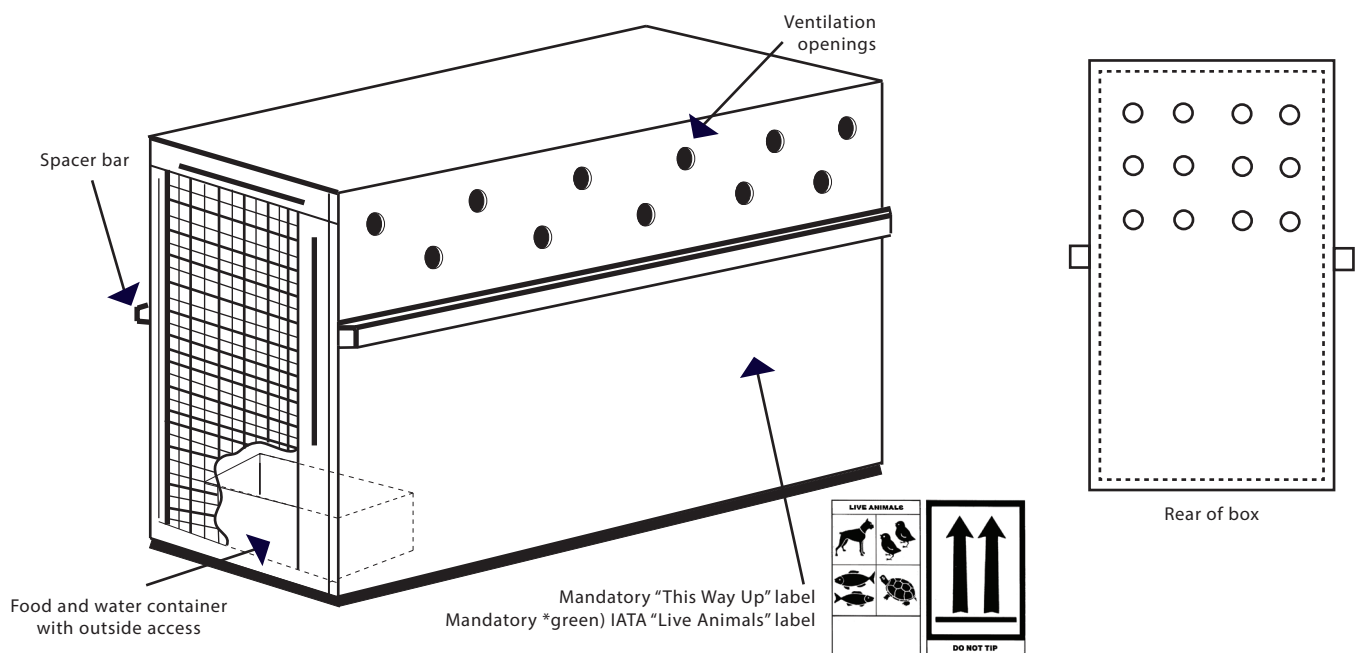
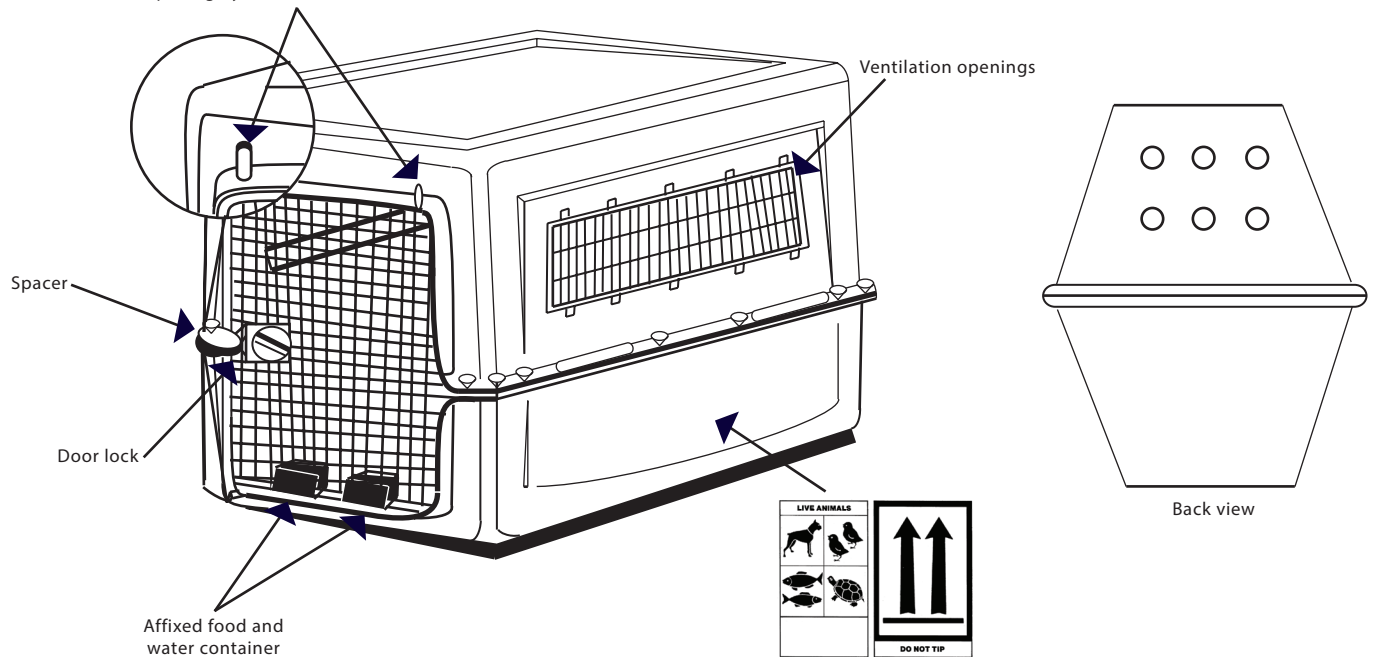


