

Farm ID	Production section	Date
		___ / ___ / 20__

1. Hunger and thirst

Animal-based indicators	Animal Welfare (Pigs) Code of Welfare 2005
<p>a. Adult animals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vocalisation / noise <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> - Physical appearance <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> - Behaviour <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> - Mobility <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> - Faeces <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 	<p>Minimum Standard No.1 – Feed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Feeding frequency (b) Feed delivery (c) Feed quantity to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) maintain good health (ii) meet physiological requirements (iii) avoid metabolic & nutritional disorders (d) Daily check of automatic feeding systems (e) / (f) Maintenance of body condition score at or above 2.5 / remedial action if lower <p style="text-align: right;"> <input type="checkbox"/> OK <input type="checkbox"/> not OK </p>
<p>b. Piglets only</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vocalisation / noise <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> - Physical appearance <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> - Behaviour <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> - Mobility <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> - Faeces <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 	<p>Minimum Standard No.3 – Watering Systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Accessibility of palatable water to all pigs (b) Pigs on pasture: access to sufficient water (c) Daily check of automatic watering systems (d) Sufficient supply, with reserves to cope with 24 hour demand (e) Alternative arrangements in case of equipment failure (f) Appropriate height for size of the delivery system for the animals (g) Appropriate water temperature <p style="text-align: right;"> <input type="checkbox"/> OK <input type="checkbox"/> not OK </p> <p>Minimum Standard No.2 – New-Born Piglets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Supply of colostrum or appropriate substitute to all piglets within 24 hours of birth (b) Remedial action with respect to piglets if a lactating sow dies or her milk supply fails <p style="text-align: right;"> <input type="checkbox"/> OK <input type="checkbox"/> not OK </p>
<p>Comments:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
<p>Inspector signature / initial: _____</p>	

Supplementary information: Hunger and thirst

a. Animal indices

Interpretation of the generic animal-based indicators, specifically applied to hunger and thirst, includes the following:

Vocalisation / noise

If the animals have insufficient access to water, the noise level may be elevated, and there may be squealing etc. This is related to Behaviour and Mobility (see below).

Physical appearance

- Primarily consider the *body condition score* (refer to an appropriate chart):
 - this should be appropriate for the production stage
 - it is also important to note the variability (between individuals and between groups)
 - no animals should have a score under 2.5, except where the carer can demonstrate that remedial action is being undertaken. Depending on the cause, euthanasia may need to be considered as an alternative to alleviate suffering
- Hunger and thirst may also lead to competitive aggression, which may be visible as skin *scratches and lesions*.
- Indicators of chronic underfeeding may include *prominent backbone* and a *hairy appearance*. There may be a higher prevalence of *shoulder ulcers* than expected.
- In sows (especially in outdoor systems), the *udder shape* may indicate too little access to water.

Behaviour

Behavioural indicators of hunger and thirst include:

- Agitation and bossiness; fighting.
- Restlessness.
- Attraction to water: the pigs will smell and compete for a bucket of water, if introduced into the pen.

Mobility

This is not relevant where movement is restricted, i.e. in stalls or crates. Otherwise, depending on the specific situation:

- If there is a partial block of water, there will be a high level of activity, congestion at the drinking point(s) and fighting.
- If there is a total block of water, there will be no congestion; general restlessness will be common.
- In an advanced stage of deprivation of food or water, the activity level will be reduced (lethargy).

Faeces

Two indicators to observe:

- Consistency of the dung (dry or loose; well or poorly digested).
- Quantity of freshly-voided dung (this is dependent on when the housing was last cleaned).

b. Facilities indices

Water supply and quality:

- Number of pigs per nipple or bowl.
- Water flow rate.
- Appropriateness of design of drinkers (nipples, bowls).
- Water quality (especially in troughs).
- Wet floors (indicate messing with water).

