

THE CERTIFICATION STANDARD

INTRODUCTION

Throughout this document, the standards which will be audited against are printed in normal text. Where additional guidance is given, this appears in *italic* text. Where a section has an introduction, this is denoted by a paragraph number ending in “.0” and the heading is in **bold** text. The introductory paragraphs do not form part of the Certification Standard. Most of the standards use the word “must” which indicates compliance with the standard is obligatory. A small number of standards use the word “should” which indicates that ABPigs recommends compliance with that particular standard, but failure to comply with any of these standards will not prevent a farm from being assured. These standards have the word should in ***bold italic*** text.

Number	Standard
1.0	General Management Requirements
1.1	Producers must ensure that they adhere to all relevant current legislation and codes of practice as appropriate to circumstance in addition to the standards detailed in this document.
1.2	Producers must notify their Certification Body of any prosecutions brought or likely to be brought against them with respect to Animal Welfare, Animal Movements, Food Safety or environmental legislation, and for those farms claiming the single farm payment, sanctions under cross compliance.
1.3	Producers must notify their Certification Body of any matters involving their farm business which could bring the Assured British Pigs Scheme into disrepute.
1.4	Producers must register with the Trading Standards division of their Local Authority as a keeper of pigs and retain a record of their registration for inspection. (As required under movements legislation) <i>This record is best kept with the farm's movement records</i>
1.5	An annual record must be made of the maximum number of pigs usually kept. This record must be kept for at least 6 years. <i>This record is best kept with the farm's movement records</i>
1.6	Under the Food Hygiene Regulations producers must be registered with DEFRA as a user of feed and retain a record of their registration for inspection. <i>At the time of writing, guidance on the Food Standards Agency website states: As food businesses, primary producers now have to be registered with the relevant enforcement authority. To avoid duplication, the intention is to use existing forms of farm registration (e.g. the records of Defra and its agencies, the other Agricultural Departments, the Rural Payments Agency, the State Veterinary Service, and local authorities). A gradual approach is being taken to registration and further information for farmers and growers will be made available as it is developed.</i>
1.7	A plan of the unit showing the layout and accommodation dimensions must be available. <i>The plan need not be to scale. Accommodation dimensions may be shown by reference to an accompanying table. For outdoor breeding units, dimensions are not required.</i>
1.8	In order to comply with the ABPigs Certification Scheme, any incoming weaners or stores must be sourced from Approved Producers. There cannot be assured and non-assured pigs on the same farm. <i>Approved Producers are defined as farms which are approved at the time the pigs are moved under either Assured British Pigs, Quality Meat Scotland Assurance – Pigs, the Genesis Pig Module or any other scheme as may be from time to time approved by ABPigs. If assured pigs are imported from a third country, the producer will have to comply with legal obligations regarding individual identification of the pigs and should be aware that meat from such pigs will be ineligible to be sold with any label indicating a British or UK origin. It is the producer's responsibility to ensure that any purchaser is aware of the origin of the pigs. Standard 5.2.1.1 deals with incoming breeding stock.</i>
1.9	Store pigs or weaners intended for finishing and slaughter as clean pigs must not be purchased from live auction markets at any stage.

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1.10	<p>ABPigs approved pigs moving to slaughter may be traded through an ABM assured livestock auction market on the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They proceed directly from market to slaughter • They are approved stock which have travelled from the approved premises directly to the market • Transport from the market is undertaken by a haulier approved under the ABM/ABP Livestock Transport Scheme • Assured pigs are kept separately from non-assured pigs when travelling to, whilst residing at, or when travelling from the market • Full traceability is maintained for all pigs.
1.11	<p>The Producer must nominate a person with responsibility for animal welfare and food safety for each unit.</p> <p><i>The producer must define who has responsibility for welfare and food safety unless there are no employees in which case the owner will be deemed responsible by default.</i></p>
1.12	<p>The Producer must ensure that there are sufficient numbers of competent stockpersons available on each unit to maintain the standards of stockmanship and animal welfare required by the ABPigs Certification Scheme.</p> <p><i>This standard will be assessed based on the appearance of the farm and the stock on the day of inspection and by interviewing staff where possible.</i></p>
1.13	<p>The experience, qualifications and training of all stockpersons employed by the Producer on either a full or part-time basis must be recorded.</p> <p><i>An up to date document must be available for inspection. This may form part of the Veterinary Health Plan.</i></p>
1.14	<p>A record of any written complaints received relating to pigs sold, or in the case of producers who haul their own stock relating to the vehicle or handling of animals during transport, must be kept together with details of actions taken to resolve the problem and prevent reoccurrence.</p> <p><i>Relevant 'complaints' are those that express dissatisfaction in writing on a subject that is within the scope of these standards. Records need to be maintained in a manner that makes them easy to retrieve and also demonstrate what action has been taken to resolve the issue with the originator of the complaint. Even where there have been no complaints to date a means of recording complaints in the future is required, (e.g. a complaints record form or file). Appendix 12 provides an example complaints record form.</i></p>
1.15.0	<p>Literature:</p> <p>The Producer must have either copies or on-line access to the following booklets at each production unit/location and ensure that each member of staff, whether full or part-time, has read and is content that they understand the contents:</p> <p><i>This standard will be assessed by interviewing staff where possible in addition to checking the booklets.</i></p>
1.15.1	<p>DEFRA – Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock – Pigs (PB 7950) http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/welfare/farmed/pigs/pigcode.pdf</p>
1.15.2	<p>DEFRA – Code of Practice for the Prevention and Control of Salmonella on Pig Farms (PB 5399) http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/zoonoses/zoonoses_reports/pig.pdf</p>
1.15.3	<p>DEFRA – Lameness in Pigs (PB 1148)</p>
1.15.4	<p>Farm Animal Welfare Council – Report on the Welfare of Pigs kept Outdoors (Outdoor Units only) (PB 2608) http://www.fawc.org.uk/reports/pigs/fawcptoc.htm</p>
1.15.5	<p>Pig Veterinary Society – The Casualty Pig</p>

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1.15.6	RUMA Alliance: Responsible use of antimicrobials in pig production http://www.ruma.org.uk/
1.15.7	ABPigs Standards Manual (This booklet)
1.15.8	The Assured Food Standards Industry Code of Practice for On Farm Feeding
1.15.9	<p>Producers should review the following list of further DEFRA publications and obtain and read copies of those relevant to their situation: (Numbers quoted are DEFRA PB Numbers)</p> <p>1316 Heat Stress in Pigs: Solving the Problem</p> <p>9326 Farm fires: Protecting farm animal welfare</p> <p>1254d Welfare of Animals During Transport – Advice for transporters of pigs http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/welfare/farmed/transport/pdf/transport_pigs.pdf</p> <p>11260 Livestock Transport Vehicles – A guide to best practice for ventilation http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/welfare/farmed/transport/ventilation.pdf</p> <p>3480 Condition scoring of pigs Available in hard copy only</p> <p>4444 Site suitability for outdoor pig farming Available in hard copy only</p> <p>7350 Better biosecurity provides peace of mind, healthy stock and a more viable business http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/pdf/biosecleaf.pdf</p>
1.16	<p>All production units must have a written plan for visitors. The plan must identify any precautions (such as personal protective equipment) that the farm considers necessary to address the risk of diseases spreading. As a minimum, a record must be kept of all visitors to the unit.</p> <p><i>The farm's vet is usually involved in drafting this policy and it may be found within the Veterinary Health Plan. Assessors should be asked to comply with the policy and sign the record when inspecting the farm.</i></p>
1.17	<p>General housekeeping of the farm should be in place to maintain a satisfactory level of cleanliness and basic condition. The following areas will be assessed at the audit and each one scored from 1 to 4 in accordance with the guidance at Appendix 2. Farms should not score 4 in any section and should aim to score 2 or better in each section.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock buildings/containment areas • Curtilage • Staff facilities <p><i>Refer to guidelines in Appendix 2</i></p>
1.18	Pig housing must provide secure pig containment.
1.19.0	<p>Internal structure and fittings</p> <p>The internal structure and fittings of buildings or structures that house or contain pigs must be designed, constructed and maintained in such a manner that:</p>
1.19.1	<p>They do not allow pigs to be injured or distressed by the projection of sharp objects.</p> <p><i>Pigs must not be able to damage themselves on sharp edges. Evidence of injured pigs will indicate a non-conformance. It is recognised that most pig units will have at least one sharp edge to be found. In the absence of injured pigs, the assessor will make a judgement based on the number of sharp edges seen in relation to the size of the unit, the general level of maintenance, and any replacement equipment on site ready to alleviate the problem.</i></p>
1.19.2	They can be cleaned and disinfected to the extent necessary to prevent the spread of disease.

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1.20.0	Floors
1.20.1	Floors must be well drained or if they cannot be drained they must be well maintained with dry bedding in order to provide dry lying areas.
1.20.2	Floors must be designed, constructed and maintained so as not to cause injury or suffering to pigs standing or lying on them.
1.21.0	Cleansing Plan
1.21.1	The Producer must have a written 'Cleansing Plan.' <i>The plan should reflect the style of production (i.e. continuous or batch) and take full account of means of preventing the spread of infections within the herd and to other farms as part of the Veterinary Health Plan.</i>
1.21.2	The producer must ensure that the plan is fully implemented and effective. <i>Housing conditions observed on site will be assessed against the farm's Cleansing Plan.</i>
1.21.3	Housing conditions that compromise the welfare of livestock will be regarded as an example of an unacceptably low standard set by the Cleansing Plan. <i>Overtly dirty accommodation is not acceptable.</i>
1.21.4	Disinfectants must be DEFRA –approved.
1.21.5	The farm must hold Health and Safety Data Sheets for any disinfectants and other chemicals used. <i>Legislation requires all businesses with 5 or more employees to have a written:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Health and Safety policy</i> • <i>Health and safety risk assessment</i> • <i>Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) assessment</i>
1.22.0	Feed and Water Delivery Systems
1.22.1	The pig feed and water delivery systems must be in safe and fully functional order.
1.22.2	Trough space in restrict feed systems must be sufficient to allow all pigs in the pen to feed at the same time. <i>A useful guide is to allow at least 30cm of trough space per finishing pig or per sow</i>
1.23.0	Automatic equipment
1.23.1	All automated equipment, the purpose of which is connected to pig husbandry must be checked for defects daily and maintained in working order. <i>This refers to equipment such as automatic feeding systems and ventilation equipment.</i>
1.23.2	In areas of forced or automatic ventilation, where there is insufficient self-ventilation, there must be an alarm system to warn stock persons of a ventilation system failure. Such systems must also have in place an appropriate back-up provision to allow ventilation of the pigs in the event of failure of the ventilation system. <i>Most pig buildings which incorporate fans into the ventilation system will require alarms. The main exception is some farrowing houses which can self-ventilate.</i>
1.23.3	The operation of the alarm must be checked at least once a week. <i>The assessor will expect to see a simple record to confirm this is happening.</i>
1.24.0	Lighting

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1.24.1	Pigs must neither be kept in permanent darkness, nor permanent light, but be allowed access to either natural or artificial light for a minimum period of 8 hours each day.
1.24.2	Artificial lighting must provide an intensity of at least 40 lux. <i>40 lux is sufficient to allow the comfortable reading of a newspaper.</i>
1.24.3	Sufficient lighting must be available to allow the pigs to be inspected at any time of day. <i>This may be met by means of a torch.</i>
1.25	The Producer must prominently display a written Emergency Action Plan to ensure that staff understand the actions to be taken in the event of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of utilities – e.g. electricity, water • Fire <i>See example at Appendix 7</i>
1.26	Power supplies and mains electrical installations/cabling must be inaccessible to pigs.
1.27	An effective pest control system must be in operation. <i>The system must be adequate to control evidence of pest infestation in the pig housing, feed storage areas and curtilage. Pest control can be either undertaken in house or by outside contractors. Attention should always be paid to the safe placing of bait.</i>
1.28	Environmental Enrichment: To enable proper investigation and manipulation activities, all pigs must have permanent access to a sufficient quantity of material such as straw, hay, wood, sawdust, mushroom compost, peat or a mixture of such which does not adversely affect the health of the animals. Tyres containing metal or wire must not be used. <i>Objects such as footballs and chains can satisfy some of the pigs' behavioural needs, but will be regarded as satisfactory only when demonstrated to satisfy investigation and manipulation activities.</i>
1.29.0	Water
1.29.1	All pigs over two weeks of age must have permanent access to a sufficient quantity of fresh drinking water. <i>Current (2007) interpretation of legislation suggests that suckling piglets may gain sufficient water from the sow's milk. All other classes of pig will require a permanent water supply though this may be by means of manually filled troughs. Bowls and troughs must be regularly checked to ensure the water on offer is not fouled.</i>

