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</tbody>
</table>
PREFACE

Responsibility for the humane treatment and proper care of farm and domestic animals lies with those who have assumed stewardship of these animals. As the primary beneficiaries, we have this moral obligation.

Society continues to express an evolving concern about animal welfare. This concern, linked to improvements in human standards of living and a more informed public, necessitates that our industry responds proactively to the issue.

Our caring nature, and the recognition that proper animal care leads to enhanced productivity are often all that is required to ensure that the needs of our livestock are met. Voluntary guidelines, however, serve our industry by setting standards and expectations. These guidelines also inform the public about responsible agricultural practices.

The Recommended Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Horses in PMU Operations was first published by the Province of Manitoba in 1990. Subsequently, in 1998, the Recommended Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Farm Animals: Horses was developed by Canadian Agri-Food Research Council. Changes in both producer and industry needs have resulted in a need to occasionally review and amend both Codes.

A PMU Study Committee developed both the original Code and the amendments. This committee, initiated by Manitoba Agriculture and Pfizer Canada Inc. (Wyeth Organics), includes PMU ranchers and veterinary practitioners.

We are pleased to support this Code of Practice in recognition of the assurance that it provides for the proper care and handling of all animals involved in PMU ranching.

The Honourable Ralph Eichler
Minister of Agriculture
Manitoba

The Honourable Lyle Stewart
Minister of Agriculture
Saskatchewan
INTRODUCTION

Animal welfare considerations are important for keeping and raising animals, both in Canada and internationally. Practices, which may once have been deemed acceptable, are now being reassessed and modified according to new knowledge and changing attitudes. High standards of animal welfare are not only important legally, but also have a direct economic benefit and ensure that the horse industry has a place in the international market.

The National Farm Animal Care Council (NFACC) *Code of Practice for the Care & Handling of Equines* (2013) outlines comprehensive requirements applicable to horse owners in Canada. The *Code of Practice for the Care & Handling of Horses on PMU Ranches* provides additional recommendations specific to the PMU industry.

Providing competent handling and an environment that allows horses to fulfil their basic needs are crucial elements of responsible animal care.

Elements of responsible animal care include:

- Comfort and shelter;
- Readily accessible potable water and a diet to maintain the animal in full health and vigour;
- Opportunity for reasonable movement;
- Company of other animals, particularly of like kind;
- Opportunity to exercise most normal patterns of behaviour;
- Prevention or rapid diagnosis and treatment of abnormal behaviour, injury and disease;
- Emergency arrangements to cover outbreaks of fire, the breakdown of essential mechanical services and disruption of feed / water supplies.

The recommendations in this Code are based on the best knowledge currently available. Ranchers meet the needs of their livestock under a variety of husbandry and management practices. We recognize that research and evaluation of various management practices and welfare issues must be supported. As scientific and technological knowledge advances, management procedures will evolve further. We encourage the pursuit of such knowledge and adoption of viable handling and management procedures.
1. HOUSING OF ON-LINE MARES

1.1 Every PMU rancher should provide horse stables of sound construction that are so constructed and maintained to provide weather proof accommodations which keep barn temperatures above freezing.

1.2 Floors in stalls should provide a non-slip surface, free from any holes or cracks that may cause injury to a horse. Floors may be composed of one or more of the following:
   i roughened concrete
   ii rubber matting
   iii wooden floor

1.3 Every PMU rancher must provide an individual stall for each pregnant mare in the barn.

1.4 Every individual stall should be equipped with a manger at a height suitable for the size of the horse in the stall (See Appendix III).

1.5 Every individual stall should be of sufficient size to comfortably accommodate the horse and an attendant at any time (See table below and Appendix III).

STALL SIZES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HORSE WEIGHT*</th>
<th>MINIMUM STALL WIDTH (Centre to Centre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lbs/kg</td>
<td>ft/cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to 1300</td>
<td>Up to 590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1301-1700</td>
<td>591 – 770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 1700</td>
<td>Over 770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Maximum weight at any given time during the collection season.

The partitions should be constructed in a manner similar to illustrations in Appendix III.

