



HFAC INSPECTION CHECKLIST – PIGS

TO BE COMPLETED IN FULL

PREMISES/FARM NAME & ADDRESS	
	Inspector Name:
	Inspection Date:
	Personnel Present:

DETAILS OF ANIMALS INSPECTED	
Number of Animals at Time of Inspection:	Number of Animal Produced Annually:
Breed/Strain:	Age of Animals:

****Using HFAC Animal Care Standards for Pigs as a reference, verify the operation’s compliance with the numbered standards and record findings. Address all topics noted in the “Guidance & Evidence” column.****

****During the inspection, inspectors should also verify accuracy of information supplied on application form, correct it where necessary, and return the application with the inspection report.****

NOTE: Lack of compliance with shaded items marked with an asterisk (*) indicates Major Noncompliance. Where applicable, the specific part of the standard which constitutes a major n/c is noted (where not specified, all elements must be met).

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
Appl.	Review of Application	Did you review application for completion and accuracy? Return complete, corrected, verified application with insp. report.		
M3	Producers must keep a Complaints Log	Did you review the complaints log? Any complaints regarding HFAC?		
Documentation - Food				
FW 3	FW 3: Feed records a. Producers must have written records of the feed constituents, the inclusion rate and constituents of compound feeds, and feed supplements, including records from the feed mill or supplier; and b. These records must be made available to the <i>Humane Farm Animal Care</i> Inspector upon request.	Review feed tags & feed records; identify any uncertain or prohibited ingredients. Enclose label if available. Check for statements such as “no antibiotics,” “free from contamination,” or “meat and bone-meal free.”		
*FW 4	FW 4: Substances prohibited in feed a. No feedstuffs containing mammalian-derived protein are permitted, with the exception of milk and milk products. b. Pigs must not be fed or implanted with any growth promoter or fed antibiotics deliberately to boost growth or feed efficiency. c. Antibiotics may only be given to individual pigs for therapeutic reasons (for disease treatment) and only under the direction of a veterinarian.	Identify feed supplier(s) and what was purchased from them. Copies of invoices / delivery notes are acceptable. Examine any home mixing facilities for hygiene, pest control, storage etc. Note any problems in this area.		
Documentation - Environment				
E1	E 1: Records of features of facilities that promote animal welfare a. For all accommodations, the key points relating to welfare must be recorded in the farm log book or on the farm site plan, and if practical, be displayed at or near to the entrance to each building and be amended accordingly. b. These must include: 1. Total floor area; 2. Building area available to pigs; and 3. Current number of pigs in relation to age and weight, and consequent feeding, drinking, and bedding space per pig.	Complies with standards in respect of key points? List key points on plan. Note where to be found & whether staff aware of it & what it says.		
E9.b*	E 9: Air quality b. The ammonia should be less than 10 ppm, and must not exceed 25 ppm except during brief periods of severe inclement weather when ventilation is affected. Ammonia concentrations at pig level should be recorded at least once every two weeks and these records made available to <i>Humane Farm Animal Care</i> during inspections and at other times, upon request.	Review and verify ammonia levels are measured and recorded at least once every two weeks, and any instances of more than 25ppm have explanations. Inquire and record the procedure for measuring ammonia levels. If records indicate average ammonia levels above 10ppm, <u>note whether severe inclement weather has been a contributing factor and if so how often, or if it appears to be a ventilation and management issue.</u>		
Documentation - Management				
M1	M 1: Understanding the standards Managers must ensure that: 1. All caretakers have a copy of the <i>Humane Farm Animal Care, Animal Care Standards for Pigs</i> ; 2. They and the caretakers are familiar with the standards; and 3. They and the caretakers understand their content.	Do they have a current copy of the standards? Have they read and reviewed the standards? Do they understand the standards?		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
M2.1	M 2: Management and record keeping activities Managers must: 1. Develop and implement a suitable training program for caretakers with regular updates and opportunities for continuing professional development;	Verify claims made on application – review any additional training logs or documents. Compare training log to current employees. Ask employees if they have been trained, and what they have been trained on. Inquire how employees are assessed. Record responses.		
M2.2	2. Develop and implement plans and precautions to cope with emergencies such as fire, flood, or interruption of supplies, and post emergency contact numbers by phones and entrances to building;	Review and verify application information.		
M2.3	3. Provide an Emergency Action Plan adjacent to a telephone highlighting the procedures to be followed by those discovering an emergency such as fire, flood, or power failure;	Is Emergency Action Plan in place? Record all the required specific action points covered. Submit copy with report if available.		
M2.4	4. Ensure that the Animal Health Plan (see H1) is implemented and regularly updated, and that the required data are recorded appropriately;	Review application and record any discrepancies between what is written in the plan and what is actually done on the farm.		
M2.5	5. Maintain and make available to <i>Humane Farm Animal Care</i> Inspectors, records of production data and use of medication. These records must include documentation on all incoming and outgoing stock on the farm as well as types and quantities of medicines used;	Check medicine and production records. Production records can form the basis of some parts of the health plan.		
M2.6	6. Develop and implement a transport plan that includes a method of identifying animals (see M9) and minimizes waiting time and regrouping of pigs; and	Discuss transportation procedures with producer and record what those procedures are.		
M2.7	7. Develop a plan for emergency euthanasia of any casualty pig.	Review application and record any discrepancies between the written euthanasia plan and what is actually done on the farm.		
M5	M 5: Training Prior to being given responsibility for the welfare of livestock, caretakers must be given proper training for their specific area of responsibility. All caretakers must be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognize signs of normal behavior, abnormal behavior and fear; 2. Recognize signs of common disease and understand their prevention and control, and know when to seek veterinary help; 3. Have a knowledge of body condition scoring; 4. Understand the functional anatomy of the normal foot, its care and treatment; 5. Have knowledge of farrowing and the care of the newborn piglet; 6. Have knowledge of humane methods of handling and loading; and 7. Have knowledge of methods of humane euthanasia. 	Review training records (may be in application). Inquire of employees what training they have received. Ask questions to elicit information about their knowledge as related to their responsibilities. Record any concerns about lack of training/experience.		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
-----------	---------------	---------------------	------------------------	----------

