

Design / Plan Assessment Checklist for new or existing livestock carriers applying for the issue of an Australian Certificate for the Carriage of Livestock

To be used at the plan assessment and initial survey stage to verify compliance with Marine Orders Part 43

Ship's na	me	Flag		
IMO Na		O#i	ial Nia	
MO No.		Οπισ	ial No.	
Call Sign		Tonn	age (1969 Int'l)	
Class		Sum	mer Dwt	
Year Bui	t (keel laid)	Year	converted (who	ere applicable)
Operator	name			
Operator	address			
Owner				
	Issued by:		Issued by:	
Safcon	Issued:	ISM	Issued:	
	Expiry:		Expiry:	
Note:	Copies of ISM certification and SAFCO	N should be attached to	this checklist	if available during the final inspec
ection	B. Preliminary Information			
31.	Reference is made to Australian 2018, (hereinafter referred to as		argo and Car	go Handling – Livestock)
32.	An ACCL remains valid for 5 years from the date of issue, subject to annual endorsement. The expiry date of the certificate will normally be aligned with the expiry date of the ship's Cargo Ship Safety Construction (SAFCON) Certificate. The survey for annual endorsement of the ACCL should be carried out, as far as practical, at the same time as annual survey for the endorsement of the SAFCON Certificate. If a vessel is a non-convention vessel or has had "National Tonnage" accepted by the Flag state which precludes the issue of a Safety Construction Certificate, then the ACCL should be aligned with the Certificate of Class			
Note:	For the issue of an ACCL the ve full member of IAC as required in			ssification society which is a

AMSA 1082 (01/19) Page **1** of **27**

Section C. Criteria for the application of the checklist

C1.	The checklist is to be used at the plan assessment and initial survey stage.		
C2.	The checklist is to be used in conjunction with MO43.		
C3.	Individual sections of the checklist are cross-referenced to the corresponding p	rovisions of MO43.	
C4. To use the checklist at the design stage, the following drawings are to be submitted to Ship Inspection Group:			
	a. General arrangement	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
	 Stability data for the vessel with livestock on board (including information mentioned in the schedule to MO 43 	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
	 Design, materials, methods of construction and arrangement of fittings for the containment and movement of the livestock and housing of livestock services 	□ Y □ N □ N/A	
	 Ventilation arrangements, including current test measurement together with the gross volume of enclosed spaces 	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
	e. Lighting arrangement	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
	f. Storage and distribution systems for fodder and water	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
	g. Drainage and bilge pumping arrangements, including waste water retention	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
	h. Fire control and safety plan	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
	i. Structural fire protection;(If not included in the Fire control Plan	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
	j. Documented maintenance program	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
	k. Copies of current statutory certificates including ISM documentation	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
	Copy of class records, including outstanding conditions of class and latest enhanced survey report	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
	m. Freeing ports arrangement where applicable	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
	n. Tank details and their sounding arrangements	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
	Copy of condition of load line assignment showing record of closing appliances	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
	 Record of equipment as required by section 35(1) of the order (the recommended format the record of equipment is contained on the AMSA website) 	□ Y □ N □ N/A	
	 q. Schematic circuit diagrams of the primary, secondary and emergency sources of power 	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
C5.	Circle the letter "Y" when item is checked and found in compliance with MO43.		
C6.	Circle the letter "N" when item is checked but deficiency found. For each ite circled, Section V - Surveyor's comments at the end of this document must be relevant recommendation must be issued for each item circled "N".		
C7.	Circle the letter "NA" when item is not applicable.		
C8.	Each item must be checked.		

AMSA 1082 (01/19) Page **2** of **27**

Section D. General requirements for the carriage of livestock – MO43 Division 4 & 5

D1.	In the carriage of livestock on any part of the vessel, the livestock, livestock fittings, livestock equipment or carrying arrangement do not:	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
	obstruct access to any accommodation space, working space necessary for the safe running of the vessel; or the means of egress from any hold or under-deck space; or	□ Y □ N □ N/A
	ii. interfere with life-saving or fire-fighting appliances; or	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
	iii. sounding of tanks or bilges; or	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
	iv. operation of closing appliances; or	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
	v. operation of freeing ports; or	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
	vi. lighting or ventilation of other parts of the vessel; or	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
	vii. safe and efficient navigation of the vessel.	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
D2.	If the casing or bulkhead of an engine room, boiler room or heated fuel tank forms the boundary of a space in which livestock is to be carried, is that casing or bulkhead effectively insulated?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
D3.	If livestock is to be carried over a hatchway, is the hatchway protected against consequent damage and are the hatchway covers secured against movement?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
D4.	If DG are to be carried are these stowed in a separate compartment or there is a 6m separation and the spillage of fume from the goods cannot affect the livestock?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
	In regards to fumes refer to section 2.4(5) of Schedule 2 of MO43	
D5.	Is the livestock carrying arrangement designed to carry livestock in more than one tier in any deck?	Y N N/A
D6.	If so, is approval sought for the carriage of sheep, goats and/or pigs only?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
D7.	Are livestock structures so manufacturers, assembled and positioned to protect livestock from injury avoid suffering and exposure to weather and sea?	
D8.	Are all fittings, fixtures and objects that are likely to come into contact with livestock so manufactured, assembled or positioned as to prevent injury to livestock?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
D9.	Are livestock structures, including decks and containment structures (but excluding arrangements for the carriage of livestock) Constructed of noncombustible material? Refer to Part 1 of Schedule 1 of the FTP Code for Non-combustibility test.	□ Y □ N □ N/A
D10.	For converted vessels has the structural arrangement of the livestock been accepted by the ships classification society?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
D11.	Does the bridge visibility of the vessel comply with the requirements of SOLAS V/22?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
D12.	Does the vessel fully comply with SOLAS that applies to a vessel constructed or converted for the carriage of livestock after 30 September 1994?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
	b. Does the vessel comply with section 2.5(2) of MO43?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A