1.6 The partitions of every individual stall and of every box stall should be soundly constructed to prevent injury to any horse.

1.7 All alleyways within a horse stable should be of concrete and be of such a width that they can be maintained to provide for:
   a) The safe movement of horses and attendants.
   b) The proper transportation of feed and waste materials.
Head-to-head stall arrangement: (Indicates inside measurements)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Imperial</th>
<th>Metric</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feed Alleys Minimum</td>
<td>6 ft</td>
<td>183 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear Alleys Minimum</td>
<td>8 ft</td>
<td>244 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rear-to-rear stall arrangement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Imperial</th>
<th>Metric</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feed Alleys (2) Minimum</td>
<td>4 ft</td>
<td>122 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre Alley Minimum</td>
<td>12 ft</td>
<td>366 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.8 All ceilings and overhead supporting beams should be solid at a minimum height of 9 ft (274 cm).

1.9 All horse stables should have an adequate source of artificial lighting to permit effective observation of horses at all times.

1.10 All horse stables should have a source of natural lighting (windows or skylights).

1.11 All stables should be ventilated to prevent excessive heat and humidity.

1.12 At least one box stall should be provided per one hundred mares. Box stalls should have a minimum floor area of 9 sq ft (0.84 sq m) per 100 lbs (45.4 kg) of body weight.

1.13 Box stalls must not be used for urine collection from a pregnant mare.

1.14 The area where mares are stabled should be partitioned to exclude the entry of other animals and poultry.

1.15 All premises should have a fire extinguisher in the PMU tank room and a minimum of two adequate-sized extinguishers in the barn. Additional extinguishers may be required by provincial fire codes.

2. MAINTENANCE

2.1 All mangers and utensils used for feed and water should be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.

2.2 All floors, walls, ceilings and partitions in any horse stable should be maintained in an acceptable state of cleanliness.

2.3 Every individual stall, manger and every box stall should be maintained in a proper state of repair and free from any projection or objects to prevent injury to the horse.

2.4 Adequate amounts of suitable bedding material should be provided in stalls for the comfort of the horses.
2.5 All manure from every horse stable should be removed daily and should not be stored or accumulated in the turnout yard.

2.6 Where manure is stored or accumulated, the operator of the PMU ranch should remove the manure and dispose of it as soon as practical after the end of the urine collection season and, in any event, prior to the commencement of the next urine collection season. Handling and disposal of manure must meet local and provincial environmental regulations.

2.7 Every PMU rancher should thoroughly clean and disinfect the horse stables after the end of every urine collection season and, in any event, at least thirty days prior to the commencement of the next urine collection season.

2.8 Every PMU rancher should provide a yard that is properly fenced, with adequate shelter and drainage, and of sufficient size for the turnout of horses. The yard and fences should be maintained in good condition, free from equipment, machinery, debris and refuse of all kinds.

3. HARNESSING
3.1 All harness and equipment used for the purpose of PMU collection must be of a design and construction approved by the Code of Practice Committee.

3.2 Any equipment and harness used in the collection of urine should be properly fitted and maintained.

3.3 Where any equipment or harness interferes with proper treatment or healing of any wound, disease or abnormal condition of the mare, the PMU rancher shall remove such equipment or harness that interferes with the proper treatment or healing of the wound, disease or abnormal condition.

3.4 All collection equipment and harnesses shall be kept clean and in good repair.

3.5 All mares should be secured with a proper fitting halter having a shank long enough to permit the mare to feed and lie down comfortably.

4. HEALTH
4.1 All premises should provide suitable facilities for the veterinary treatment and handling of animals.

4.2 The PMU rancher shall at all times take all necessary steps to provide adequate treatment of any wound, disease or abnormal condition of any horse on the farm.
4.3 Where the condition of any horse requires veterinary attention, veterinary care must be requested and provided as soon as possible. All necessary surgical procedures should be performed by a veterinarian and must include appropriate analgesia.