Documentation - Health				
H1.a	H 1: Animal Health Plan a. All pig units must have a written Animal Health Plan (AHP) that is regularly updated in consultation with a veterinarian.	Verify AHP in application.		
H1.b	b. The AHP must include: 1. Details of any vaccinations; 2. Information on treatments and other aspects of herd health; 3. Causes of morbidity and mortality, when known; 4. Tolerance limits on overall herd performance; 5. Bio-security provisions; and 6. Cleaning and disinfection policy	Record how disease is prevented (routine vaccination, worming, cleaning & disinfection routines, etc.).Record biosecurity measures taken to prevent disease transfer on/off the farm. Detail carcass disposal. Identify individuals in charge of animal health procedures. Verify vet on application is vet used.		
FEED				
FW1	FW 1: Wholesome, nutritious feed a. Pigs must be fed to meet or exceed nutrient requirements as determined by the National Research Council. b. Pigs must be fed a wholesome diet which is: 1. Appropriate to their species, stage of production, and age. 2. Fed to them in sufficient quantity to maintain them in good health; and 3. Sufficient for their nutritional needs.	Describe feed type and method for each group of animals. Observe whether pigs are in good body condition for stage of life/reproductive cycle and record your observations.		
*FW2	FW 2: Free access to feed Pigs must have access to nutritious feed each day, except when directed by the attending veterinarian.	Evidence of recent access to feed. Is there a plan to ensure continual supplies of feed regardless of weather conditions & feed reserves? Record responses.		
FW5.a	FW 5: Body condition a. Sows must be fed so that their body condition is likely to sustain full health and normal reproductive capacity over their maximum foreseeable life span.	Record how producer conducts BCS scoring. Score a sampling of animals – do they have a good BCS? Record results of scoring of sample of animals.		
FW5.b	b. Body condition change in sows must be carefully planned and maintained according to the stage of production cycle.			
*FW5.c	c. As a general rule, no animal must, at any time, have a body condition score less than 2 or more than 4 and they must have a score of at least 3 by the 70 th day of pregnancy.			
FW6	FW 6: Avoiding changes in feed Efforts must be made to avoid sudden changes in the type and quantity of feed, except as recommended by an attending veterinarian.	Ask how changes to the diet are handled, and record responses.		
FW7	FW 7: Restricted feeding program All pigs that are on a restricted feeding regime (i.e., not allowed to feed to satiety at least once per day) must have dietary or environmental supplementation such as adding bulk to the diet or suitable rooting material (peat, straw, sawdust, woodchips, dirt, stones, branches, leaves).	Review feeding records for any feed restriction programs. Observe and record what environmental or dietary supplementation is provided to pigs on a feed restriction program.		
FW8	FW 8: Avoiding competition for feed a. Sows must be fed in ways that avoid bullying. b. Pigs may be fed from the floor as long as the surface is dry and clean and individual feed consumption is not limited by social competition.	Observe and record how pigs are fed, and record any concerns with competition for feed. If pigs are fed from the floor, record whether the surface is dry and clean.		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
FW 9	<p>FW 9: Easy availability of feed</p> <p>a. For ration feeding pigs in a trough, there must be enough feeding space (1.1 times shoulder width) for all pigs to feed simultaneously. A feeding place is described as space required by a single pig while eating.</p> <p>b. For ad lib feeding there must be no more than:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 6 pigs per feeding place when using a dry feeder with no full head barriers between each feeding place; 2. 10 pigs per feeding place when there are full head barriers; or 3. 14 pigs per feeding place when there is the opportunity to mix water with the feed (wet and dry feeders). <p>c. If wet feeding of sows indoors is used, head and shoulder barriers must be erected between each feeding place.</p>	<p>Observe and record the feeding method – is feed provided by ration, or ad lib? Describe the type of feeders provided. Is there enough feeder space to meet the requirements for the number of pigs in each pen? If wet feeding is used, are head and shoulder barriers provided between each feeding place?</p>		
FW10	<p>FW 10: Feeding equipment</p> <p>a. When pigs are not fed on the ground or floor, the feeders must be kept clean.</p> <p>b. Feeders or feeding places must be free from manure, urine, and other contaminants.</p> <p>c. Feeders must be checked twice daily to be sure they are functional.</p> <p>d. Feeders must allow easy access by swine with minimal waste of feed.</p>	<p>Comment on general cleanliness and any routine cleaning/maintenance performed of the feeding equipment. Note any evidence of stale/moldy feed or recent pest activity and record your observations.</p>		
FW11	<p>FW 11: Wholesomeness of stored feed</p> <p>To reduce contamination by bird feces and vermin, all feed hoppers/bins used for storage must be covered.</p>	<p>Describe feed storage. How are pests controlled? How is contamination/spoilage/weather damage prevented? Record evidence of spoilage/contamination.</p>		
FW12	<p>FW 12: Weaning</p> <p>Piglets must not be weaned from the sow before the fourth week after farrowing, unless a veterinarian confirms that the welfare or health of the sow or piglets would otherwise be adversely affected. When batch farrowing practices are used, the average age of the batch at weaning should be 28 days or more.</p>	<p>Verify the information on the application, and review weaning records. If batch farrowing is used, verify that the average age of the piglets is 28 days. If any early farrowing is performed, there must be a veterinarian's note with the reason why it was necessary.</p>		
FW13	<p>FW 13: Creep Feeding</p> <p>Solid feed, of appropriate nutritional and palatable quality, must be provided to all piglets from 10 days of age but inaccessible to the sow.</p>	<p>Observe and record how piglets are provided with creep feed, and verify at what age creep feed is provided.</p>		
FW14	<p>FW 14: Feeding of weaned pigs</p> <p>Particular care is needed in feed provision for newly weaned piglets, providing easily accessible feeders which provide enough space for most or all piglets to eat simultaneously.</p>	<p>Observe newly weaned piglets and record whether they have easy access and adequate feeder space to prevent feed competition.</p>		
WATER				
*FW15.a	<p>FW 15: Water supply</p> <p>a. All pigs must have access to an adequate supply of clean, fresh drinking water each day, except when directed by the attending veterinarian.</p>	<p>Observe and record how water is provided to pigs in all facilities, pens, paddocks, and pastures. Observe and record any concerns about pigs being able to easily reach or access drinkers.</p>		
FW15.b	<p>b. Special care must be taken to ensure that drinkers are adjusted (height and flow rate) so that water is accessible for every pig.</p>			

