



# SPCA CERTIFIED Self-Assessment Checklist Pigs

Farm name:

Person(s) conducting self-assessment:

Telephone number:

Date:

## General Farm Details:

Type of Operation: (check all that apply)

- Farrow to Finish     Farrow to wean     Breeder     Grower     Finishing  
 Boar stud     Organic/Specialty

Herd Size (all ages; annually):

Total pigs sold annually (# and type if live, meat in kg):

## Member Statement

*As part of this self-assessment, I have carefully reviewed the SPCA Certified Standards for the Raising and Handling of Egg Laying Hens, relevant records from my farm and updated the required registration forms to reflect any changes to my operation. All information submitted to the Certification Body is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I understand that additional unannounced visits by representatives of the SPCA Certified Labelling Program may be required, for which I hereby give my permission.*

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## 2.0 FEED AND WATER

### 2.1 Feeding Space, Equipment and Systems

Yes	No	<b>Check 'Yes' if in compliance. Check 'No' if non-compliant.</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a) Feeders must be constructed, located and maintained such that all pigs in the area can use them. They must be suitable for the size of the pig using them.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Feeders are checked daily to ensure they are clean and working properly.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Floor feeding systems are prohibited: check 'no' to indicate non-compliance if farm employs floor feeding.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) For ad libitum feeding, there is to be a maximum of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 6 pigs per feed place* when using a dry feeder with no full head/shoulder barriers between feeding places</li> <li>▪ 10 pigs per feed place* where there are full head/shoulder barriers</li> <li>▪ 14 pigs per feed place* where there is the opportunity to mix water with the feed (wet/dry feeders)</li> </ul> <p><i>Please complete &amp; submit a barn measurements worksheet to confirm compliance with the allocations listed in this Standard if this is a first assessment, or if the past measurements document is 5 years or older.</i></p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	e) If pigs are limit fed, are there enough feed places* provided for all pigs to eat simultaneously. ESF systems exempt – see Section 2.1 g).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	f) In group housing, enclosed stalls can be provided in addition to the common (loafing) area for temporary use during feeding, provided the following requirements are met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Feeding stalls are wide enough so that the body of the pig is not in contact with both sides of the stall simultaneously</li> <li>▪ Feeding stalls are long enough so that the pig's body is not touching both ends of the stall simultaneously</li> <li>▪ Pigs are not locked into a feeding stall for longer than two hours per 24-hour period</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> Check here if not applicable (farmer does not use feeding stalls)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	g) For Electronic Sow Feeding (ESF) systems, there is to be a maximum of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 60 sows per feeder (ESF)</li> <li>▪ 45 gilts per feeder (ESF)</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> Check here if not applicable (no ESF used)

\*A feed place is 1.1 x shoulder width of the biggest pig in the group.

Comments:

### 2.2 Feed Management and Nutrition

Yes	No	<b>Check 'Yes' if in compliance. Check 'No' if non-compliant.</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a) Feed must be provided each day to all pigs. Skip-a-day and interval plans are prohibited. Check 'no' to indicate non-compliance if pigs are not fed daily. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ For requirements RE: feed withdrawal at transport, see 6.3 (b-c).</li> </ul>

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Pigs must receive a diet that is nutritionally balanced for each phase of growth and in quantities that maintain health and vigor. Append feed and supplement records (see Appendix A.1)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Producers must take corrective action for pigs at a body condition score (BCS) of 1-2 (skinny) or score 4-5 (too fat). <input type="checkbox"/> Using the scoring guide in Appendix B, check this box if pigs with a BCS of 1-2 were observed during the inspection; indicate number observed: <input type="checkbox"/> Using the scoring guide in Appendix B, check this box if pigs with a BCS of 4-5 were observed during the inspection; indicate number observed:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Feed must not contain mammalian or avian derived protein, with the exception of milk or milk products. Confirm compliance using feed ingredients list.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	e) The use of probiotics, enzymes, and nutritive supplements in feed is acceptable provided they are used for health promotion and in accordance with all other sections of this standard. <input type="checkbox"/> Check here if probiotics, enzymes and/or nutritive supplements are added to feed and append list of supplements used (see Appendix A.1).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	f) Addition of pharmaceutical products (e.g. antibiotics) to feed without prior veterinary diagnosis and prescription, or for disease prevention or performance enhancement, is strictly prohibited. Addition of any pharmaceutical products to feed will only be permitted for treatment of a pre-diagnosed illness, if diagnosed and prescribed by a swine veterinarian. In such cases, proper treatment and withdrawal times must be recorded, closely monitored, and adhered to. <input type="checkbox"/> Check here if pharmaceuticals are added to feed. If yes, append the vet prescription and the list of additives (see Appendix A, 1 and 3).

Comments:

### 2.3 Water

Yes	No	Check 'Yes' if in compliance. Check 'No' if non-compliant.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a) Water dispensers are checked daily to ensure they are clean and working properly.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Clean, palatable drinking water is available to pigs at all times. Ice is not acceptable as a drinking water source and would be non-compliant.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Water is tested at least once annually with samples taken directly from drinking source (e.g. water nipple). Immediate corrective action is taken if water is determined to be unsuitable for pigs. Test results must be submitted (append).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Waterers are constructed, located and maintained such that all pigs in the area can use them.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	e) Nipple drinkers are mounted slightly above shoulder height of the smallest pig. For pens housing pigs of different sizes, nipples are available at varying heights to ensure that all pigs in the pen have access to a water source. <input type="checkbox"/> Check here if not applicable (water nipples not used)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	f) Liquid feeding systems are supplemented with a separate water source. <input type="checkbox"/> Check here if not applicable (liquid feeding systems not used)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>g) There is to be a maximum of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 10 pigs per water place</li> <li>▪ 6 (gilts) or 8 (sows) per water place</li> </ul> <p>For trough watering, a 'water place' is described as the space required by a single pig while drinking (approximately 1.1 times the shoulder width of the pig). For nipple drinkers or bowls, a water place is one nipple or one water bowl per pig.</p> <p><i>Please complete &amp; submit a barn measurements worksheet to confirm compliance with the allocations listed in this Standard if this is a first assessment, or if the past measurements document is 5 years or older.</i></p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>h) Addition of pharmaceutical products (e.g. antibiotics) to water without prior veterinary diagnosis and prescription, or for disease prevention or performance enhancement, is strictly prohibited. Addition of any pharmaceutical products to water will only be permitted for treatment of a pre-diagnosed illness, if diagnosed and prescribed by a swine veterinarian. In such cases, proper treatment and withdrawal times must be recorded, closely monitored, and adhered to.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Check here if pharmaceuticals are added to water. If yes, append the vet prescription and the list of additives (see Appendix A, 1 and 3).</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>i) A list of any water supplements or additives used (other than vitamin/mineral mixes) must be presented to the Validator. Append list, if applicable.</p>

Comments:

## 2.4 Piglet Nutrition

Yes	No	Check 'Yes' if in compliance. Check 'No' if non-compliant.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a) All reasonable efforts are made to ensure that piglets receive colostrum during the first 1 – 3 hours of life. Piglets appearing gaunt or lethargic receive special attention to ensure they consume enough colostrum and/or milk to meet health and nutritional needs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Piglets at risk of dying due to malnutrition are either fostered, split suckled, hand reared or euthanized.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Supplemental iron is administered to piglets raised indoors (without outdoor access) to prevent nutritional anemia.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) A palatable solid feed or creep feed formulated specifically to meet the nutritional needs of piglets is provided for all piglets from 10 days of age.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	e) All piglets have access to clean drinking water from 10 days of age.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	f) Piglets are weaned no sooner than 28 days of age.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	g) Weanling piglets have continuous access to fresh feed and are observed at least once daily to ensure all piglets have been eating.

