



		Do you meet the requirements of the standard?		
CODE	STANDARD	YES	NO	N/A
DP.a.1	Systems must be in place to maintain the farm in a manner that does not present risks to food safety, animal welfare and environmental protection			
DP.a.2	A farm map must be in place			
DP.b	A documented plan for the effective management of serious incidents and potential emergency situations that threaten the welfare of livestock, food safety or the environment must be in place and known to key staff			
DP.c	Systems must be in place for recording, investigating and resolution of any complaints received that are relevant to the requirements of the Pig Standards			
DP.d	Producers must ensure that new production sites are suitable for use			
SC.a	Systems must be in place to ensure that all new staff are effectively trained and deemed competent to carry out the activities they are employed to do			
SC.b	The performance and competence of staff must be regularly reviewed and refresher training implemented as required			
SC.c	Records of training must be kept			
SC.c.1	<i>It is recommended that at least one staff member per site is a member of a scheme that records skills/development/training</i>			
SC.d	Where labour providers are used to supply temporary or permanent staff an agreement must be in place to ensure competent persons are provided			
TI.a	Pigs must be identified and records kept to maintain traceability			
TI.a.1	Slapmarkers must be kept clean and in serviceable condition			
TI.b	Livestock must be accompanied by the required movement and delivery information			
TI.c	Controls must be in place to ensure assurance status of livestock being sold as assured			
TI.c.1	In order to retain their assured status, stock must be transported by members of a recognised livestock transport assurance scheme			
TI.c.2	Under certain conditions farm assured pigs can move to slaughter through a Red Tractor Assurance Livestock Market			
TI.d	There must be no non-assured pigs on the unit			
TI.e	Pigs may only move to a show if they are moving directly to slaughter after the show has finished			
TI.f	Breeding stock and semen must be sourced either from assured producers or from non-assured farms with the written consent of the Certification Body			
TI.f.0	Imported stock and semen must be tested in line with the NPA Imports Protocol for non-statutory diseases and records kept			
TI.f.1	Records must be kept of all breeding stock and semen suppliers			
TI.f.2	Ear tagging, tattooing or a single notch must be used to identify individual animals. Routine multiple ear notching is not permitted.			
VC.a	Systems must be in place to control vermin in areas where livestock and feed are kept			
VC.b	Bait must be used responsibly			
VC.b.1	Permanent baiting must not routinely be undertaken			
HF.a	Housing must be constructed and maintained to provide a safe and secure environment for livestock			
HF.a.1	Housing areas must provide for the specific needs of young animals			
HF.b	Housing must be appropriately and effectively ventilated			



HF.c	Floors must be constructed and maintained in a manner that minimises the risk of injury			
HF.c.1	Where concrete slatted floors are in use current UK legislation on slot and beam widths must be adhered to			
HF.d	Conditions in housing must be maintained in a manner that ensures livestock are able to keep clean			
HF.d.1	Only Defra approved disinfectants can be used			
HF.e	Housing must be lit to allow normal behaviours, rest and effective inspection of livestock			
HF.f	Feeding herd housing must be of sufficient size			
HF.f.1	Breeding herd housing must be of sufficient size			
HF.g	Livestock must be kept in appropriate groups			
HF.g.1	Dry sows and gilts must not be held in tethers or routinely kept in stalls			
HF.h	Handling facilities must be in place and maintained in a condition that minimises the risk of injury and distress			
HF.i	There must be appropriate facilities for livestock to give birth			
HF.i.1	Farrowing crates must be of a length to allow the sow to lie down and stand up but not to allow excessive free movement			
HF.i.2	Sows must not enter farrowing crates more than seven days prior to their due farrowing date			
HF.i.3	Sows and gilts must be given suitable nesting material for the seven days prior to farrowing			
HF.i.4	Sows must not be kept in farrowing crates once they have finished suckling piglets			
HF.j	Facilities must be available on-farm that enable the loading and unloading of livestock with minimal street and risk of injury to livestock			
FW.a	Livestock must be provided with sufficient feed			
FW.b	Livestock must be provided with sufficient access to feed			
FW.c	Livestock must be provided with adequate access to a supply of fresh, clean drinking water			
FW.c.1	All pigs over two weeks of age must have permanent access to water			
FW.c.2	Mains water is potable or if using non-mains water, the water source is independently tested annually as close to source as possible for harmful substances			
FW.d	Feed must be suitable			
FW.d.1	The only animal proteins permitted in feed are: fishmeal*/fish oils/non-ruminant gelatine/di-calcium phosphate and hydrolysed protein*/milk and milk products/egg and egg products			
FW.d.2	Only former foodstuffs which are not catering waste* and fall into one of the following categories may be fed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bakery products, pasta, chocolate, sweets and similar products such as breakfast cereals</li> <li>• Dairy products</li> <li>• Pasteurised, cooked or processed eggs</li> </ul>			
FW.d.3	Diets must only contain up to a maximum of 170mg copper/kg feed (=680mg/kg E4 copper) for pigs up to 12 weeks of age and 25mg copper/kg feed (=100mg/kg E4 copper) for pigs over 12 weeks of age			
FW.e	Bought-in feed must be from an assured source or in specific circumstances with a warranty declaration			
FW.f	Records of all feedstuffs purchased must be kept			
FW.g	When mixing two or more feed materials together records must be kept			
FW.h	When the mix formulation changes samples must be kept			