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
FW16	FW 16: Extra drinker when using wet and dry feeders When wet and dry feeders are used (i.e. both the feeder and drinker are within a single pig place), an additional drinker must be supplied in the pen.	If wet and dry feeders are used, record whether additional drinkers are available.		
FW17	FW 17: Watering equipment a. Drinking bowls must be kept clean. b. Drinkers must be checked twice daily to be sure they are functional. If nipple drinkers are used they must be regularly checked to see that they are working and not clogged.	Record who is responsible for checking waterers to ensure they are clean and functional.		
FW18	FW 18: Drinkers for lactating sows A continuous supply of clean drinking water must be available to lactating sows at all times. A minimum flow rate of .75-quarts/minute is required in nipple drinkers used by lactating sows.	Observe and record whether sows have easy access to water at all times.		
FW19	FW 19: Emergency water supply Provisions must be made to ensure an emergency supply of suitable drinking water in case normal supplies fail (e.g., in the case of freezing temperatures, drought or contamination of the local well resource).	Ask and record how water is supplied in case of emergency.		
BUILDINGS				
E2	E 2: Facility design a. There must be no physical features of the pigs' environment that cause recurring injuries to them. b. To ensure that there are no sharp edges or protrusions likely to cause injury or distress to the pigs, the interior of any building, including the floor and all internal fixings/surfaces to which livestock have access must be: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carefully designed and constructed; 2. Well maintained; and 3. Regularly inspected. 	Record any areas indoors or outdoors that are in disrepair or have injury hazards for animals. Take photos of any hazards observed.		
E3	E 3: Preventing injuries from facilities In both indoor and outdoor systems, there must be no recurrent injuries visible on the pigs that could be attributed to physical features of their environment (injury is defined as damage severe enough for the formation of granular scar tissue and to an extent significantly greater than would result from accidental bumps and scratches).	Observe animals for signs of recurring injury and record any injuries observed.		
E4	E 4: Limiting the use of toxic substances in buildings Except when preservatives with an insecticidal or fungicidal role are used, pigs must not come into contact with toxic fumes or surfaces from paint, wood preservatives, or disinfectants.	Inquire and describe what preservatives are used around livestock buildings. Determine if any materials pose a hazard to animals and record your observations.		
E5	E 5: Electrical installations All electrical installations must be: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inaccessible to pigs; 2. Well insulated; 3. Safeguarded from rodents; 4. Properly grounded; and 5. Regularly tested for stray voltage. 	Observe safety and position of electrical lines and installations. Note any that might pose a threat to animals and record your observations.		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings																																								
E6	E 6: Cleaning and disinfection Internal surfaces of housing and pens must be made of materials that can be readily cleaned and disinfected or be easily replaced when necessary.	Observe facilities and record whether they are constructed so they can easily be cleaned and disinfected.																																										
THERMAL ENVIRONMENT & VENTILATION																																												
*E7a	E 7: Thermal conditions a. The environment must be thermally maintained so animals do not experience cold or heat distress.	Inquire and record how caretakers assess heat or cold stress in pigs. Observe and record the thermal comfort level at livestock height on day of inspection.																																										
E7.b	b. Recommended temperature ranges for pigs are:																																											
	<table border="1" data-bbox="197 411 871 675"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Weight</th> <th colspan="2">Temperature Range</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Lbs</th> <th>Kg</th> <th>°F</th> <th>°C</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>7-33</td> <td>3-15</td> <td>79-90</td> <td>26-32</td> </tr> <tr> <td>33-77</td> <td>15-35</td> <td>64-79</td> <td>18-26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>77-154</td> <td>35-70</td> <td>59-77</td> <td>15-25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>154-220</td> <td>70-100</td> <td>50-77</td> <td>10-25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>> 220</td> <td>> 100</td> <td>50-77</td> <td>10-25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nursing sow</td> <td></td> <td>59-79</td> <td>15-26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Litter</td> <td></td> <td>90</td> <td>32</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Weight		Temperature Range		Lbs	Kg	°F	°C	7-33	3-15	79-90	26-32	33-77	15-35	64-79	18-26	77-154	35-70	59-77	15-25	154-220	70-100	50-77	10-25	> 220	> 100	50-77	10-25	Nursing sow		59-79	15-26	Litter		90	32			
	Weight					Temperature Range																																						
	Lbs					Kg	°F	°C																																				
	7-33					3-15	79-90	26-32																																				
	33-77					15-35	64-79	18-26																																				
	77-154	35-70				59-77	15-25																																					
154-220	70-100	50-77	10-25																																									
> 220	> 100	50-77	10-25																																									
Nursing sow		59-79	15-26																																									
Litter		90	32																																									
E8										E 8: Ventilation Effective ventilation of buildings to avoid high humidity, condensation and drafts is essential as pigs can be susceptible to respiratory diseases.	Note evidence of poor ventilation, such as high humidity and record your observations.																																	
E9.a										E 9: Air quality a. Provisions must be made to ensure that, when pigs are housed, aerial contaminants do not reach a level at which they are noticeably unpleasant to a human observer.	Observe & record noxious smells. Are dust levels high? Is there a presence of ammonia? Measure and record the ammonia level at pig height at time of inspection – if the ammonia level is over 10ppm, note whether severe inclement weather is a contributing factor and what the specific conditions are, or whether it appears to be a ventilation and management issue.																																	
E9.b*										b. The ammonia should be less than 10 ppm, and must not exceed 25 ppm except during brief periods of severe inclement weather when ventilation is affected. Ammonia concentrations at pig level should be recorded at least once every two weeks and these records made available to <i>Humane Farm Animal Care</i> during inspections and at other times, upon request.																																		
E10										E 10: Reducing heat stress For summer conditions, provisions must be made to protect pigs from heat stress (e.g., use of wallows, shade, evaporative coolers, drippers, cooling mats, misters, and/or fans).	Observe and record what cooling methods are provided to prevent heat stress for pigs.																																	