AMSA 1082 (01/19) Page **3** of **27**

Section E. Stability - MO43-11

E1.	Is the effect of the shift of livestock included in the stability calculations? See section 1.1 Schedule 1 of MO43	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
E2.	If fodder in pellet form is carried in bulk, is the effect of its shift included in the stability calculations? See section 1.2 of Schedule 1 of MO43.	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
	Does the fodder information take into account degree of filling of tanks?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
E3.	Is the effect of wind included in the stability calculations? See section 1.3 of Schedule 1 of MO43	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
	Does the wind heel information take into account all conditions of draft?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
E4.	Is the use of fuel oil, fresh water and fodder, the movement of ballast and the buildup of waste material taken into account in the stability calculations?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
E5.	Is the area under the righting lever curve not less than 3.15 metre-degrees (0.055 metre-radians) up to 30 degrees angle of heel and not less than 5.16 metres-degrees (0.09 metres-radians) up to 40 degrees angle of heel, or the angle of flooding if this angle is less than 40 degrees?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
Note:	The angle of flooding is that angle of heel at which openings in the hull, supers deckhouses, that cannot be closed weather tight, immerse. Small openings the progressive flooding cannot take place may be ignored in determining the angle	ough which
E6.	Is the area under the righting lever curve between the angle of heel of 30 degrees and 40 degrees, or between 30 degrees and the angle of flooding if this angle is less than 40 degrees, not less than 1.72 metre-degrees (0.03 metre-radians)?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
E7.	Is the righting lever not less than 0.20 metre at an angle of heel equal to, or greater than 30 degrees?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
E8.	Does the maximum righting lever occur at an angle of heel not less than 25 degrees or greater?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
E9.	Is the initial metacentric height not less than 0.15 metre?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
E10.	Is the angle of heel due to wind not more than 10 degrees?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
E11.	Is the area under the righting lever curve, up to 40 degrees or the angle of flooding, whichever is less, in excess of the area under the heeling lever curve to the same limiting angle, not less than 1.03 metre-degrees (0.018 metre-radians) plus 20% of the area of the righting lever curve to the same limiting angle? The heeling curve is obtained taking into account the effects of shift of livestock and fodder and the effect of wind.	□ Y □ N □ N/A
E12.	Is the stability information mentioned in Schedule 1 of MO43 available on board?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
Sectio	n F. Livestock Services – MO43-6	
F1.	Has the owner/operator submitted a risk assessment to demonstrate equivalence for any livestock services defined under section 4 of MO43?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
Note:	If the answer is "YES" the relevant section of sections G to K should be struck assessment is to be assessed by the Ship Inspection Group for examination. It all sections of the checklist are to be used.	
F2.	Is arrangement of systems and equipment for the provision of livestock services sufficient to ensure adequate redundancy is provided such that a single failure of a major item of equipment will result on the loss of that service completely and/or reduction to a level where a service cannot be maintained at the level necessary for the welfare of the livestock?	□ Y □ N □ N/A

AMSA 1082 (01/19) Page **4** of **27**

Section G. Primary and secondary power sources – MO43-2, Part 1

G1.	Is the vessel provided with primary and secondary source of power for all livestock services requiring power?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
G2.	Is the primary source of power sufficient to supply continuous power to livestock services and services described in SOLAS II-1/40.1.1 for all that parts of a voyage during which livestock are on board in under the conditions required by SOLAS II-1/41?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
Note:	The primary source of power must be able to provide power to all ship and livestock services with any one generator out for maintenance. Where a vessel is fitted with shaft generators these cannot be counted for this purpose unless they are capable of being operated at all times during the voyage (i.e. can be unclutched from the shaft)	
G3.	Is the secondary source of power located in a space each boundary of which is not contiguous with a boundary of any space containing the primary source of power and is It independent of any services supplied from or through the space containing the primary source of power?	
G4.	Are power supplies (primary and secondary) arranged in accordance with SOLAS II-1/45 in that cables from the power supplies do not pass through high risk areas?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
G5.	Is the secondary source of power capable of being readily started in accordance with section 1.2(2)(c) of Schedule 1 of the order?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
G6.	Is the secondary source of power capable, for a continuous period of three days, of delivering power to the services described in section 1.2(2)(d) of Schedule 2 of the order?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
G7.	Does the secondary source of power, in the event of a casualty involving the primary source of power, or part thereof, remain capable of complying with G.5 and G.6?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
G8.	Does the primary source of power, in the event of a casualty involving the secondary source of power, or part thereof, remain capable of complying with G.5 and G.6?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
G9.	Are the equipment, installation and the arrangement of the secondary source of power of a standard as to at least meet the minimum requirements of a Recognized Organization?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
G10.	Is the secondary source of power also used for livestock services alone? (If used for other services please detail in section V)	□ Y □ N □ N/A
G11.	Is the secondary source of supply separate to the emergency generator required by SOLAS II-1/43 as required by SOLAS II-1/43.1.4?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
Note:	The emergency generator required by SOLAS II-1/43.1.1 may be used to power arrangements for the secondary source of power provided it is accepted by the Organization	
G12.	Are the changeover instruction between primary and secondary source of supply posted and illuminated by emergency lighting as required by section 1.2(2)(g) of Schedule 2?	□ Y □ N □ N/A

AMSA 1082 (01/19) Page **5** of **27**

Section H. Ventilation - MO43 Schedule 2, Part 2

H1.	Are enclosed spaces for the carriage of livestock provided with a mechanical ventilation system?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
H2.	Is the mechanical ventilation system mentioned in H.1 of sufficient capacity to change the air of enclosed spaces in its entire volume as follows; a. once every 3 minutes, if the minimum clear height of the space is 2.3 metres or more;	□ Y □ N □ N/A
	 b. once every 2 minutes, if the minimum clear height of the space is 1.8 metres or less; 	
	c. at a rate proportional to those specified in a. and b. above, if the minimum clear height of the space is between 1.8 and 2.3 metres?	
Note:	The volume of an enclosed space referred to in H.1 includes all that space conship's side plating, bulkheads, tank top or decks enclosing the space, less the or trunks that are airtight within the space. No deduction is to be made in respectly livestock, pens or other livestock fittings.	volume of any tanks
H3.	For a vessel constructed or converted for the carriage of livestock on or after 1 July 2018, is a livestock space, which is not an enclosed space, provided with a mechanical ventilation system that meets H2?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
H4.	For a vessel constructed or converted for the carriage of livestock before 1 July 2018 are the following spaces, which are not enclosed spaces, provided with a mechanical ventilation system?	
	having an arrangement of pens with a breadth greater than 20 metres; or for which natural ventilation is restricted due to a partial enclosure.	
H5.	Is the mechanical ventilation system mentioned in H4.capable of providing the capacity required under H2.a, b or c where the vessel was constructed on or after 27 May 2004?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
H6.	For a vessel constructed before 27 May 2004 is the mechanical ventilation system mentioned in H3 capable of providing 75% of the capacity required under H2.a, b or c where the vessel was constructed before 27 May 2004?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
Note:	The volume of a space which is not an enclosed space referred to in H.3 includes all that space contained between the extremities of a pen structure including passageways on the outboard sides or ends of the structure, less the volume of any tanks or trunks that are airtight within the pen structure. No deduction is to be made in respect of space occupied by livestock, pens or other livestock fittings.	
H7.	Are air intakes so sited that air supplied to livestock spaces is as clean and fresh as practicable?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
H8.	Where the vessel was constructed on or after 27 May 2004 does the ventilation system provide a minimum velocity across any part of the pen of not less than 0.5m/s from a source of supply?	
H9.	Are exhaust outlets so located as to ensure fouled air will not be re-ingested by the ventilation system?	
H10.	Are exhaust outlets located clear of the accommodation?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
H11.	Is the height of coamings for air intakes and exhausts situated upon an exposed freeboard deck, raised quarter deck or exposed superstructure deck situated forward of a point located a quarter of the length of the vessel abaft the forward perpendicular not less than 4.5 metres above that deck?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
H12.	Is the height of coamings for air intakes and exhausts situated upon an exposed superstructure deck situated abaft a point located a quarter of the length of the vessel from the forward perpendicular not less than 2.3 metres above that deck?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
H13.	Are adequate spare parts for fans available on board as per section 2.5(1) of schedule 2?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A