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1.29.2	<p>Water requirements are related to the feeding system in operation, i.e.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;"></th> <th style="width: 35%;">Nipples or mini-bowls</th> <th style="width: 35%;">Bowls</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: left;">Ad-lib feeding</td> <td>1 per 15 pigs</td> <td>1 per 30 pigs</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: left;">Restrict feeding</td> <td>1 per 10 pigs</td> <td>1 per 20 pigs</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>In cases where nipples and bowls are not provided and water is provided in troughs, the trough space must be in excess of the following minimum values;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">0.30m of trough space per 40 pigs of <15kg</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">0.30m of trough space per 30 pigs of 15 to 35kg</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">0.30m of trough space per 25 pigs of >35kg</p> <p><i>Nipples and mini-bowls are drinkers which are designed to be used by one pig at a time. Bowls provide a surface of water which could potentially be used by more than one pig at the same time.</i></p>		Nipples or mini-bowls	Bowls	Ad-lib feeding	1 per 15 pigs	1 per 30 pigs	Restrict feeding	1 per 10 pigs	1 per 20 pigs
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Ad-lib feeding	1 per 15 pigs	1 per 30 pigs								
Restrict feeding	1 per 10 pigs	1 per 20 pigs								
1.29.3	<p>The water delivery system must be capable of supplying the necessary quantity to satisfy the demands of all pigs.</p> <p><i>Recommended minimum flow rate for drinkers is 2 litres / minute</i></p>									
1.29.4	<p>In wet feeding systems a supply of clean water must be available. A dual-purpose trough used for feed and for water and providing multiple drinking places can be used for the supply of water only when the requirements of standards 1.28.1 to 1.28.3 above can be demonstrated as having been met. It is strongly recommended that a separate supply of clean fresh water is also available in this situation.</p> <p><i>A system that allows pigs to drink fresh water after a liquid feed on at least a daily basis may be acceptable but is not recommended. Veterinary advice may be useful if your system relies on this method of water provision. Ad-lib wet feeders which have a continual supply of wet feed will not be capable of supplying the required source of clean water.</i></p>									

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1.30.0	Management of manure, slurry and waste
1.30.1	<p>Agricultural Waste:</p> <p>Producers must ensure all waste is disposed of in accordance with legislation, and must be able to demonstrate at inspection the route of disposal.</p> <p><i>Use of on-farm dumps without an official permit is prohibited. Most wastes may not be burned. You will need to have registered a waste management licensing exemption with the Environment Agency and hold copies of "Duty of Care transfer notes" in order to demonstrate compliance.</i></p>
1.30.2	<p>Manure Management Plan:</p> <p>Farms must have in place a manure management plan which sets out the volumes of manure and slurry likely to be produced and how this is to be used / disposed of in accordance with applicable legislation.</p> <p><i>Applicable legislation for most pig farms will be Nitrate Vulnerable Zones legislation. Guidance on producing a manure management plan is given at Appendix 8.</i></p>
1.30.3	<p>NVZs and slurry storage:</p> <p>Farms which are within NVZs and whose slurry is used on land with sandy or shallow soils must demonstrate that they have sufficient storage capacity or other means of utilising slurry during the "closed period". NOTE: At the time of writing (2006) DEFRA is considering extending this requirement to all soil types.</p> <p><i>On such land, slurry may not be applied:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Between 1 September and 1 November to fields in grass or to be sown with an autumn sown crop</i> • <i>Between 1 August and 1 November to fields neither in grass, nor to be sown with an autumn sown crop.</i> <p><i>Your Manure Management Plan should demonstrate how you will ensure all slurry is utilised in accordance with NVZ rules. If you do not have access to sufficient land [which does not have sandy or shallow soils], you will need to store some slurry. Using the standard slurry production figures given in the example farm manure management plan, calculate the storage capacity required for the relevant closed period and ensure your storage capacity is at least this volume. You may also need to consider the storage capacity required to avoid spreading when ground / weather conditions are unsuitable.</i></p> <p><i>Further guidance can be found in the DEFRA booklets:</i></p> <p><i>"Manure Planning in NVZs" – PB 5504</i> http://www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/regulat/forms/agri_env/nvz/nvz5.pdf</p> <p><i>"Guidelines for Farmers in NVZs" – PB 5505</i> http://www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/regulat/forms/agri_env/nvz/nvz4.pdf</p>

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1.30.4.0	<p>IPPC</p> <p>All indoor farms with a capacity for over 2000 production pigs (>30kg) or 750 sows must demonstrate compliance with the Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations 2000.</p>
1.30.4.1	<p>Farms must make and record a decision as to whether they consider their business is required to gain an IPPC Permit.</p> <p><i>This decision should be made in the light of unit capacity and stock numbers held on the farm. Any decision which is based on overt misrepresentation of unit capacity may deem the farm to be operating outside of legal requirements and therefore in contravention with standard 1.1.</i></p>
1.30.4.2	<p>Farms which have decided they do need an IPPC Permit must have made an application and ensure they subsequently gain a permit.</p> <p><i>There is no defined date in the guidance by which an IPPC Permit must have been obtained, but there are obligations to respond to any requests for further information and to generally co-operate with the process of having an application “determined.” DEFRA states that the regulator (The Environment Agency in England and Wales) should normally determine a duly made application within four months of its submission. The assessor will expect to see documentary evidence that an application has been made.</i></p>
2.0	Health and Veterinary Matters
2.1.0	Quarterly Veterinary Reports
2.1.1	<p>Each Producer must retain the services of a qualified Veterinary Surgeon registered with the Scheme.</p> <p><i>Details of the registration procedure are given at Appendix 14</i></p>
2.1.2	<p>The Producer must require the Veterinary Surgeon to conduct quarterly inspection visits to all areas of the production facility covered by the scope of the ABPigs certification. A documented report of the visit in the format approved by ABPigs must be made available to the farm’s Certification Body every quarter.</p> <p><i>Your vet can download the requisite form from the ABPigs website:</i></p> <p>http://www.assuredpigs.co.uk</p>
2.1.3	<p>The Producer must retain a copy of at least the four most recent reports and make them available at inspection.</p>
2.1.4	<p>The Producer must take effective remedial action to resolve adverse findings identified in the Quarterly Veterinary Visit Report.</p>
2.2.0	Sick or injured pigs
2.2.1	<p>The Producer must identify sick or injured pigs. Such pigs must be treated without delay and accommodated with due regard to the nature and severity of their condition.</p> <p><i>It is recommended that lame pigs are housed on straw</i></p>
2.2.2	<p>The producer must follow the recommendations in the Pig Veterinary Society booklet “The Casualty Pig” when determining whether a sick or injured pig should be treated or euthanased.</p>
2.2.3	<p>If pigs fail to respond to treatment, advice must be sought from a veterinary surgeon or the affected pigs must be promptly euthanased.</p>
2.2.4	<p>Euthanasia methods must be in accordance with the recommendations in the Pig Veterinary Society booklet “The Casualty Pig.”</p> <p>Approved methods are:</p> <p>Piglets less than 3 weeks of age – a blow to the head with a “priest”</p> <p>Other pigs – stunned using a captive bolt or shot. Stunned animals should be bled or pithed.</p>

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2.2.5	<p>Hospital isolation pens must be available to house sick pigs. Hospital pen specification must meet the requirements of the attending veterinary surgeon.</p> <p><i>You should seek advice from your vet as to whether you have sufficient numbers of hospital pens and whether these are in adequate condition.</i></p>
2.2.6	<p>The Producer must maintain written records of the level of mortality of pigs. The Producer must monitor the level of mortality and demonstrate that action is taken when levels increase.</p> <p><i>The mortality records should include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Date of death</i> • <i>Identity of pig (or pig type and location)</i> • <i>Whether found dead or euthanased</i> • <i>Suspected reason for death</i>
2.3.0	Medicine management and withdrawal periods
2.3.1	Medicines must be kept in a secure lockable store.
2.3.2	<p>The temperature at which medicines are kept must be in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.</p> <p><i>Many vaccines must be stored in a refrigerator.</i></p>
2.3.3	<p>The withdrawal periods for all medicines used must be known and adhered to.</p> <p><i>Your vet will usually supply a list of the withdrawal periods applicable to all the medicines prescribed for your farm. Withdrawal periods are also printed as part of the label on medicine bottles / containers. A system must be in place which ensures that no pigs are presented for slaughter before the withdrawal period has expired for any medication with which they have been treated.</i></p>
2.3.4	<p>All pigs undergoing treatment must be identifiable.</p> <p><i>This can be with marking paint or ear tags or according to the pigs location. The means of identification must remain in place for at least the duration of the withdrawal period of the medicine concerned.</i></p>

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2.3.5	<p>Each unit must maintain up to date and legal medicine purchase and administration records which must include for purchase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name of veterinary medicine purchased • details of supplier • the batch number • the withdrawal period associated with the product <p>and for administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • date administered • trade name of medicine • identity of animal/group treated • number of animals treated • total quantity of medicine used • date treatment finished • date withdrawal period ends or length of withdrawal period • name of person who administered medicine <p>They must be available for inspection and retained for at least 5 years.</p> <p><i>Suitable records may be kept in the Pig Veterinary Society Medicines Recording Booklet; the NOAH Pig Health Booklet or on equivalent written or computer records which record the same level of information.</i></p>
2.3.6	<p>If pigs are treated with a medicated feedingstuff, the producer must hold a Medicated Feedingstuff Prescription (MFSP) setting out the relevant details. These must be retained for a minimum of 5 years following use of the product.</p> <p><i>It is your responsibility to ensure that medicated feedingstuffs are only fed to pigs in accordance with the details on the MFSP.</i></p>
2.3.7	<p>Farm dogs must be wormed at least every 6 months, with records kept in the medicine book.</p>
2.3.8	<p>Residue Testing:</p> <p>If a sample taken from a carcass as a result of the residue sampling made under the EEC Residue Directive 86/469/EEC is found to contain an identifiable antimicrobial <i>above</i> the Maximum Residue Level (MRL), the Producer and his private veterinary surgeon will be informed. The Participant must have his private veterinary surgeon investigate the incident, and submit a report to both the Producer and the Producer's Certification Body. If there is evidence to suggest that procedures on farm regarding withdrawal periods are inadequate, the Producer may be suspended from the Scheme.</p>
2.3.9	<p>Unwanted medicines, medicines past their use-by date and empty medicine containers must be disposed of in a manner that will not result in subsequent misuse.</p> <p><i>These should be stored in a secure, marked container and be disposed of in accordance with legislation pertaining to controlled waste. This is usually best achieved by return to your vet or supplier.</i></p>
2.3.10	<p>Used needles and other sharps must be kept in a secure and marked container for disposal.</p> <p><i>These should be stored in a suitable secure, marked container and be disposed of in accordance with legislation pertaining to controlled waste. This is usually best achieved by obtaining suitable containers from your vet or supplier and returning full containers to the supplier.</i></p>

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2.3.11	<p>Adverse Reactions:</p> <p>If any adverse reactions to the use of animal medicines are suspected, these should be reported in conjunction with your veterinary surgeon to the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD).</p> <p><i>An animal suspected adverse reaction is a harmful and unintended reaction which may be due to exposure to a veterinary medicine administered to an animal at its normal dose. In other words, it is any harmful side effect to a veterinary medicine. A reaction may occur in an animal undergoing treatment or in an untreated animal in the same house as a treated animal. A human suspected adverse reaction may occur in a person administering a veterinary medicinal product, or a person exposed to a recently treated animal. The assessor will expect to see evidence of reporting such adverse reactions only if any have occurred on your farm.</i></p>
2.3.12	<p>The use of antibiotic growth promoters is not permitted.</p> <p><i>These products are now illegal within the EU.</i></p>
2.4.0	<p>Broken Needle Pigs:</p>
2.4.1	<p>A pig containing or suspected of containing a broken needle may only be sold for slaughter providing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any withdrawal period of the product being administered has expired • it is identified individually such that the identification remains in place until arrival at the slaughterhouse • it is penned separately during transport • it is sent to the nearest available slaughterhouse • it is accompanied by a fully completed Food Chain Information declaration form which includes written details of the date of the incident, the product being used and the site of the attempted injection. <p><i>The pig should be ear tagged at the time of the incident and housed on its own as a casualty animal prior to dispatch for slaughter. A template Food Chain Information form as recommended by the Meat Hygiene Service is available at Appendix 13. An ear tag is the recommended identification method.</i></p>
2.4.2	<p>Such pigs must be marked with a distinct and permanent form of identification, and the date of the incident, the identity of the pig and the means of the pig's disposal recorded in the Medicines Book.</p>
2.5.0	<p>Veterinary Health Plan</p>
2.5.1	<p>The Participant must have a Veterinary Health Plan (VHP) drawn up and regularly updated by the attending veterinary surgeon. This must be made available to the assessor.</p> <p><i>A Veterinary Health Planner has been produced by the Pig Veterinary Society (available for download by PVS members from the PVS website), which outlines the areas which must be covered, though individual veterinary practices may choose to draw up their own versions.</i></p> <p><i>The plan should be updated at least annually.</i></p>

