be boggy.  Ensure road is accessible.  Prepare yards and ramps and ensure they are well maintained for safety and efficiency.
Truck can't manoeuvre comfortably to access ramp – i.e. vehicles parked in front of loading ramp.	Sufficient space for truck to manoeuvre and back into the ramp for loading and/or unloading.	Wide, flat space for truck to back in and turn around is available.  Lighting is provided for night use.



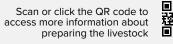
### Preparing the yards





Poor preparation	Basic preparation	Best preparation
Poor/unmaintained loading ramp unsafe for animals and personnel e.g. large gaps and sharp edges.	Functional, well maintained loading ramp.	Ramp meets or exceeds Australian Standard (AS) 5340:2020.
No safety gate at top of ramp.	Ramp has safety gates installed and is readily accessible.	Safety gates meet or exceed the livestock ramp Australian Standard (AS) 5340:2020 i.e. an access gate at the top of the ramp and a separation gate between truck and ramp.
No platform and yard rails are unstable.	Secure, flat platform at the end of the ramp.  Platform is solid and well maintained.	Platform achieves or exceeds the livestock ramp Australian Standard (AS) 5340:2020.
Gates don't facilitate the smooth flow of livestock.	Swinging gates facilitate the flow of livestock.  Escape routes and man gates built into yards.	Sliding gates operate from outside the yard.
Broken rails, loose or damaged posts.	Rails and posts maintained and secure.	Yard designed using latest research and materials and adheres to Australian yard manufacturing standards.
Rubbish, trip hazards, broken wire or protruding nails.	Smooth edges, no protruding catches, bolts or wire.	Clean, well-maintained yards.
Rocks and debris in the yards.	Large rocks and any debris removed from yard.	Pen flooring and yard areas regularly cleaned.
Baling twine or wire used to hold yards together.	Secure and fit-for-purpose fixtures, which are regularly inspected and maintained.	Quality hardware used for all fixtures.
Gates are heavy and difficult to use or don't swing properly.	Gates are checked before working in yards to make sure they swing easily.	Gates and hinges are regularly checked and maintained.
Latches don't catch effectively or are broken.	Latches can be opened and closed easily.	Gates are self-latching.
Yards and/or ramps overgrown with vegetation.	Yards usable but some long grass.	Area in/around yards is mown/ pruned if required.
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#### Preparing the livestock





Poor preparation	Basic preparation	Best preparation
Livestock run into the yards as the truck arrives and is backing into the ramp.	Livestock yarded that morning or the night before if being loaded at daylight.	Livestock prepared a minimum of 48 hours prior to the truck arriving, longer where possible.  Livestock fed good quality hay and clean water.
Livestock unfit for journey and unable to be loaded e.g. lame, unable to walk up loading ramp and no management plan in use.	Livestock fit-to-load and any marginal animals marked and discussed with transporter.	Livestock fit for intended journey – driver's decision respected.
Tagging and animal husbandry performed just before loading.	Drafting and tagging done the day before loading.	Animal husbandry performed in days or weeks before transport and livestock to be transported are held in a holding paddock near the yards.
Livestock straight off lush green feed.	Livestock taken off green feed 12 hours before loading.	Livestock off green feed are provided access to good quality dry hay and clean water 24 hours prior.
Livestock are weaned onto the truck.	Livestock weaned before transport.	Livestock yard weaned in weeks prior to transport.
Livestock rarely handled – fractious animals not identified or discussed with transporter.	Livestock handled regularly – any fractious animals marked.	Livestock educated in yards and through crush prior to loading.  Low stress principles applied.
No consideration given to livestock type or weather conditions.	Weather conditions and livestock considered in preparation for journey.	Management decisions made to avoid transporting livestock in extreme weather and managed appropriately.

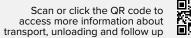
### **5** Loading

Scan or click the QR code to access more information about loading



Poor preparation	Basic preparation	Best preparation
Loud, rushed and stressful loading.	Livestock loaded with some noise and encouragement.	Livestock loaded patiently and calmly.  Livestock have been loaded and handled when young.
Excessive or routine use of electric prodders.	Prodders only used if necessary to close gate or avoid safety issue.	Electric prodders not used.
Dogs in the way or barking nearby.	Dogs tied up or put away.	Quiet location away from dogs or distractions.
Size of truck not suited to livestock being carried resulting in overloading.	Livestock of similar size penned together.	Livestock weighed, accurate numbers and class of livestock penned in the yards to suit loading pen density recommendations.
Bulls introduced on truck and penned together.	Bulls run together 48 hours before transport.	Bulls run together more than 48 hours before transport or penned separately.
Driver loading alone.	Driver checked on during loading.	Driver assisted to load.

#### 6 Transport, unloading and follow up



Poor preparation	Basic preparation	Best preparation
Dirty, unmaintained ramps for unloading.	Unloading ramps and yards are functional.	Clean, regularly maintained ramps and yards.
Gates not opened for livestock to enter pens from ramp/ insufficient space.	Gates opened for livestock to enter from ramp.	Checks made to determine if there is available space for livestock.  Gates are open for livestock to walk into once unloaded.
Livestock not inspected at unloading.	Livestock assessed once loaded and at arrival.	Livestock inspected at each stop and upon arrival.
Livestock not provided with feed or water.	Water available and feed (where appropriate) or designated person notified if not.	Clean drinking water (and feed where appropriate) available, with sufficient room for all livestock.
Livestock rushed off the truck and put at risk of injury.	Livestock encouraged to move off the truck.	Livestock move off at own pace.
Steep, slippery ramp with trip hazards.	Ramp has a non-slip surface.	Ramp has a gradual slope with a clean, non-slip surface.
Effluent spills – animals not prepared properly in yards.	Effluent caught in tank.	Effluent managed through good preparation on farm.
No follow-up.	Agent asked how livestock performed or results checked.	Transporter contacted to check how livestock travelled and whether any preparation could be improved.
Notes		
My PIC:	Date assess	ed: / / / /
Date for follow-up check: / / /		
Actions to take (by whom and when):		
My transporter phone number:		

#### More information and essential livestock transport resources

- MLA's Livestock Transport Hub: mla.com.au/transport-hub
- Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines for Land Transport of Livestock: animalwelfarestandards.net.au/land-transport
- Check for above ground powerlines: byda.com.au/look-up-and-live
- ► Worksafe Victoria: worksafe.vic.gov.au/livestock