Comments:

## 3.0 ENVIRONMENT

### 3.1 Pens and Flooring – General

Yes	No	<b>Check 'Yes' if in compliance. Check 'No' if non-compliant.</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a) Pens are designed to ensure the comfort, hygiene and health of all animals.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Floor surfaces provide solid and stable footing and good traction to prevent slipping.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Fully slatted and bare concrete floors with no bedding are prohibited: Check 'no' to indicate non-compliance if floors are bare or fully slatted with no access to bedding.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Partially slatted flooring is permitted if the slat/gap widths do not cause injury. See table 3.1 (Appendix D) for accepted slat and gap widths. <input type="checkbox"/> Check here if not applicable (no partially slatted flooring used)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	e) For partially slatted flooring, the slatted area must not exceed 50% of the pen space and does not extend into the resting area.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	f) All animals have access to a well-drained and well maintained resting area with bedding. The bedded area is large enough to accommodate all penmates lying on their sides at once.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	g) Bedding is clean, dry, and does not pose a health risk to the pigs.

Comments:

### 3.2 Space Allowance – General

Confinement housing systems that inhibit or prevent pigs' freedom of movement (i.e. turning around, stretching, standing and lying comfortably) are prohibited and will be addressed in other sections of this checklist.

### 3.3 Breeding and Gestation Housing

Yes	No	<b>Check 'Yes' if in compliance. Check 'No' if non-compliant.</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a) The minimum space allowances listed in Table 3.3 (Appendix D) are met for group housed sows and gilts. <i>Please complete &amp; submit a barn measurements worksheet to confirm compliance with the allocations listed in this Standard if this is a first assessment, or if the past measurements document is 5 years or older.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Use of tie stalls, gestation stalls/crates, tethers and other types of confinement housing systems that prevent gestating pigs from the freedom of movement (i.e. turning around, stretching, standing and lying comfortably) are prohibited. Check 'no' to indicate non-compliance if any of these systems are used, and specify the system used:

Comments:

### 3.4 Farrowing Systems and Newborn Piglet Housing

Yes	No	Check 'Yes' if in compliance. Check 'No' if non-compliant.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a) Bedding is provided in farrowing area at least 48 hours prior to expected farrowing. Straw (or similar) are suitable nest building materials. Sand is not a suitable nest building material. Indicate type used:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) The space allowances listed in Table 3.4 (Appendix D) are provided to sows, gilts and newborn piglets in the farrowing house. <i>Please complete &amp; submit a barn measurements worksheet to confirm compliance with the allocations listed in this Standard if this is a first assessment, or if the past measurements document is 5 years or older.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Restraint (except tethering) of a sow is allowed for a period of no more than 5 days post-farrowing, but only if needed for protection of newborn piglets.  <input type="checkbox"/> Check here if not applicable (i.e. farmer does not use restraint at farrowing)  If sows <u>are</u> restrained post-farrowing, complete the following list:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Type of restraint use:</li> <li>▪ Permission was obtained from the Certification Body</li> <li>▪ Restraint lasts 5 days or less</li> <li>▪ Sows can stand up and lie down, unassisted, at free will while restrained</li> <li>▪ The body of the sow is not in contact with both sides of the enclosure simultaneously when she is in a normal standing position</li> <li>▪ There is enough room for all piglets to nurse when the sow is lying down</li> <li>▪ The sow is not forced to rest her head in the feeder when lying down</li> <li>▪ Piglets have enough space to cross behind or in front of the sow while she is lying down</li> <li>▪ Piglets have access to a separate creep area (see Section 3.4 d)</li> </ul>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Young piglets have access to a piglet creep area with a supplemental heat source or additional bedding to protect them from cool temperatures and drafts during the first week. See Table 3.4 (Appendix D) for creep area space requirement.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	e) Piglets are provided with a source of water and feed from 10 days of age that the sow cannot access.

Comments:

### 3.5 Weanling, Grower and Finisher Housing

Yes	No	Check 'Yes' if in compliance. Check 'No' if non-compliant.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a) Space allowances in Table 3.5 (Appendix D) are met. <i>Please complete &amp; submit a barn measurements worksheet to confirm compliance with the allocations listed in this Standard if this is a first assessment, or if the past measurements document is 5 years or older.</i>

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Newly weaned piglets are protected from drafts.
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Comments:

### 3.6 Boar Housing

Yes	No	Check 'Yes' if in compliance. Check 'No' if non-compliant.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a) Tethers and stall housing of boars are prohibited. Check 'no' to indicate non-compliance if used, and specify system in use:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Space allowances listed in Table 3.6 (Appendix D) are met. <i>Please complete &amp; submit a barn measurements worksheet to confirm compliance with the allocations listed in this Standard if this is a first assessment, or if the past measurements document is 5 years or older.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Boars are either housed individually, or in small, compatible groups/pairs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) As of July 1, 2024, boars must be housed in individual pens only.

Comments:

### 3.7 Enrichment

Yes	No	Check 'Yes' if in compliance. Check 'No' if non-compliant.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a) Multiple forms of environmental enrichment are provided. Indicate type(s) of enrichment are provided and describe them (e.g. rope, chain): <input type="checkbox"/> Occupational – devices that provide both exercise and a psychological challenge for pigs. Description: <input type="checkbox"/> Physical – objects, structures or substrate added to the environment. Description: <input type="checkbox"/> Sensory – things that stimulate a pig's senses Description: <input type="checkbox"/> Nutritional – involves changing the method of food delivery or offering varied or new food types Description:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) All pigs (including boars) are housed within sight, sound and smell of other pigs.

Comments:

### 3.8 Lighting

Check here if not applicable (no indoor housing)

Yes	No	Check 'Yes' if in compliance. Check 'No' if non-compliant.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a) Lighting of at least 50 lux is provided for no less than 8 hours per day.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) During daylight hours, indoor lighting must be either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Natural lighting (i.e. sunlight via windows, doors, open sided barns, skylights, etc.), or;</li> <li>▪ Full spectrum lighting (i.e. daylight simulating bulbs)</li> </ul> Note: If barn has neither, an implementation plan for transition to one of the above lighting types must be submitted to, and approved by, the Certification Body. The transition period cannot exceed 10 years.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) A dark (~ 5 lux or less) period is provided to pigs for at least 8 consecutive hours per day unless natural daylight lasts longer than 16 hours, thus shortening the dark period. Exception will be made for the use of heat lamps in farrowing areas.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) At night time, low-lux lighting is available for use when needed to allow for thorough assessment of the herd and facilities if needed. For non-electrified housing, portable battery- or gas-powered lighting sources (e.g. gas lamps, flashlights) of sufficient lux for this task are acceptable.

Comments:

### 3.9 Temperature

Yes	No	Check 'Yes' if in compliance. Check 'No' if non-compliant.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a) Pigs have access to a thermally comfortable environment. See Table 3.9 regarding optimal temperatures (Appendix D). If this requirement is not met, explain why in comments section below.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Corrective action is taken if pigs show signs of being too hot (e.g. indicators: lying apart, panting) or too cold (e.g. indicators: huddling, piling, shivering). Describe:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Newborn piglets are housed in conditions that allow them to maintain normal body temperatures. Desirable limit: 32-38°C (89-100°F).