FW.i	If mixing using 'pre-mixtures', 'additives' or medicated feeds you must have Local Authority approval and meet any associated obligations			
FW.j	Mobile feed milling and/or mixing contractors must be suitably certified			
FW.k	Controls must be in place to minimise the risk of contamination of feeds by machinery and equipment			
FW.l	Feed must be stored in a manner which minimises the risk of contamination			
FW.m	Silage must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution			
AH.a	A Veterinary Health Plan (VHP) to proactively manage and improve health and welfare of livestock must be established and implemented			
AH.b	Records of the health and performance of livestock must be maintained			
AH.c	Health and performance records must be reviewed regularly			
AH.d	The health and welfare of livestock must be met at all times			
AH.d.1	Actions must be taken to rectify all issues raised by vets in Quarterly Veterinary Reports (QVR)			
AH.d.2	Pigs must have permanent access to environmental enrichment in order to satisfy their investigation and manipulation behavioural requirements			
AH.d.3	Piglets must not be weaned from the sow at an age of less than 28 days unless the health and welfare of piglets or dam would be adversely affected			
AH.e	The health and welfare of livestock must be checked regularly			
AH.e.1	Pigs with unacceptable behavioural issues must be identified and managed			
AH.e.2	Pigs with shoulder sores must be identified and managed			
AH.f	Livestock must be handled in a way that avoids injury and minimises stress			
AH.g	All persons looking after the health and welfare of livestock must be demonstrably competent			
AH.g.1	The unit must have a named person who has responsibility for animal welfare			
AH.h	All livestock units must retain the services of a named veterinary surgeon or practice			
AH.i	Sick or injured livestock must receive prompt attention in order that suffering is not prolonged			
AH.i.1	The unit must have a named person who has responsibility for ensuring compliance with all euthanasia standards			
AH.j	Livestock that do not respond to treatment or require emergency euthanasia must be promptly and humanely euthanased by a competent person			
AH.j.1	Documented procedures must be in place for euthanasia and methods used must be permitted by legislation and the PVS Casualty Pig			
AH.j.2	All staff that euthanase must be trained and signed off as competent by a vet			
AH.j.3	A person with training and competence in relevant methods of euthanasia must be present on unit or able to attend as soon as possible and no longer than 60 minutes			
AH.j.4	Slaughterman's licences must be held for all outside contractors who carry out euthanasia on the unit (with the exception of vets)			
AH.k	Appropriate facilities must be provided for the segregation or isolation of sick or injured livestock			