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2.5.2	<p>Herd performance data must be monitored for signs of disease or production disorders, including the level of transit deaths and the level and type of condemnations of slaughter stock.</p> <p><i>This should where appropriate include</i></p> <p><i>Litter size – alive, dead, mummified</i></p> <p><i>Farrowing %</i></p> <p><i>Sow mortality %</i></p> <p><i>Piglet mortality %</i></p> <p><i>Rearing mortality %</i></p> <p><i>Finishing mortality %</i></p> <p><i>Growth rates</i></p> <p><i>Feed conversion ratio</i></p> <p><i>Slaughterhouse dead on arrivals</i></p> <p><i>Slaughterhouse condemnations</i></p>
2.5.3	<p>The VHP must be reviewed and revised in the light of current performance in relation to a) identified targets and b) any new DEFRA Codes of Practice as and when they are introduced.</p> <p><i>In particular, the VHP and the farm's cleansing policy must have been reviewed in the light of the DEFRA Salmonella in Pigs booklet.</i></p>
2.5.4	<p>The VHP must list all personnel deemed competent by the farm's attending veterinary surgeon to perform injections.</p>
2.5.5	<p>Only those personnel identified above may perform injections.</p> <p><i>Medicine records should confirm compliance with this point.</i></p>
2.5.6	<p>The quarantine procedure for replacement animals brought in from other farms must be detailed in the VHP.</p>
2.5.7	<p>If tail, flank, or ear biting, or fighting which goes beyond normal behaviour is a problem within the farm, it must be investigated and an action plan agreed between the veterinary surgeon and farmer to address the problem.</p> <p><i>Immediately such behaviour is observed, the victim and where possible the aggressor should be segregated.</i></p>
2.6	<p>British Pig Health Scheme:</p> <p>Producers who sell finished pigs to a participating slaughterhouse are recommended to participate in the BPEX British Pig Health Scheme.</p> <p><i>An application form is available from BPEX on 01908 844368 and full information is on the BPEX website www.bpex.org</i></p>

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2.7.0	<p>Zoonoses Action Plan (ZAP) – Salmonella</p> <p>Assured British Pigs has integrated the British Pig Executive's (BPEX) ZAP Salmonella scheme into the requirements of ABPigs. Full details of the sampling protocols and details of allocation of farms to ZAP levels are available in the BPEX "ZAP Salmonella update" publications and on the BPEX website, www.bpex.org</p> <p><i>The ZAP Salmonella Scheme publishes full details as to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>What actions are required of producers in the various levels</i> • <i>The timescales by which these actions must be achieved</i> • <i>The time an approved farm may remain in the various levels without having its assurance suspended</i> • <i>How ZAP Level is assigned following transfer of a farm from one assurance provider to another</i> • <i>How ZAP Level is assigned following a change in ownership</i> • <i>How ZAP Level is assigned following transfer of a holding from one assurance registration to another</i> • <i>How ZAP Level 1 may be re-attained following withdrawal of assurance and hence difficulty in having pigs samples</i>
2.7.1	Producers must comply with the requirements of the ZAP Salmonella Scheme.
3.0	Movement and Transport
3.1	The Producer must provide adequate facilities for the loading and unloading of pigs.
3.2	<p>Where pigs are loaded in the dark, there must be adequate lighting for the inspection and loading of pigs.</p> <p><i>The lighting may be fixed or portable.</i></p> <p><i>A minimum level of 40 lux (sufficient to read a newspaper) is recommended.</i></p>
3.3	<p>Facilities must be in place (i.e. a loading ramp or other physical facilities) such that a tail-ramp angle no steeper than 4 in 7 (29 degrees) can be achieved.</p> <p><i>Legislation requires that vehicles built after 5th January 2007 must achieve a ramp angle of no more than 20 degrees without the aid of a loading ramp.</i></p>
3.4	Where a loading ramp is provided its slope must be no steeper that 4 in 7, it must have a suitable non-slip surface, and be kept in a clean condition. New loading ramps constructed after 1 October 1999 must have a slope no steeper than 1 in 3 (20 degrees).
3.5	Loading arrangements must be such as to control potential fighting between different groups.
3.6	<p>Movement records as required by law must be maintained and retained for a minimum of 6 years.</p> <p><i>An on-farm record must be kept which includes the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>date</i> • <i>number moved</i> • <i>identification</i> • <i>for movements on to your farm, name, address and CPH number of previous holding</i> • <i>for movements off your farm, name, address and CPH number of destination.</i>

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3.7	<p>Standstill requirements must be observed as follows:</p> <p>Pigs trigger a 20 day standstill on other pigs when they move onto a premises and a 6 day standstill on any cattle, sheep or goats on that premises. Cattle, sheep and goats moving onto a premises will impose a 6 day standstill on any pig on that premises. Exceptions to these standstill requirements are in place in the case of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pigs moving directly to a slaughterhouse, to a slaughter market or collecting centre for pigs intended for immediate slaughter. However, pigs may not return to farms from a slaughter house, slaughter market or collecting centre. • Pigs moving within a DEFRA approved pig 'pyramid' for pigs intended for breeding or growing (ie approved under Article 8(3)(b) of PRIMO (as amended)). • Pigs moving between premises in the same management and control in accordance with a 'Sole Occupancy Authority' issued by the Divisional Veterinary Manager. This applies to pig only or pig and cattle holdings. It excludes premises where there are sheep, goats, deer or camelids. Groups of mixed premises which include species other than pigs and cattle may also be eligible for a SOA. • Pigs are moving direct to export or to a collecting centre prior to export. Pigs must meet the residency requirements of the export health certificate. <p><i>Pigs moving to a show are exempt from the standstill on the premises of origin provided that they are individually identified and have been kept in DEFRA approved isolation facilities for 20 days before departure. They will not trigger a standstill on return provided that they are kept in DEFRA approved isolation facilities for 20 days.</i></p> <p><i>Pigs (mainly specialist or pedigree breeding stock) which are not within a pyramid may move to a farm for breeding and do not trigger a standstill either there or when they return home provided that:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. they are individually identified and</i> <i>2. the person to whom the pigs are sent signs a declaration stating that the pigs are for breeding and sends the declaration to the local authority, and</i> <i>3. the pigs are isolated on the breeding premises in DEFRA approved isolation facilities. The facilities may contain resident stock but not animals brought from outside the breeding premises, and</i> <i>4. either they are isolated for 20 days in DEFRA approved isolation facilities before leaving, or they have observed a 20 day standstill on the premises of origin.</i>
3.8	<p>All pigs moved to another farm, a slaughterhouse or a livestock market must be accompanied by a properly completed DEFRA AML2 dispatch note. Copies of these dispatch notes must be retained on farm for inspection.</p> <p><i>An AML2 is required for all pig movements except walking of pet pigs. The copies kept on farm need only have the details relating to the farm of origin and the haulier completed. The recipient of the pigs is responsible for sending a fully completed copy to the local authority (in the case of exports the sender of the animals is responsible for sending the movement document to the local authority).</i></p>
3.9	<p>With effect from 1st January 2008, legislation requires that Food Chain Information (FCI) must be sent to the receiving slaughterhouse for each consignment of pigs sent for slaughter.</p> <p><i>It is recommended that producers utilise the on-line system which will be provided by BPEX.</i></p>
3.10	<p>Assured Pigs must only be transported by livestock hauliers who are currently registered with the ABM/ABP Livestock Transport Scheme or agreed equivalent or, if the farm uses its own vehicle(s), in accordance with the remainder of this section.</p>

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3.11.0	<p>Producers hauling their own stock:</p> <p>Producers who only haul their own pigs, either between separate sites, or for onward sale or slaughter, are not required to have separate registration with the ABM Livestock Transport Scheme provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • journeys are made in accordance with current legislation • the vehicle(s) used can be inspected on the same site and at the same time as the farm inspection takes place; and • the vehicle(s) conform(s) to the following standards; and • drivers comply with the following standards and are available for interview at the same time as the farm inspection takes place. <p>Producers assured to use their own vehicles will be identified as such on the register of approved producers held by ABPigs and only those producers will be eligible to deliver their own stock to BQAP slaughterhouses or ABM approved Livestock Auction Markets.</p> <p><i>Legislation imposes additional rules for journeys over 65km and further additional rules for journeys over 8 hours. 65 km is approximately 40 miles.</i></p>
3.11.1	<p>The producer must ensure that pigs are accompanied by an attendant (probably the driver) who is experienced in the handling and welfare of pigs and has the appropriate knowledge and ability to look after the pigs during the journey.</p> <p><i>Drivers should request priority over other vehicles in the event of a roadside check in the interests of the welfare of pigs being carried. Where possible, any interruption causing a delay to the scheduled arrival time should be notified to the receiving slaughterhouse.</i></p>
3.11.2	<p>All drivers must be trained to carry out their individual role. The training must be documented in a training record.</p> <p><i>Training can be either in-house, via an experienced member of staff, or by attendance at an external course, such as those approved by the Road Haulage Association (RHA) (01932 841515) or NPTC (024 7685 7300). Drivers should be aware that mixing of pigs with other species is prohibited and that pigs from different farms under the same ownership must be penned separately on the vehicle.</i></p>
3.11.3	<p>Drivers must hold a statutory licence to drive the vehicle that transports the pigs.</p> <p><i>All HGV drivers must hold the relevant HGV or LGV licence. All drivers who passed their test after Jan 1st 1997 must hold the appropriate licence to pull trailers if necessary. It is not necessary to provide the full licence details at the inspection but evidence should be available to confirm that each driver holds an up-to-date relevant licence for the vehicle they drive e.g. a list of licence numbers or copies of licences. This can be part of the training record.</i></p>
3.11.4	<p>Drivers must have available with the vehicle a written contingency plan for the transport of ill, injured and unfit livestock, vehicle breakdowns and accidents together with a list of emergency contact numbers which includes home farm, destination slaughterhouse(s), and breakdown services.</p> <p><i>It is recommended that a mobile phone be carried on all journeys. A template plan is given at Appendix 11</i></p>
3.11.5	<p>Vehicles used for road transport must be fitted with a roof which ensures effective protection from the weather.</p>
3.11.6	<p>The vehicle must be free from projections or other hazards likely to cause injury.</p>
3.11.7	<p>Non-slip flooring must be fitted to all decks and ramps.</p>
3.11.8	<p>The vehicle must have adequate ventilation.</p> <p><i>Ventilation must be capable of keeping livestock in appropriate conditions, taking into consideration the species, length of journey, and weather conditions. Ventilation should be capable of being adjusted.</i></p>
3.11.9	<p>Where the internal length of the vehicle exceeds 3.1m and the vehicle is used for road transport, it must be fitted with partitions to divide the floor area. The maximum interval between partitions must not exceed 3.1m.</p>

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3.11.10	Where the vehicle body has partitions they must be at least 76cm high.
3.11.11	Sufficient lighting must be available to enable the proper care and inspection of each pig being carried. <i>This may be by means of ventilation flaps if the entire journey takes place within daylight hours or by means of a torch.</i>
3.11.12	Pigs must be stocked according to size and weight. Stocking density for slaughter weight pigs (70 – 130kg LW) must be based on the guideline figure of 235kg per m ² . <i>Space allowance may need to be increased by up to 20% in hot weather. Note: The 235kg per m² figure is inappropriate for pigs outside the weight range above. Common sense must be used when determining space allowance required for pigs outside this weight range.</i>
3.11.13	All vehicles used to carry slaughter pigs must carry a written stocking density statement. This statement must show the maximum number of pigs allowable at 90kg, 100kg and 110kg LW based on 235 kg per m ² .
3.11.14	Pigs which are injured or show signs of abnormality and those that may contain a broken needle must be individually identified and accompanied by a declaration which provides the Food Chain Information required under Food Hygiene Regulations :They must be penned separately on the vehicle except in the case of small car trailers with no pen divisions. <i>A model declaration form is given at Appendix 13. The format of the declaration is not important provided all the information listed is included. The Regulations require that the requirement for Food Chain Information is extended to all pigs from January 2008. (This replaces the old Schedule 18 declaration required under The Fresh Meat (Hygiene and Inspection) Regulations 1995).</i>
3.11.15	The carriage of any unfit, ill or injured animal is prohibited unless veterinary advice is to the contrary. Slightly ill or injured animals may be considered fit for transport but must travel direct from the farm to the nearest available slaughterhouse. Animals which become ill or injured during transit must also be taken to the nearest available slaughterhouse <i>NOTE: The term “unfit” in this standard relates to animal welfare and not human consumption. Further guidance on determining fitness to travel is given at Appendix 10. In particular, such animals must be capable of bearing weight on all 4 legs and walking unaided.</i>
3.11.16	It is the responsibility of the producer and any haulier used to deliver pigs to the slaughterhouse in a clean condition. Suitable and adequate bedding must be provided (unless the vehicle has slatted floors and collection tanks) to ensure pigs are delivered to the destination without becoming more dirty than at the time of loading. <i>“Suitable” bedding may be straw, shavings or sawdust.</i>
3.11.17	It is a legal requirement that vehicles delivering pigs to auction marts, slaughterhouses or other farms are thoroughly cleansed and disinfected after each load and within 24 hours of delivery. <i>An exception is that where vehicles are used to make repeat journeys between the same two points in a single day, cleansing and disinfection within 24 hours of delivery of the last load is required.</i> <i>Where vehicles are used to transport pigs between farms in the same ownership or control, the vehicle must be clean before the transporting commences and cleaned as soon as possible after completion. Disinfection is recommended.</i>
3.11.18	Producers hauling their own stock are responsible for maintaining records to include date of movements, description of consignment, place of dispatch and destination, and place and date when the vehicle was cleansed. The DEFRA AML2 dispatch note must be used to fulfil all these requirements. Copies of these dispatch notes must be retained on farm for 1 year unless they form part of your Holding Movement Record, in which case they must be retained for 6 years. <i>Note: Legislation requires that as a livestock haulier, an Animal Transport Certificate (ATC) must be completed and kept for each journey undertaken over 50km. However a fully completed AML2 dispatch note is a dual purpose document and so no additional record is required.</i>
3.11.19	All mortalities during transit must be recorded.