Comments:

### 3.10 Ventilation and Air Quality

Check here if not applicable (no indoor housing)

Yes	No	Check 'Yes' if in compliance. Check 'No' if non-compliant.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a) Ventilation rates in buildings are maintained to avoid high humidity and draughts.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Pigs are provided with fresh air through ventilation programs and maintenance of barn conditions so aerial contaminants (e.g. dust) are not noticeably unpleasant to a human observer.



<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Ammonia concentrations must not exceed 25ppm at pig eye level. Validator must test to confirm compliance. Ammonia levels are evaluated at the pigs' head height weekly in all barns/rooms and recorded. Validator to append records (as per Appendix A.2).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Comments:

### 3.11 Sanitation and Waste Management

Yes	No	Check 'Yes' if in compliance. Check 'No' if non-compliant.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a) Feed and water containers are clean and well maintained.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Flooring is maintained to prevent the accumulation of manure or urine.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Dirty or wet bedding is maintained so animals have a clean, dry place to lie. In compost pack systems, bedding is added frequently to maintain a dry resting area for the pigs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Hospital pens, maternity areas and nursery pens are cleaned between occupancy by individuals or groups.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	e) All by-products such as manure, bedding, afterbirths and carcasses are managed and disposed of in accordance with relevant government regulations (or recommendations where regulations do not exist) and in such a way that pigs, predators and nuisance animals do not have access to them.

Comments:

### 3.12 Outdoor Access

Although encouraged, especially during good weather, outdoor access is not a requirement of this Standard. Where outdoor access is provided on farm, the following requirements do apply:

Check here if not applicable (no outdoor access)

Yes	No	Check 'Yes' if in compliance. Check 'No' if non-compliant.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a) Outdoor environment includes good quality pasture, a non-concrete (earthen) exercise yard and/or a clean and well-maintained bedded pack with stable footing.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) For pasture/range systems, sustainable range management practices, such as rotational grazing, are employed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) In winter, a windproof and waterproof shelter is provided so all pigs may rest on their sides simultaneously in a dry, deeply bedded area. <input type="checkbox"/> Check here if not applicable (not housed outdoors in winter)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) In summer, a sheltered/shaded area with space to allow all pigs to lie down simultaneously and to lie apart from each other if they wish, is accessible. Shelter may be naturally occurring (e.g. treed areas) or man-made.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	e) Steel pipe, smooth wire and electric fencing are the preferred types of field fencing. Barbed wire fencing is discouraged. Electrified barbed wire fencing is prohibited. Check 'no' to indicate non-compliance if fencing is barbed AND electrified. Type of fencing used:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	f) The use of nose rings is prohibited. Check 'no' to indicate non-compliance if nose rings are used.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	g) A pest and predator protocol is implemented to protect pigs on pasture.

Comments:

## 4.0 HEALTH AND BIOSECURITY

### 4.1 Herd Health Plans

Yes	No	Check 'Yes' if in compliance. Check 'No' if non-compliant.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a) Producer has established a working relationship with a practicing swine vet.

Comments:

### 4.2 Monitoring and Maintaining Herd Health

Yes	No	Check 'Yes' if in compliance. Check 'No' if non-compliant.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a) Each pig in the herd, including those in hospital pens, is observed at least once daily for healthiness.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Pigs appear free of internal/external parasites.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Pigs appear free of behavioural problems (e.g. tail biting, flank biting, ear biting)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Areas (e.g. hospital pens) are provided to segregate and treat sick and injured pigs.
		e) Score a randomly chosen group of pigs using the scoring sheet and protocols in Appendix C. Append results.

Comments:

### 4.3 Medications and Vaccines

This section is addressed in the herd health plan. View Appendix A for a list of health records to collect and submit to the Certification Body.

#### 4.4 Monitoring Mortality Rates

Yes	No	Check 'Yes' if in compliance. Check 'No' if non-compliant.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a) All mortalities and causes (if known) are recorded. Append a copy of mortality records (as per Appendix A.3).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) If reason for mortality is suspicious, dead animals are sent for diagnostic testing. Append lab test results, if applicable (Appendix A.3).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Mortality rates comply with maximum accepted levels listed in Table 4.4 (Appendix D). Note: If thresholds are exceeded, a veterinary visit is required and a copy of the veterinarian's report indicating causes and suggested strategies to prevent or minimize recurrence must be submitted to the Certification Body. Append copy, if applicable.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Mortalities are removed from the pen immediately and disposed of according to local, provincial and/or federal regulations.

Comments:

#### 4.5 Biosecurity

Yes	No	Check 'Yes' if in compliance. Check 'No' if non-compliant.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a) Farm has a written biosecurity plan to minimize the risk of introducing disease to the herd.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) The farmer ensures visitors follow protocols described in the biosecurity plan.

Comments:

## 5.0 MANAGEMENT

#### 5.1 General

Yes	No	Check 'Yes' if in compliance. Check 'No' if non-compliant.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a) All farm records are kept up to date (see Appendix A).

Comments:

#### 5.2 Staff Knowledge and Training

This section is addressed in the herd health plan and registration forms.

### 5.3 Animal Handling

Yes	No	Check 'Yes' if in compliance. Check 'No' if non-compliant.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Humane moving devices like shakers, flags, plastic paddles or chase boards are used to move pigs. Electric prods are prohibited and must not be used. Check 'no' to indicate non-compliance if electric prods are used on farm.

Comments:

### 5.4 Surgical Procedures – General

This section is addressed in the herd health plan and registration forms.

### 5.5 Surgical Procedures – Castration

Check here if not applicable (i.e. castration does not occur at this farm)

Age / timing of castration (check any/all that apply)	Pain medication(s) used (check all that apply)
<input type="checkbox"/> 0 - 24 hours of age*	<input type="checkbox"/> Anesthetic (to numb the area first); name:
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 - 7 days	<input type="checkbox"/> Analgesic (post-op pain killer); name:
<input type="checkbox"/> > 7 days	<input type="checkbox"/> Sedative; name:
<input type="checkbox"/> > 23 kg (51 lbs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (list):
<input type="checkbox"/> Sexually mature boars	<input type="checkbox"/> No pain medication used

\* Surgical procedures should not be performed on the first day of life unless medically necessary

Comments:

### 5.6 Surgical Procedures – Tail Docking

Check here if not applicable (i.e. tail docking does not occur at this farm)

Yes	No	Check 'Yes' if in compliance. Check 'No' if non-compliant.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a) Tail docking is not permitted as a routine procedure. Check 'no' to indicate non-compliance if docking is performed as a routine procedure on most/all pigs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Tail bitten pigs are removed from the group as soon as possible. The tail biter is removed to prevent biting of other pigs if it can be identified.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Producer has requested permission from the Certification Body to perform tail docking on pigs.