Feed supply and quality:

- Wastage (this may indicate unpalatability of feed, e.g. due to mycotoxins).

c. Stockhandler indices

Stockhandler indices related to hunger and thirst include:

- Capacity to recognise hunger and thirst.
- If required, inspection of the production records (specifically, growth rates).
- Feed levels.

2. Interaction with the physical environment

Animal-based indicators	Animal Welfare (Pigs) Code of Welfare 2005
- Vocalisation / noise	<p>Minimum Standard No.4 – Buildings and Maintenance</p> <p>(a) Light of at least 20 lux in all buildings for at least nine hours daily. (b) All pig sheds must have at least 20 lux for inspection of animals. (c) Sharp projections and edges including damaged flooring likely to cause injury to pigs must be removed or covered. (d) Pen fittings must be kept in good working order. (e) Any electrical fittings and attachments to mains voltage must be out of the reach of pigs, or protected from interference by pigs. (f) All mechanical equipment used in pig production must be maintained in good working order. (g) In case of power failure or mechanical breakdown, provision must be made for other means of heating, lighting and ventilation, and for the feeding and watering of stock. (h) In case of power failure or mechanical breakdown, an alarm with a back-up battery system must be installed to warn of any ventilation system breakdown. (i) For deep litter systems, provision must be made to minimise the impact of flooding through water pipes bursting. (j) All pig sheds must contain suitable fire fighting equipment and have a documented fire emergency plan. This also applies to feed milling areas where they are adjacent to pig housing.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> OK <input type="checkbox"/> not OK </p> <p>Minimum Standard No.5 – Space</p> <p>(a) Each pig housed indoors must be provided with the minimum space allowances as specified by the Code. (b) A dunging area, as part of a total slab, and / or an open drain, is provided, must be excluded from the total space requirement. (c) In hot conditions (over 25°C) steps must be taken to reduce overheating of pigs.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> OK <input type="checkbox"/> not OK </p> <p>Minimum Standard No.6 – Temperature</p> <p>(a) Provision of an appropriate ambient temperature range to maintain normal body temperatures of new-born piglets. (b) Heating devices must be securely fixed and protected from interference by the sow and piglets. (c) An airflow, or other measures, that will ensure pigs do not become overheated or cold stressed must be maintained during extremes of weather.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> </p>
- Physical appearance	
- Behaviour	
- Mobility	
- Faeces / discharges (e.g. blood)	
Comments:	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Inspector signature / initial:	<hr/>

Supplementary information: Interaction with the physical environment

a. Animal indices

Interpretation of the generic animal-based indicators, specifically applied to facilities and environment, includes the following:

Vocalisation / noise

This is reflective of social communication and conflict between pigs (see Behaviour below).

Physical appearance

- Hygiene (clean / dirty pigs).
- The following consequences may occur due to poor housing conditions:
 - elevated lameness prevalence
 - skin lesions / wounds as a consequence of injury or fighting
 - tail / vulva / ear biting
 - pressure wounds (ulcers)

Behaviour

- Temperature indicators:
 - huddling
 - proportion shivering
 - proportion panting
- Poor housing conditions may influence social relationships and interactions between pigs, e.g.
 - nervous or evasive behaviour
 - fighting
 - stereotypic behaviour
- Good housing conditions result in a high percentage of pigs lying or giving an impression of being relaxed or “content”.

Mobility

Mobility may be restricted in poor housing conditions. Uneven or broken surfaces may result in elevated prevalence of lameness.

Faeces / discharges

Are the pigs dunging in the appropriate area? Traces of blood or discharges as a consequence of injury or fighting?

b. Facilities indices

Insofar as not directly covered by the Minimum Standards, the following factors can be considered:

- Stocking rate (see specifications in the Code).
- Presence of sufficient light
- Rodent control?
- R + M.
- Presence of drafts?
- Access to feed and water.
- Ability to stand and lie down.
- Maintenance, repair and presentation (sharp projections, fittings, floor quality etc.).
- Presence / provision of manipulative materials.