4.4 No PMU rancher shall collect from any mare that is physically disabled or clinically ill.

4.5 The PMU rancher shall maintain a herd health record of all PMU horses on the farm and the record shall contain, in as accurate a form as may be practical:
   a) Any treatment given or applied in respect of any wound, disease or abnormal condition and the date on which such treatment was given or applied.
   b) Any treatment given or applied in respect of parasites and the date on which such treatment was given or applied.
   c) Any vaccination given and the date on which that vaccination was given.

4.6 Every horse on a PMU ranch must be given the opportunity for turnout as is necessary for its individual welfare as determined by the rancher, the field auditor and the attending veterinarian.

4.7 All PMU horses should be groomed as is necessary for their welfare.

4.8 The PMU rancher shall insure that hooves of every horse on the farm are trimmed as often as is necessary to prevent the hooves attaining a length that interferes with the wellbeing of the horse.

4.9 Every PMU rancher should establish a parasite control program in consultation with the attending veterinarian. The program will include administration of anthelminthic (dewormer) as required, as well as manure and pasture management.

4.10 Every PMU rancher must vaccinate the horse herd as required by contract and should vaccinate the horse herd consistent with recommendations of the attending veterinarian.

4.11 Every PMU rancher should insure that dental care is provided for the horse herd, as necessary.

4.12 Every PMU rancher shall have access to all instruments, appliances and medicines necessary for the proper grooming, feeding, care and emergency treatment of the horse herd.

4.13 Mares should be harnessed when acquiring urine samples for the lab.
4.14 Urine produced from mares receiving any medication must be withheld from shipment based on the recommendation of the attending veterinarian or the company’s policy.

4.15 When required by reason of health, condition or age, PMU ranchers should arrange for prompt, humane euthanasia for horses requiring it. Chapter 10 of the NFACC Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Equines provides specific guidance on determining humane endpoints and methods of euthanasia for horses.

5. NUTRITION

5.1 Mares shall be offered water in amounts as inferred from the National Research Council Nutrient Requirements of Horses (2007) and as indicated in the following table. Water should be analysed, as quality of water can have a major impact on the health of horses.

### Daily Water Intake of Horses*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body Weight</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lbs</td>
<td>kg</td>
<td>CDN gal§</td>
<td>litres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1500</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800</td>
<td>818</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

§ Canadian Gallon = 4.54 Litres

5.2 Mares should be taken off summer pasture and started on the winter ration in a corral or smaller pasture. Change of feed should be done gradually. After 5-7 days on this diet, mares should be placed in the barn and fed according to the schedule that will be used during the winter months.

5.3 Rations should be fed in amounts which will keep the mares in good body condition with a minimum body condition score of 5 (See Appendix II, pages 12 and 13).

5.4 Roughage should be well cured in the swath, and free of dust, mustiness, spoilage and weeds. Grain should be mature, free of rust, smut, mustiness and excess dust.

5.5 Rations for PMU horses should be formulated in accordance with the current recommendations of the National Research Council, Nutrient Requirements of Horses (2007). Roughage should be tested for nutrient content at a reputable feed laboratory. A balanced feeding program
providing recommended amounts of all nutrients is required for good horse health.

Protein is a major component of the tissues of the body. Protein requirement is greatest in young, growing animals and lowest in mature animals maintaining themselves.

During the last 60 days of gestation, a diet containing 9 to 11% protein is required so high quality hay may need to be fed. Mineral should be fed according to feed analyses and ration formulation. The amounts of mineral mix fed may need to be increased by 50 to 100 percent above maintenance.

5.6 Salt should be provided at a level sufficient to maintain proper metabolism and fluid balance. The amount needed is about 0.15 to 0.30% of dry matter intake, or about 0.5 - 2 ounces (15 – 60 gm) per day according to the body weight of the mare.

5.7 Vitamin A requirements for maintenance are 30 IU/kg BW per day but increase to 60 IU/kg BW per day for mares during later pregnancy and lactation. Vitamin D requirements for horses other than growing horses are 6.6 IU/kg BW per day. Vitamin A and D supplementation may be required if the diet does not provide sufficient amounts. Good quality forage and pasture are good sources of vitamin A and carotene, but supplementation may be required when weathered or mature hays are used. Cereal grains contain little to no vitamin A or D.