Age / timing of docking (check all that apply)
<input type="checkbox"/> 0 - 24 hours of age*
<input type="checkbox"/> 2 - 14 days
<input type="checkbox"/> > 14 days

Pain medication(s) used (check all that apply)
<input type="checkbox"/> Anesthetic (to numb the area first); name:
<input type="checkbox"/> Analgesic (post-op pain killer); name:
<input type="checkbox"/> Sedative; name:
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (list):
<input type="checkbox"/> No pain medication used

\* Surgical procedures should not be performed on the first day of life unless medically necessary

Comments:

### 5.7 Surgical Procedures – Teeth Clipping and Tusk Trimming

Check here if not applicable (i.e. teeth clipping and tusk trimming do not occur at this farm)

Yes	No	Check 'Yes' if in compliance. Check 'No' if non-compliant.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a) Trimming of needle teeth is not permitted as a routine procedure. Check 'no' to indicate non-compliance if teeth trimming is performed as a routine procedure on most/all piglets.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	b) In exceptional circumstances where sow or piglet welfare is at risk, needle teeth trimming may be performed. If this is the case, confirm the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Needle teeth trimming is carried out between 2-7 days of age</li> <li>▪ Only 1/3 to 1/2 of the tooth is removed</li> <li>▪ Analgesics are used to control post-procedure pain</li> <li>▪ Only the teeth of healthy, normal birth weight piglets are trimmed</li> </ul>
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	c) If tusk trimming is performed on adult pigs, confirm the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The procedure is performed using a local anesthetic, analgesic AND a sedative</li> <li>▪ Tusks are only trimmed to 2-3cm length above the gum line and no more</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> Not applicable (tusk trimming not performed)

Comments:

### 5.8 Management During Breeding and Gestation

This section is addressed in the herd health plan and registration forms.

### 5.9 Management at Farrowing

Yes	No	Check 'Yes' if in compliance. Check 'No' if non-compliant.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disturbances and noise are minimal in the farrowing area.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The farrowing area is clear of manure buildup, afterbirth and dead piglets.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sows have continuous access to water post-farrowing.

Comments:

### 5.10 Cull Animal Management

This section is addressed in the herd health plan and registration forms.

### 5.11 Animal Identification

Check off any/all forms of pig identification that are used on farm:

- Ear notching, i.e. pieces of tissue removed from the ear (Note: this practice is prohibited)
- Ear tags
- Ear tattoos
- Shoulder "slap" tattoos (pigs should be at least 20 kg (44 lbs) body weight)
- Microchips / electronic transponders
- Temporary paints, dyes and wax markers specifically made for farm animals

Comments:

### 5.12 Purchase and Sale of Pigs

Are auctions/sale barns used to purchase pigs?  Y  N

Are auctions/sale barns used to sell pigs?  Y  N

Yes	No	Check 'Yes' if in compliance. Check 'No' if non-compliant.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>When auctions/sale barns are used, collect the following documentation for each animal purchased (Appendix A, 6d):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Signed affidavit from the seller confirming that pigs are raised under the SPCA Certified program</li><li>▪ Farm of origin documentation</li><li>▪ History including movement and transportation records, documenting previous owners/farms</li></ul> <p>If these records are not available, check 'no' to indicate non-compliance.</p>

Comments:

### 5.13 Equipment and Emergency Preparedness

Yes	No	Check 'Yes' if in compliance. Check 'No' if non-compliant.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a) A facility/equipment maintenance program has been developed and is followed so that all equipment and facilities are inspected at regular intervals and defects or malfunctions are corrected in a timely manner.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Emergency back-up systems and plans must be maintained and tested, especially for temperature, ventilation, feeding and watering equipment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ An emergency back-up system is in place, i.e. back-up generators and any other equipment used in the event of a power failure.</li> <li>▪ An emergency back-up plan is in place; i.e. procedures to be followed in the event of a natural disaster, power or other mechanical failure to ensure that animals can be cared for, housed, fed and watered, including protocols for moving animals from their existing housing to alternative temporary housing in the case of flood, fire, or other natural disaster.</li> </ul>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Emergency provisions for drinking water and feed are available in case of natural disaster, power failure or contamination.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) All fire prevention and detection devices and plans are maintained, tested and up to date.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	e) Waste storage facilities are maintained to prevent environmental contamination (e.g. groundwater, stream contamination) in the event of a natural disaster.

Comments:

### 5.14 Nuisance Animal Control

Yes	No	Check 'Yes' if in compliance. Check 'No' if non-compliant.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a) Fly/insect populations are controlled (fly paper and zap traps are acceptable).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Pigs are protected from predators on pasture by methods that do not cause death to the predator (e.g. guardian animals, electric fencing).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Any/all guardian animals (e.g. dogs, llamas, donkeys) used to protect the herd appear in good health and well cared for. This includes access to feed and water, grooming for the purpose of maintaining good health (e.g. hoof/claw trimming), parasite control and treatment of diseases/illnesses.
		d) Indicate any/all methods used to control rodents in barn: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Quick-kill snap traps</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Rodenticides (Note: must be in bait stations and inaccessible to pigs)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Glue boards (Note: this method is prohibited)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Electrocutation (Note: this method is prohibited)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Drowning (Note: this method is prohibited)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Live freezing (Note: this method is prohibited)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Traps that cause starvation (Note: this method is prohibited)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Other (list):</li> </ul>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	e) Methods to control non-predatory birds (e.g. starlings and swallows) are checked frequently (if applicable). List method(s) of control, if applicable:

Comments:

## 6.0 TRANSPORT

### 6.1 Staff and Hauler Training and Preparation Pre-Transport

Yes	No	Check 'Yes' if in compliance. Check 'No' if non-compliant.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pigs are transported by haulers/staff who have been certified for hauling pigs under the Certified Livestock Transport (CLT) program, the Transport Quality Assurance (TQA) program, or another approved training program. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ If yes, append certificate</li></ul>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Non-certified haulers have submitted a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and Emergency Protocol for transporting pigs to the Certification Body. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Append SOP if not already on file</li></ul>

Comments:

### 6.2 Fitness of Pigs for Transport

Yes	No	Check 'Yes' if in compliance. Check 'No' if non-compliant.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	For any/all pigs in the loading area (ready for transport), indicated if any are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Skinny: Score 2 or lower for BCS on a 1-5 scale (see Appendix B)</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Lameness: Score 4 or 5 for lameness on a 1-5 scale (see Appendix C)</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Pregnant: Are within 6 weeks of expected farrowing date</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Have farrowed within the past 48 hours</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Are still lactating (full udder)</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Are under 14 days of age</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Are/appear distressed (e.g. red, blotchy skin, panting/open mouth breathing)</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Are/appear injured or compromised in such a way that they would not fare well during shipping</li></ul> <p>Note: If any of the above have been checked, indicate the destination of the animals (e.g. market, vet, auction, another farm site under the same operation, etc.):</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Records of all animals euthanized in transit are kept on file. Append copies (see Appendix A, 7 b-c).

Comments:



### 6.3 Holding, Loading and Unloading

Yes	No	Check 'Yes' if in compliance. Check 'No' if non-compliant.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pigs have access to water up until being loaded for transport.
		Length of time feed is withdrawn pre-transport (in hours):
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ramps and loading/unloading areas (check boxes where applicable):
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Facilitate easy movement</li> <li>▪ Are wide enough to ensure pig movement is unrestricted while being loaded/unloaded</li> </ul>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Are constructed with secure footholds</li> <li>▪ Prevent pigs from falling off the ramp or injuring themselves</li> </ul>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Prevent pig escape</li> </ul>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slope of loading/unloading ramp is an angle of 20 degrees (or less)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	All injuries and deaths occurring during loading and unloading have been recorded. Append copy (see Appendix A, b-c).