AMSA 1082 (01/19) Page **6** of **27**

H14.	Have tests been carried out to verify? a. adequate flow capacity; b. efficient distribution of air.	
H15.	ls the arrangement of fans starters such that the failure of one group starter will not result in the loss of all ventilation in one areas as per section 2.5(3) of schedule 2?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
H16.	Is the arrangement of both power supplies to fans starters such that they are widely separated and do not pass through the space contained the other source of power as per section 2.5(2) of schedule 2?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
Section	n I. Lighting – MO43 Schedule 2, Part 3	
I1.	Are all parts of the vessel where livestock is carried, passageways between pens, beside pens and access routes to and from livestock spaces and between livestock spaces provided with lighting to give a level of illumination of not less than 20 lux?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
Note:	Where compliance is marginal action must be taken to improve lighting as natupaint work (reflective surfaces) and lights will result in the vessel being non-contime.	
12.	Is sufficient fixed or portable lighting provided in addition to that specified in I1, to give a level of not less than 110 lux in each livestock space?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
Note:	: The details of this light are to be stipulated in the Record of Equipment and Arrangements.	
I3.	Is an emergency lighting system:	
	Automatically activated on the failure of the main electrical installation and provided in all parts of the vessel where livestock is carried (passageways between pens and access routes between or from those parts)?	□Y □N □N/A
	b. Capable of giving a level of illumination of not less than 8 lux in all passageways and access routes for a continuous period of not less than 15 minutes?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
14.	Are the lamp casings on light fittings for the emergency lighting system painted red for ease of identification?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
I5.	Are light fittings:	
	a. Waterproof	□ Y □ N □ N/A
	b. Of sufficient strength to resist damage by livestock, and	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
	c. Placed beyond possible contact by livestock?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
16.	Do lights and/or power points fitted for portable lighting in dust laden atmospheres comply with the requirements of section 4 and being:	
	a. of a type suitable for use in dust-laden atmosphere; and	□ Y □ N □ N/A
	 controlled by switches situated on the navigating bridge or at the fodder- handling machinery control station and provided with indicator lights to show when power is supplied to the lighting system or power points. 	□ Y □ N □ N/A
17.	If there is fixed lighting above the uppermost continuous deck can it be controlled from the bridge to limit the effect of back scatter of own lighting to enable a safe look out to be maintained in accordance with part B of the Collision regulations and in accordance with section 3.4 of Schedule 22	□ Y □ N □ N/A

AMSA 1082 (01/19) Page **7** of **27**

Section J. Drainage of pens – MO43 Schedule 2, Part 4

J1.	Is a system provided on board for effectively draining fluids from each pen in which livestock is carried under all conditions of trim & heel?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
Note:	Drainage is not required from the upper tier of sheep pens for vessels constructed on or after this date must have drainage	
J2.	For a vessel constructed or converted for the carriage of livestock after 1 July 2018, The vessel must have drains at each corner of a pen or group of pens as follows:	
	 a. for a vessel with a breath of more than 20m b. at least 3 drains fitted in athartwarships; and c. for every 5m that the vessel breadth exceeds 20m an additional drain d. no more than 20m apart longitudinally in each hold or livestock space e. for a drain that consists of pipes to the deck below on a vessel that carries livestock other than sheep or goats f. pipes with an internal diameter of at least 3000mm; and g. an outlet that is at least 250mm above the deck or well below 	□ Y □ N □ N/A
J3.	Are drainage pipes or channels fitted, as far as practicable, to carry the fluids drained from a pen clear of other pens?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
J4.	Are pumps or eductors for drainage tanks or wells capable of handling semisolid matter?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
J5.	Is the installation of the pumps in accordance to maker's instructions/specifications?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
J6.	Are tanks or wells evacuated by lines other than the ship's bilge lines?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
J7.	Is there provision to prevent livestock effluent discharging to sea in restricted areas/ports?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
J8.	Are essential drainage tanks, wells and the top of drainage pipes accessible from outside livestock pens for the purpose of inspection and cleaning?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
J9.	Are drainage channels and the top of drainage pipes covered by a strainer plate if:	
	a. located inside a pen and which could, if left uncovered, could cause injury to an animal; or	□ Y □ N □ N/A
	b. located in a passageway and which could, if left uncovered, could cause injury to a person	□ Y □ N □ N/A
J10.	Were tests of the pumping arrangement satisfactory?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
J11.	Is the vessel fitted with holding tank(s) for the purpose of complying with MARPOL Annex IV and are these tanks approved by the administration?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
J12.	Is all equipment fitted in respect of waste transfer within the livestock space and to the holding supported from the primary and secondary source of power?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
J13.	Is there adequate redundancy in waste transfer systems within the livestock space to ensure waste can be removed in the event of a failure in some part of the system?	□ Y □ N □ N/A

AMSA 1082 (01/19) Page **8** of **27**

Section K. Fodder and water arrangements – MO43-17 and Schedule 2, Part 5

K1.	If this vessel is covered by section 5.4(1) of schedule 2; Is the vessel designed to accommodate a three day supply of fresh water as calculated in accordance with the note below?	
K2.	If this vessel is covered by section 5.4(2) of schedule 2; Is the vessel designed to accommodate a seven day supply of fresh water as calculated in accordance with the note below:	□ Y □ N □ N/A
	Note: For the purposes of the initial approval and the capacity of the vessel to provide the necessary water reserve from tanks the days supply is to be calculated on the basis of 36 litres per m2 of pen area per day for cattle and 6 litre pen animal per day for sheep. If the capacity meets these requirements then any fresh water generator need not be supplied from the secondary source of power.	
K3.	If any part of the above capacity is supplied by a fresh water generator K4 applies	□ Y □ N □ N/A
K4.	If the fresh water service is an automatic system, is the system so constructed as to be capable of:	□ Y □ N □ N/A
	a. Minimizing, by control of the level of water, any spillage from receptacles?b. Preventing the return of water from receptacles to the fresh water tank?	
K5.	Is each part of a ship in which livestock is carried provided with a fresh water service designed to provide fresh water to livestock at all time while livestock are onboard?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
K6.	Is the arrangement of the fresh water systems such that it is not difficult or impractical for the master to comply with the obligation to ensure the water is in good condition and not contaminated?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
K7.	For the purpose of the 'reserve supply referred to in K1 is the vessel capable of supplying the necessary water from the vessels tanks?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
	For the purposes of the initial approval and the capacity of the vessel to provide the necessary water reserve from tanks the days supply is to be calculated on the basis of 36 litres per m ² of pen area per day for cattle and 6 litre pen animal per day for sheep.	
Note:	reserve from tanks the days supply is to be calculated on the basis of 36 litres	
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	reserve from tanks the days supply is to be calculated on the basis of 36 litres per day for cattle and 6 litre pen animal per day for sheep. If the answer to K6 is "NO", is the vessels fresh water generation system:	per m² of pen area
	reserve from tanks the days supply is to be calculated on the basis of 36 litres per day for cattle and 6 litre pen animal per day for sheep. If the answer to K6 is "NO", is the vessels fresh water generation system: supplied by both the primary and secondary source of power? capable of operating despite a fire or other casualty in the space containing	per m² of pen area
K8.	reserve from tanks the days supply is to be calculated on the basis of 36 litres per day for cattle and 6 litre pen animal per day for sheep. If the answer to K6 is "NO", is the vessels fresh water generation system: supplied by both the primary and secondary source of power? capable of operating despite a fire or other casualty in the space containing the primary source of power? Are two pumps provided that are capable of continuously supplying fresh	per m² of pen area
K8.	reserve from tanks the days supply is to be calculated on the basis of 36 litres per day for cattle and 6 litre pen animal per day for sheep. If the answer to K6 is "NO", is the vessels fresh water generation system: supplied by both the primary and secondary source of power? capable of operating despite a fire or other casualty in the space containing the primary source of power? Are two pumps provided that are capable of continuously supplying fresh water to livestock?	per m² of pen area
K8.	reserve from tanks the days supply is to be calculated on the basis of 36 litres per day for cattle and 6 litre pen animal per day for sheep. If the answer to K6 is "NO", is the vessels fresh water generation system: supplied by both the primary and secondary source of power? capable of operating despite a fire or other casualty in the space containing the primary source of power? Are two pumps provided that are capable of continuously supplying fresh water to livestock? Of the two pumps referred to in K9 is one pump: a. located in a space outside the space containing the primary source of	per m² of pen area
K8.	reserve from tanks the days supply is to be calculated on the basis of 36 litres per day for cattle and 6 litre pen animal per day for sheep. If the answer to K6 is "NO", is the vessels fresh water generation system: supplied by both the primary and secondary source of power? capable of operating despite a fire or other casualty in the space containing the primary source of power? Are two pumps provided that are capable of continuously supplying fresh water to livestock? Of the two pumps referred to in K9 is one pump: a. located in a space outside the space containing the primary source of power; and b. able to maintain the distribution of water if there is any interruption to the	per m² of pen area
K8.	reserve from tanks the days supply is to be calculated on the basis of 36 litres per day for cattle and 6 litre pen animal per day for sheep. If the answer to K6 is "NO", is the vessels fresh water generation system: supplied by both the primary and secondary source of power? capable of operating despite a fire or other casualty in the space containing the primary source of power? Are two pumps provided that are capable of continuously supplying fresh water to livestock? Of the two pumps referred to in K9 is one pump: a. located in a space outside the space containing the primary source of power; and b. able to maintain the distribution of water if there is any interruption to the main source of power; and c. capable of operating despite a fire or other casualty in the space	Per m² of pen area Y N N/A
K8.	reserve from tanks the days supply is to be calculated on the basis of 36 litres per day for cattle and 6 litre pen animal per day for sheep. If the answer to K6 is "NO", is the vessels fresh water generation system: supplied by both the primary and secondary source of power? capable of operating despite a fire or other casualty in the space containing the primary source of power? Are two pumps provided that are capable of continuously supplying fresh water to livestock? Of the two pumps referred to in K9 is one pump: a. located in a space outside the space containing the primary source of power; and b. able to maintain the distribution of water if there is any interruption to the main source of power; and c. capable of operating despite a fire or other casualty in the space containing the primary source of power? Where the plan approval is for an existing vessel undergoing modifications. We	Per m² of pen area