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
-----------	---------------	---------------------	------------------------	----------

LYING AREAS/FLOORS																																																																																								
E11*	E 11: Lying area a. Pigs kept indoors must be kept on, or have access at all times to, a lying area (see E 14) that is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Of solid construction (i.e. not perforated); Bedded to a sufficient extent to avoid discomfort; and Either sloped to provide drainage or bedded to a sufficient extent to provide a dry surface. 		For pigs kept indoors, observe the flooring provided. Do pigs have a lying area that is solid, bedded to avoid discomfort, and either sloped or bedded sufficiently to provide a dry surface? Record any concerns about pig comfort due to the lying area. For pigs kept outdoors, describe how a dry, covered lying area is provided for pigs. Is the lying area large enough for all pigs to lie down at the same time?																																																																																					
	b. Pigs kept in outdoor systems must have access to a comfortable, dry lying surface of sufficient size to allow all pigs to lie down at the same time. In inclement weather, (i.e., rain, snow, cold) the pigs must have access to a covered comfortable, dry lying surface of sufficient size to allow all pigs to lie down at the same time.																																																																																							
E12	E 12: Service pens a. In service pens, the whole floor area must be kept dry or sufficient bedding provided to give an adequate footing during service. b. Pens must be large enough to allow courtship and mating.		Observe and record whether service pens are large enough to allow courtship and mating, and if they have sufficient bedding to provide a dry floor with good footing.																																																																																					
E13	E 13: Total floor space Pigs must always be provided with a total floor space no less than 1.5 times their minimum lying area.																																																																																							
E14	E 14: Bedded space for growing pigs The minimum bedded space and total space allowances for growing pigs are as follows:		Measure and record the size of pens provided for growing pigs. Measure and record the stocking density of the pens, and verify that the pens provide pigs with 1.5 times the minimum lying area. Record any concerns about crowding or competition for space.																																																																																					
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Live Weight</th> <th colspan="2">Lying Area</th> <th colspan="2">Total Area</th> </tr> <tr> <th>(kg)</th> <th>(lbs)</th> <th>(m²)</th> <th>(ft²)</th> <th>(m²)</th> <th>(ft²)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>22</td> <td>0.27</td> <td>2.9</td> <td>0.41</td> <td>4.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>20</td> <td>44</td> <td>0.37</td> <td>4.0</td> <td>0.56</td> <td>6.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30</td> <td>66</td> <td>0.43</td> <td>4.6</td> <td>0.65</td> <td>7.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40</td> <td>88</td> <td>0.43</td> <td>4.6</td> <td>0.65</td> <td>7.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50</td> <td>110</td> <td>0.49</td> <td>5.29</td> <td>0.93</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60</td> <td>132</td> <td>0.61</td> <td>6.61</td> <td>0.93</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>70</td> <td>154</td> <td>0.62</td> <td>6.66</td> <td>0.93</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>80</td> <td>176</td> <td>0.62</td> <td>6.66</td> <td>0.93</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>90</td> <td>198</td> <td>0.62</td> <td>6.66</td> <td>0.93</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100</td> <td>220</td> <td>0.62</td> <td>6.66</td> <td>0.93</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>110</td> <td>242</td> <td>0.62</td> <td>6.7</td> <td>0.93</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>120</td> <td>264+</td> <td>0.75</td> <td>8.04</td> <td>1.1</td> <td>12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Live Weight		Lying Area		Total Area		(kg)	(lbs)	(m ²)	(ft ²)	(m ²)	(ft ²)	10	22	0.27	2.9	0.41	4.5	20	44	0.37	4.0	0.56	6.0	30	66	0.43	4.6	0.65	7.0	40	88	0.43	4.6	0.65	7.0	50	110	0.49	5.29	0.93	10	60	132	0.61	6.61	0.93	10	70	154	0.62	6.66	0.93	10	80	176	0.62	6.66	0.93	10	90	198	0.62	6.66	0.93	10	100	220	0.62	6.66	0.93	10	110	242	0.62	6.7	0.93	10	120	264+	0.75	8.04	1.1	12
	Live Weight				Lying Area		Total Area																																																																																	
	(kg)	(lbs)			(m ²)	(ft ²)	(m ²)	(ft ²)																																																																																
	10	22			0.27	2.9	0.41	4.5																																																																																
	20	44			0.37	4.0	0.56	6.0																																																																																
	30	66			0.43	4.6	0.65	7.0																																																																																
	40	88			0.43	4.6	0.65	7.0																																																																																
	50	110			0.49	5.29	0.93	10																																																																																
	60	132			0.61	6.61	0.93	10																																																																																
	70	154			0.62	6.66	0.93	10																																																																																
	80	176			0.62	6.66	0.93	10																																																																																
	90	198			0.62	6.66	0.93	10																																																																																
100	220	0.62	6.66	0.93	10																																																																																			
110	242	0.62	6.7	0.93	10																																																																																			
120	264+	0.75	8.04	1.1	12																																																																																			