Comments:

### 6.4 Transport Conditions

Yes	No	Check 'Yes' if in compliance. Check 'No' if non-compliant.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a) Farmer testifies that pigs are loaded according to the maximum loading densities listed in Table 6.4 (Appendix D).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Total time animals are in transit to their final destination (in hours):  Note: Weanling piglets must not be transported for longer than 12 hours. All other pigs must not be transported for longer than 24 consecutive hours without being given a 5-hour (minimum) rest period.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) While on the truck, animals are able to assume a natural standing position without coming into contact with the roof or upper deck of the vehicle.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Pigs are segregated from different species when in transit on the same vehicle.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	e) Pigs of substantially different weight, size, age or health status are penned separately from each other when in transit on the same vehicle.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	f) Pigs are sheltered from unfavorable environmental conditions (excessive wind, rain, heat or cold) during transport and before slaughter.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	g) During cold weather: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Bedding such as straw or wood shavings is added to vehicles for warmth (especially for newly weaned pigs), to assist in absorbing urine and feces, to provide better footing for the animals and to protect them from hard, cold flooring. Bedding is free of substances that would harm pigs.</li> <li>▪ The transport truck's side vents are adjusted so that there is a balance between protection from cold weather and ventilation that promotes air circulation.</li> </ul>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	h) During hot weather: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Stocking density is reduced by 10-20% when travelling during danger / emergency temperature-humidity index areas</li> <li>▪ If the temperature is above 27°C (80°F), pigs or truck walls are sprayed with a coarse spray of cool (not cold!) water prior to loading and at rest stops.</li> </ul>

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Light bedding such as moist shavings or sand are added to vehicles to assist in absorbing urine and feces, to provide better footing for the animals and to protect them from hard flooring.</li> </ul>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bedding is free of substances that would harm pigs.</li> </ul>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pigs are transported with the transport truck's side vents open to promote ventilation.</li> </ul>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vehicles are kept moving until the unloading ready is ready to receive pigs, or the vehicle is parked in the shade if required to remain stationary.</li> </ul>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	i) All injuries and deaths occurring during transport are recorded and a copy of the record kept on the file at the farm. If yes, append copies (see Appendix A, 7 b-c).

Comments:

## 7.0 EUTHANASIA AND SLAUGHTER

### 7.1 Euthanasia

Yes	No	Check 'Yes' if in compliance. Check 'No' if non-compliant.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Farm has a written on-farm euthanasia plan developed in consultation with a licensed veterinarian, and stockpersons are familiar with this plan.

a) For each of the following methods of euthanasia, check the box to indicate whether it is used and list the weight range of pigs it applies to:

Method	Weight Range	Details
<input type="checkbox"/> Anesthetic overdose		If this method is used, describe how the carcass is disposed of:
<input type="checkbox"/> Non-penetrating captive bolt		Indicate site of impact (forehead, temple, behind ear, other (describe)):
<input type="checkbox"/> Penetrating captive bolt with no secondary step		Indicate site of impact (forehead, temple, behind ear, other (describe)):
<input type="checkbox"/> Penetrating captive bolt + Secondary step		Indicate site of impact (forehead, temple, behind ear, other (describe)):  Secondary step used:  Is insensibility confirmed before performing the secondary step (or is the captive bolt application immediately repeated if using it for a second time)? Y <input type="checkbox"/> // N <input type="checkbox"/>

Gunshot:  
Shotgun

- Gauge: / Pig weight:
- Gauge: / Pig weight:
- Gauge: / Pig weight:
- Gauge: / Pig weight:
- Slug ammunition used
- Shot ammunition used

Indicate site of impact (forehead, temple, behind ear, other (describe)):

Gunshot: Rifle

- Muzzle energy (foot lbs): / Caliber: / Pig weight:
- Muzzle energy (foot lbs): / Caliber: / Pig weight:
- Muzzle energy (foot lbs): / Caliber: / Pig weight:
- Muzzle energy (foot lbs): / Caliber: / Pig weight:
- Round nosed bullet used
- Solid bullet used
- "Wadcutter" bullet used
- Fragmenting bullet used; if yes, give age or weight of pigs:

Indicate site of impact (forehead, temple, behind ear, other (describe)):

Blunt force  
trauma to the head

Object used to deliver blow:

Note: this method must be phased out by 2024

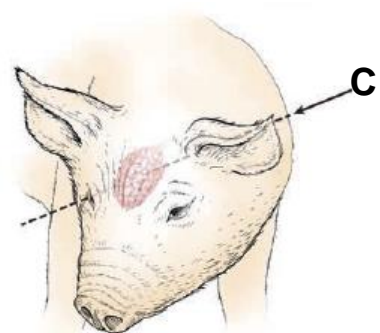
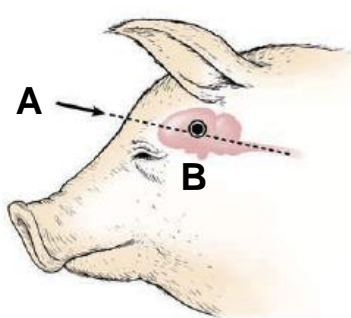
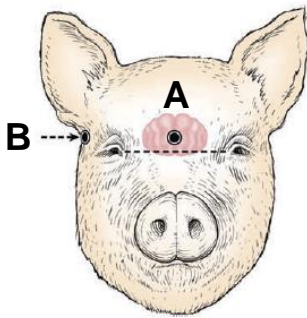
Other methods

Describe method(s):

A - Frontal site (forehead)

B – Temple

C - Behind the ear



Yes	No	Check 'Yes' if in compliance. Check 'No' if non-compliant.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pigs are properly held / restrained prior to being euthanized.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	All carcasses are disposed of according to federal, provincial, municipal and/or territorial regulations.

Comments:

## NON-SPCA-CERTIFIED ANIMALS ON-SITE

Not applicable (check if no other non-SPCA-Certified animals on-site)

List animal type(s), if applicable:

Yes	No	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Food and water is provided
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Environment is clean; well maintained
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Animals appear healthy
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Validator observations are consistent with producer's Standard Operating Procedures

Comments:

## OTHER

Yes	No	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Information contained in registration, health and biosecurity forms was accurate
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Farm map represents an accurate / up-to-date depiction of the farm
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Since the previous SPCA Certified Assessment, have non-compliance issues been verified as resolved? If not, list which remain unresolved:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Since the previous SPCA Certified Assessment, have any complaints been received? If yes, please explain how they were resolved, if at all:

Comments:

## APPENDIX A: SUMMARY OF REQUIRED RECORDS

### 1) Feed and water

- a)  List of feed ingredients for each feed used in production (e.g. creep feed, weanling, grower, dry sow, etc.)
- b)  List of any/all feed supplements
- c)  List of any/all additives to feed or water (includes addition of pharmaceutical drugs, which would be accompanied by a copy of the vet's prescription)
- d)  Water test results

### 2) Environment

- a)  Natural lighting transition plan, if applicable
- b)  Weekly ammonia test records (per room) - assessed at pigs' head height
- c)  Please complete & submit a barn measurements worksheet to confirm compliance with the allocations listed in this Standard if this is a first assessment, or if the past measurements document is 5 years old, or older.