AMSA 1082 (01/19) Page **9** of **27**

Note:	Redundancy may be provided by having sufficient spares to repair any expected failure in the system. This can only be applied where is practical to repair the system in a short period (a matter of hours) without the need for outside assistance or the use of overhead cranes.		
K13.	Are there at least 2 separate space designed for containing doffer which is stored in bulk on the vessel and other than hay?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
K14.	Is each pen, stall or similar fitting provided with receptacles for feeding and watering of livestock?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
K15.	Are receptacles (except where the fodder or water is provided by an automatic system) capable of containing at least 33% of the daily allowance of fodder and water for the number of animals contained in the pen, stall or fitting?	□ Y □ N □ N/A	
Note:	Feeding receptacles are not required for a pen containing cattle, provided that: the pen adjoins a passageway and the cattle can conveniently consume hay dithe passageway; and urine, feces and water used in washing any pen is prevented from fouling in the	stributed on the floor of	
K16.	Are receptacles mentioned in K15:		
	a. suitable for the species of livestock;	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
	b. readily accessible to the livestock;	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
	c. capable of being serviced from outside the pen, stall or other fitting;	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
	d. so installed as not to impede ventilation;	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
	e. so constructed and positioned that fodder dust is not disturbed by the ventilation flow;	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
	f. For adult sheep, the top of a trough used as a water or fodder receptacle should be not more than 550mm above the pen floor at the highest part of the receptacle;	□ Y □ N □ N/A	
	g. so positioned (fixed troughs) that injury to livestock is prevented either in the pen or passageway?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
K17.	Is a pipe or rounded bar provided in pens where the trough is not inside the pen and portable in order to minimise fouling of the trough?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
K18.	Is the pipe or bar mentioned in K.17 at a suitable height to prevent or minimize fouling of the trough and at a horizontal distance of at least 75mm (for sheep) or 150mm (for cattle) from the edge of the trough?	□ Y □ N □ N/A	
K19.	If the normal feeding and watering system is partly or wholly automated, are there sufficient crew to ensure feed and water supplies can be maintained in the event of a failure of the automated system(s) without endangering the safe operation of the vessel?	□ Y □ N □ N/A	

AMSA 1082 (01/19) Page **10** of **27**

Section L. Fire Prevention and Extinction – MO43, Section 38-40

L1.	Are fire hydrants provided so that:	
	a. At least two jets of water from separate hydrants can be simultaneously directed to any part of a space or deck where livestock are located; and	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
	b. One of those jets of water is provided by a single length of hose?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
L2.	Are fire hydrants permanently connected to the ship's fire main?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
L3.	Is each fire hydrant in an enclosed space provided with:	
	a. a fire hose with the necessary connections; and	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
	b. a nozzle capable of directing water in the form of a spray and a jet?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
L4.	A fire hose, together with the necessary connections and a nozzle capable of directing water in the form of a spray and a jet must be provided: a. In an enclosed space, for each hydrant; and b. In any other space or on a deck, for each 50 metres length, or part thereof, of space or deck	□ Y □ N □ N/A
L5.	Are fire hoses capable of being connected to any hydrant and to any other hose other than hydrants and hoses within the engine room or accommodation spaces?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
L6.	Is each fire hose mentioned in L.3 placed, with its connections and nozzles, in a conspicuous position near the hydrant with which it is intended to be	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
L7.	Is each fire hose mentioned in L.4 placed, with its connections and nozzles, in a conspicuous position close to the entrances or stairways leading to the space or deck referred to or near the hydrant for which they are intended?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
L8.	If hay, straw or bhusa is carried or used in a space where livestock is loc	cated, is:
	a. a portable fire extinguisher that uses water as the extinguishing medium provided as a minimum every 18 metres of that space; or	□ Y □ N □ N/A
	b. as an alternative, a fixed fire-extinguishing installation which uses water as the extinguishing medium?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
Note:	The fixed firefighting installation and its location are to be approved by AMSA.	
L9.	Is one of the portable fire extinguishers mentioned in L8.or placed adjacent to an entrance to the space?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
L10.	Is an adequate number of portable fire extinguishers or a fixed fire-fighting installation suitable for use with electrical equipment provided in enclosed livestock spaces where electrical equipment different from lighting is fitted?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
L11.	Are hydrant, hoses, hose connections and nozzles, portable fire extinguishers and fixed fire-fighting installations of a standard equivalent to that required for the issue of the cargo ship safety equipment certificate?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
L12.	Are notices prominently displayed prohibiting smoking or the use of naked lights in spaces where hay, straw and other fodder or bedding of a flammable nature are carried?	□ Y □ N □ N/A

AMSA 1082 (01/19) Page **11** of **27**

Section M. Bulk fodder and dust laden atmospheres - MO43 - Section 41-42

Note: Where the vessel is not designed for the carriage of bulk fodder this section should be struck out.