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3.11.20	<p>Vehicles built / put on to the road after 5th January 2007 must be capable of achieving a ramp angle of no more than 20°.</p> <p><i>It is permitted to make a step at the top of the ramp of up to 20cm to reduce the ramp angle though this is not recommended.</i></p>
3.11.21	Flooring must prevent the leakage of faeces and urine as far as practicable.
3.11.22	For vehicles with more than one deck, there must be separate access to animals on each deck.
3.11.23	<p>The ABM/ABP scheme logos may only be displayed on vehicles which are current, valid members of the scheme.</p> <p><i>If a vehicle is withdrawn or suspended from the scheme the sticker must be removed from the vehicle and destroyed.</i></p>
3.11.24.0	<p>Journeys over 65km.</p> <p>In addition to the above, producers who ever haul their own stock on journeys over 65km must comply with the following:</p>
3.11.24.1	<p>The business must hold an appropriate valid Transporter Authorisation.</p> <p><i>Authorisations are issued by the State Veterinary Service (SVS). Application forms for authorisations are available from the DEFRA website at http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/welfare/farmed/transport/eu-transportreg.htm</i></p> <p><i>There are two types of Authorisation available:</i></p> <p><i>a) Short Journey (65km to 8 hours) and</i></p> <p><i>b) Long Journeys (over 8 hours).</i></p> <p><i>Long journey authorisations are only valid when accompanied by a Vehicle Approval Certificate. Contact your certification body for more information on vehicle approvals.</i></p>
3.11.24.2	<p>With effect from 01/01/08, the driver must possess a Certificate of Competence approved by the competent authority.</p> <p><i>Further details will become available on the Defra website.</i></p>
3.11.24.3	In addition to the above, producers hauling their stock on journeys over 8 hours must use vehicles which comply with the additional standards set out in Appendix 6.
4.0	Feed
4.1	All pigs must receive a daily diet that is nutritionally adequate to maintain health and vigour.
4.2	<p>The ingredient composition of all purchased and home mixed feed must be known and recorded.</p> <p><i>For compound feed this will be printed on the label / delivery note and one of these should be retained for each ration fed over the previous 12 months.</i></p>
4.3	<p>All feed and feed ingredients must be identifiable and traceable to the supplying source.</p> <p><i>Delivery notes or invoices will satisfy this requirement and those relating to feed used over the previous 12 months should be available for inspection.</i></p>

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4.4	<p>Only the following Animal Proteins may be fed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fishmeal • non-ruminant gelatine, • dicalcium phosphate* and hydrolysed protein* • milk and milk products, egg and egg products. <p>* when manufactured in accordance with conditions set out in EU Regulations.</p> <p><i>This standard is based on legislation introduced following the BSE outbreak which bans the feeding of certain products to farmed animals, however this standard goes further than the legislation in that the feeding of “Blood Products” as defined in the TSE legislation is not permitted. Full details of the legislative position can be found at http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/bse/animal-health/feedbanguide.pdf</i></p>
4.5	<p>Products of avian origin must not be used, with the exception of eggs and egg products, which may be used but only within the requirements of the remainder of this section.</p>
4.6	<p>Feed must be stored in conditions which do not allow or cause;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross contamination • Loss of feed product identity • Ingress of water • Foreign matter contamination • Access by pests or other animals.
4.7	<p>The Producer must ensure that where compound feed is used it is sourced from a feed mill which is certified under the AIC Universal Feed Assurance Scheme: Compound Feed or under such other feed assurance schemes as ABPigs may from time to time approve.</p> <p><i>At the time of writing, one alternative is recognised: The Dutch PDV “GMP+” scheme.</i></p>
4.8	<p>Where compound feed is sourced from a merchant/distributor, they must be certified against the AIC Universal Feed Assurance Scheme: Code of Practice for Merchants or under such other feed assurance schemes as ABPigs may from time to time approve.</p>
4.9	<p>The Producer must record the type, quantity and date of delivery of all incoming feed. This record must include the batch number of any feed ingredients containing additives. Records must be kept for a minimum of 1 year, or in the case of feeds containing medication, 3 years.</p>
4.10	<p>Medicated feed must be kept in separate clearly labelled and identified bulk storage or bags.</p>
4.11.0	<p>Home Mixing</p> <p><i>Home mixing is defined as the mixing together of two or more ingredients. The only exception is the mixing of proprietary compound feed with water. In all other circumstances, the following section is applicable.</i></p>
4.11.1	<p>Feed materials sourced from merchants must be sourced only from merchants approved under the AIC Universal Feed Assurance Scheme or such other feed assurance scheme as ABPigs may from time to time approve.</p> <p><i>At the time of writing, recognised alternatives are:</i></p> <p><i>“TASCC” – Trade Assurance Scheme for Combinable Crops which is specifically for grain merchants</i></p> <p><i>“IGAS” – Irish Grain Assurance Scheme which is the Irish equivalent of TASCC</i></p> <p><i>“COCERAL GTP” – European Good Trading Practice scheme specifically relevant to importers</i></p>

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4.11.2	<p>Feed materials sourced directly from manufacturers must be sourced from suppliers registered with the AIC Feed Materials Assurance Scheme (FEMAS) or the BFBi Assurance Scheme or such other feed assurance scheme as ABPIgs may from time to time approve.</p> <p><i>The majority of feed ingredient manufacturers will need to be registered with FEMAS. The Brewing, Food and Beverage Industry Suppliers Association (BFBi) have their own QA scheme which is specifically relevant to co-products from brewing which are used as animal feed.</i></p> <p><i>At the time of writing, recognised alternatives are: The Dutch PDV “GMP+” scheme “FAMI-QS” – European scheme specific to feed additives</i></p>
4.11.3	<p>Feed materials sourced directly from farmer growers must be sourced from farms assured under a scheme recognised by Assured Food Standards which is relevant to the product or alternatively such feed materials must be covered by a warranty declaration from the supplying farmer grower.</p> <p><i>Relevant farm assurance schemes currently include: For combinable crops – ACCS, GQA, SQC, NIFCQAS, SAFA. For root crops – APS.</i></p> <p><i>An acceptable warranty declaration states that the supplier and any third party haulage complies with all current feedingstuffs legislation (including Local Authority Registration if required) and that every reasonable precaution has been taken to keep the feed material free from contamination and fit for purpose of use as an animal feedstuff. Appendix 9 details the requirements of an acceptable warranty declaration. Incoming grain must also be accompanied by a post harvest pesticide declaration.</i></p>
4.11.4	<p>In accordance with legislation, the feeding of “catering waste” is not permitted.</p> <p><i>This and the following two standards are derived from legislation governing the use of animal by-products. “Former foodstuffs” are described in legislation as ‘former foodstuffs of animal origin, or former foodstuffs containing products of animal origin, other than catering waste, which are no longer intended for human consumption for commercial reasons or due to problems of manufacturing or packaging defects or other defects which do not present any risk to humans or animals’.</i></p> <p><i>“Catering waste” is defined in DEFRA guidance as “all waste food including used cooking oil originating in restaurants, catering facilities and kitchens, including central kitchens and household kitchens.”</i></p>
4.11.5	<p>Only former foodstuffs which are not catering waste and fall into one of the following categories may be fed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bakery products (such as bread, cakes, pastry, biscuits), pasta, chocolate, sweets and similar products such as breakfast cereals which – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ may contain ingredients such as rennet or melted fat, milk, milk products, flavourings, egg, honey, flavourings or gelatine of non-ruminant origin which have been incorporated into those products but which do not constitute the main characteristic ingredient; and ▪ do not contain, and have not been in contact with raw eggs, meat, fish, and products or preparations derived from or incorporating meat or fish. • Dairy products (in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 79/2005): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Raw milk which has not been withheld from human consumption due to possible residues of veterinary medicines and has been derived from animals that do not show clinical signs of any disease communicable to humans or animals through milk; ▪ Dairy products including pasteurised milk, cheese, whey, yoghurt, butter, milk based desserts and ice cream. • Pasteurised or cooked or processed eggs, in accordance with Chapter X of Annex VII of Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002. <p><i>This standard can be satisfied by ensuring that all feed ingredients are sourced from suppliers which are registered with either UFAS, FEMAS or such other feed assurance scheme as ABPIgs may from time to time approve. This will also ensure that appropriate procedures are in place to ensure no contamination of such products with meat or meat products.</i></p>

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4.11.6	Home mixers choosing to include fishmeal in their rations must be authorised so to do by Defra. <i>Fishmeal is a “Restricted Protein” under TSE Regulations which requires all users to be authorised by Defra. An application form can be found at http://www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/regulat/forms/health/bse/bse30.pdf</i>
4.11.7.0	Compliance with Annex 4 and Annex 5 of the Industry Code of Practice for On Farm Feeding. <i>Annex 4 sets out the seven principles of HACCP (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points). A HACCP system is required of home mixers using ingredients which are officially labelled “additives” or “pre-mixture.”</i> <i>Annex 5 sets out in detail what is required of on farm feed mixers. The following audit points are all required by legislation governing the production of animal feed.</i>
4.11.7.1	There must be a documented Quality Control Plan (QCP) in place which is specific to the mixing system in place.
4.11.7.2	The QCP must identify a competent person to be responsible for feed production and list all staff authorised to work in feed preparation.
4.11.7.3	If more than one person is authorised to work in feed preparation, there must be an organisational chart detailing the tasks that they are authorised to perform.
4.11.7.4	The QCP must describe the record keeping system in place.
4.11.7.5	The QCP must detail sampling frequencies, procedures and retention times.
4.11.7.6	The QCP must detail the nature and frequency of routine analysis of the samples taken.
4.11.7.7	The QCP must summarise the operational procedures required to ensure the desired quality of feed.
4.11.7.8	The QCP must detail the scheduling of mixing different feeds taking into account any additives or medicinal products being used. <i>This standard is concerned with the sequence in which different rations are made. If any medicinal products with a withdrawal period are used, always aim to follow a ration which includes such products with a ration which will not be fed to pigs which are soon due to be slaughtered. If this is not possible, you may need to consider flushing between mixes.</i> <i>Note: There are many other issues concerning specific feed ingredients which must be taken into account if the same equipment is used for producing feed for livestock other than pigs. Guidance on this is out-with the scope of these standards.</i>
4.11.7.9	When necessary, the QCP must include a documented HACCP system which must be fully implemented. <i>A HACCP system is necessary whenever feed ingredients which are officially labelled as “pre-mixture” or “additive” are used. If vitamins & minerals are incorporated into a balancer meal which is officially labelled as a “complementary feed” or “compound feed” then an on farm HACCP will not be required.</i> <i>The HACCP system is expected to include:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>An analysis of potential hazards</i> • <i>The identification of critical control points</i> • <i>The establishment of preventative measures with critical limits for each control point</i> • <i>The establishment of procedures to monitor the critical control points</i> • <i>The listing of corrective actions</i> • <i>The establishment of procedures to verify that the system is working correctly</i> <i>An effective record keeping system in order to document the HACCP system.</i>
4.11.7.10	The feed preparation area must be kept clean and tidy.