CRATE REQUIREMENTS FOR DOGS AND CATS

Door hinges and locking pins must extend beyond the horizontal extrusions above and below the door opening by at least 1.6 cm (5/8 in)



TYPICAL RIGID PLASTIC DOG CONTAINER

Kindly note: Only the above crates will be accepted. We may not accept any modified or incorrect crates.

The following principles of design must be met in addition to the General Container Requirements:

- Containers made entirely of welded mesh or wire mesh are not suitable for air transportation.
- Rigid plastic containers are suitable for most breeds of dog but their acceptability is at the discretion of the carrier.
- If a container has wheels, they must be removed or rendered inoperable.
- Some rigid plastic containers may not be suitable for large dogs or dogs that are aggressive.

- Especially containers made of hardwood, metal, plywood or similar material with two secure door fasteners on each side are acceptable.

MATERIALS

- Fibreglass, metal, rigid plastics, weld metal mesh, solid wood or plywood.

SIZE

- Each animal contained in the container must have enough space to turn about normally to stand, sit

erect and to lie in a natural position.

- The animal has to be comfortable inside the crate and be able to turn 360 degrees.
- There should be 4 finger's space between the animal's head and the roof of the crate.
- The space requirements as detailed above, are to be increased by two to three times (in other words 8-12 Finger's space between the animals head and the roof of the crate) in the event of snubnosed animals being transported.

FRAME

- For wooden containers an outer frame of 2.5cm x 7.5cm lumber screwed or bolted together and lined with solid wood or plywood sides are acceptable.

SIDES

- Rigid plastic containers, all hardware must be present and properly installed.
- For containers made of wood, plywood or equivalent material of a minimum thickness of 12mm for dogs must be used in line with the outer framework.
- Side walls must be solid with sufficient ventilation as prescribed.
- The interior of the container must be smooth with no protrusions that the animal can bite or scratch to cause damage to the integrity of the container in any way.
- The whole of one end of the container must be open, covered with bars, welded mesh or smooth expanded metal which is securely fixed to the container so that the animal cannot dislodge it.
- For both rigid plastic containers and wooden containers the welded wire mesh must be 2.5mm or thicker for dogs.
- For wooden containers the maximum size openings in the welded mesh must be 25mm x 25mm for dogs, however the openings may have to be smaller in order to be nose and paw proof.
- The welded mesh must fully overlap the frame.
- It must be attached to the outside of the frame using staples at least 20mm long and at intervals of no more than 25mm.
- In addition for dog containers a wooden frame or strips of wood must be placed over the edges of the wire and affixed with screws.
- This compresses the wire between the strips of wood and the outer surface of the container.
- The wooden compression strips/frame must be at least 12mm thick and of a placement to adequately secure the wire.
- Fasteners must not penetrate into the container.