Note. v	vitere the vesser is not designed for the earnage of balk rodder this section should	a be struck out.
M1.	Have the areas where flammable dust may be present been classified in accordance with 70079.10.2 (IEC 70079-10-2)?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
M2.	Is the lighting fitted in areas where flammable dust may be present: suitable for use in a dust-laden atmosphere as per AS 2381.1 and AS/NZS 61241.14 (IEC 61241-14); or	□ Y □ N □ N/A
M3.	Are electric motors and associated electrical equipment permanently fitted in areas where flammable dust may be present (such as adjacent to pipe delivery outlets):	
	a. suitable for use in a dust-laden atmosphere as per AS 2381.1 and AS /NZS 61241.14 (IEC 61241-14); or	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
	b. no smoking signs fitted adjacent to pipe delivery outlets?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
Sectio	n N. Means of egress and access for persons – MO43, Section 48-49	
N1.	Are accesses to livestock spaces for persons separated from livestock ramps by protective fencing?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
N2.	Is each space in which livestock is carried provided with not less than 2 means of egress widely separated and giving access to an open deck?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
N3.	If access for a person is combined with a ramp that is used for loading	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
N4.	livestock onto the vessel, is the access designed as per section 48(4) of MO 43.	
	livestock onto the vessel, is the access designed as per section 48(4) of MO	□ Y □ N □ N/A

a. in a ship engaged in carrying livestock from Australia before
b. 1 July 1983 - have a minimum height of 1.8m; or
c. in any other vessel – have a minimum clear height of 2.0m

The clear distance referred to in N5 may be reduced to 550mm by obstructions outside the pen rail

The clear distance referred to in N5 may be reduced to 550mm where the pen boundary is sheeted in

provided with a clear width of not less than 750mm between the ship's rail or

bulwark and the rails or receptacles of the pen stall or fitting?

Do passageways and walkway in livestock areas:

such as receptacles, pipe work etc.

steel or an equivalent material.

Note:

Note:

N6.

AMSA 1082 (01/19) Page **12** of **27**

Section O. Means of access for livestock – MO43, Section 52

O1.	Is a ramp or other suitable means of access provided for the loading and unloading of livestock?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
Note:	Ramp dimensions are to comply with section 52.2(2) of MO43. Refer to section P2 for sheep and Q3 for cattle.		
O2.	Is the means of access mentioned in O1.designed to support a uniformly distributed load over the walking surface in accordance with Appendix 1 of this checklist?	□ Y □ N □ N/A	
O3.	Is the means of access mentioned in O1 fitted with:		
	a. side panels free of protrusions and of sufficient strength and + height to prevent escape of livestock;	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
	b. a walking surface of battens; and	□ Y □ N □ N/A	
	c. A closing arrangement located as close as possible to the point of entry to the ship	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
O4.	If the means of access mentioned in O1. is intended to take persons during the movement of livestock, is it provided with a passage of not less than 550mm width that must be:		
	Fenced to a height of not less than 1 meter with an intermediate rail approximately 550mm above the walking surface; and	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
	Fitted with treads at suitable stepping distance.	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
O5.	Is there no gap between the vessel and the top of the ship/shore means of access for livestock?	□ Y □ N □ N/A	
	There the vessel is not designed for the carriage of sheep, goats or pigs this sect		
P1.	Does the construction of pens and of adjacent passageways comply with the provisions of Appendix 2 to this checklist?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
P2.	Does the deck within pens, passageways and ramps between decks provide a satisfactory non-slip foothold of a type that will not cause discomfort or injury to livestock?	□ Y □ N □ N/A	
P3.	Is the closing arrangement at the point of entry (see O3.) capable of being quickly closed to control the movement of sheep from shore to ship or viceversa?	□ Y □ N □ N/A	
P4.	Are swinging or sliding gates or portable rails provided within the ship to control the movement of sheep to and from pens?	□ Y □ N □ N/A	
Section P1. Strength of pen fittings (sheep)			
P1.1.	<u> </u>		
P1.2.	<u> </u>	□ Y □ N □ N/A	
	P1. Strength of pen fittings (sheep) Are rail and stanchions forming a longitudinal (fore and aft) boundary of pens		
P1.3.	Are rail and stanchions forming a longitudinal (fore and aft) boundary of pens designed to have strength complying with Appendix 3 of this checklist? Are rail and stanchions forming a boundary of pens other than a longitudinal (fore and aft) boundary of substantially the same method of construction and of substantially the same scantling as required for longitudinal (fore and aft)	□ Y □ N □ N/A	

AMSA 1082 (01/19) Page **13** of **27**

Note:

In respect of a livestock pen structure above the uppermost continuous deck, the requirements of P1.1, P1.2 and P1.3 may be dispensed with if calculations are approved by AMSA showing that the rails and stanchions of the pens and the pen floor and floor supports of those pens in that structure are capable of withstanding appropriate design forces using the criteria specified by the Recognized Organization responsible for the design of the structure. (refer to section 59(7) 21.4 of MO43).

Section P2. Arrangement of pens (sheep) - MO43, Sections 53, 55-57, 60-61

P.2.1	1 If sheep are to be moved between decks, do ramps provide:		
	a. Have a clear width of 550 mm;	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
	 Have sides that are free from protrusions and extend to a height of not less than 900mm perpendicular to the ramp floor; 	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
	c. Fitted with foot battens in accordance with Table 3 of the order; and	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
	d. Have a gradient not exceeding 1 in 2.	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
P2.2.	Is the means of closing livestock access to a pen provided?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
P2.3.	Is the means of closing device in P2.2 capable of: a. maintaining continuity of strength and the alignment of the adjoining boundary; and b. being secured against accidental lifting or removal?	□ Y □ N □ N/A	
P2.4	If pens are on an exposed deck, are the uppermost pens fitted with a roof which:	□ Y □ N □ N/A	
	a. Has a height that provide at least the minimum clear height specified in Appendix 2 of this checklist for each pen:b. Is waterproofc. Extend not less than 450mm beyond the deck area occupied by the pens?		
Note:	e: Pens at the forward end of a livestock structure on or above the uppermost continuous deck and the feeding and watering arrangements provided for those pens must be effectively screened from sea spray. Suitable arrangements must be made to prevent the ingress of seawater to any part of the pens or stalls in any sea condition.		
P2.5	Is a passageway provided on at least one side of each pen?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
P2.6	If a lower tiered pen on a deck has a water or food receptacle adjacent to a passageway, has the upper tiered pen fitted to the side adjoining the passageway a vertical plate or board of a height of not less than 225 mm that abuts the floor of the pen?	□Y □N □N/A	
Note:	This provision is intended to prevent the fouling of food and water of livestock in	in lower tiers.	
P2.7	If pens are constructed in more than one tier on a deck, are walkways provided so that no pen floor is at a height of more than 1.5 metres above the deck or a walkway?	□ Y □ N □ N/A	
P2.8	Are the walkways mentioned in P2.7 so constructed as to not interfere with the safe use of any passageway beneath a walkway?	□ Y □ N □ N/A	
Note:	Where the protection required by P2.5 results in spaces being enclosed or parthen need to be provided with a mechanical ventilation system in accordance vechedule 2.		