5.8 Stallions may be kept outdoors provided they have adequate fat cover, are fed properly, and have shelter from the wind. Good quality roughage, salt and mineral/vitamin mix should be fed free choice. A source of water and adequate bedding should be provided.

6. TRANSPORTATION

6.1 Where horses, including foals, are transported in any vehicle:

a) The vehicle shall be of sound construction and shall be properly maintained.

b) The floor of any stall or compartment of the vehicle or any ramp used in transporting horses shall be so constructed and maintained to provide a surface free from any holes or cracks that are capable of causing injury to a horse.

c) Every stall or compartment of the vehicle and any ramp used in transporting shall be free from any projections, holes or objects capable of causing injury to a horse.
d) Every stall or compartment of the vehicle should be of a height adequate enough to provide reasonable clearance above the withers and to prevent injury to the horses upon entrance or exit. As a guide, allow at least 2.5 cm (1 in) clearance for each hand of horse height at the withers.

e) Every stall or compartment of the vehicle shall, during the time that it is used, have an overhead covering adequate to prevent the direct entry of sun or precipitation into the stall or compartment.

f) Every stall or compartment of the vehicle should be supplied with adequate clean bedding to provide for the comfort and safety of any horse therein. Vehicle floors must provide secure footing.

g) Horses shall be transported to their destination without delay and shall be provided with adequate amounts of suitable feed and water at such intervals as may be necessary for their comfort and welfare.

h) Recently weaned foals require special care and attention during transport. Foals should be in transit for no longer than eight hours, after which time they should be provided with rest, feed and water prior to continuing the trip.

i) Specifications for maximum loading density for loose horses in transit are stipulated in the current *Recommended Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Farm Animals: Transportation* (CARC, 2001).

7. **PASTURE AND BREEDING MANAGEMENT**

7.1 Stallions should be placed in the breeding pasture according to company requirements.

7.2 Every PMU rancher should have adequate pasture to maintain the wellbeing and health of the herd.

7.3 In areas where a PMU rancher cannot supply adequate pasture for the horse herd, supplementary feed shall be given to maintain the horses’ health.

7.4 All PMU ranchers shall provide salt and mineral mixtures, free-choice, to the horse herd during the summer months.

7.5 A good supply of potable water must be available to the horse herd at all times.

8. **HANDLING OF HORSES**

8.1 All PMU ranchers should handle all horses with care, gentleness and patience.
8.2 The use of goads and prods should be avoided.
8.3 No tail, pastern, leg or other restraints shall be used to facilitate PMU collection.
8.4 All halter training of foals should be done quietly and carefully to minimize stress or the chance of injury.

9. **FOAL MANAGEMENT**

9.1 Weaning is necessary in order to facilitate handling and training of foals and to allow the mare to regain body condition. PMU ranchers should employ weaning methods that minimize stress on the mare and foal.

9.2 The weaning area should have adequate shelter of appropriate size, be well drained, and properly bedded, and should be free of all hazardous objects to prevent injury to the foals.

9.3 Diets for foals should be formulated according to the current recommendations of the *National Research Council, Nutrient Requirements of Horses (2007)*. Foals should be fed high quality grass-legume hay free-choice and an appropriate concentrate (grain mixture). The formulation for the concentrate (grain mixture) used will depend on the type and quality of hay being fed, but should complement the hay so that adequate energy, protein, calcium, phosphorus, trace minerals and vitamins are provided to promote proper muscle and bone development. A good supply of potable water must be available at all times.

9.4 No weaned foal shall leave the premises of a PMU rancher, for sale, prior to the first day of September or the Labour Day weekend, whichever comes first, and not until the foal is at least three months of age.

9.5 Every PMU rancher should establish a parasite control and vaccination program for foals in consultation with the attending veterinarian.

10. **INSPECTIONS**

10.1 Representatives or agents of the company purchasing the PMU shall have the right to inspect any and all of the rancher’s facilities for the collection and storage of PMU at any time. Such inspections shall include, but not be limited to, compliance with the guidance set forth in the “*Recommended Code of Practice for the Care and Handling of Horses on PMU Ranches*”.