If you can easily read this at a distance of approximately 40cm, there is enough light!

Air quality and temperature: these are relatively changeable indicators (in contrast to more ‘fixed’ facilities) – hence, a traffic light score has been included to provide more nuance. There is a trade-off between the two (i.e. good ventilation lowers temperature and vice-versa). Poor air quality is characterised by ammoniacal odour, watering eyes, smarting in nostrils, dustiness, etc.

c. Stockhandler indices

Stockhandler indices related to facilities and environment include:

- Use of appropriate equipment, e.g. for moving stock.
- Response of stock to handler and / inspector(s) (fearful or inquisitive; flight distance and approach time).
- Stockhandler style and temperament.

Note that some of the indicators mentioned under Behaviour could also be a consequence of poor management (e.g. mixing and constitution of groups). This is more likely to be the case if such indicators are observed, but the housing is adequate (i.e. conforms to the Minimum Standards).

Minimum Standard No.7 – Air Quality

- (a) Ventilation must be sufficient to prevent the build-up of harmful concentrations of gasses such as ammonia and CO₂.
- (b) If ammonia levels of 25ppm or more are detected within the pig house, immediate and appropriate action must be taken to ensure a return to reduce ammonia levels below 25ppm.



Minimum Standard No.9 – Farrowing

- (a) Whatever type of farrowing system is used, it must be of suitable design and size to allow the sow to lie down at full length and without leg restriction. Sows must also be able to rise and stand comfortably.
- (b) If sows are to be confined in farrowing crates, they must be confined for no more than 6 weeks in any one reproductive cycle.
- (c) There must be a space of 300mm width on the narrowest side of the farrowing crate to provide an escape area for the piglets.



Minimum Standard No.10 – Dry Sow Stalls

- (a) Dry sow stalls must allow sufficient clearance to enable sows and gilts to stand comfortably in their natural stance and be able to lie comfortably on their sides.
- (b) Sows that show severe lameness or severe behavioural problems must be removed from dry sow stalls and placed in alternative accommodation to facilitate rehabilitation or be culled.
- (c) Until 1 January 2015, individual confinement in dry sow stalls must be for no more than the first 4 weeks after mating.
- (d) Dry sow stalls in any new facility built after the issue of this code must not be used to house sows and gilts from 4 weeks after mating until the completion of that pregnancy.



Minimum Standard No.11 – Tethering

Confinement of pigs must be by methods other than tethering.



Minimum Standard No.12 – Boars

- (a) Until 1 January 2010, boars must be housed in accommodation other than stalls, except where individual housing to treat injury or disease is temporarily necessary.
- (b) If stalls are used, they must allow sufficient clearance to enable the boar to stand comfortably in his natural stance and to lie down comfortably on his side.
- (c) If stalls are used, daily inspections must be carried out to ensure that any skin conditions are treated.
- (d) If stalls are used, boars must be removed from stalls at least twice per week either for mating purposes or to be given sufficient exercise to maintain adequate locomotory function and to prevent skeletal and muscular weakness.



Boars only

- Vocalisation / noise	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
- Physical appearance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
- Behaviour	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
- Mobility	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
- Faeces	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
- Other discharges	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Comments: _____

Inspector signature / initial: _____

Supplementary information: Interaction with the physical environment

a. Animal indices

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Vocalisation / noise

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Physical appearance

- Hygiene (clean / dirty pigs).
- The following consequences may occur due to poor housing conditions:
 - elevated lameness prevalence
 - skin lesions / wounds as a consequence of injury or fighting
 - tail / vulva / ear biting
 - pressure wounds (ulcers)

Behaviour

- Temperature indicators:
 - huddling
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- Poor housing conditions may influence social relationships and interactions between pigs, e.g.
 - nervous or evasive behaviour
 - fighting
 - stereotypic behaviour
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Mobility

Mobility may be restricted in poor housing conditions. Uneven or broken surfaces may result in elevated prevalence of lameness.

Faeces

Are the pigs dunging in the appropriate area?

b. Facilities indices

Insofar as not directly covered by the Minimum Standards, the following factors can be considered:

- Stocking rate (see specifications in the Code).
- Presence of sufficient light
- Rodent control?
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c. Stockhandler indices

Stockhandler indices related to facilities and environment include:

- Use of appropriate equipment, e.g. for moving stock.
- Response of stock to handler and / inspector(s) (fearful or inquisitive; flight distance and approach time).
- Stockhandler style and temperament.

Note that some of the indicators mentioned under Behaviour could also be a consequence of poor management (e.g. mixing and constitution of groups). This is more likely to be the case if such indicators are observed, but the housing is adequate (i.e. conforms to the Minimum Standards).

3. Health, injury and disease

Animal-based indicators	Animal Welfare (Pigs) Code of Welfare 2005
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vocalisation / noise <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> - Physical appearance <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> - Behaviour <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> - Mobility <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> - Faeces <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> - Other discharges <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> 	<p>Minimum Standard No.17 – Health</p> <p>(a) Those responsible for the care of pigs must be competent at recognising the signs of good health, ill-health, or injury and must consult a veterinarian as appropriate.</p> <p>(b) Medication must only be used in accordance with registration conditions, manufacturer’s instructions or professional advice.</p> <p>(c) Piglets must receive sufficient iron to avoid anaemia.</p> <p>(d) Contaminated bedding, faeces and urine must not be permitted to accumulate to the extent that they pose a threat to the health and welfare of pigs.</p> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> OK <input type="checkbox"/> not OK </div>
<p>Comments:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
<p>Inspector signature / initial: _____</p>	

4. Sign-off

Name of inspector	Signature
_____	_____

Supplementary information: Health, injury and disease

Farm records may be useful to support assessment, and, depending on the observations, could be consulted to aid decision-making.

a. Animal indices

Vocalisation / noise

- Specifically, be aware of noise as a result of respiratory illness (coughing, snuffling, wheezing etc.). As a rough guideline, perform a 'cough count': more than 3 coughs per minute indicates a possible problem.
- Alternatively, an apparent lack of noise when expected (i.e. pigs are too quiet) may also indicate a health problem.

Physical appearance

- Physical abnormalities which may indicate poor include:
 - skin lesions / wounds as a consequence of injury, fighting, tail / vulva / ear biting, pressure wounds (ulcers and abrasions), scratching, etc.
 - bruising
 - abnormal skin colour; petechiae (subcutaneous point bleeding)
 - loss of body condition, caused by chronic conditions
 - abnormal discharges may be visible, e.g. scouring and diarrhoea may lead to skin soiling
 - hernias
- In contrast, signs of good health include:
 - "bright eyes"
 - fine haired, pink skinned

Behaviour

The following behavioural indicators may signal a health problem:

- Apathetic / lethargic.
- Huddling.
- Scratching and restlessness.
- Agitated behaviour?

Mobility

In situations where movement is restricted, i.e. stalls or crates, mobility is not easy to evaluate. Where the pigs do have freedom of movement, assess the following:

- Evidence of lethargy and / or elevated mortality.
- Lameness prevalence (guidelines for decision-making are provided below).

Faeces

Scouring; abnormal consistency, poor digesta / traces of blood etc.

Other discharges

Nasal discharge; tearing / discharge from eyes; discharge from wounds, ulcers or abscesses.

b. Facilities indices

- Facilities for treatment and housing of sick pigs.
- Drug / medication use, from records.

c. Stockhandler indices

The capacity of the stockperson is covered in the questionnaire interview, but can be further assessed by observation of the stock:

- Capacity to recognise the range of symptoms.
- Capacity to recognise the point of intervention for treatment and destruction.