AMSA 1082 (01/19) Page **14** of **27**

Section Q. Design of pens and passageways (cattle) – MO43, Section 62

Q1.	If cattle are carried in pens, does the construction of pens and of adjacent passageways comply with Appendix 4 to this checklist?	□ Y □ N □ N/A	
Q2.	Is there a maximum clear space of 300 mm between the rails of a pen or between a rail and the overhead structure of the ship (except that a rail need not to be placed at a height of more than 1.4 metres)?	□ Y □ N □ N/A	
Note:	If a water or food receptacle is fitted to the outside of a pen or if fodder is distributed on the floor outside a pen in accordance section 62(4) of the order a clear vertical space of not more than 500mm, for the purpose of watering or feeding livestock in the pen, may be provided between adjacent rails on the side of the pen adjoining the passageway.		
Q3.	Does the deck within pens, passageways and ramps between decks provide a satisfactory non-slip foothold for the cattle?	□ Y □ N □ N/A	
Q4.	Is the closing arrangement at the point of entry (see O3.) a sliding gate that is capable of being quickly closed to control the movement of cattle from shore to ship or vice versa.	□ Y □ N □ N/A	
Q5.	Are swinging, sliding gates or portable rails provided within the ship to control the movement of cattle to and from pens?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
Section	n Q1. Design of stall when used for cattle – MO43, Section 66-67		
Q1.1.	If cattle are carried in stalls, does the design and dimension of stalls comply with the provisions of Appendix 5 to this checklist?	□ Y □ N □ N/A	
Q1.2.	If cattle are carried in stalls, are rails and stanchions constructed of approved as per section 66 & 67 of MO43?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
Section Q2. Strength of pen fittings (cattle) – MO43, Section 24			
Q2.1	If cattle are carried in pens, are rail and stanchions forming a longitudinal (fore and aft) boundary of a cattle pen designed in accordance with Appendix 6 to this checklist? (see note)	□ Y □ N □ N/A	
Q2.2	Are rail and stanchions forming a boundary of a pen other than a longitudinal (fore and aft) boundary of substantially the same method of construction and of substantially the same scantling as required for longitudinal (fore and aft) boundaries?	□ Y □ N □ N/A	
Q2.3	Are floor and floor supports of a pen designed in accordance with Appendix 6 to this checklist?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
Q2.4	Does a floor support of a pen that also forms a boundary of a lower pen comply with the requirements of Q2.1, Q2.2 and Q2.3?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
Note:	Note: In respect of a livestock pen structure above the uppermost continuous deck, the requirements of Q2.1, Q2.2 and Q2.3 may be dispensed with if calculations are approved by AMSA showing that the rails and stanchions of the pens and the pen floor and floor supports of those pens in that structure are capable of withstanding appropriate design forces using the criteria specified by the Recognized Organization responsible for the design of the structure. (refer to provision 63 of MO43)		
Section	n Q3. Arrangement of pens and stalls (cattle) – MO43, Sections 53-57	7, 62, 64	
Q3.1	If cattle are to be moved between decks, do ramps provide:		
	a. have a clear width of 750mm;	□ Y □ N □ N/A	
	 b. have sides that are free from protrusions and extend to a height of not less than 1400mm perpendicular to the ramp floor; 	□ Y □ N □ N/A	
	c. fitted with foot battens in accordance with section 28.3.(c) of the order;	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
	d. have a gradient not exceeding 1 in 2; and	\square Y \square N \square N/A	

AMSA 1082 (01/19) Page **15** of **27**

	e. nave a personnel ramp adjacent to each cattle ramp which compiles with section 25.3.(e) of the order.	L Y L N L N/A	
Q3.2	capable of:		
	a. maintaining continuity of strength and the alignment of the adjoining boundary; and	□ Y □ N □ N/A	
	b. being secured against accidental lifting or removal?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
Q3.3 If pens or stalls are on an exposed deck, are the uppermost pens fitted with a roof which:			
	 a. Has a height that provides at least the minimum clear height specified in Appendix 4 (pens) or 5 (stalls) of this checklist for each pen; 	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
	b. Is waterproof	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
	c. Extend not less than 450 mm beyond the deck area occupied by the pens or stalls?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
Q3.4	Are pens and stalls at the forward end of a livestock structure on or above the uppermost continuous deck and the feeding and watering arrangements effectively screened from sea spray?	□ Y □ N □ N/A	
Q3.5	Has a pen or stall floor a surface providing a satisfactory non-slip foothold for the cattle?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
Q3.6	If cattle are carried in pens is a passageway and a means of access to pens provided?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A	
Q3.7	If cattle are carried in stalls, is access provided to the rear of each stall?	□ Y □ N □ N/A	
Note:	Where the protection required by Q3.4 results in spaces being enclosed or partially enclosed they then need to be provided with a mechanical ventilation system in accordance with part 2 of schedule.		
Sectio	n R. Design of pens and passageways for horses – MO43, Section 6	5	
R.1	If horses are carried in pens, is the construction of pens in accordance with section Q?	□ Y □ N □ N/A	
Section	n R1. Design of stalls (horses) – MO43, Section 66		
R1.1	If horses are carried in stalls, does the construction of stalls and of adjacent passageways comply with Appendix 7 to this checklist?	□ Y □ N □ N/A	
Section	n R2. Strength of pen fittings (horses) – MO43, Section 27.2.1		
R2.1	If horses are carried in pens, is the strength of pen fittings in accordance with section Q2 (section 63 of MO43)?	□ Y □ N □ N/A	
R2.2	Is the closing arrangement at the point of entry a sliding gate that is capable of being quickly closed to control the movement of cattle from shore to ship or vice-versa (section 52(3) of MO43)?	□ Y □ N □ N/A	
Soction			
Section	n R3. Strength of stalls (horses) – MO43, Section 67		
R3.1	R3. Strength of stalls (horses) – MO43, Section 67 If horses are carried in stalls, are rails and stanchions of a stall constructed of approved materials giving a strength not less than that of heavy gauge tubular steel pipe of 50 mm nominal bore?	□ Y □ N □ N/A	