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4.11.7.11	Feed milling / mixing equipment must be regularly cleaned and maintained in accordance with the QCP.																					
4.11.7.12	Cleaning and maintenance records must be kept.																					
4.11.7.13	Weighing / dispensing equipment must be regularly calibrated.																					
4.11.7.14	Calibration records must be kept.																					
4.11.7.15	Any lights over feed storage or mixing areas must be protected with non-glass covers.																					
4.11.7.16	There must be a system in place to ensure all feed is mixed for the minimum time required to ensure even distribution of all ingredients as identified in the QCP.																					
4.11.7.17	Samples of feed ingredients and finished feed must be kept in accordance with the QCP.																					
4.11.7.18	Feed samples must be analysed in accordance with the QCP.																					
4.11.7.19	<p>There must be a formulation record for each feed produced and a record identifying the dates the formulation started and ceased to be used. These records must be retained for a minimum of 12 months or in the case of feeds containing medication, 3 years.</p> <p><i>This must list each ingredient used and its proportion / quantity required in the finished feed. The date the formulation was first used and the date it ceased to be used must also be noted.</i></p>																					
4.11.7.20	If a mobile mill / mix contractor is used, instructions must be given to the contractor in writing and production records must be retained for a minimum of 12 months or in the case of feeds containing medication, 3 years.																					
4.11.7.21	When mobile mixers are used they should be a member of the NAAC Assured Land-Based Contractor (Mobile Feed Mixing and Processing) scheme. This will become a requirement of the scheme in future.																					
4.11.8	<p>In the case of medicated feed production the Producer must be registered with the Animal Medicine Inspectorate (AMI) of the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD).</p> <p><i>The AMI used to be part of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain (RPSGB). It moved to the VMD in January 2006. Producers who have already registered with the RPSGB need take no further action.</i></p>																					
5.0	Stock																					
5.1.0	All Classes of Stock																					
5.1.1	<p>Pigs must be kept in an environment that is thermally comfortable.</p> <p><i>A guide to the likely minimum temperature required by different classes of pig is given below. The lower end of the range will usually be adequate where generous amounts of straw are used. The higher end of the range will be required when bare concrete or slatted floors are used.</i></p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="padding: 5px;">Category of Pig</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">Min Temp (°C)</th> <th style="padding: 5px;">Min Temp (°F)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"><i>Sows</i></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><i>15 – 20</i></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><i>59 – 68</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"><i>Suckling pigs in creeps</i></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><i>25 – 30</i></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><i>77 – 84</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"><i>Weaned pigs (3 – 4 weeks)</i></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><i>27 – 32</i></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><i>81 – 90</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"><i>Later weaned pigs (5 weeks +)</i></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><i>22 – 27</i></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><i>71 – 80</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"><i>Growers</i></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><i>15 – 21</i></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><i>59 – 70</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"><i>Finishers</i></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><i>13 – 18</i></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><i>55 – 64</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category of Pig	Min Temp (°C)	Min Temp (°F)	<i>Sows</i>	<i>15 – 20</i>	<i>59 – 68</i>	<i>Suckling pigs in creeps</i>	<i>25 – 30</i>	<i>77 – 84</i>	<i>Weaned pigs (3 – 4 weeks)</i>	<i>27 – 32</i>	<i>81 – 90</i>	<i>Later weaned pigs (5 weeks +)</i>	<i>22 – 27</i>	<i>71 – 80</i>	<i>Growers</i>	<i>15 – 21</i>	<i>59 – 70</i>	<i>Finishers</i>	<i>13 – 18</i>	<i>55 – 64</i>
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THE CERTIFICATION STANDARD

5.1.2	The Producer must require that each unit be regularly 'walked' to check all pigs for signs of illness, injury or distress. The frequency of the checks should depend on pig age and the stocking situation of the unit, but in all cases must not be less than once per day. <i>This point will be assessed based on the condition of the stock seen on the day and where possible by staff interview.</i>
5.1.3	Pigs other than mature boars and pig(s) in hospital pens must not be kept in social isolation.
5.1.4	Ear tagging should be the usual method of identifying individual animals. Ear tattooing is permitted. Ear notching is not recommended, but is permitted, particularly if the pig colouring precludes the satisfactory use of tattoo dyes for identification purposes.
5.1.5	Stock sent by the Producer for slaughter must be in a sufficiently clean condition. <i>Due regard will be taken of the need for pigs to control their body temperature during periods of high ambient temperature by wallowing or lying in moist areas.</i>
5.1.6	The use of electric goads, sticks and pipes for handling stock is not permitted. Pig boards are the preferred method of moving pigs. An exception will be made for the purposes of showing pigs. Staff must be aware of the allowable methods for pig movement. <i>"Show sticks" may be used provided the animal has been specifically and adequately trained in its response to the stick; which in any event may not be used to strike the pig.</i>

5.1.7.0	Slap marking
5.1.7.1	All pigs must be slap marked or otherwise identified in accordance with legislative requirements prior to dispatch for slaughter to allow unique traceability to that unit. <i>All pigs dispatched for slaughter must be 'slapped' on both shoulders with the holding's DEFRA Herdmark at or around the time of dispatch from the farm. The herdmark may be followed by additional characters to convey management information. As an alternative to slap marking and by arrangement with the receiving slaughterhouse, metal ear tags may be used, but the identification information as above must be included on the tags.</i>
5.1.7.2	All identification marks used must be registered with your Certification Body.
5.1.7.3	Slap markers must be kept clean and in serviceable condition such that slap marks will be legible and not cause distress when applied. <i>In order to deliver appropriate slap marks, it is important that:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the needles are present and straight • Characters are in the correct order and orientation • The correct type of ink is used • The mark is applied to the flat area of the shoulder • Both shoulders are marked <i>If animals are not identified with legible slap marks, individual ear tagging of all slaughter pigs may be imposed.</i>
5.1.8.0	Fallen Stock
5.1.8.1	Fallen stock must be removed promptly from pens.

THE CERTIFICATION STANDARD

5.1.8.2	<p>Carcasses must be protected from vermin, birds or other animals whilst awaiting disposal (whether by incineration or collection).</p> <p><i>Carcasses should never be available to vermin, birds or other farm animals and should be disposed of without undue delay. "Without undue delay" means as soon as is reasonably practicable, taking account of the circumstances of the case. For instance, it may be that the farmer has arranged for his fallen stock to be collected, but the collector has a regular collection round which visits only every 3 days. Alternatively, he may have arranged for a regular collection of his by-products, perhaps on a weekly basis. It is considered that a court may conclude that these delays are reasonable, having taken account of the availability of the collection service, the need to collect a sufficient quantity of material to justify collection, and the conditions under which it is stored. External conditions, such as the weather and other pressures on the farmer's time, may also be relevant. For example, the length of time for which fallen stock can be stored without presenting a health risk will be shorter in hot weather (when the carcasses will decompose more quickly) than in cold weather. Similarly, material that is refrigerated can be kept for longer than material which is kept at ambient temperature.</i></p>
5.1.8.3	<p>On farm disposal may be by incineration only and any incinerators in use must be covered by a current approval document issued by the SVS under the Animal By-Products Regulation (ABPR) (EC) No. 1774/2002.</p> <p><i>Ash resulting from incineration should be disposed of by mixing with manure and spreading to agricultural land. However under the Agricultural Waste Regulations, an exemption must be sought from the Environment Agency (Exemption No. 53) to permit this activity.</i></p>
5.1.8.4	<p>Off farm disposal must be by a licensed contractor.</p>
5.2.0	Breeding Stock
5.2.1.0	Origin of Breeding Stock
5.2.1.1	<p>All breeding stock must either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be sourced from farms which are approved producers with ABPIgs, Genesis, QMS or other such QA Scheme as ABPIgs may from time to time deem to be acceptable • Be sourced from non-assured farms with the written consent of the Certification Body in accordance with the criteria set out in Appendix 5 <p><i>This standard relates to live boars and gilts.</i></p> <p><i>If importation of non-assured breeding stock is planned, written consent must be obtained before the movement takes place.</i></p> <p><i>The assessor will need to verify that any importations of non-assured stock have been made in accordance with a valid consent document issued by a recognised Certification Body.</i></p>
5.2.1.2	<p>A record must be held of the name, address and where available the assurance registration number of all breeding stock suppliers and such records must be kept for a minimum of 6 years.</p> <p><i>The record of your suppliers may form part of your Movement Records but must be readily available for inspection.</i></p>
5.2.1.3	<p>Any stock imported for breeding purposes and subsequently rejected cannot be sold for slaughter as assured.</p>
5.2.2.0	Breeding Herd Management
5.2.2.1	<p>All dry pregnant sows and gilts must be given a sufficient quantity of bulky or high fibre food as well as high energy food.</p>

THE CERTIFICATION STANDARD

5.2.2.2	The herd must be managed so as to ensure the breeding females are in a suitable body condition both at service and farrowing (i.e. 2-4). <i>Condition scoring diagrams should be used as the basis for judging the body condition (see Appendix 4).</i>
5.2.2.3	Cull sows must be treated in the same manner as all other breeding sows.
5.2.3.0	Accommodation for dry sows and gilts.
5.2.3.1	The use of stalls and tethers is not permitted by law (The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2003) with the exceptions as detailed in these Regulations Schedule 6 Part II paras 4 & 7. <i>Pigs may not be kept in stalls except for the purposes as listed below. The periods of confinement must be no longer than the period necessary for these purposes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>While undergoing any examination, test, treatment or operation carried out for veterinary purposes;</i> • <i>For the purpose of service, artificial insemination or the collection of semen from boars;</i> • <i>Pigs may be fed in stalls;</i> • <i>For the purpose of marking, washing, weighing pigs or while accommodation is being cleaned;</i> • <i>While awaiting loading for transportation.</i> <i>With respect to AI, this exception relates to a period of no more than 4 hours.</i>
5.2.3.2	Sows and gilts must be kept in groups except during the period between seven days before the predicted day of farrowing and the day on which the weaning of piglets (including any piglets fostered) is complete. <i>Sows and gilts kept on holdings with fewer than 10 sows may be housed individually, but not in stalls or tethers and accommodation must comply with 4.2.4.1; 5.2.4.2; 5.2.4.3 and 5.2.4.4 below.</i>
5.2.3.3	In loose housed systems, individual sows must have sufficient space to allow them access to food as well as the opportunity to escape the feed area and avoid other sows.
5.2.4.0	Dry sow / gilt building specifications: The following standards are taken from The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2003 (S.I. 2003 No. 299), Schedule 6, Part IV and apply to all buildings newly constructed after 1 st January 2003 and to all buildings after 1 st January 2013.
5.2.4.1	Pens in which groups of sows / gilts are kept must have sides greater than 2.8m in length, except where there are less than 6 individuals in the group, when the sides of the pen must be no less than 2.4m in length.
5.2.4.2	The total unobstructed floor area available to each gilt after service and to each sow when gilts and/or sows are kept in groups must be at least 1.64m ² and 2.25m ² respectively. When these animals are kept in groups of less than 6 individuals the unobstructed floor area must be increased by 10%. When these animals are kept in groups of 40 or more individuals the unobstructed floor area may be decreased by 10%.
5.2.4.3	When concrete slatted floors are used for gilts after service and sows kept in groups the maximum width of the openings must be 20mm. The minimum slat width must be 80mm.
5.2.5.0	Farrowing & weaning:
5.2.5.1	Sow farrowing crates must be of a length that allows the sow to lie within its length, but not of such an excessive length that the sow may injure herself with excessive free movement.
5.2.5.2	Crate length should be adjustable to allow for variable sow length within a herd. <i>If adjustable crates are not provided, then a range of different length fixed length crates may be used providing individual sow size is matched to crate size.</i>

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5.2.5.3	The Producer must ensure that in order to minimise stress, sows must not be placed in farrowing crates more than 7 days prior to their due date for farrowing.
5.2.5.4	In the week before the expected farrowing time, sows and gilts must be given suitable nesting material in sufficient quantity unless it is not technically feasible for the slurry system used.
5.2.5.5	Pre-weaning piglets must be provided with a thermally comfortable and dry lying area.
5.2.5.6	<p>Piglets must not be weaned from the sow at an age of less than 28 days unless the welfare or health of the dam or piglets would otherwise be adversely affected. Piglets may be weaned up to seven days earlier if they are moved into specialised housings which are emptied and thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before the introduction of a new group and which are separate from housing where other sows are kept.</p> <p><i>As a routine, no litters should be weaned at less than 21 days. Weaning from 21 to 27 days is only permitted in accordance with these rules. Taken from welfare legislation.</i></p>
5.2.5.7	Sows must not be kept in farrowing crates once they have finished suckling piglets.
5.2.6.0	Tail docking, teeth clipping and castration
5.2.6.1	<p>The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) (Amendment) Regulations (2003) prohibits tail docking or teeth clipping from being carried out routinely.</p> <p>The Producer may only conduct tail docking or teeth clipping where the Veterinary Surgeon has formally confirmed that the practices are necessary and acceptable under the terms of the Welfare of Farmed Animals Regulations. The necessity of these practices must be regularly reviewed and reported on in the Quarterly Veterinary Visit Report.</p> <p><i>The Regulations do permit tail docking and teeth clipping to be carried out where there is evidence, on the farm, that injuries to pigs have occurred as a result of not tail docking or teeth clipping.</i></p>
5.2.6.2	Tooth clipping or grinding, tail docking, boar tusk trimming, nose ringing and ear tagging may only be carried out by operators who have satisfied the Producer of their competence. The Producer must keep written records of operators approved to carry out any of the above procedures.
5.2.6.3.0	Producers must ensure that:
5.2.6.3.1	Docked tails are of a uniform length
5.2.6.3.2	Clipped or ground teeth are smooth, without sharp edges
5.2.6.3.3	The equipment is kept in good working order and sufficiently sharp to allow clipping or docking at the first attempt
5.2.6.3.4	The equipment is kept clean
5.2.6.3.5	The same piece of equipment is not used for both teeth clipping and tail docking
5.2.6.3.6	The equipment is kept clearly identified as to its use
5.2.6.4	Veterinary “approved” tail docking and teeth clipping may only be carried out on piglets under 72 hours old.
5.2.6.5	Castration is not permitted.
5.2.7.0	Boar Accommodation
5.2.7.1	Adult and working boars must be provided with a minimum pen area for their own use of 6m ² .
5.2.7.2	In cases where pens are used for natural service, a minimum of 10m ² must be provided and pens must be designed such as to allow adequate movement.
5.2.7.3	In service pens, either bedding or non-slip flooring must be provided to prevent injury during service.