HANDLING SPACER BARS/HANDLES

- Attached along the middle of both side of the container.

FLOOR

- The floor must be solid and leak proof.
- Absorbent Material must be placed on the floor of the crate.
- A blanket can be placed inside the crate.

DOOR

- The door must form the whole of one end of the container.
- It can either be sliding or hinged.
- There must be adequate means of fastening and sealing for those containers destined for countries where sealing for those containers destined for countries where sealing is required.
- Large doors will require additional hinges and two or three secure means of fastening to be fully secure.
- The door must be constructed of plastic, wood, plywood, welded or cast metal of sufficient gauge or thickness so as to prevent the animal from bending or distorting the door.
- The mesh must be nose and paw proof to avoid injury to the animal and handlers.
- Doors made of plastic material are permitted, provided that the hinges and locking pins are made of metal of sufficient gauge and thickness.
- For rigid plastic containers and wooden containers using doors with locking pins and hinges, the pins must engage the container by at least 1.6cm.
- The shipper must ensure that all hardware and fasteners are in place and serviceable.

VENTILATION

- Ventilation is provided by an open end to the container (which can be the door) and by ventilation openings of a minimum of 2.5cm from centre to centre of each opening.
- In the case of specially constructed large dog containers the opening end must be covered by closely spaced metal bars or a double weld mesh with 1cm spacing between the meshes.
- The total ventilated area must be at least 16% of the total surface of the four sides.
- The provision of additional holes on the roof or sides of the container or larger mesh covered holes in order to increase the ventilation are permitted.
- All openings must be nose and paw-proof, in the case of small dogs these may have to be covered with mesh.
- It is very important that no animal has any surface or edge at which it can gnaw or scratch.

FOOD AND WATER CONTAINERS

- Water container must be present within the container with outside access for filling.
- Food containers must be present either within the container, if sealed or attached to it for use in cases of delay.

FORKLIFT SPACERS

- Must be provided for all containers where the total weight with the animal exceeds 60kg.

SPF CONTAINERS

- Specific Pathogen Free (SPF) dogs must be transported in containers whose dimensions conform to the requirements published in this Container Requirement.
- SPF labelling must be affixed to the container plus "This way up" labels.
- Filter containers for SPF consignments have special gauge air filters fixed in the ventilation apertures.
- Ventilation must be a minimum of 16% of the surface area of the four sides.
- Sufficient water must be provided for the journey
- Food must be provided, if requires, at the point of origin in order that the sealed container is not opened during transport.
- A viewing panel must be provided on SPF containers.

LABELLING

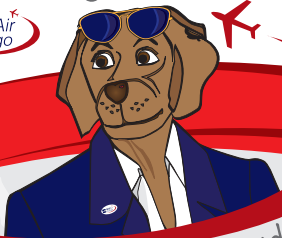
- A green "Live Animals" label/tag or a red "Laboratory Animals" label/tag is mandatory on all live animal consignments.
- "This way up" labels/tag are also mandatory and must be placed on all four sides of the container whenever possible
- The label or tag can be imprinted on the container.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

- IATA activities in this area are limited to the development of standards for the acceptance, packing and handling of live animal for transportation by air.
- IATA does not certify, approve, endorse or sell any particular pet container manufacturer, brand, make or model.
- Equally so, IATA does not offer, solicit, endorse or approve any particular pet or puppy transport or relocation services, regardless of whether these be offered via e-mail or the internet.
- Readers should pay attention to fraudulent offerings that claim the opposite.