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
E15	<p>E 15: Space allowance for sows and gilts Sows must be given a minimum total floor space of 37.6 sq. ft (3.5m²)/sow for mature adults, and 28.9 sq. ft. (2.5m²) /sow for first and second parity animals, though this may exceptionally be slightly altered (for different breeds, genetic lines) with the agreement of the Humane Farm Animal Care Inspector. Lying area must be at least equal to the square of the length of the pig, which roughly equates to a minimum of 16 sq. ft. (1.5m²) for each adult sow and 11sq.ft. (1m²) for first and second parity animals. (See E23 for farrowing space requirements)</p>	<p>Measure and record the pen sizes provided for sows. Measure and record the stocking density for sows, and verify that the pens meet the space requirements of E15.</p>		
E16	<p>E 16: Boar pens Adult boar pens must be of such dimensions so as to enable animals to turn around easily and lie fully stretched.</p>	<p>Observe and record whether boar pens provide boars with enough space to turn around and lie out fully stretched.</p>		
E17	<p>E 17: Space allowance in hot conditions Extra space may be required to allow pigs to lie apart in hot conditions, together with systems of ventilation or other heat remediation (drippers, misters, cooling mats, evaporative coolers, wallows) to maintain the pigs' temperatures within acceptable range.</p>	<p>Observe whether pigs have enough space to thermoregulate, and record any signs of heat stress observed at time of inspection. Inquire, observe and record what cooling methods are provided during hot weather.</p>		
E18	<p>E 18: Freedom of movement The pig must be free to turn around without difficulty at all times. Individual stalls or crates that prevent pigs from turning around (except for hospital pens) and tethers for pigs are prohibited.</p>	<p>Observe and verify that pigs can move about easily in their pens. Record whether individual stalls or crates that restrict animals' movement are used - this is a major non-conformance.</p>		
E19	<p>E 19: Confinement Pigs must not be closely confined or restrained except in the following circumstances, and even then only for the shortest period of time necessary:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For the duration of any examination, routine test, blood sampling, treatment or operation carried out for veterinary purposes; 2. While they are being fed on any particular occasion; 3. For the purpose of marking, washing or weighing; 4. While accommodation is being cleaned; 5. During artificial insemination; or 6. While they are awaiting loading for transportation. 	<p>Observe pigs and verify that they are not confined or restrained in their routine housing. Inquire and record if pigs are ever confined, and if so, for what reason and for how long. Record any concerns with pigs being confined for reasons other than listed in the standard – this is a major non-conformance.</p>		
E20	<p>E 20: Grouping animals</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pigs must be kept in stable groups with as little mixing as possible. b. Subdivision is permitted as pigs grow. 	<p>Ask caretakers and record how pigs are grouped. Are groups subdivided or combined as pigs grow? Record any concerns with aggression observed in growing pigs</p>		
E21	<p>E 21: Preventing aggressive behavior Facilities in which animals can feed without undue interference from other animals must be provided.</p>	<p>Observe animals feeding, and record any concerns with aggressive behavior.</p>		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
E22	<p>E 22: Mitigating aggressive behavior</p> <p>a. If pigs have fought to the extent that injury has resulted, a plan must be devised, written in the Animal Health Plan (AHP; see H1) and implemented to prevent further injuries.</p> <p>b. The plan must address the following factors as potential methods for preventing injury due to fighting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environmental enrichment; 2. Reduction in stocking density; or 3. Changes in feeding regimen. <p>c. Particular care must be taken with sows and gilts kept in groups.</p>	<p>Inquire of caretakers how aggressive behavior is handled. If injury has resulted from aggression, has a plan been developed and implemented to mitigate aggressive behavior? Describe the plan, and record whether it has mitigated the aggression issues.</p>		
FARROWING SYSTEMS				
E23*	<p>E 23: Farrowing area</p> <p>a. A sow must be housed in a farrowing environment that is bedded (such as straw) and allows her to turn around.</p> <p>b. Approximately 48 hours prior to farrowing materials must be provided in sufficient quantities and be of a type which allows sows to carry out their natural nesting behaviors. Sawdust and sand are not acceptable as nesting material for the sow.</p> <p>c. Traditional straight, narrow farrowing crates are not permitted.</p> <p>d. Established farrowing systems such as the sloped farrowing pen and outdoor pastures with huts are all acceptable substitutes for the traditional farrowing crate.</p> <p>e. Farrowing Pens must be at least 6 x 8 ft (1.8 x 2.4m).</p> <p>f. Farrowing pens of 10 ft x 10 ft (3 x 3 m) are preferred because they provide more room for the sow to move around, but when using pens of this size or larger; a protected zone for piglets must be provided. The protected zone must be at least 8 sq.ft. (0.8 m²) in size and be zone heated. In addition, a guardrail must be provided along the walls of the pen to prevent the sow from trapping piglets against the wall when she lies down. The guardrail should be 8-10" away from the wall and 8-10" off the floor.</p>	<p>Thoroughly describe the design of the farrowing area. What is the size of the farrowing pens? Are they indoor pens, or outdoor huts? What type of bedding and nesting material is provided? Is it acceptable for sows to perform nesting behavior? Record any use of prohibited bedding substances. How long before farrowing are sows provided with nesting material? If pens of 10'x10' or larger are used, is there a protected zone for piglets? Record any concerns about the farrowing area meeting the needs of the sow and/or the piglets.</p>		
E24	<p>E 24: Before farrowing</p> <p>a. Sows must be settled into clean, comfortable farrowing quarters before the piglets are due to be born.</p> <p>b. Caretakers must be experienced and competent in the techniques of farrowing.</p>	<p>Inquire and record when sows are moved to the farrowing area. Ask caretakers to describe what common issues they look for before and during farrowing, and how they handle them, and record responses.</p>		
E25	<p>E 25: After farrowing</p> <p>a. Sows must be kept in the farrowing area for at least 28 days after farrowing.</p> <p>b. Piglets must not be weaned from the sow before the fourth week after farrowing, with the average age of each farrowing batch being 28 days or more, unless a veterinarian confirms that the welfare or health of the sow or piglets would otherwise be adversely affected.</p>	<p>Inquire and record how long the sows are kept in the farrowing area. Review application information on weaning age and weaning records, and record the average age of the piglets at weaning (if it is less than 28 days, it is a non-conformance).</p>		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
E26	E 26: Environment suitable for piglets a. Farrowing quarters must have some form of protection for piglets from crushing by the sow. b. A temperature suitable for piglets must be maintained by provision of supplementary heating.	Observe and record what protection is provided for piglets in the farrowing pens. Observe and record what type of supplemental heat is provided for piglets.		
ENVIRONMENTAL ENRICHMENT				
E27	E 27: Stimulating environment a. Pigs are naturally inquisitive and show a high level of motivation to perform rooting behavior. They must, at all times, have access to straw or other suitable media such as wood chips, sawdust or peat for the expression of rooting, pawing, mouthing and chewing behaviors. b. Provision of other objects for manipulation, such as chains, balls and materials such as rope is also required.	All pigs must have access to environmental enrichment at all times. Observe and record what type of enrichment is provided for pigs, and whether pigs are actively using the enrichment.		
E28	E 28: Mitigating abnormal behaviors a. When pigs develop abnormal behaviors that injure other pigs (e.g., tail, flank, ear, or vulva biting), they must promptly be given additional stimuli to encourage foraging or other non-injurious behavior. b. When such incidents occur, the caretaker must implement ways of avoiding/eliminating the problem. c. Each incident must be recorded, together with action taken, in the farm records. d. If abnormal behaviors develop repeatedly in any particular pen: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The veterinarian must be consulted about a program of modification and enrichment; 2. The program must be implemented promptly; and 3. Pursued until the problem is overcome. 	Observe pigs and record any abnormal/aggressive behavior that is seen, or any indicators of such behavior, such as recurrent injuries on pigs. Inquire and record whether caretakers have observed abnormal/aggressive behavior, and how they have resolved it. If such behavior has occurred repeatedly, have they implemented a plan to provide modification and enrichment to deter such behavior? If abnormal/aggressive behavior or signs of such behavior are observed, but no action has been taken by caretakers, this is a non-conformance.		