### 3) Herd Health

- a)  Vaccination records detailing the type of vaccine and illness being vaccinated against
- b)  Treatment records detailing reason for medical treatment (e.g. lameness, parasites), the resulting action taken (e.g. isolate, medicate, etc.) and the related medication withdrawal date. A copy of the veterinarian's prescription for each medication used must accompany these records. *\*Medication withdrawal dates must be recorded in the treatment record to ensure the animal does not leave the farm prior to completely withdrawing from medication. It is important to identify an animal undergoing treatment (livestock paint, marker, ear tag, etc.) for this reason.*
- c)  Lameness scoring assessment (use scoring sheet in Appendix C)
- d)  Euthanasia records detailing the reason for euthanasia and method used
- e)  Culling records: Instances of culling by euthanasia or shipment off farm must be recorded along with the reason.
- f)  Mortality records including cause / reason, if known
- g)  Birth records, including number born alive (used to confirm mortality rates), stillborn and mummified
- h)  Records of lab testing or other diagnostics conducted to monitor herd health

### 4) A Biosecurity Plan (if not submitted through the web portal)

### 5) Farm System Design Plan & Maps

- a)  A farm map illustrating location of all facilities housing pigs and other animals, waste management facilities, manure and compost piles, location of water bodies/waterways, farm entrances, driveway, range areas, etc.
- b)  A barn map including dimensions and pen sizes, and location of feed and water equipment, windows, doors, ventilation units, etc.

### 6) Herd inventory

- a)  Sources of all purchases and sales of animals – a complete audit trail from farm to final sale

- b) If auctions/sale barns are used, the following documents are required for each animal purchased:
- Signed affidavit from the seller confirming that pigs are raised under the SPCA Certified program
  - Farm of origin documentation
  - History including movement and transportation records, documenting previous owners/farms

7) Transport

- a)  Verification (certificate) of hauler certification in a transport training program, or a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and Emergency Protocol for transportation if hauler is not certified
- b)  Record of all deaths and injuries occurring during loading and transport
- c)  Condemnations and dead-on-arrival records from the processor

8) Euthanasia

- a)  Written on-farm euthanasia plan developed in consultation with a licensed veterinarian

Upon obtaining certification, Members will be expected to retain all records between one Annual Assessment and the next (minimum one year).

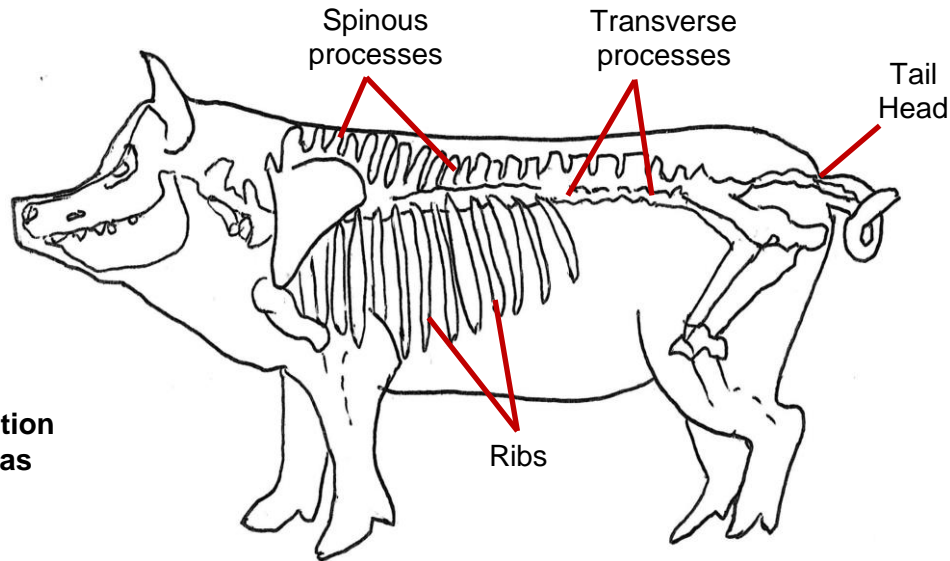
### Record Keeping Forms

Template record keeping forms can be downloaded from the web portal. It is acceptable to use records from industry programs and/or any record keeping forms that have already been developed for the operation. Applicants that do not have a consistent record keeping system will be asked to use and the Certification Program forms.

Comments:

## APPENDIX B: BODY CONDITION SCORING GUIDE

Use finger/hand pressure on multiple areas (see below) to determine body condition score.

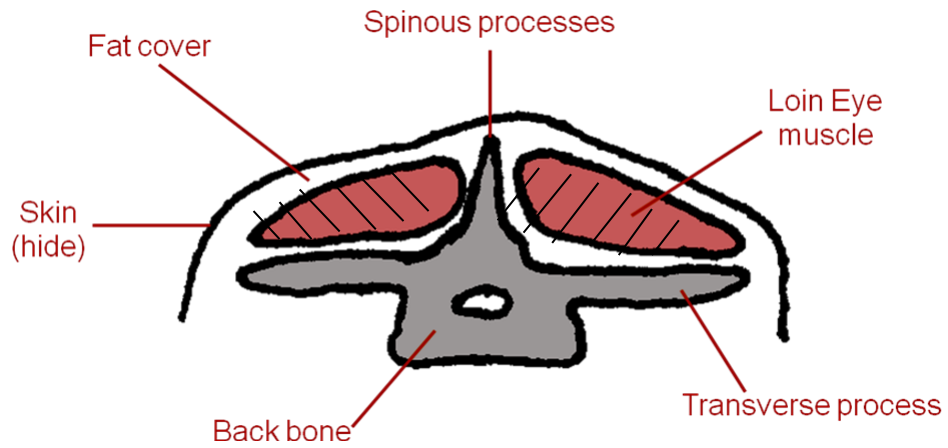


**Figure B1.**  
Body condition  
scoring areas

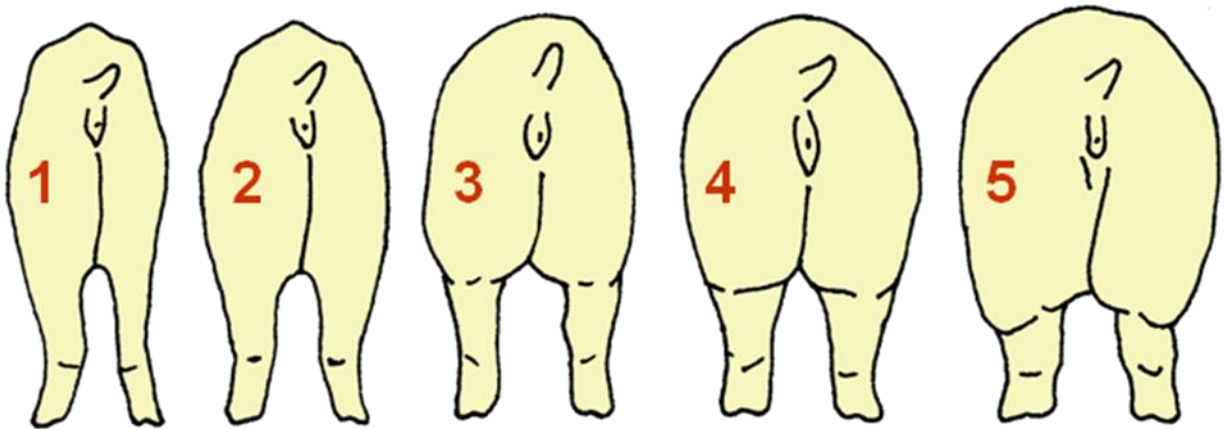
**Table B1. Body condition scoring guide**