10.2 Every rancher shall have all of the horses on the PMU ranch included in a herd health program with a licensed veterinarian.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 POOR.</td>
<td>Animal extremely emaciated. Spinous processes, ribs, tailhead, and hooks and pins projecting prominently. Bone structure of withers, shoulders and neck easily noticeable. No fatty tissues can be felt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. VERY THIN.</td>
<td>Animal emaciated. Slight fat covering over base of spinous processes, transverse processes of lumbar vertebrae feel rounded. Spinous processes, ribs, tailhead, and hooks and pins prominent. Withers, shoulders and neck structures faintly discernible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. THIN.</td>
<td>Fat built up about halfway on spinous processes; transverse processes cannot be felt. Slight fat cover over ribs. Spinous processes and ribs easily discernible. Tailhead prominent, but individual vertebrae cannot be visually identified. Hook bones appear rounded, but easily discernible. Pin bones not distinguishable. Withers, shoulders and neck accentuated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 MODERATELY THIN.</td>
<td>Negative crease along back. Faint outline of ribs discernible. Tailhead prominence depends on conformation, fat can be felt around it. Hook bones not discernible. Withers, shoulders and neck not obviously thin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 MODERATE.</td>
<td>Back level. Ribs cannot be visually distinguished but can be easily felt. Fat around tailhead beginning to feel spongy. Withers appear rounded over spinous processes. Shoulders and neck blend smoothly into body.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 MODERATE TO FLESHY.</td>
<td>May have slight crease down back. Fat over ribs feels spongy. Fat around tailhead feels soft. Fat beginning to be deposited along the sides of the withers, behind the shoulders and along the sides of the neck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 FLESHY.</td>
<td>May have crease down back. Individual ribs can be felt, but noticeable filling between ribs with fat. Fat around tailhead is soft. Fat deposited along withers, behind shoulders and along the neck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 FAT.</td>
<td>Crease down back. Difficult to feel ribs. Fat around tailhead very soft. Area along withers filled with fat. Area behind shoulder filled in flush. Noticeable thickening of neck. Fat deposited along inner buttocks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 EXTREMELY FAT.</td>
<td>Obvious crease down back. Patchy fat appearing over ribs. Bulging fat around tailhead, along withers, behind shoulders and along neck. Fat along inner buttocks may rub together. Flank filled in flush.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX I
BODY CONDITION SCORE SYSTEM

Diagram of areas emphasized in condition score.

APPENDIX II

TRANSPORT DECISION TREE

IS THE HORSE FIT FOR THE TRIP?

YES → LOAD HEALTHY ANIMALS

NO →

IS THE HORSE UNFIT OR COMPROMISED?

UNFIT
Do Not Load - Do Not Transport
Except for veterinary treatment on the advice of a veterinarian

- Fracture or any other severe injury
- Sick or diseased horses (e.g., strangles, herpes virus, pneumonia)
- Lame (Classes 3, 4, 5; See reverse)
- Fever due to illness
- Acute frostbite
- Colic
- Exhaustion
- Dehydration
- Recent major surgery
- In shock or dying
- Emaciation
- Weakness
- Non-ambulatory (i.e., downer, unable to rise on its own)
- Likely to give birth or has given birth within 48 hours
- Suspected or confirmed nervous disorder (e.g., Rabies)
- Uterine, vaginal or rectal prolapse
- Laboured breathing

1 Severe injury includes deep or gaping wounds, profuse bleeding, penis injuries, severe head injuries, scrotal hernias, and severe laminitis.

STOP

COMPROMISED
Transport with Special Provisions
(See reverse for transport regulations)

- Horses that are blind in both eyes
- Very young foals or young orphan foals
- Lame horses (Classes 1, 2; See reverse)
- Geriatric horses
- A horse that has any condition that could reduce the horse’s ability to withstand the rigours of the trip

Special Provisions:
1. Compromised horses must only be transported locally and directly to the nearest suitable place where they can receive care and attention, or be humanely slaughtered or euthanized.
2. A compromised animal must be the last animal loaded and the first animal unloaded.
3. A compromised animal must be segregated from all other animals, or it may be penned with one familiar animal.