E29	E 29: Isolation a. Pens must not be sited or constructed in such a way as to isolate any pig from the sight, sound or odor of other pigs, except for quarantine. b. Sick or injured pigs may be isolated temporarily for treatment after consultation with the veterinarian.	Observe and record any pens that isolate any pig from other pigs. Are these pens only used for quarantine/treatment at the direction of a veterinarian? If isolation pens are used for any other reason, this is a non-conformance.		
LIGHTING				
E30	E 30: Sufficient light in buildings When pigs are housed, adequate lighting, whether fixed or portable, must be available to enable them to be thoroughly inspected at any time.	Observe pigs at time of inspection and record whether pigs can be easily seen. Is additional lighting available if necessary?		
E31	E 31: Light intensity and period Housed pigs must have access for the normal period of daylight hours to an area designed to be lit to a level of at least 5.0 foot candles (50 lux) at pig eye level (bright enough to allow a person of normal eyesight to read standard newsprint without difficulty).	Observe, inquire and verify that pigs are provided with sufficient light during the normal period of daylight hours.		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
OUTDOOR HOUSING				
E32	E 32: Winter shelter For extensively kept pigs during winter, a windproof and waterproof shelter must be accessible that has: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sufficient space to allow all pigs to lie down at the same time; and 2. Sufficient supply of dry bedding material. 	If pigs are kept outdoors, standards E32-33 must be audited. If pigs are not kept outdoors, these standards do not apply. Observe, inquire and record what type of shelter is provided for pigs during the winter, and whether it is windproof, waterproof, well bedded and allows all pigs to lie down simultaneously.		
E33	E 33: Summer shelter <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. For summer conditions, when there is a risk of heat stress and sunburn, a shaded area must be accessible that has sufficient space <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To allow all pigs to lie down at the same time, and 2. To lie apart from each other if they wish to. b. Wallows, drips or sprinklers must be provided. c. Local and state environmental regulations must be complied with when locating outdoor units and planning animal stocking densities. 	Observe, inquire and record what type of shade is provided for pigs in the summer time. Does it provide enough space for all pigs to lie down, separately from each other if needed for heat relief? A watering system to provide cooling for pigs must be provided – observe and record what type of watering system is used. Inquire and record whether managers are aware of all environmental regulations that relate to their outdoor livestock operation, and record any observed concerns about environmental contamination from pigs		
MANAGERS				
M4	M 4: Mitigating problems Caretakers must understand the times, circumstances, and conditions under which pigs are prone to welfare problems in their own unit, and must be able to demonstrate their competence in recognizing and dealing with these problems.	Observe and interview caretakers as to what times and circumstances pigs are prone to welfare problems in their own unit. Record the responses. Were the caretakers competent in their descriptions and how they deal with those issues?		
*M6	M 6: Compassionate treatment <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Caretakers must be able to demonstrate competence in handling animals in a positive and compassionate manner. b. Caretakers must also be able to demonstrate their proficiency in procedures that have the potential to cause suffering (e.g. injections, trimming the tips of incisor teeth, and castration). 	Observe how managers and caretakers interact with the animals; question them as to how they handle animals in different circumstances. Record your observations.		
HANDLING				
M7	M 7: Frequent handling Pigs must be frequently and considerably handled by the caretakers to reduce fear and improve welfare and management.			
M8	M 8: Quiet handling <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pigs must be handled quietly and firmly, and efforts must be made to avoid unnecessary pain or distress. b. They must not be pulled or dragged by the tail, ears or limbs. c. Use of electric prods is prohibited except when animal or human safety is in jeopardy and is the means of last resort. In the case of such emergency use, a detailed explanation must be documented in the farm records. d. Pig paddles and sorting boards can be used when handling pigs, but must not be used to hit the animal forcefully such that welts or bruises are produced on the animal. 	Observe and record how animals are handled. Are animals moved quietly and firmly? Are any prohibited handling methods observed or described by caretakers? Are any welts or bruises observed on the animals? If an electric prod is observed, inquire when and how it is used, and whether the use is documented. Record any signs of fear or stress observed due to handling methods.		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
IDENTIFICATION				
<p>M9</p> <p>H9.a.2</p>	<p>M 9: Identification methods</p> <p>a. When it is necessary to mark pigs for permanent identification, ear tagging, slap marking and tattooing are permissible.</p> <p>b. These operations must be carried out by a trained, competent caretaker, using properly maintained instruments.</p> <p>c. Ear notching is prohibited as a routine method of identification. If ear-notching is necessary, justification must be given to HFAC.</p> <p>H9: Physical Alterations</p> <p>a. The only potentially injurious husbandry procedures that are allowed under the Animal Care Standards are as follows (except those done for therapeutic reasons by a veterinarian):</p> <p>2. Ear-notching is prohibited as a routine method of identification. Ear tagging, slap-marking and tattooing are permissible.</p>	<p>Observe and record whether animals are individually identified. If individual identification is used, record what method is used, at what age it is performed, and who is responsible.</p> <p>If ear notching is performed, inquire and record why it is used (as opposed to other identification methods). This is a non-conformance.</p>		
EQUIPMENT				
<p>M10</p>	<p>M 10: Using equipment</p> <p>a. When equipment is installed that affects animal welfare, stock keepers must be able to:</p> <p>1. Demonstrate their ability to operate the equipment;</p> <p>2. Demonstrate their ability to carry out routine maintenance;</p> <p>3. Recognize common signs of malfunction;</p> <p>4. Demonstrate knowledge of action to be carried out in event of a failure; and</p> <p>5. Understand and use protective equipment (cf. <u>Occupational Safety and Health Administration specifications</u>) as needed.</p>	<p>For installed equipment that affects animal welfare, have managers demonstrate the operation of the equipment, ask them how maintenance of the equipment is performed. Ask how they can recognize common signs of malfunction and What is the SOP in the event of a failure of this equipment? Record responses here.</p>		
<p>M11</p>	<p>M 11: Automatic equipment</p> <p>a. All automatic equipment must be thoroughly inspected by a caretaker, or other competent person, not less than once each day to confirm that there are no defects.</p> <p>b. When a defect is found in automatic equipment:</p> <p>1. The defect must be rectified promptly; or</p> <p>2. If this is impracticable, measures must promptly be taken (and must be maintained until the defect is rectified) as required to prevent livestock from suffering unnecessary pain or distress as a result of the defect.</p>	<p>How often is the automatic equipment checked? Who checks it? When there is a defect, what is the SOP? What is the emergency back up if the defect can't be rectified in a very short period of time? Record responses.</p>		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
M12	<p>M 12: Automatic ventilation equipment When automatic equipment includes a ventilation system, the system must contain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An alarm that will provide adequate warning of the failure of that system to function properly (and that will operate even if the principal electricity supply to it has failed); and 2. Additional equipment or means of ventilation (whether automatic or not) that, in the event of a failure of the ventilation system, will provide adequate ventilation so as to prevent livestock from suffering unnecessary distress as a result of the failure. 	<p>If automatic ventilation systems are used, verify that there is an alarm that will activate in case of a failure, and that there is a back-up system that can be used to provide adequate ventilation.</p>		
INSPECTION				
M13	<p>M 13: Monitoring Caretakers must inspect their livestock and the equipment on which such stock depend at least twice daily and record observations and action taken. Any welfare problems seen during an inspection by the caretakers must be dealt with appropriately and without delay.</p>	<p>Inquire and record how often each group of pigs is inspected, and what caretakers look for during routine inspections.</p>		
HEALTH CARE PRACTICES				
H2	<p>H 2: Certified health programs All units must enroll in trichinae- and toxoplasmosis-certified health status as it becomes available and be certified as pseudo-rabies-free and brucellosis-free.</p>	<p>Inquire if any certified health programs are available in this area, and record if any has been implemented.</p>		
