



RED TRACTOR ASSURANCE FOR FARMS V4.4 PIG STANDARDS SELF ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

| | | Do you meet the requirements of the standard? | | |
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| 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 | | | |



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| HF.b.1 | Where there is insufficient self-ventilation and forced or automatic ventilation is used, there must be an alarm system in place to warn of failure | | | |
| 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 | | | |
| HF.k | Where a balcony system is installed, it must meet scheme requirements | | | |
| 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"> • Bakery products, pasta, chocolate, sweets and similar products such as breakfast cereals • Dairy products • Pasteurised, cooked or processed eggs | | | |
| FW.d.3 | Diets must not exceed a maximum of 150 mg total copper/kg feed for piglets up to 4 weeks post weaning, a maximum of 100 mg total copper/kg for pigs between 5 to 8 weeks post weaning and a maximum of 25 mg total copper/kg feed for pigs over 8 weeks post weaning | | | |



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| 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 | | | |



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| 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.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 | | | |
| FS.b | Carcases of fallen and euthanased stock must be stored in a manner that protects them from vermin and other animals | | | |



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| 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 used to transport pigs must be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected | | | |
| 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 | | | |