Note: To prevent undue suffering, other special provisions, such as additional bedding, may be required, depending on the condition of the compromised animal. Always ask a veterinarian if you are unsure about the appropriate special provision when moving a compromised animal. Animals that require special provisions must be segregated from other animals.

What is the Meaning of “Nearest Suitable Place”? Compromised animals that are fit for transport are not to go through auction markets or assembly yards. If compromised animals are to be sent to slaughter, they must not travel long distances to the slaughter facility, even if the only slaughter facility is far away. If local slaughter facilities are unavailable, animals should either be treated or be humanely euthanized. If an animal becomes compromised during the journey, consider the nearest suitable place (that is, a nearby veterinary hospital, farm, auction market or assembly yard, slaughter plant) where the animal can receive care or be euthanized.

Content for the Transport Decision Tree was created by the Equine Code Development Committee and is based on the Health of Animals Regulations.
Guidelines for Dealing with Compromised Horses

Federal Transport Regulations (as of 2012)
www.inspection.gc.ca

DO

• Segregate animals of different species or substantially different weights and ages; or if incompatible by nature (i.e., stallions, jacks); mares with suckling foals; and horses with shoes on their hind legs.
• Ensure that animals segregated in trucks receive extra protection from cold and wind chill; supply ample bedding.
• Provide proper ventilation, drainage and absorption of urine.
• Have sufficient headroom for animals to stand in a natural position.
• Either strew the vehicle with sand or have the vehicle fitted with safe footholds, in addition to proper bedding.
• Ensure that animals unloaded for feed, water and rest remain at the rest stop for a minimum of five hours or longer to ensure all animals receive feed and water.

DO NOT

• Continue to transport an animal that is injured, becomes ill, or is otherwise unfit to travel beyond the nearest place it can be treated.
• Mishandle an animal at loading or unloading.
• Use electric goads or prods.
• Load or unload animals in a way that would cause injury or undue suffering.
• Crowd animals to such an extent as to cause injury or undue suffering.
• Transport livestock in trailers not designed for the safe handling of that species or class of livestock.

Lameness Classes

These categories can be used to determine the status of an animal’s mobility, from normal to non-ambulatory.

Transport as Soon as Possible

Class 1
Visibly lame but can keep up with the group.

Class 2
Unable to keep up; some difficulty climbing ramps. Load in rear compartment.

Do Not Load or Transport*

Class 3
Requires assistance to rise, but can walk freely.

Class 4
Requires assistance to rise; reluctant to walk; halted movement.

Class 5
Unable to rise or remain standing.

* Any animal, including Lameness Classes 3, 4 or 5, may be transported for veterinary treatment on the advice of a veterinarian.

Content for the Transport Decision Tree was created by the Equine Code Development Committee and is based on the Health of Animals Regulations.
All measurements given above are minimum requirements taken from inside the stall. Larger stalls are permitted. Partitions may be partially solid.

**MATERIAL USED:** Main structure 2 - 3” pipes or square tubing; for headstall 1” pipe or square tubing.

**FRONT OF MANGER:** 26” HIGH  
**BACK OF MANGER:** 24” HIGH  
**BOTTOM OF MANGER:** 22” WIDE  

**STALL WIDTH:**  
Mares up to 1300 lbs 4 feet Centre to Centre  
Mares 1301 to 1700 lbs 4½ feet Centre to Centre  
Mares over 1700 lbs 5 feet Centre to Centre
APPENDIX IV
REFERENCES AND RESOURCES
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION


PARTICIPANTS - PMU STUDY COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN: Bob Brickley
MEMBERS: Kirk Bridgeman, David Collier, Dr. Allister Gray, Jocelyn Kish, Dr. Everett More, Curt Paton, Dr. Allan Preston, Sarah Shaw, Dr. Wayne Tomlinson

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