Score	Approx. Backfat	Appearance	Condition
1	< 15 mm ( < 0.6 in.)	Severe underconditioning (emaciated)	Individual ribs, spinous and transverse processes prominent. Deep cavity around tailhead. Deep depression in loin.
2	15-18 mm (0.6-0.7 in.)	Frame obvious (thin)	Individual ribs, spinous and transverse processes prominent but smooth. Slight fat cover. Shallow cavity around tailhead with some fatty tissue lining.
3	18-20 mm (0.7-0.8 in.)	Moderate, frame and covering well balanced (ideal)	Ribs covered but can be felt with pressure. Spinous and transverse processes rounded but can be felt with pressure. Muscle development full. No cavity around tailhead. May be slight depression in loin area.
4	20-23 mm (0.8-0.9 in.)	Frame not visible as covering (fat)	Spinous processes visible only as a line. Fat cover considerable but firm. Rib cage not visible and difficult to feel. Transverse processes cannot be felt. Tailhead rounded with fat. No depression in loin area.
5	> 23 mm ( > 0.9 in.)	Severe overconditioning (obese)	Ribs, spinous and transverse processes not detectable. Fat cover dense and soft (may have hanging skin and fat). Tailhead buried under thick layer of fatty tissue.

**Figure B2. Cross-section of the back illustrating body condition scoring palpation areas**



**Figure B3. Diagram illustrating differences in body condition scores**



**Figure B.4. Photos of pigs with varying body condition scores**





**Table B.2 Optimal body condition scores for breeding pigs at different stages of production.**

<b>Animal Type</b>	<b>BCS</b>
Sows (farrowing)*	3.0-3.5
Sows (lactating)	2.5-3.5
Sows (weaned)	2.5-3.5
Boars	3.0-4.0

\* 80% of farrowing sows should score a 3.0

Refer farmer to Appendix I in the Pig Code of Practice (2014) for additional details on body condition scoring.

## APPENDIX C: LAMENESS SCORING GUIDE

### Lameness Scoring Protocol for Pigs

- 1) Choose a point where pigs can be observed walking in a straight line on a flat, even, and dry surface. The observer should keep sufficient distance from the pigs so as not to startle them.
- 2) If a large group of pigs is grouped together, it will be difficult to observe individual pigs to assess lameness. Try to select a vantage point from which you can view individual animals well. If you are moving them to a new area, move them through a narrow gate or chute so that they can be separated out from each other as you view them from the side. This will make it easier to assess each individual.
- 3) Watch pigs walk at their own pace. Assess lameness from the side to be able to see the back arch, head movement, length of the stride, and evenness of the steps.
- 4) Tally the number of pigs scored, as per the scoring sheet provided, and record the total number of pigs assessed. Calculate the percentage of pigs for each lameness score to determine the prevalence of lameness.

### Creating a Good Lameness Scoring Environment

Creating an environment where a pig feels comfortable walking will optimize your lameness scoring ability. Scoring pigs during a familiar routine (e.g. weigh day) minimizes stress and allows for the most accurate assessment. Scoring can be done most accurately when pigs walk at a consistent pace in a straight line.

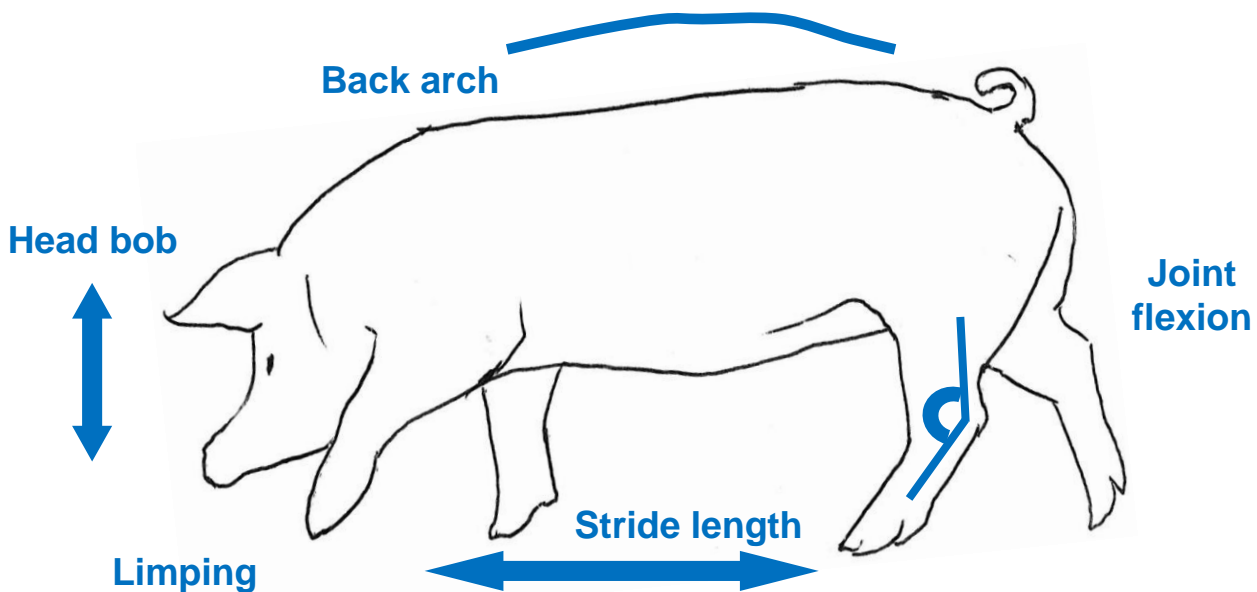
### Interpreting Lameness Scores

- Score 1: Fit for transport.
- Score 2: Assess to determine course of action (e.g. medical treatment, cull). Fit for transport.
- Score 3: Requires medical treatment or send directly to slaughter/euthanize.
- Score 4: Requires medical treatment or euthanize. May haul a short distance if for veterinary treatment only.
- Score 5: If untreatable, euthanize animal or slaughter on-farm.

Score 3 may become worse during transport. Animals with a score of 4 or 5 are more likely to fall down and/or get trampled during transport. This may result in worsened lameness upon arrival at the final destination, or increased incidence of dead-on-arrivals.

Refer to the following two pages for behavioural signs of lameness and a scoring sheet.

Score	Description	Behavioural Signs
1	<b>Not Lamé</b>	<b>Normal walking</b> Smooth and fluid movement
2	<b>Slight to Mild Lameness</b> Imperfect movement but ability to walk not compromised	<b>No limp</b> <b>Flat back</b> Steady head carriage Smooth strides (tracking of front and back feet) Even steps Joints flex freely
3	<b>Mild to Moderate Lameness</b> Capable of movement but ability to walk is compromised  Still able to keep up with a walking herd/group	<b>Slight limp</b> <b>Arched back</b> Steady head carriage Shortened strides Uneven steps Joints show signs of stiffness
4	<b>Moderate to Severe Lameness</b> Ability to walk is obviously diminished  Unable to keep up with a walking herd/group	<b>Obvious limp that is immediately identifiable</b> <b>Obviously arched back</b> <b>Head bob</b> (jerky head movement up or down) Short and hesitant strides Uneven steps Stiff joints May stand with bent leg (avoids weight bearing)
5	<b>Severe Lameness</b> Ability to walk is severely restricted; must be vigorously encouraged to move	<b>Inability to bear weight on one or more limbs</b> <b>Extremely arched back</b> <b>Obvious head bob</b> Hesitant and deliberate strides Extremely uneven steps Obvious joint stiffness



## SPCA Certified Lameness Scoring Form

**Farm:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Herd Size:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Breed:** \_\_\_\_\_

Score	Tally of Pigs Per Score	Total
1 (not lame)		
2		
3		
4		
5		
<b>Total number of pigs observed (group size):</b>		

### Lameness Prevalence

Score →	1	2	3	4	5
Total number of pigs					
% of pigs					

## APPENDIX D: TABLES LISTED IN THE STANDARDS

Table 3.1 Acceptable slat and gap widths for slatted floors.