AMSA 1082 (01/19) Page **16** of **27**

Section R4. Arrangement of pens and stalls (horses) – MO43, Section 53, 55, 68

R4.1	Is a passageway provided at the front of each horse stall?	
R4.2	Is each stall or pen so arranged that access is provided to the rear of each horse?	
R4.3	Is the means of closing horses access to a pen or stall a gate or portable rail capable of:	
	 maintaining continuity of strength and the alignment of the adjoining boundary; and 	□ Y □ N □ N/A
	b. being secured against accidental lifting or removal?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
R4.4	Is the floor of a stall or pen of adequate strength and so constructed as to facilitate drainage and cleaning; and	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
	a. If the floor is constructed of wood:	
	i. in case of a stall, is the floor constructed of boards close fitting at the floor of the stall and spaced between 20 and 30 mm apart at the rear, effectively secured against lifting?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
	ii. are foot battens of cross section not less than (50mm x 50mm) with edges well rounded provided at the front and rear of the stall or pen?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
	b. If the floor mentioned in R.4.4 is constructed of concrete:	
	i. is the concrete well finished off to provide a non-slip surface; and	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
	ii. are suitable standings provided?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
	c. If the floor mentioned in R.4.4 is constructed of metal mesh:	
	 i. is the metal mesh made of rods having a diameter between 8mm and 10 mm placed to provide apertures of not more than 50mm?; and 	□ Y □ N □ N/A
	ii. are suitable standings provided?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
Note:	Standings are floor cushioning materials such as rubber strips or fibre matting	
R4.5	If horses are to be moved between decks, do ramps provide:	
	a. a clear width of 750mm;	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
		1
	 sides that are free from protrusions and extend to a height of not less than 2m perpendicular to the ramp floor; 	
		□ Y □ N □ N/A □ Y □ N □ N/A
	than 2m perpendicular to the ramp floor;	
R4.6	than 2m perpendicular to the ramp floor; c. fitted with foot battens in accordance with Table 3 of the order;	
R4.6	than 2m perpendicular to the ramp floor; c. fitted with foot battens in accordance with Table 3 of the order; d. a gradient not exceeding 1 in 2	
R4.6	than 2m perpendicular to the ramp floor; c. fitted with foot battens in accordance with Table 3 of the order; d. a gradient not exceeding 1 in 2 If stalls are on an exposed deck, are:	□ Y □ N □ N/A □ Y □ N □ N/A
R4.6	than 2m perpendicular to the ramp floor; c. fitted with foot battens in accordance with Table 3 of the order; d. a gradient not exceeding 1 in 2 If stalls are on an exposed deck, are: a. outermost stalls fitted with protective sheathing on its outboard side; and b. stalls the forward end of which would otherwise be exposed, fitted with	□ Y □ N □ N/A □ Y □ N □ N/A □ Y □ N □ N/A
	than 2m perpendicular to the ramp floor; c. fitted with foot battens in accordance with Table 3 of the order; d. a gradient not exceeding 1 in 2 If stalls are on an exposed deck, are: a. outermost stalls fitted with protective sheathing on its outboard side; and b. stalls the forward end of which would otherwise be exposed, fitted with protective sheathing on its forward end? Is the sheathing mentioned in R4.6 capable of effectively screening the stall and its feeding and watering arrangements from sea spray without excluding	□ Y □ N □ N/A
R4.7	than 2m perpendicular to the ramp floor; c. fitted with foot battens in accordance with Table 3 of the order; d. a gradient not exceeding 1 in 2 If stalls are on an exposed deck, are: a. outermost stalls fitted with protective sheathing on its outboard side; and b. stalls the forward end of which would otherwise be exposed, fitted with protective sheathing on its forward end? Is the sheathing mentioned in R4.6 capable of effectively screening the stall and its feeding and watering arrangements from sea spray without excluding natural ventilation?	□ Y □ N □ N/A □ Y □ N □ N/A
R4.7 <i>Note:</i>	than 2m perpendicular to the ramp floor; c. fitted with foot battens in accordance with Table 3 of the order; d. a gradient not exceeding 1 in 2 If stalls are on an exposed deck, are: a. outermost stalls fitted with protective sheathing on its outboard side; and b. stalls the forward end of which would otherwise be exposed, fitted with protective sheathing on its forward end? Is the sheathing mentioned in R4.6 capable of effectively screening the stall and its feeding and watering arrangements from sea spray without excluding natural ventilation? Sheathing may be portable if it is capable of being fitted from outside a stall.	□ Y □ N □ N/A □ Y □ N □ N/A

AMSA 1082 (01/19) Page **17** of **27**

	c. Extend not less than 450mm beyond any part of the stall or referred to in section 68(4) of the order (see R4.6)	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
R4.9	If the back of a stall forms a boundary of a passageway or another stall, is a kick rail or board fitted to that end of the stall so that the clear space between rails or rail and board less than 150mm?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
R4.10	As each horse must be fitted with a collar is each stall fitted with suitable fastenings for cross ties to enable a horse to be restrained from biting, rearing or attempting to jump from the stall?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
R4.11	If chain cross ties are provided for R4.10 is a suitable set of bolt cutters carried and kept readily available?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
Section	n S. Provisions of hospital pens and stalls – MO43, Section 65, 73-75	;
S1.	Are hospital pens provided on board?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
S2.	Are hospital pens constructed to the standard required for the species of livestock for which they are provided?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
S3.	Are hospital pens clearly identified as hospital pens?	□ Y □ N □ N/A
S4.	For sheep, goats and pigs – are hospital pens provided corresponding to 0.25% of the pen area on each deck.	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
S5.	For cattle and horses are:	
	a. hospital pens at least 1% of the pen area available for cattle?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
	b. for decks with an area < 500m2 is there a pen provided on the adjacent deck above or below?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
	c. is there a pen provided on each deck?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
S6.	Is any side of any hospital pen at least 1.5m?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
Note:	Animals that are carried individually penned or stalled may be disregarded whe number or area of hospital pens.	en calculating the
	n T. Other relevant requirements	
T1.	Are general alarms fitted in the cargo spaces?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
T2.	Are remote indicators provided to indicate closing of water-tight doors, such as stern doors, side doors and water-tight bulkhead doors?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
T3.	Is the disposal arrangement for dead livestock incorporated in ship's garbage management plan?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
T4.	Is the noise level in all parts of the ship acceptable when all ventilation fans are running?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
T5.	Are electric cables in the livestock spaces properly bundled, secured, supported and protected?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
T6.	Has a comminuter or grinder been provide for the disposal of dead livestock?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
T7.	Has the vessel been provided with a humane killing device?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A
T8.	Are details of the humane killing device reflected in the Record of Equipment?	☐ Y ☐ N ☐ N/A

AMSA 1082 (01/19) Page **18** of **27**

AMSA 1082 (01/19) Page **19** of **27**

Section V Co	omments
Diago	Data
Place	Date
AMSA surveyor's signature	AMSA surveyor's name (please print)

AMSA 1082 (01/19) Page **20** of **27**

Design of means of access for livestock

1. Load

<u>Species</u> <u>Load (newtons per square metre)</u>

Cattle and horses 4700 Sheep, goats pigs 2400

2. Maximum permissible tensile steel

<u>Maximum permissible tensile strength</u>

Steel 0.5 x minimum yield stress Aluminum 0.5 x 0.2% proof stress

Wood "Permissible working stress" specified by Australian

Standard 1720, SAA Timber Structures Code

Others As specified by AMSA

AMSA 1082 (01/19) Page **21** of **27**

Sheep, goats and pigs - design of pens and passageways

Detail of design	Dimension
Maximum breath	4.5 metres
Minimum breath	2.0 metres
Maximum length	Not more than twice the stance between the rails aligned fore and aft
Minimum length	Not less than the distance between the rails aligned fore and aft
Maximum clear floor area1 within pen	40.5 square metres
Minimum clear height within pen	1.1 metres
Minimum height of top edge of upper most rail above pen floor except that the height of that rail may be decreased if the clear height above that rail does not exceed 300mm	900 mm
Maximum clear vertical distance between rails	300 mm
Maximum clear vertical distance below bottom edge of lowest rail of pen installed at deck level	200 mm
Maximum clear vertical distance below bottom edge of lowest rail of pen not installed at deck level except where a vertical plate or board is fitted in accordance with section 60(2)	50 mm
Minimum width of adjacent passageways clear of receptacles and any other obstruction	550 mm

¹ Clear floor area within pen is the area of the pen exclusive of any receptacle or other object or structure occupying any part of the area of the pen but including a bar fitted in accordance with subsection 5.5(4) of schedule 2. A pipe or rounded bar provided in a pen to minimise fouling of the trough (see item K17. of the checklist) is not regarded as forming an obstruction.

For an open structure above the weather deck, if pen rails or gates form the outer perimeter containment:

- a. the maximum clear vertical spacing between the bottom edge of the lowest rail and the top of a deck boundary angle or fashion plate is to be 100mm;
- b. the maximum clear vertical spacing between rails is to be 200mm except that the maximum clear vertical space between the uppermost rail and the next lower rail is to be 250mm;
- c. the railing must continue to a height that is not more than 200 mm below the overhead structure of the vessel.