H3	<p>H 3: Mitigating health problems</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. All sudden deaths, disease outbreaks, and humane killings of unfit pigs, must be: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recorded; 2. Reported to the veterinarian; 3. Investigated appropriately; and 4. The outcome and action recorded. b. All federal and state health and disease monitoring regulations must be complied with. 	<p>How are sudden deaths/disease outbreaks handled? Are records kept? Have any vet recommendations been implemented?</p>		
H4	<p>H 4: Monitoring herd performance data</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Herd performance data must be continuously monitored for signs of disease or production disorders. b. If any herd performance parameters fall below the tolerance limits identified in the Animal Health Plan, the veterinarian must be informed and the Health Plan revised to attempt to remedy the problem. 	<p>Inquire how producer monitors herd performance for diseases and injury. Review any vet recommendations and note whether they have been implemented. Visually verify any supplements/ medications used to control diseases – note what is being used, and if it was prescribed by a vet.</p>		
H5	<p>H 5: Managing brought-in animals</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Replacement animals brought in from other sources must be quarantined and/or appropriately treated before integration. b. Replacement animals must have negative test results for Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS), brucellosis, and pseudo-rabies. 	<p>Verify information on application regarding quarantine of incoming animals. Are incoming animals tested for PRRS, brucellosis, and pseudo-rabies, or from disease free herds?</p>		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
H6.a*	<p>H 6: Care of sick and injured animals</p> <p>a. Provisions must be made for segregation and care of sick and injured animals. Any injured, ailing or distressed pig must be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Segregated; and 2. Treated without delay (including seeking veterinary care when needed); or 3. If necessary, humanely killed according to the American Association of Swine Practitioners and the National Pork Producers Council’s euthanasia guide. 	<p>Verify information in Animal Health Plan on application is in use.</p> <p>Ask producer to describe how they identify sick/injured animals and the sequence of events when a sick/injured animal is identified.</p> <p>Assess & describe the facilities & procedures for hospitalization / quarantining</p> <p>Note and record any sick/injured animals observed during inspection, and whether they have received appropriate attention.</p>		
H6.b H6.c	<p>b. Urine and dung from hospital pens containing sick and injured animals must be disposed of separately to reduce the risk of spreading infection to other stock.</p> <p>c. Pens must be constructed to facilitate effective cleaning and disinfection of surfaces and the possible removal of a carcass from the box.</p>	<p>Observe hospital pens and describe their construction – are they easily cleaned and disinfected? Inquire and record how waste from sick pens is disposed of to prevent spreading infection.</p>		
H7	<p>H 7: Controlling parasites</p> <p>All practical measures must be taken to prevent or control external and internal parasitic infestation.</p>	<p>Verify parasite control information on application. What preventative measures are taken? Visually verify any internal or external anti-parasitics used.</p>		
H8	<p>H 8: Foot care</p> <p>a. Close attention must be given to the condition of the feet, which must be regularly inspected for signs of abnormal wear, excessive growth or infection.</p> <p>b. An action plan for dealing with lameness and foot problems must be included in the Health Plan.</p>	<p>Verify information in application. Observe and note lameness/foot problems present in pigs– have animals received appropriate care? Ask producer if any routine foot care is provided, and how lameness/foot problems are identified and treated.</p>		
H9.a.1	<p>H 9: Physical alterations</p> <p>a. The only potentially injurious husbandry procedures that are allowed under the Animal Care Standards are as follows (except those done for therapeutic reasons by a veterinarian):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Needle teeth of newborn pigs may be trimmed as early as possible and no later than 48 hours after birth, or in the case of weak or sick piglets, within 3 days of birth. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Tooth trimming must only be carried out by a trained and competent person. b) No more than the first third of the tooth may be removed. c) The procedure must leave an intact smooth surface to the teeth. d) Grinding of the sharp point of the teeth is preferable to clipping, as this is less likely to break the tooth or remove too much of the tooth. 	<p>Review Animal Health Plan in application. Ask caretakers to describe at what age needle teeth are trimmed, and how the procedure is performed. Visually verify what equipment is used. Record any concerns with caretaker competence or the method or equipment used for trimming needle teeth.</p>		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
H9.a.3	3. Tail docking must not be carried out routinely. If the risk of tail-biting exists, other measures should be taken to prevent tail biting such as environmental enrichment or reducing stocking densities. If by veterinary recommendation tail docking should be done, HFAC must be notified before tail-docking is permitted. The method and age of the animals, as well as the justification for the procedure will be reviewed. Following review the producer will be notified on the decision from HFAC.	Observe and record whether any pigs have been tail docked. If tail docking is observed, inquire and record the reason for tail-docking, and what methods to prevent tail biting were attempted before tail docking was used. If there is no record of a veterinarian recommendation for tail docking, this is a non-conformance.		
H9.a.4	4. Castration of pigs is permitted but must be done before pigs are 7 days of age. If older pigs are castrated for veterinary reasons, anesthetic and post-operative analgesic must be used. Castration must be done using sanitized equipment.	Review information on application and animal health records, and verify that castration is performed prior to 7 days of age. Record who is responsible for the procedure, and inquire and record how they perform the procedure. Visually verify the equipment used. Observe castrated piglets, and record any signs of infection around the castration site.		
H9.a.5	5. The trimming of tusks in boars may be undertaken only by the attending veterinarian, or other competent and trained person, and only to ensure the safety of other animals and protect caretakers from injury.	If boars tusks are trimmed, inquire and record who is responsible and what training they have received on the procedure. Visually verify the equipment used. Observe boars with trimmed tusks and record any concerns about their welfare due to the procedure.		
H9.a.6	6. Nose rings are prohibited.	Observe and record whether any pigs have nose rings. If nose rings are used, describe the type of nose ring, and inquire and record the reason for their use. This is a non-conformance.		
H9.b	b. All of these practices must be performed in a way that minimizes suffering and by veterinarians or trained and competent caretakers.	Verify training records for employees responsible for procedures (on application). Record any concerns about a lack of training for those responsible for performing physical alterations.		
CASUALTY ANIMALS				
H10*	H 10: Euthanasia a. Each farm must have provisions for humane slaughter, or euthanasia without delay, of casualty pigs either by on-farm methods carried out by a named, trained, competent staff member, or by a licensed veterinarian. Acceptable procedures are those listed in the National Pork Board's euthanasia guide; these procedures should be posted in each building that house animals. b. If there is any doubt as to how to proceed, the veterinarian must be called at an early stage to advise whether treatment is possible or whether humane slaughter is required to prevent suffering. If an animal is in severe pain that is uncontrollable, then the animal must be promptly and humanely euthanized.	Verify euthanasia information on application. Inquire and record the process for determining that euthanasia is necessary, and who is responsible for the decision. Inquire and record who is responsible for euthanasia of piglets, growing animals, and breeding stock. Inquire and record what method is used for each type of animal, and whether they are familiar with and follow the National Pork Board's euthanasia guide.		
H11	H 11: Carcass disposal a. Off-farm carcass disposal: 1. All carcasses must be disposed of through a USDA or other government approved facility or process. 2. A record must be kept of the name of the outlet through which all carcasses are disposed of. b. On-farm carcass disposal: All local, state and federal environmental regulations must be followed for on-farm burial.	Verify carcass disposal information on application. If carcasses are composted or incinerated on-site, visually verify the on-site disposal area. If carcasses are buried, inquire and record whether managers are aware of the environmental regulations for on-farm burial. Record any concerns with environmental contamination from carcass disposal methods.		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
-----------	---------------	---------------------	------------------------	----------