THE CERTIFICATION STANDARD

5.3.0	Feeding Stock (From weaning to slaughter / introduction to breeding herd).
5.3.1	<p>After weaning pigs must be kept in stable social groups with as little mixing as possible.</p> <p><i>Groups selected at weaning, should be kept together as a whole (or sub-group) throughout growing and finishing. Part groups remaining as a result of slaughter weight selection should be managed in such a manner to ensure stability when mixed with other part groups. Small numbers of pigs which are poorer performers or disadvantaged from different groups, may be mixed in fresh pens, to promote better welfare and growth rates.</i></p>
5.3.2	The Producer must know and record the Assurance Scheme and Registration Number for each Pig Holding from which weaners are procured for finishing.
5.3.3	<p>Pig space must meet or exceed the requirements of Appendix 3 to meet legal requirements. In all cases the pig space allowance must be equal to or exceed Line A in Appendix 3.</p> <p><i>Please note that many systems of pig housing necessitate higher pig space requirements than provided for within legislation.</i></p> <p><i>For the purposes of identifying the average weight of pigs for determining compliance with Appendix 3, the highest weight that pigs will achieve in a given system will be used. For example from 7 to 20 kg, base the space allowance calculations on 20 kg average weight for a given area.</i></p>
5.4.0	Outdoor Stock
	In the case of outdoor production, producers must comply with all other standards except where this is not possible by nature of the pigs being outdoors. In addition, the following standards are applicable.
5.4.1	All Producers operating an outdoor site must hold a copy of the FAWC Report on Outdoor Pigs.
5.4.2	<p>Outdoor pig sites must be located on soil that is free draining.</p> <p><i>Heavy soil that prevents free draining, exposed sites and steep slopes should be avoided.</i></p>
5.4.3	Arcs or other equivalent accommodation must be available to pigs and positioned in a manner that provides shelter from the prevailing wind where this is beneficial.
5.4.4	Such accommodation should be provided with bedding material appropriate to thermal comfort.
5.4.5	The stocking density of outdoor sites must not exceed 30 sows per hectare. Stocking density must depend on the condition of the land.
5.4.6	Breeding stock must be of a type that is bred for outdoor production: that is, given the circumstances on farm, are managed satisfactorily outdoors.
5.4.7	The Producer must ensure that effective measures are in place to control predators and vermin from the vicinity of both pig feed and pigs.
5.4.8	A training area must be available and used to allow new gilts, sows and boars to become accustomed to electric fences.
5.4.9	Facilities must be provided in order to allow pigs to keep cool during warm weather.
5.4.10	Outdoor sows must be farrowed in huts that are thermally comfortable and which curtail wind.
5.4.11	<p>Farrowing huts must be supplied with clean, dry straw.</p> <p><i>It is recommended that fenders should be fitted such that piglets are prevented from straying.</i></p>
5.4.12	Nose ringing is only permitted in order to prevent damage to paddocks or in cases where the soil type, accommodation or soil stone content would otherwise lead to injury.
5.4.13	Farrowing arcs/ huts and weaner runs must be moved to fresh land after each farrowing cycle or batch. Used bedding must be removed or burnt.

APPENDIX 1

REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

Codes of Practice

DEFRA PB No. 7950	Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock – Pigs http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/welfare/farmed/pigs/pigcode.pdf
DEFRA PB No. 1316	Heat Stress in Pigs: Solving the Problem
DEFRA PB No. 1148	Lameness in Pigs
DEFRA PB No. 3480	Condition scoring of pigs
DEFRA Web only publication	http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/welfare/farmed/transport/pdf/watoguidance191206.pdf
DEFRA Web only publication	http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/welfare/farmed/transport/pdf/fitness2a.pdf
DEFRA PB No. 9326	Farm fires: Protecting farm animal welfare http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/welfare/pdf/farmfires.pdf
DEFRA PB No. 4444	Site suitability for outdoor pig farming Available in hard copy only
FAWC PB No. 2608	Farm Animal Welfare Council – Welfare of Pigs Kept Outdoors http://www.fawc.org.uk/reports/pigs/fawcptoc.htm
DEFRA PB No. 5399	Code of Practice for the Prevention and Control of Salmonella on Pig Farms http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/welfare/farmed/pigs/pigcode.pdf
DEFRA PB No. 2202	Code of Practice for the Control of Salmonella during the Storage, Handling and Transport of Raw Materials intended for incorporation into, or direct use as, animal feedingstuffs. http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/zoonoses/zoonoses_reports/salmonella_cop.pdf
DEFRA PB No. 2201	Code of Practice for the Control of Salmonella in the Production of Final Feed for Livestock in Premises Producing Less Than 10,000 Tonnes Per Annum http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/zoonoses/zoonoses_reports/sallessthan10000.pdf
DEFRA PB No. 7350	Better biosecurity provides peace of mind, healthy stock and a more viable business. http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/pdf/biosecleaf.pdf
PVS	Pig Veterinary Society - The Casualty Pig
RUMA Alliance	Responsible use of antimicrobials in pig production http://www.ruma.org.uk/
AFS	Code of Practice for On-Farm Feeding http://www.redtractor.org.uk/download/rt_code_farm_feeding.pdf
HSE	Health and safety policies and risk assessment in agriculture http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/iacl30.pdf
HSE	COSHH: a brief guide to the regulations http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg136.pdf

APPENDIX 1

Legislation

	Dogs Acts 1906 – 1928
	Protection of Animals Acts 1911 – 2000
	Protection of Animals (Anaesthetics) Act 1954, as amended
	Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966
	Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1968
S.I. 1974 No. 798	The Docking of Pigs (Use of Anaesthetics) Order 1974
S.I. 1982 No. 1884	Welfare of Livestock (Prohibited Operations) Regulations 1982
S.I. 1990 No. 2627	Welfare of Animals at Markets Order 1990
S.I. 1995 No. 731	Welfare of Animals (Slaughter or Killing) Regulations 1995
S.I. 1996 No. 888	Protection of Water Against Agricultural Nitrate Pollution (England and Wales) Regulations 1996
S.I. 1997 No. 1480	Welfare of Animals (Transport) Order 1997
S.I. 1997 No. 1729	Animals and Animal Products (Examination for Residues and Maximum Residue Limits) Regulations 1997
S.I. 1998 No. 2537	Welfare of Animals (Staging Points) Order 1998
S.I. 1998 No. 463	The Specified Animal Pathogens Order 1998
S.I. 1999 No. 1622	Welfare of Animals (Transport) (Amendment) Order 1999
S.I. 1999 No. 400	Welfare of Animals (Slaughter or Killing) (Amendment) Regulations 1999
S.I. 1999 No. 646	Animal By-Products Order 1999
S.I. 2000 No. 1870	Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2000
S.I. 2000 No. 1618	Transport of Animals (Cleansing and Disinfection) (England) (No.2) Order 2000
S.I. 2001 No. 1704	The Animal By-Products (Amendment) (England) Order 2001
S.I. 2002 No. 2614	Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (Additional Designations) (England) (No. 2) Regulations 2002
S.I. 2003 No. 299	Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2003
S.I. 2003 No. 1482	The Animal By-Products Regulations 2003
S.I. 2003 No. 2632	The Pigs (Records, Identification and Movement) Order 2003
S.I. 2005 No. 2347	Animal By-Products Regulations 2005
S.I. 2005 No. 2745	Veterinary Medicines Regulations 2005
Council Regulation (EC) No 1/2005	The Protection of Animals During Transport and Related Operations
S.I. 2006 No. 14	The Food Hygiene (England) Regulations 2006
S.I. 2006 No. 15	The Official Feed and Food Controls (England) Regulations 2006
S.I. 2006 No. 3260	The Welfare of Animals (Transport) (England) Order 2006

APPENDIX 2

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPING SCORES

CATEGORY 1	CATEGORY 2
<p>Good well-maintained modern buildings/structures. Hard standing perimeter and service roads to most if not all areas. Evidence of capital investment in modern systems.</p> <p>Feed vehicles discharge and service accessible from perimeter.</p> <p>Fenced perimeter. Unit well signed.</p> <p>Weed growth controlled and managed in all areas.</p> <p>Good drainage: no “ponding”. Clear access to all areas.</p> <p>Storage areas tidy. No excessive accumulations of muck.</p> <p>No accumulation of scrap equipment or materials.</p> <p>Good evidence of regular housekeeping action in all areas of the site. Few if any fabric repairs required.</p> <p>Excellent facilities for staff-toilets and canteen.</p>	<p>Sound buildings or structures – some maintenance may be required to fabric in some areas. Some hard standing areas but may be unlaid roadways and access to certain parts.</p> <p>Perimeter defined but not necessarily fenced entirely.</p> <p>Management of perimeter but some weed growth evident but not uncontrolled around buildings used for feed or pigs.</p> <p>Evidence of management of waste but in certain instances (as indicated in the audit report) there is need for action in the forthcoming 3 months.</p> <p>Evidence of pest control Scheme/system which is effective.</p> <p>Basic staff facilities i.e. toilets and meal arrangements.</p>
CATEGORY 3	CATEGORY 4
<p>Older premises where there is a need for essential fabric repairs evident in several areas and certain buildings (in use) needing structural repairs, e.g. broken doors, windows, roof repairs required.</p> <p>Little definition to perimeter with poorly maintained service roads.</p> <p>Some evidence of pest activity but control measures agreed investigated or in place but in need of improvement.</p> <p>Accumulation of scrap, redundant equipment which compromise the ability to control pests.</p> <p>Weed control is required to prevent growth up to and around buildings where pigs are housed or feedstuffs are stored.</p> <p>Very basic staff facilities.</p>	<p>Buildings in poor state of repair. Several items requiring major renovation/repair work to structure. Generally old premises with no obvious investment/maintenance over many years.</p> <p>Perimeter control poor. Accumulation of muck, or general equipment in the pig environment around the pig buildings and feed stores.</p> <p>Evidence of obvious pest activity, e.g. mice, flies, rats or birds.</p> <p>Poor housekeeping in feed stores, evidence of undealt with feed spillage. Poor pest proofing to areas where pigs are kept.</p> <p>Waste control poor – significant accumulation of waste, dung, muck.</p> <p>Feedstuffs exposed to serious opportunities for contamination.</p> <p>Inadequate facilities for staff.</p>

APPENDIX 3

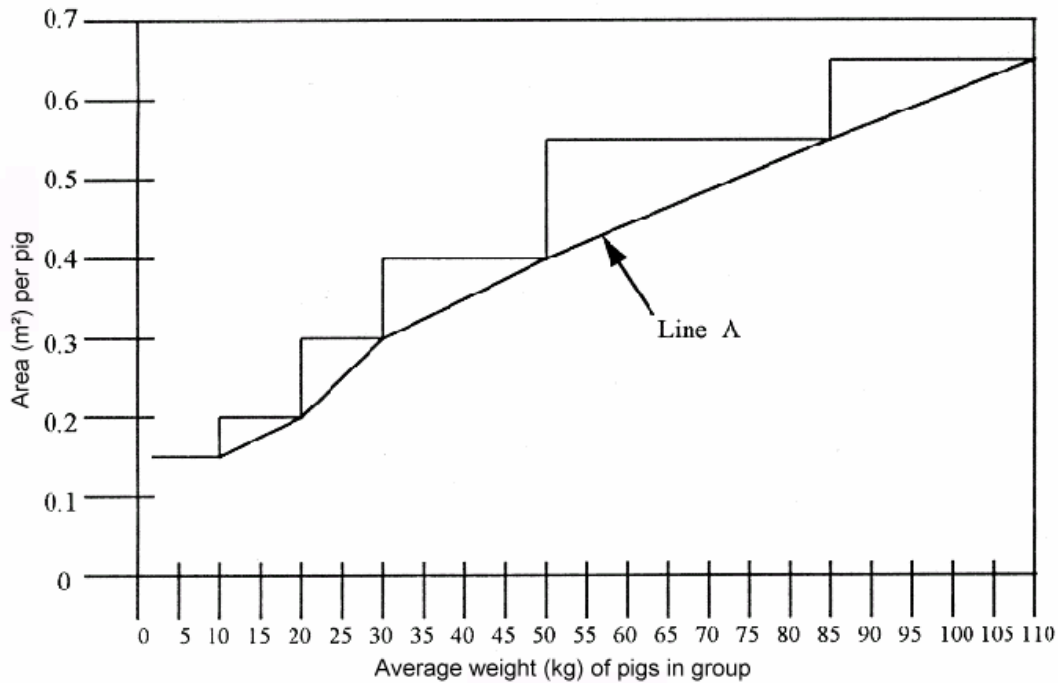
PIG SPACE REQUIREMENTS

Taken from: The Welfare of Farmed Animals Regulations (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2003.