AMSA 1082 (01/19) Page 22 of 27

Sheep, goats and pigs - strength of pen fittings

1. Rails and stanchions

Rails and stanchions forming a longitudinal (fore and aft) boundary of a sheep pen are to be capable of withstanding a load per metre length determined by the application of the following formula, uniformly distributed up to the height of the top of the uppermost rail the centre of which is at a height of not more than 900mm above the pen floor¹:

$$F = 1668 B (0.574 + 0.0252 Z)$$

where:

F = uniformly distributed load, N/m

B = maximum breadth of pen, m

Z = vertical distance from a point 0.5 metre above the pen floor to the ship's water line corresponding to the anticipated highest load, in metres.

2. Floor and floor supports

Floor and floor supports of a sheep pen, are to be capable of withstanding 100% of the floor load determined by the application of the following formula uniformly distributed over any two-thirds of the area of the pen floor:

$$F = 2500 [1 + 1/d (0.094 - 0.00035 L) y + (7.4 - 0.016 L)]$$

where:

F = floor load, N/m2

d = draught of the ship corresponding to the anticipated lightest loaded waterline, m;

y = longitudinal distance from the midpoint of the pen to amidships, m;

L = length between the perpendiculars of the ship, m.

3. Maximum permissible stress

The maximum stresses permissible for materials used in the construction of the boundaries and floors of a pen is not to exceed the values specified in the following table ²:

<u>Material</u>	Maximum permissible tensile stress	Maximum permissible shear stress
Steel	0.75 x minimum yield strength	50% of maximum permissible tensile stress
Aluminium	0.75 x 0.2% proof stress	50% of maximum permissible tensile stress

A rail the centre of which is at a height of more than 900mm above the pen floor is not considered to be load bearing.

AMSA 1082 (01/19) Page 23 of 27

The maximum permissible stresses given in the table apply when loads are determined in accordance with section 1 and 2 of this appendix or in accordance with the Recognized Organization criteria (see note (1) to items P1.1 and P1.3 of the checklist).

Cattle - Design of pens and passageways

Detail of design	Dimension
Maximum breadth of pen	4.5 metres
Minimum breadth of pen	2.1 metres
Minimum Length of pen	2.3 metres
Maximum clear floor area ¹ within pen	21 square metres
Maximum height of top edge of lowest rail above pen floor between pens	600 mm
Maximum space between rails and between top edge of lowest rails and pen floor (except between pens as above) and between the upper rail and overhead structure (except that the upper rail need not be higher than 1.4m)	300 mm
Maximum clear space between rails in the way of the passageway for the purpose of feeding and water livestock within a pen (see section 62(4) of MO 43)	500 mm
Minimum clear height within pen if a mechanical ventilation system is provided	1.8 metres
Minimum clear height within pen in any other case	2.3 metres
Minimum width of adjacent passageways measured clear between rails when pens are on both sides of the passage way and cattle are loaded and discharged through the pens	1.0 metres
Minimum width of adjacent passageways, measured clear of any fixed structure, fittings, receptacles or obstructions when pens are on both sides of the passage way and cattle are loaded and discharged through the pens.	0.7 metres
Minimum width of adjacent passageways, measured clear of any fixed structure when pens are on both sides of the passage way and cattle are loaded and discharged through the passageways.	1.0 metre

¹ Clear floor area within pen is the area of the pen exclusive of any receptacle or other object or structure occupying any part of the area of the pen. A pipe or rounded bar provided in a pen to minimise fouling of the trough (see item K15. of the checklist) is not regarded as forming an obstruction.

For a vessel constructed or converted for the carriage of livestock before 1 July 2018, the vessel is not required to comply until 1 July 2023, but must have railings with a minimum height of 1.4m from the floor to the centre of the top rail.

AMSA 1082 (01/19) Page **24** of **27**

Cattle - design of stalls

Detail of design	Dimension
Maximum clear length within stall	2.5 metres
Minimum clear length within stall	2.3 metres
Minimum clear passage between 2 rows of stalls and bounded by the front rails	1.7 metres
Minimum clear passage between 2 rows of stalls and bounded by front and back rails	1.2 metres
Minimum clear passage in any other case	1.0 metres
Minimum clear breadth within stall if the stall is aligned athwartships	0.7 metres
Minimum clear breadth within stall if the stall is aligned longitudinally	0.9 metres
Height of uppermost front, back and side rail from floor to top edge	1.15 metres
Height of lowest front, back and side rail from floor to top edge	0.75 metres
Minimum clear height within stall	2.19 metres

AMSA 1082 (01/19) Page **25** of **27**

Cattle - strength of pen fittings

1. Rails and stanchions

Rails and stanchions forming a longitudinal boundary of a cattle pen are to be capable of withstanding a load determined by the application of the following formula, uniformly distributed up to the height of the top of the uppermost rail the centre of which is at a height of not more than 1.4 metres above the pen floor¹:

$$F = 3336 B (0.574 + 0.0252 Z)$$

where:

F = uniformly distributed load, N/m

B = maximum breadth of pen, m

Z = vertical distance from a point 0.75 metre above the pen floor to the ship's water line corresponding to the anticipated highest load, m.

2. Floor and floor supports

Floor and floor supports of a sheep pen are to be capable of withstanding 100% of the floor load determined by the application of the following formula, uniformly distributed over any two-thirds of the area of the pen floor:

$$F = 5000 [1 + 1/d (0.094 - 0.00035 L) y + (7.4 - 0.016 L)]$$

where:

 $F = floor load, N/m^2$

d = draught of the ship corresponding to the anticipated lightest loaded waterline, m;

y = longitudinal distance from the midpoint of the pen to amidships, m;

L = length between the perpendiculars of the ship, m.

3. Maximum permissible stress

The maximum stresses permissible for materials used in the construction of the boundaries and floors of a pen is not to exceed the values specified in the following table²:

Material	Maximum permissible tensile stress	Maximum permissible shear stress
Steel	0.75x minimum yield strength	50% of maximum permissible tensile stress
Aluminium	0.75x0.2% proof stress	50% of maximum permissible tensile stress

¹ A rail the centre of which is at a height of more than 1.4 metres above the pen floor is not considered to be load bearing.

AMSA 1082 (01/19) Page 26 of 27

² The maximum permissible stresses given in the table apply when loads are determined in accordance with section 1 and 2 of this appendix or in accordance with classification societies criteria (see note (1) to items Q2.1 and Q2.3 of the checklist).

Horses - design of stalls

Detail of design	Dimension
Maximum clear length within stall	Horses: 2.5 metres Mules or donkeys: 2.3 metres
Minimum clear length within stall	2.3 metres
Minimum clear passage between 2 rows of stalls and bounded by the front rails	Horses: 1.7 metres Mules or donkeys: 1.5 metres
Minimum clear passage between 2 rows of stalls and bounded by front and back rails	1.2 metres
Minimum clear passage in any other case	1.0 metres
Minimum clear breadth within stall if the stall is aligned athwartships	0.7 metres
Minimum clear breadth within stall if the stall is aligned longitudinally	0.9 metres
Height of uppermost front, back and side rail from floor to top edge	1.15 metres
Height of lowest front, back and side rail from floor to top edge	0.75 metres
Minimum clear height within stall	2.19 metres

AMSA 1082 (01/19) Page **27** of **27**