PLEASE NOTE

- A VET BOOK must accompany your animal. If your animal is younger than 3 months old, a clear, legible copy of the mother's VET BOOK must be provided.
- SEDATION of animals, except under certain conditions and carried out under veterinary direction is not recommended. The combination of altitude and drugs is potentially fatal in the old, chronically sick or stressed animals.
- Animals will not be accepted if the crate presented for shipment, doesn't comply with the IATA Regulations.
- Animals above the age of 3 months must have their first inoculations and be inoculated against Rabies, this should be done annually for transportation via air.
- There is a waiting period of 7 days (for boosters) or 14 days (for 1st time inoculations) after their inoculation, including rabies prior to the pet travelling.
- If your animal is younger than 3 months old, a clear, legible copy of the mother's VET BOOK must be provided with a valid rabies inoculation for the duration of her pregnancy and when giving birth to her litter.
- Puppies and kittens over 3 months must have their own inoculation booklet with their first inoculations up to date.
- Puppies and kittens can only fly from the age of 8 weeks.
- NOTE: Please enquire about the special requirements for the transportation of snub/pug nosed animals.
- A maximum of two adult animals of comparable size up to 14kg each, that are compatible (dog with dog / cat with cat), may be shipped in the same container. Animals over that weight must travel individually.
- Animals from 8 weeks up to 6 months old from the same litter, up to 14kg's each, that are compatible (dog with dog / cat with cat), up to a maximum quantity of two, may be shipped in the same container/compartments
- Cats over the age of 2 years may not fly in the same container / compartment.



They're in good hands

VACCINATIONS FOR DOGS

AGE OF ANIMAL	TYPE OF VACCINATION	WAITING PERIOD
6 – 8 WEEKS	COMBINATION-VACCINE	14 DAYS
10 – 12 WEEKS	SECOND COMBINATION-VACCINE	7 DAYS
14 – 16 WEEKS	THIRD COMBINATION-VACCINE (PARVO AND RABIES)	14 DAYS
9 MONTHS LATER	COMBINATION-VACCINE AND RABIES	7 DAYS
ANNUALLY	COMBINATION-VACCINE AND RABIES	7 DAYS

AFTER THE SECOND RABIES VACCINATION, RABIES IS ADMINISTERED EVERY YEAR. BY LAW ALL DOGS IN SOUTH AFRICA HAVE TO BE VACCINATED AGAINST RABIES

Combination-vaccines of dogs consist of the following organisms:

- Parvovirus – A very contagious, deadly virus that affects dogs younger than a year old.
- Distemper – A virus of equal danger, but much less contagious. Dogs of any age are susceptible if not vaccinated properly.
- Adenovirus – Vaccination protects against upper airway disease as well as a liver disease that occurs seldom these days
- Parainfluenza – Causes upper airway disease.

Some vaccines include the following organisms:

- Coronavirus – On its own causes light diarrhoea, but causes severe disease if simultaneous infection with parvovirus occurs
- Leptospirosis – Can cause liver and kidney disease. Associated with rodents.
- Bordetella – This bacteria is one of the causes of Kennel Cough. The vaccine is administered by nose and provides immunity within a few days. It is required by some dog kennels over and above the combination-vaccine and rabies.

VACCINATIONS FOR CATS

AGE OF ANIMAL	TYPE OF VACCINATION	WAITING PERIOD
8 WEEKS	COMBINATION-VACCINE	14 DAYS
12 WEEKS	SECOND COMBINATION-VACCINE	7 DAYS
9 MONTHS LATER	COMBINATION-VACCINE AND RABIES	14 DAYS
ANNUALLY	COMBINATION-VACCINE AND RABIES	7 DAYS

AFTER THE SECOND RABIES VACCINATION, RABIES IS ADMINISTERED EVERY YEAR. BY LAW ALL CATS IN SOUTH AFRICA HAVE TO BE VACCINATED AGAINST RABIES.

Combination-vaccines of cats consist of the following:

- Panleucopaenia – A similar disease to “cat flu” in dogs. Although not common these days it is still deadly.
- Rhinotracheitis – This herpesvirus causes eye and upper respiratory infection.
- Calicivirus – Causes upper respiratory and joint infection.
- Chlamydiosis – Causes pneumonia in cats, but could also infect humans.

The virus of Feline Leukaemia is available for vaccination. This disease is very important in catteries.