Minimum permitted space allowances are based on the average weight bands shown below.

Average Live Weight (kg)	Minimum Total floor Area (m ² /pig)
<10	0.15
10.1 – 20	0.20
20.1 – 30	0.30
30.1 – 50	0.40
50.1 – 85	0.55
85.1 – 110	0.65
> 110	1.00

This is depicted on the graph below.



In every situation and at all times, space allocation must exceed line A on this graph.

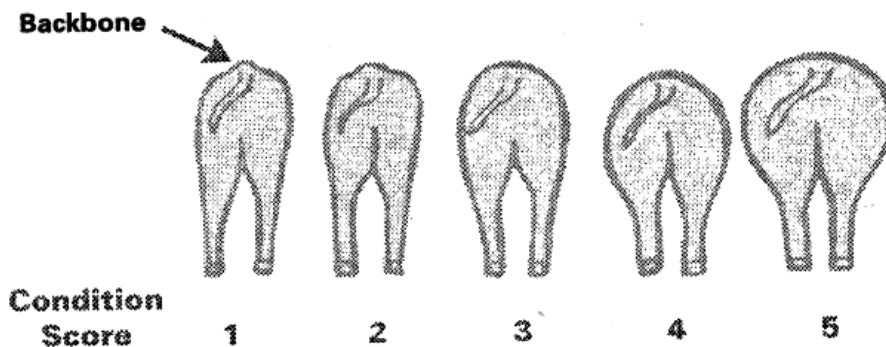
PIG CONDITION SCORING DIAGRAM

Score Number	Condition	Description	Shape of Body
5	Overfat	Hips and backbone heavily covered	Bulbous
4	Fat	Hips and backbone cannot be felt	Tending to bulge
3.5	Good Condition	Hips and backbone only felt with difficulty	Tube shaped
3	Normal	Hips and backbone only felt with firm pressure	Tube shaped
2.5	Somewhat Thin	Hips and backbone felt without palm pressure	Tube shaped but flat (slab) sides
2	Thin	Hips and backbone noticeable and easily felt	Ribs and spine can be felt
1	Very Thin	Hips and backbone visible	Bone structure apparent (ribs and backbone)

Condition scores from left to right, 1: 2: 3: 4: 5:

- Score:
1. Emaciated
 2. Thin, backbone prominent.
 3. Ideal condition during lactation and at weaning, backbone just palpable
 4. Slightly overweight. Cannot find the backbone.
 5. Body rotund, over fat.

Note: The “condition score” and “back fat” correlation does differ between different breeds



After: *“Managing Pig Health and the Treatment of Disease,”*
M Muirhead.

APPENDIX 5

Applications for the importation of non-assured breeding stock

Applications to import breeding stock must state:

- The reason why non-assured stock is being sought.
- The number intended to be imported relative to the herd size. In most circumstances this cannot exceed 35% of the herd size for gilts and 5% of the herd size for boars.
- The name and address of the intended supplier.

A separate application must be submitted for each intended supplier.

Any consents granted by the Certification Body must:

- Be limited to a period of 12 months after which a further consent must be sought
- State the maximum number of stock to be imported.
- State the name and address of the supplier to which the consent relates.
- Be conditional on both the supplier and receiver complying with relevant DEFRA Health Rules (See <http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/int-trde/imports/index.htm>).
- Advise the producer that any stock imported with the intention of breeding and subsequently rejected cannot be sold as assured.

APPENDIX 6

Additional requirements for journeys over 8 hours

1	Vehicles must have an on-board drinking system which allows pigs continuous access to water. <i>For full details of vehicle specifications see</i> http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/welfare/farmed/transport/pdf/vehicle_spec_livestock.pdf
2	Vehicles must have a ventilation system capable of ensuring even distribution of air and being operated for at least 4 hours independently of the vehicle engine.
3	Vehicles must have a temperature monitoring and recording system and a system to alert the driver to potential problems.
4	New vehicles, and from 2009, all vehicles used on journeys over 8 hours by road will have to be equipped with a satellite navigation system to trace and verify compliance with travel times limits for animals.
5	After a maximum journey time of 24 hours, pigs must be unloaded, fed, watered and rested for a minimum of 24 hours.

EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

Remember:

- **DO NOT PUT YOURSELF AT RISK**
- **RAISE ALARM**
- **SUMMON IMMEDIATE AND APPROPRIATE ASSISTANCE**
- **INFORM OTHERS OF INCIDENT**

FIRE OR EMERGENCY: DIAL 999 and give the following information:	Location of fire extinguishers:
Farm Address:	Location of washing facilities:
Post Code:	
Farm Contact:	Location of mains water supply:
Farm Telephone:	Location of surface / foul water drains and access points:
Farm Map Reference:	
Directions from local fire station:	IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS
	Local Police:
	Electricity supply emergency number:
Designated Meeting Point:	Gas supply emergency number:
	Water supply emergency number:
List here the location of any gas cylinders and chemicals / substances that may be highly flammable, explosive, corrosive, poisonous, oxidising agents or give off noxious fumes. Have this available for the fire brigade.	ACCIDENTS:
	If severe dial 999 and pass on address and contact details listed above.
	Trained First Aider:
	Location of first aid box:
	Nearest Hospital Accident and Emergency Department:
Location of gas and electricity isolation points:	Doctor's phone number:

APPENDIX 8

FARM MANURE MANAGEMENT PLAN

What is a farm manure management plan?

A simple Farm Manure Management Plan will help identify when, where and at what rate to spread manures, slurry, dirty water and other organic wastes. Producers will benefit while minimising the risk of causing pollution. It will also help producers assess whether they have enough storage and useable spreading area. Producers are recommended to have storage capacity for 4 months slurry. According to their soil type (currently sandy and / or shallow soils only) producers in NVZ's are required, to observe the Autumn Closed Period for spreading. The DEFRA website at, <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/water/quality/nitrate/help.htm> explains the NVZ requirements fully.

What is required by the Standards?

As a minimum producers will be expected to have a map of the farm identifying where and when farm waste can be applied and demonstrating that there is enough land area available for manures to be applied without exceeding a Total Nitrogen application of 250kg/ha/year, or the Lower rate of 170kg/ha that applies for arable land in Nitrogen Vulnerable Zones (NVZ's).

How?

Step 1: Map - begin with a map of the farm

Step 2: Identify where and when

Mark these areas on the map, estimate each total area size and include a key of when manures can be spread. (Colour codes will help to make it simple)

What	Where	Spreadable Area (Ha)	When
<i>Water (BLUE)</i>	Any ditches, watercourses and ponds. Also springs, wells or boreholes where water is used for human consumption or farm dairies, including any on neighbouring land close to the farm boundary.	n/a	DO NOT SPREAD
<i>Non-spreading Areas (WHITE)</i>	Fields where manure would not normally be spread; non-farmed fields, woodlands or fields simply too far away from the farm buildings.	n/a	DO NOT SPREAD
<i>Don't spread Area's (RED)</i>	Areas where manure shouldn't be spread. At least 10 metres either side of all ditches and watercourses; 50 metres around springs, wells and boreholes, steep slopes with a high risk of run-off throughout the year; and Environmentally Sensitive Areas, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, or other land subject to management agreements.	n/a	DO NOT SPREAD
<i>High Risk Areas (YELLOW)</i>	Fields next to watercourse, spring or borehole with soil at field capacity with moderate slope or slowly permeable soil; where soil depth over fissured rock is less than 30cm; with effective pipe or field drains		Use throughout the year subject to ground conditions, but restrict application rates in winter.
<i>Very High Risk Areas (ORANGE)</i>	Fields likely to flood sometime in most winters; next to watercourse, spring or borehole where surface is severely compacted or waterlogged or have a steep slope and the soil is at field capacity or have a moderate slope and slowly permeable soil.		Avoid in winter and in a dry summer when soil cracks down to the drains, or when the soil is compacted.
<i>Low Risk Areas (GREEN)</i>	All other areas not already marked		Can be used throughout the year.
Total Spreadable Area Available:			

APPENDIX 8

Step 3: Compare area available and waste production:

Calculate the area required to spread the manure produced on the farm in a year without exceeding a Total Nitrogen application rate of 250kg/ha or 170 kg/ha. The guidelines below are a very simple indication. Producers are advised to refer to the publications listed below for further and fuller advice.

Type of Livestock	Land area/pig	Land area/pig	Total No Of Pigs	Total area required
	at 250 Kg/ha	At 170 Kg/ha		
Maiden Gilts	0.052 ha	0.076 ha		
Breeding Sows & Boars	0.080 ha	0.118 ha		
Weaners 4 – 8 weeks	0.013 ha	0.019 ha		
Growers 8 – 12 weeks	0.025 ha	0.037 ha		
Finishers over 12 weeks	0.042 ha	0.062 ha		
			Total Area	

If **Total Spreadable Area Available** exceeds the **Total Area Required** - plan is complete.

If **Total Spreadable Area Available** is less than the **Total Area Required** then a more detailed plan or alternative action is required.

Record Keeping

Remember, if you are in an NVZ, you are required to keep accurate records of when, where and how much manure / slurry was spread. These must be held for at least 5 years.

Benefits of a Plan

- Experience has shown that following a Farm Manure Management Plan reduces pollution risk.
- Retaining NPK for crop growth by minimising losses will save on the farms bagged fertiliser bill.
- If producers use contractors for muck spreading, a plan will provide a simple way of keeping them fully informed about pollution risks on the farm.
- Following a plan will help producers to comply with the Code of Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Water.
- Such a plan may be required if producers intend to carry out improvements involving less than four months storage of slurry or dirty water.
- A plan provides evidence that effective procedures are in place.

Useful publications and references

The DEFRA Codes of Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Air (PB0618), Water (PB0587) and Soil (PB0617) are available at <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environ/cogap/cogap.htm>

Full guidance for farms within NVZ's is available at

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/water/quality/nitrate/help.htm>

or from the DEFRA publications:

Manure Planning in NVZ's (PB5504)

Guidelines for Farmers in NVZ's (PB5505)

The above publications are available free from DEFRA Publications on 08459 556000 or by email at

defra@iforcegroup.com

Full guidance on making optimum use of manures and slurry can be found in the DEFRA publication:

Fertiliser Recommendations for Agricultural and Horticultural Crops - RB209, 7th Edition, 2000 (ISBN 0 11 243058 9). This is a priced publication available from The Stationery Office on 0870 600 5522 or it can be downloaded free via <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environ/pollute/rb209/index.htm>

APPENDIX 9

FEED WARRANTY DECLARATION

This draft letter addresses the quality and traceability of feeds purchased from non-assured farms. Also included is a template for a grain passport.

Following completion of the relevant sections, the letter must then be signed, dated by the grower and retained by the recipient pig farm. The address of the source farm must be clearly stated. The letter can be valid for deliveries of the same material for a period of up to 12 months from the date of signature.

DRAFT LETTER

.....
.....
.....
..... (Supplier name & address)

Date:

Dear [Recipient farmer]

Warranty Declaration

With reference to: Supply of [enter feed type]

- This feed is suitable for consumption by livestock and is considered wholesome and free from any known contaminants.
- This feed has been stored so that contamination by pests or other means has been fully controlled and hygiene standards maintained at a level which is appropriate for materials entering the feed/food chain.
- Our records and premises are accessible for traceability and auditing purposes, on an appointment basis.
- These cereals / pulses are not assured under a farm assurance scheme but are accompanied by a grain passport which records details of any post-harvest pesticide treatments if applied. [delete if feed is not cereals / pulses]

Yours sincerely,

..... (Signature)

..... (Name – print)

..... (Date)

APPENDIX 9

GRAIN PASSPORT

SUPPLIER

CROP TYPE (e.g. wheat, beans etc.)

NAME OF HAULIER

VEHICLE REG NO.

TRAILER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

POST HARVEST PESTICIDE TREATMENT

Please delete / complete sections A, B, and C as applicable.

A. No post harvest treatment of pesticide has been applied to the crop carried in the vehicle referred to above.

B. Post harvest pesticide applications at or below the recommended levels as stated by the manufacturer have been made to the crop carried in the vehicle referred to above. Details are as follows:

DATE	PRODUCT
.....
.....
.....

C. (Applies to grain drawn from bulk stores) The crop carried in the vehicle referred to above has been drawn from a bulk, which was delivered by suppliers who declared it had been partly / entirely treated with post-harvest pesticides at or below the recommended levels as stated by the manufacturer as follows:

.....
.....
.....

SIGNATURE

Signed Date

Name (Print)

Position: Grower / Storekeeper / Other (please specify)

DETERMINING FITNESS TO TRAVEL

Taken from the Defra Publication:

“WELFARE OF ANIMALS DURING TRANSPORT GUIDANCE NOTES

Part 2aA FITNESS TO TRANSPORT”

(Bold Italics are direct quotations from legislation. Normal type is guidance).

This can be viewed in full at <http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/welfare/farmed/transport/pdf/fitness2a.pdf>

1. No animal shall be transported unless it is fit for the intended journey, and all animals shall be transported in conditions guaranteed not to cause them injury or unnecessary suffering.