Bl.a	Control measures must be in place to minimise the spread of disease within the farm and between other farms			
Bl.a.1	The biosecure areas on each farm must be defined			
Bl.a.2	On entry to a biosecure area all staff and visitors must be wearing clean footwear and clean clothing			
Bl.a.3	Foot dips/ boot cleaners with disinfectant must be provided at all visitor entry points and must be used by all visitors who enter them			
Bl.a.4	<i>It is recommended toilets and hand washing facilities are available</i>			
Bl.a.5	Toilets, offices, stores and break rooms must be kept clean and tidy			
Bl.a.6	Smoking and the consumption of food must be restricted to designated areas			
Bl.b	Producers must comply with any current national zoonosis control programme			
Bl.c	Stock must be sent to slaughter in a sufficiently clean condition			
Bl.d	Movement restrictions are strictly observed			
AM.a	Medicines must be authorised for use in the UK and used appropriately			
AM.b	Medicines and veterinary treatments must only be administered by demonstrably competent persons			
AM.c	Medicines must be kept in an appropriate locked store, in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions			
AM.d	Medicines, medicine containers and used sharps must be stored safely pending disposal and be disposed of responsibly			
AM.e	Records for all medicines purchased must be kept for five years			
AM.e.1	If livestock are given medicated feed Medicated Feedingstuff Prescription(s) (MFSP) must be kept for five years			
AM.f	Records for all medicines administered must be kept for five years			
AM.f.1	Total antibiotics* used, including in-feed antibiotics must be collated and uploaded on a quarterly basis onto the AHDB Pork's electronic medicines book			
AM.f.2	Collated antibiotic data must be reviewed at least annually with the vet			
AM.f.3	The vet must at all times prescribe antibiotics in accordance with the Pig Veterinary Society's (PVS) Prescribing Principles for Antimicrobials, which reflect RUMA guidelines			
AM.f.4	The producer must take ultimate responsibility for correct antibiotic use on the unit			
AM.f.5	Use of Class 3 antibiotics must be justified by the vet for each use			
AM.g	Livestock being treated must be clearly identified and prescribed withdrawal periods complied with			
AM.g.1	All reported residues above MRLs must be investigated by the producer and vet and steps taken to avoid a recurrence			
AM.h	Procedures must be in place to deal with needles or part needles accidentally being left in livestock			
AM.i	Husbandry procedures are carried out by competent persons in accordance with scheme requirements and only when necessary			
AM.i.1	Castration is not permitted			
AM.i.2	Routine tail docking and teeth reduction is not allowed. These practices can only be carried out as a last resort where vet advice has been given and documented in the VHP			
AM.i.3	Tail docking must only be carried out by competent persons in accordance with scheme requirements			
AM.i.4	Teeth reduction must only be carried out by competent persons in accordance with scheme requirements			
AM.i.5	Ear tagging, nose ringing and boar tusk trimming must only be carried out by demonstrably competent persons			
FS.a	Fallen stock must be removed promptly from housing/pens/fields			



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FS.b	Carcases of fallen and euthanased stock must be stored in a manner that protects them from vermin and other animals			
FS.c	Carcases must be disposed of correctly, either by collection by a licensed collector or by approved on-farm incineration			
LT.a	Vehicles used maintain the health and welfare of livestock being transported			
LT.b	Where bedding is used it must be clean safe and suitable			
LT.c	Legally required stocking densities must be followed in order to minimise stress and risk of injury			
LT.d	Livestock transported must be fit for the intended journey			
LT.e	Livestock transported by a trained and competent person			
LT.f	Emergency plans and facilities must be in place			
LT.g	A valid transporter authorisation for the journeys undertaken must be held			
LT.h	Vehicles used for journeys in excess of 8 hours must be approved under the Defra vehicle approval scheme			
LT.i	Vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected using Defra approved disinfectants			
AG.a	Agrochemicals are stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution			
AG.b	<i>If PPPs are used it is recommended that an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan is completed</i>			
AG.c	Agrochemicals must be applied in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution			
AG.c.1	Agrochemicals must be applied by competent persons			
AG.d	All PPP application equipment must be maintained and tested			
AG.e	Records must be kept of all PPP applications			
AG.f	Wastes are disposed of in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution			
NM.a	A Manure Management Plan must be kept and followed when applying manures and/or slurries to land			
NM.b	Organic manure must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution			
NM.c	Fertilisers/soil improvement products must be suitable for their intended use			
NM.c.1	Fertilisers must be applied in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution			
NM.c.2	Fertiliser application equipment must be maintained			
OP.a	Arcs or equivalent accommodation must be available to pigs			
OP.b	Accommodation must be provided with bedding material that provides thermal comfort			
OP.c	Stocking density must not exceed 30 sows per hectare			
OP.d	A training area must be available and used to allow new gilts, sows and boars to become accustomed to electric fences			
OP.e	Facilities must be provided in order to allow pigs to keep cool during warm weather			
OP.f	Outdoor sows must be farrowed in huts which are thermally comfortable and provide protection from the wind			
OP.g	Farrowing huts must contain clean, dry straw			
OP.h	<i>It is recommended that fenders are fitted to farrowing huts to prevent piglets from straying</i>			
OP.i	Nose ringing must only be carried out to prevent damage to paddocks or where soil type, accommodation or soil stone content could cause injury			
OP.j	Farrowing arcs, tents and kennels and associated enclosing runs for growing pigs must be moved to fresh land after each farrowing cycle or batch			



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