Stage of production	Minimum slat width		Maximum gap width	
	mm	(in.)	mm	(in.)
Piglets	50	(2.0)	11	(0.4)
Weaners	50	(2.0)	14	(0.6)
Growers and finishers	80	(3.1)	18	(0.7)
Sows and post-service gilts	80	(3.1)	20	(0.8)

Table 3.3 Minimum floor space required for breeding and gestating females.

Bodyweight range for group and individually housed breeding and gestating females	Minimum floor space allowance (per pig)			
	Solid bedded <sup>a</sup>		Partially slatted <sup>b</sup>	
	m <sup>2</sup>	(ft <sup>2</sup> )	m <sup>2</sup>	(ft <sup>2</sup> )
Group housing				
100 – 150 kg (220 – 330 lb)	1.7	(18)	1.5	(16)
150 – 200 kg (330 – 440 lb)	2.0	(22)	1.9	(20)
200 – 250 kg (440 – 550 lb)	2.3	(25)	2.1	(23)
250 – 350 kg (550 – 770 lb)	2.9	(31)	2.7	(29)
Individual housing	5.9	(64)	5.4	(58)
Minimum pen dimensions	2.0 x 3.0 m	(7 x 9 ft)	2.0 x 2.7 m	(7 x 8 ft)

Table 3.4 Minimum floor space required for farrowing sows and newborn piglets.

Individual farrowing pens (solid bedded)			
<sup>a</sup> Total farrowing pen area (including piglet creep area)	7.5 m <sup>2</sup>	(81 ft <sup>2</sup> )	Accommodates sow & litter up to 40 days old (approx. 10 piglets; avg. 35 kg each)
<sup>b</sup> Minimum farrowing pen width (not including piglet creep area)	2.1 m	(7 ft)	Limit excludes piglet creep area as sow cannot enter it.
Piglet creep area	0.8 m <sup>2</sup>	(8 ft <sup>2</sup> )	

Table 3.5 Minimum floor space required for grower and finisher pigs.

Bodyweight range for weanling, grower and finisher pigs		Minimum floor space allowance (per pig)			
		Solid bedded <sup>a</sup>		Partially slatted <sup>b</sup>	
		m <sup>2</sup>	(ft <sup>2</sup> )	m <sup>2</sup>	(ft <sup>2</sup> )
10 – 35 kg	(22 – 78 lb)	0.5	(5.4)	0.4	(4.5)
35 – 50 kg	(78 – 111 lb)	0.6	(6.5)	0.5	(5.7)
50 – 75 kg	(111 – 167 lb)	0.8	(8.6)	0.7	(7.5)
75 – 100 kg	(167 – 222 lb)	1.0	(11)	0.8	(9.0)
100 – 125 kg	(222 – 278 lb)	1.1	(12)	1.0	(11)
125 – 150 kg	(278 – 331 lb)	1.3	(14)	1.1	(12)

Table 3.6 Minimum floor space required for breeding boars.

Breeding boar housing	Minimum floor space (per pig)			
	Solid bedded		Partially slatted	
	m <sup>2</sup>	(ft <sup>2</sup> )	m <sup>2</sup>	(ft <sup>2</sup> )
<sup>a</sup> Minimum space allowance per pig	7.4	(80)	5.6	(60)
<sup>b</sup> Minimum pen dimensions	2.4 x 3.1 m	(8 x 10 ft)	1.8 x 3.1 m	(6 x 10 ft)
<sup>c</sup> Service area / breeding pen (dry, non-slip, solid flooring):	9.3 m <sup>2</sup> (100 ft <sup>2</sup> )			

Table 3.9 Optimal temperatures for pigs at varying stages of production.

Type	Body Weight Range, kg (lbs)		Optimum Temperature, °C (°F)	Desirable Limits, °C (°F)
Newborn piglets	n/a		35 (95)	32 - 38 (89 - 100)
Young piglets	2 - 5	(4 - 11)	30 (85)	27 - 32 (81 - 89)
Weanling piglets	5 - 20	(11 - 44)	27 (80)	24 - 30 (75 - 86)
Grower pigs	20 - 55	(44 - 122)	21 (70)	16 - 27 (61 - 81)
Finisher pigs	55 - 110	(122 - 244)	18 (65)	10 - 24 (50 - 75)
Gestating sows	n/a		18 (65)	10 - 27 (50 - 81)
Lactating sows	n/a		18 (65)	13 - 27 (55 - 81)
Boars	n/a		18 (65)	10 - 27 (50 - 81)

Table 4.4 Maximum mortality rates permitted before veterinary follow-up and action required.

	<b>Maximum Prevalence</b>	Numbers include animals that die or are euthanized on farm. Numbers also include those animals culled or shipped for reasons of poor health. If these rates are exceeded, a follow up consultation with a veterinarian is required to discuss the action plan for mitigation and prevention. A summary of the outcome or the veterinarian's report may be requested by the Certification Body.
<sup>a</sup> Pre-Weaning	18 %	
<sup>a</sup> Nursery/weanlings	3.0 %	
<sup>a</sup> Grow-Finish	2.5 %	
<sup>b</sup> Herd (annually)	30 %	

Table 6.4 Transport truck loading densities for pigs of different weight classes.

<b>Small Pigs</b>					
<b>M E T R I C</b>			<b>I M P E R I A L</b>		
<b>Body Weight (kg)</b>	<b>Floor Space / Pig (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Loading Density (kg / m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Body Weight (lb)</b>	<b>Floor Space / Pig (ft<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Loading Density (lb / ft<sup>2</sup>)</b>
15	0.11	138	30	1.1	27.5
25	0.14	175	50	1.5	33.8
35	0.18	200	70	1.8	39.0
45	0.21	219	90	2.0	44.0
55	0.23	237	110	2.4	46.3
65	0.26	250	130	2.7	49.0
75	0.29	257	150	2.9	52.0

<b>Large Pigs</b>					
<b>M E T R I C</b>			<b>I M P E R I A L</b>		
<b>Body Weight (kg)</b>	<b>Floor Space / Pig (m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Loading Density (kg / m<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Body Weight (lb)</b>	<b>Floor Space / Pig (ft<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Loading Density (lb / ft<sup>2</sup>)</b>
85	0.32	268	190	3.5	54.5
100	0.36	278	230	4.1	56.0
115	0.41	280	250	4.3	57.5
130	0.46	285	290	5.0	58.5
145	0.51	285	310	5.3	58.5
160	0.56	285	350	6.0	58.5
175	0.62	283	370	6.3	58.5
190	0.68	280	410	7.1	57.5
205	0.74	278	430	7.5	57.0
215	0.80	274	470	8.4	56.0
235	0.87	268	490	8.8	55.5
250	0.95	263	530	9.8	54.5
265	1.02	260	550	10.2	54.0
280	1.12	252	590	11.2	52.5