2. Animals that are injured or that present physiological weaknesses or pathological processes shall not be considered fit for transport and in particular if:

(a) they are unable to move independently without pain or to walk unassisted;

- The animal must be able to walk freely and unassisted on all limbs without any need for more than usual encouragement. An animal showing signs of lameness is likely to be in pain and must not be transported, unless for reasons of veterinary diagnosis or treatment. Animals generally should not be pushed or dragged, and nor should any mechanical apparatus be used to load them onto vehicles (except pneumatic tailgates, but the animal must walk onto these freely) unless there are clear benefits to the welfare of the animal. Lameness can usually be detected by good observation of the affected animal, or by comparing that animal with other animals in the group.
- Lameness is a common condition in livestock. There are very few circumstances where lameness is not a painful condition. As a general rule therefore, any animal that is suffering lameness in one or more legs must not be transported.
- Whenever a lame animal is transported, the journey conditions will need to be improved. It will usually be necessary to pen the animal singly, ensure the floor provides good footing, provide sufficient space for the animal to lie down, provide deep litter bedding for comfort, and the driver should take special care to avoid any sudden changes in speed or direction that might throw the animal off balance.

(b) they present a severe open wound, or prolapse;

- Animals with any wounds entering a body cavity, such as the chest or abdomen, or the groin are not fit for transport. If a wound is bleeding freely, or has become infected, the animal will be unfit. Any other sizable skin wound that is actively bleeding (other than ear tags damaged during loading in the case of livestock) makes an animal unfit. For animals with wounds that are healing or under active veterinary treatment, where the wound is small, almost healed, non-infected and not causing the animal any pain, then the animal may be fit for transport. Animals with larger wounds that are supported and dressed adequately to prevent them from worsening during transport may be fit if careful attention is given to the conditions of transport.
- Prolapses occur where body organs and tissues move from their normal position within a body cavity. The prolapse may be ‘internal’, e.g. inguinal or umbilical prolapses, where the prolapsed tissue is covered by an intact layer of skin and might only be seen as an abnormal swelling beneath the skin. Rectal or vaginal prolapses are ‘external’; here the displaced tissue is exposed to the environment. Animals with external prolapses, are not fit for transport, unless the prolapse is small, as it could easily be damaged during transport. Animals with internal prolapses may be fit for transport if the prolapse is not causing pain and is unlikely to worsen or become damaged during the journey. Animals with ruptured prolapses must not be transported. For livestock, attempts should be made to correct any external prolapse well before moving the animal. An animal suffering from a prolapse can only be transported in limited circumstances – usually for treatment or slaughter. The prolapse must be small, nonpainful, not bleeding, and must be protected during transport, for example by single penning and deep bedding the animal.

(c) they are pregnant females for whom 90 % or more of the expected gestation period has already passed, or females who have given birth in the previous week;

(d) they are newborn mammals in which the navel has not completely healed;

(e) they are pigs of less than three weeks, unless they are transported less than 100 km;

APPENDIX 10

- The rules on fitness for transport in Annex I of EC Regulation 1/2005 do not apply to transport carried out by farmers of their own animals, in their own vehicles, for a distance of less than 50 km from their holding (it should be noted, however, that general conditions for transport set out in Article 3 still apply). This means that a farmer may transport his own late pregnant stock, and newly born stock, short distances between or within nearby farm premises, or make use of a haulier to undertake such movements, where the purpose is to improve the conditions of birth. Pregnant animals must not be moved when birth is imminent, however. **Such transport must not cause unnecessary pain or suffering and should be undertaken only for reasons of improving the welfare of the animals around the time of birth.**

3. However, sick or injured animals may be considered fit for transport if they are:

(a) slightly injured or ill and transport would not cause additional suffering; in cases of doubt, veterinary advice shall be sought;

In certain circumstances the transport of slightly ill or injured animals is permissible. The judgement of what is 'slightly ill or injured' will be difficult in many cases. Four considerations should be taken into account:

- The condition should only be minor and have little impact on the animal's ability to withstand transport.
- Transport must not cause the animal to suffer unnecessarily or more so than if it had not been transported; the condition must not worsen during transport.
- It is advisable to have any slightly ill or injured animal assessed by a veterinary surgeon before considering transport. A veterinarian can provide an informed opinion and advise on whether and how an animal might be moved.
- Where there is any doubt or disagreement, it is better not to transport it.

Each case must be judged individually, and the welfare of the animal must be the first consideration. Where there is any doubt, a veterinary surgeon should be consulted. After examination of the animal, the vet may offer advice on whether transport would be acceptable, or indicate that the animal is only fit for a short journey where the transport conditions are improved to benefit the animal's welfare. Animals that are slightly ill or injured will usually benefit from, and in many cases require improved transport conditions.

- Animals that are slightly ill or injured may be transported under very limited circumstances. They may be transported to a veterinary surgery for purposes of diagnosis or treatment, and in some cases, it may be acceptable to transport the animals direct from a farm to the nearest available slaughterhouse for immediate slaughter. This provision would allow farmers to transport small numbers of livestock with mild to moderate lameness direct from the farm of origin to a slaughterhouse. In addition to ensuring that the official veterinarian of the slaughterhouse will accept the animals in question, the transporter must ensure that additional requirements during transport are met to protect the welfare of lame livestock. Lame animals must be transported in improved conditions: each lame animal should be penned singly, given sufficient space to lie down, and adequately deep bedded for comfort; the transporter must move the animals directly from the farm to the slaughterhouse and careful driving should be practised throughout the journey. In all circumstances, the transport of slightly ill or injured animals must not cause any unnecessary suffering or necessitate any ill treatment of the animals concerned. Slightly ill or injured animals, including lame animals, **must** not be transported to or presented for sale at markets.

(b) transported for the purposes of Council Directive 86/609/EEC ¹ if the illness or injury is part of a research programme;

(c) transported under veterinary supervision for or following veterinary treatment or diagnosis. However, such transport shall be permitted only where no unnecessary suffering or ill treatment is caused to the animals concerned;

(d) animals that have been submitted to veterinary procedures in relation to farming practices such as dehorning or castration, provided that wounds have completely healed.

APPENDIX 12

EXAMPLE COMPLAINT RECORD FORM

A complaints record is required to demonstrate that all complaints are taken seriously and to provide a record of any action taken as a result.

If a letter of complaint is received then a copy of the letter is a sufficient record. Where no written complaints have been received the table below is sufficient to demonstrate that a means of recording any complaints received in future is available.

Date	Received From	Nature of Complaint	Action Taken

APPENDIX 13

FOOD CHAIN INFORMATION TO ACCOMPANY PIGS FOR SLAUGHTER KNOWN OR SUSPECTED TO BE INJURED OR SHOWING SIGNS OF ABNORMALITY

Owners Name Owners Address	
Holding Number	

Production Site Address	
Holding Number	

Contact Name of owner/owner's agent	
Telephone Number of owner/owner's agent	
email address of owner/owner's agent	

Proposed date of slaughter	
-------------------------------	--

Identification Details (including country prefix)	
<i>Slapmark</i>	
<i>Individual Identification</i>	
<i>Age in weeks / adult</i>	

Describe the injury the animal has suffered or abnormality it is showing, or if the veterinary surgeon has examined the animal, his/her diagnosis	
---	--

APPENDIX 13

<p>Record all veterinary medicinal products or other treatments administered to the animal within the last 28 days, dates of administration and withdrawal periods</p>	
<p>Is the holding/area under restrictions for animal health or other reasons?</p>	
<p>Have any analyses shown that the animal may have been exposed to food-borne zoonoses or substances likely to result in residues in meat? If so, attach a copy.</p>	
<p>Is the herd in a Salmonella monitoring scheme? If so what is its status?</p>	
<p>Name, address and contact details of the owner's veterinary surgeon</p>	

Signature	
Name (BLOCK LETTERS)	
Status (e.g. owner, manager, stockman)	
Date	
Time	

REGISTRATION OF PRIVATE VETERINARY SURGEONS

1 Objective:

To maintain optimum communication with the reporting veterinary surgeons and there-by ensure an effective and uniform level of reporting.

2 Requirements:

- a) Veterinary Surgeons must be members or fellows of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons and actively working in farm animal practice.
- b) Veterinary Surgeons are encouraged to become members of the Pig Veterinary Society.
- c) Veterinary Surgeons must sign to commit themselves to completing Quarterly Veterinary Visit Report forms in accordance with the guidance issued by the RCVS for Certification.

3 Procedure:

(This has been agreed following consultation with the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons)

- a) Each private Veterinary Surgeon will be supplied with a Scheme Standards Manual, a summary paper about the Scheme and a copy of this Registration procedure for Private Veterinary Surgeons.
- b) Veterinary Surgeons are asked to sign to confirm they are content to register with the Scheme based on the provisions contained in these documents.
- c) All veterinary surgeons who return this signed confirmation will be registered with the Scheme, and their contact details will be made available to all Certification Bodies authorised to operate the Scheme.
- d) Where a Veterinary Surgeon is not prepared to register with the Scheme, the farmer will be informed and a suitable alternative Veterinary Surgeon will have to be nominated by the farmer.
- e) Private Veterinary Surgeons not wishing to be registered with the Scheme are entered onto a Non-registered Veterinary Surgeons List. Any future applicants to the Scheme quoting a Veterinary Surgeon on this list will immediately be informed that they will have to nominate a different Veterinary Surgeon. A Veterinary Surgeon may at any time chose to register with the Scheme subject only to the requirement set out in Sections 2 above and 4 below

Note: The above requirements are not designed to undermine the Private Veterinary Surgeon and client relationship in any way. This is rather to ensure the credibility of the Scheme, the effectiveness and rigour of the inspection process, and thus the Scheme's acceptance by major customers.

4 Procedures for Dealing with Veterinary Surgeons Suspected of Failing to Comply with the Provisions of ABPigs.

4.1 Unsatisfactory Audit Reports (Due diligence):

- a) Where the Veterinary Surgeon sends in reports that are incomplete or consistently lacking in detail, ABPigs or the Certification Body will discuss this with its Veterinary Advisor.
- b) The ABPigs Veterinary Advisor will speak to the Veterinary Surgeon in question, specify the problem area and ask for immediate improvement.
- c) Where no improvement is made, ABPigs or the Certification Body will write to the Veterinary Surgeon specifying the problem area asking for immediate improvement. The Veterinary Surgeon will be informed of the risk of removal from the ABPigs register.

- d) Where no improvement is made, the Veterinary Surgeon will be informed that he will be removed from the ABPigs register within 30 days unless the Veterinary Surgeon in question wishes to make an appeal to ABPigs in writing.

4.2 False Reporting:

Where there is a reason to believe a Veterinary Surgeon may be falsely reporting on a farm, the following action will be taken.

- a) The possibility of false reporting will be discussed by the ABPigs Board.
- b) Where the Certification Bodies believe there may be a case of false reporting the Scheme will arrange for a spot check at the farm.
- c) This spot check of the farm in question will be carried out by the ABPigs Veterinary Advisor. The Veterinary Surgeon in question will be informed of the visit at short notice immediately prior to the visit being undertaken.
- d) A written report will be prepared for consideration by the Board.
- e) Where the report confirms possible false reporting has taken place the Scheme will inform the Veterinary Surgeon in writing making a copy of the report available.
- f) The Veterinary Surgeon will have 30 days in which to appeal. The Veterinary Surgeon will be informed of the likelihood of suspension from the ABPigs register after 30 days.
- g) The Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons will be sent a copy of all correspondence at the end of the 30 day period.
- h) It will be for the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons to decide whether or not the matter is sufficiently serious as to warrant referral to its Disciplinary Committee.
- i) Where false reporting has taken place the Veterinary Surgeon will be removed from the ABPigs register immediately and participants using the veterinary surgeon will be informed.

4.3 Appeals Procedure for Veterinary Surgeons:

Where action for non-compliance has been taken against a Veterinary Surgeon the following may occur.

- a) A Veterinary Surgeon may appeal against the compliance procedures being enforced against him or her at any time by writing to ABPigs
- b) Any written appeal will be considered by an appeals committee. The members of this committee will have had no prior contact with the case in hand.
- c) The appeals committee will either:
 - Endorse the non-compliance action taken by the Board.
 - Rescind the action.
 - Refer the matter back with recommendations.
- d) The appeal committee will consist of:
 - 1 Veterinary Surgeon.
 - 1 Member of the ABPigs Technical Advisory Committee.
 - The ABPigs Chairman or his nominee

USEFUL CONTACTS

Assured British Pigs

Unit 4B, Highway Farm
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Web: <http://www.assuredpigs.co.uk>

Assured Food Standards

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Web: <http://www.redtractor.org.uk>

National Pig Association

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Web: <http://www.npa-uk.net>

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Product Authentication Inspectorate

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Email: enquiries@thepaigroup.com
Web: <http://www.thepaigroup.com>

British Meat Processors Association

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Web: www.bmpa.uk.com

Food Standards Agency

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