

Wet Cargo & Liquid Cargo

Wet Cargo

- Cargo containing liquids or from which liquids may leak out because of their nature (except dangerous goods) is considered wet cargo. Examples include:
 - Casings / raw skins.
 - Live mammals.
 - Fresh / frozen meat or seafood and other perishables from which liquid may escape.
- When preparing wet cargo, mitigations must be in place to prevent damage to the aircraft in the event of leakage. Measures include:
 - Packages/containers designed to contain any leakage.
 - Shipments packed with sufficient absorbent material to contain any leakage from the contents.

Wet Ice Used as a Cooling Agent

- Regular shippers of perishable cargo must not pack items with wet ice. Dry ice or gel packs are the only cooling agents permitted to be used as cooling agents.
- Only a small number of highly specialized shippers of life-saving human organs have received permission from Westjet Cargo to use wet ice.
- These shippers and their packaging methods and materials have undergone rigorous assessment from Westjet Cargo and will tender their shipments with an approval letter.

Liquid Cargo

- Liquid cargo packed in single-walled packagings, e.g., drums or jerricans are subject to the following additional requirements:
- Single-walled packagings with unshielded taps/valves protruding from the package are susceptible to damage and are not permitted.
- Sufficient 'ullage' room must be left when filling single-walled packagings of liquid to allow for expansion. As a guideline, 5% of the total available volume should be left empty.
- Multiple packages should be consolidated onto skids and shrink wrapped to provide additional stability wherever possible.
- Drums should be banded or shrink wrapped onto skids where practicable to aid stability.



WestJet DOES NOT permit the shipping of liquids in Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs)