

# PIGS STANDARDS VET BRIEFING AT A GLANCE



We hope you find this quick reference list of what you need to do differently helpful. The list only covers the changes within each standard - we suggest that you refer to the full standard to ensure you fulfill all requirements.

Those standards which have been revised to provide additional clarity, but do not require members to take different action, have not been listed below.

<b>HF.2.1</b>	The farm must have a documented Extreme Weather Contingency Plan.
<b>HF.4</b>	All pigs must have access to a dry lying area. If pigs are lying persistently dirty, the farm must demonstrate what corrective and preventative measures they are taking.
<b>HF.5</b>	Pigs must have access to an area lit to 40 lux and provide six hours of continuous darkness.
<b>HF.9.4</b>	Farrowing sows can only stay in a farrowing crate for a maximum of five weeks. (This extends to eight weeks for nurse sows if certain conditions are met).
<b>HF.9.5</b>	The farm must always providing nest-building material in the 24 hours before farrowing, and it must be where the sow can access it.
<b>FW.3.2</b>	The bacteria count of a farm's private water supply must be below the required threshold. If not, action must be taken to investigate.
<b>AH.2</b>	Farms must record all tail biting incidents and possible causes, incidents of facial scarring/udder damage, and overall mortality figures.
<b>AH.6</b>	Members must read and understand Red Tractor's appendix defining unacceptable behaviour with regards to livestock handling.
<b>AH.8 / AH.8.1</b>	Un-adapted passageways must only be used for short-term isolation (max one hour).
<b>AH.9</b>	Euthanasia training for new starters must be delivered by a vet or HSA course, with both theory and practical elements, covering the specific learning outcomes. Arrangements should be made for all to be reassessed at least every two years.
<b>AH.9.1</b>	A farm's Euthanasia Policy must include contingency plan, and it has to be signed by a vet.
<b>AH.9.3</b>	The mechanical device used for piglet euthanasia should deliver 27.7 joules or above.
<b>AH.10.1</b>	A designated vet (or nominated vet from the same practice) should carry out quarterly veterinary visits. Those visits must never be more than 20 weeks apart.
<b>AH.12</b>	The right combinations of enrichment should be provided. All pigs must have access to enrichment, including sows in farrowing crates. Root vegetables used for enrichment should be sourced from an assured farm.

<b>HP.1</b>	All the husbandry procedures carried out on the farm should be listed in the Veterinary Health Plan? A record of who performs specific procedures ,must be kept.
<b>HP.2</b>	A farm must have written permission from its processor(s) to use immunocastration products.
<b>HP.3</b>	If a vet has given quarterly approval to tail dock, this should be supported by a written review detailing the required information.
<b>HP.3.1</b>	A risk assessment for tail biting should be carried our and documented (even if the farm is not docking).A documented action plan to minimise the need for tail docking should be kept.
<b>HP.4</b>	Farms should have a quarterly veterinary approval for teeth reduction, supported by a written review.
<b>HP.5</b>	All persons who are nose-ringing pigs must be deemed competent by a vet.
<b>HP.5.1</b>	Farms can only using single septum rings for nose-ringing (not disc rings).
<b>BI.3</b>	The farm's overall site biosecure area and specific biosecure areas within it should be defined. There needs to be visible markers at vehicle entry points into biosecure areas.
<b>BI.4.1</b>	The farm must prevent vehicles collecting fallen stock from entering the overall site biosecure area.
<b>BI.11</b>	The farm must sign up to the Significant Disease Charter.
<b>AM.3.1</b>	At least one person on the farm (someone who oversees medicine use) must be trained in the responsible use of medicines in livestock.They need a certificate of attendance (dated since 1 January 2018).
<b>AM.4</b>	Medicines should be stored separately from food and drink items, and fridge temperatures recorded each week.
<b>AM.8.1</b>	Based on antibiotic use, a vet needs to make recommendations for alternative disease control, to minimise prophylactic use.
<b>AM.8.2</b>	If a farm's eMB has identified the farm as a persistent high user, an action plan to reduce antibiotic use must be created.The farm must used the required template.
<b>AM.11</b>	The farm's broken needle policy should detail how to identify the animal, inform the abattoir and keep records.
<b>OP.10</b>	The collection area for outdoor pigs should operate on an 'all-in all-out' basis', and water must be provided.

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