TRANSPORTATION				
T1*	T 1: Food and water a. Pigs must have access to water up to the point of transport. b. Pre-transport fasting is recommended to prevent vomiting during transit. c. Food must be withdrawn at least 4 hours before loading onto transport, but fasting must not exceed 18 hours prior to slaughter.	Observe, inquire and record whether pigs have access to water up until the point of transport. Note whether feed is withdrawn before transport; if not, are there any issues with vomiting during transit? If there are no adverse effects to the pigs, this is acceptable. Observe, inquire and verify that fasting does not exceed 18 hours prior to slaughter.		
T2	T2: A sick or injured animal must not be transported unless it is being taken for veterinary treatment or it is being taken to the nearest available place for humane slaughter, and then only if the said animal is suitable for loading, traveling and unloading.	Records of each incident must be on file		
T3	T.3. Animal handlers must be trained to: a. understand the likely stress factors pigs may be subject to b. appreciate how pigs react towards other pigs. c. appreciate how pigs react towards people d. appreciate how pigs react to strange noises, sights, sounds and smells.	Inquire and record how employees identify when animals are in distress, and what they do to minimize stress. These items must be addressed during actual trainings and the training records must reflect that they are.		
T4	T.4 Pigs have the following behavior characteristics which must be taken into account when they are being moved: a. they have good all round vision but do not see well at a distance, and in certain breeds the ears will further restrict their vision. b. they are less inclined than other species to follow one another c. pigs have a very good sense of smell d. pigs have good hearing.	Who is in charge of transportation? Observe how they handle the pigs. Ask employees to describe their handling methods during loading and record responses. Observe how knowledgeable they are about pig behaviour based on their answers and in how they respond to the animals. Record your observations.		
	Handling/loading/unloading			
T5	T.5 Boards must be present during the handling operation and used as a handling aid when necessary.	Observe and describe handling aids and how they are used.		
T6*	T.6 The presence and use of electrical prods is prohibited.	If electric prods are used, this is a major non-conformance.		
T7	T.7 Pigs must not be moved or loaded unless the way forward is clear and there is adequate space available for them to move into.	Observe procedure.		
T8	T.8: Where loading and unloading facilities provide a ramp; the angle of the incline/decline must be no more than 20% (11.3 degrees).	Observe and record whether the ramps are at an appropriate angle and allow animals good footing and easy access in and out of the vehicle. Observe and record any concerns about the pigs being able to fall off during loading or unloading.		
T9	T9 Both loading ramps and tail boards must have some means of preventing the pigs from falling off or slipping. Covering the loading ramp and tail board with litter/straw may help prevent slipping in some cases.			
T10	T10. Pigs must be slaughtered as close as possible to the point of rearing.	Record distance.		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
T11	T11: The timing of transport must be planned between slaughterhouse, hauler and producer, to minimize traveling and waiting time for the pigs. Pigs must be unloaded immediately at the slaughterhouse or farm.			
SLAUGHTER PROCEDURES				
S1	S 1: Minimizing pre-slaughter handling The pre-slaughter handling of livestock must be kept to an absolute minimum.	Inquire and record how pigs transported to slaughter and who is responsible. Verify that animal handlers are trained and competent to handle animals in a calm and compassionate manner, and record information.		
S2	S 2: Trained personnel Personnel involved in slaughter must be thoroughly trained and competent to carry out the tasks required of them.			
S3	S.3: Slaughter Requirements All slaughter systems must be designed and managed to ensure livestock do not experience unnecessary distress or discomfort. Producers must use processors who follow American Meat Institute (AMI) guidelines for processing pigs. Processors will be audited by <i>Humane Farm Animal Care</i> Inspectors based on the AMI Guidelines.	Inquire and record the slaughter facilities used for processing Certified Humane® pigs, and record if stated slaughter plant is different than the one listed on the application.		
<p>Please address any additional findings not previously covered in this report:</p>				

Signature _____
(inspector)

Date _____

Transfer any items marked as “NO” to the non-conformance section of the Exit Meeting report form with the standard number and description of violation.