



**Whole Chain Assurance
From Quality Meat Scotland**

2017 Pigs Standards

**Quality Meat Scotland
Pigs Assurance Scheme**

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These Standards do not seek to duplicate existing published documents on husbandry and welfare. Reference should be made to these documents as appropriate.

ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

This checklist will help to prepare for the assessment visit. It is not an exclusive list, and should be used in conjunction with the Standards.

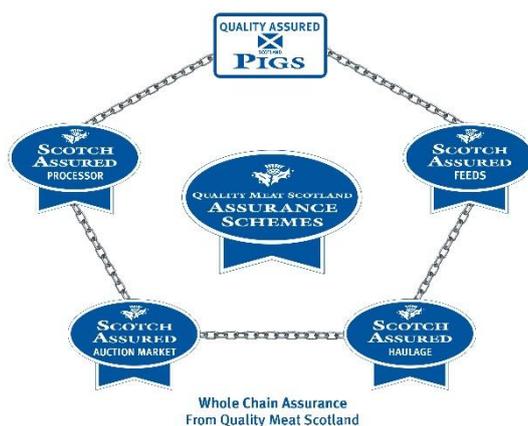
Standard	Information	Tick box
1.1, 1.3	Full supplier details available for any purchased stock/semen	
1.5, 1.6	All slap marks registered and slap markers in good condition	
2.2	Training records for all staff	
2.3*, 2.4, 2.5	Standards, Codes of Practice and management guides available for staff	
3.1	Confirm signed up to Scottish Pig Health Charter	
3.2, 3.13	Pigs are healthy and well looked after. Sick or injured pigs have been moved to suitable accommodation	
3.4	Veterinary Health & Welfare Plan is current, reviewed and up to date	
3.6	Quarterly veterinary visits up to date and reports submitted to Acoura	
3.8	Real Welfare assessments are up to date	
3.12*	Detectable needles are used for all pigs	
3.14*	Trained person for euthanasia whose details are recorded in VHWP	
3.15	Enrichment materials are clean and available	
4.2*, 4.5	Complete and up to date records of purchases, use and disposal of medicines, including in feed medication	
4.3*	Quarterly collation of antibiotic usage and records uploaded into eMB	
4.6	Medicines correctly stored and in date	
5.1 N	Site plan showing housing and handling areas (indoor and outdoor units)	
5.3	Suitable sites and accommodation for outdoor pigs	
5.6*, 5.11	All buildings, floors and equipment are clean and in good repair	
6.2	Adequate feeding space	
6.3	Adequate water provision for all pigs	
6.4*, 6.5	Registration with Local Authority and Veterinary Medicines Directorate	
6.6, 6.15	Feed purchase/mixing records up to date	
6.11, 6.12, 6.13*	Feed mixing facilities clean and in good repair. Feed stored and handled to avoid contamination. Medicated feed clearly identified	
6.16*	Buildings bird proofed or feeders covered	
6.19	Chemical store fit for purpose - secure, bunded, absorbent material available	
6.23	Supply and application records for approved bulk organic fertilisers	
7.1	Documented biosecurity plan - up to date and implemented	
7.4	Waste disposal records up to date	
7.5*	Storage and disposal of carcasses - knackery receipts, licence for incinerator, records for disposal of ash	
7.6	Effective vermin control with up to date records	
7.7	Hygiene and tidiness of the farm	
8.3	ScotEID electronic movement records up to date	
8.5, 8.11	Up to date livestock haulage records and certificates of competence	
8.8	Livestock vehicles/containers - clean, in good repair and ramp angles legal	
9.1	Complaints register maintained	

Key: * = Common non-compliance
N = New Standard

INTRODUCTION

The **Pigs Assurance Scheme** is an essential element in the Quality Meat Scotland (QMS) 'whole chain' consumer assurance programme. To carry the Scottish red meat industry's Specially Selected Pork brand containing the thistle/saltire, pigs must have been born, reared and slaughtered in Scotland, from farms that are members of the scheme.

This whole of life brand eligibility is delivered by a suite of assurance schemes: one livestock **Pigs** and four non livestock **Feeds, Haulage, Auction Market** and **Processor**. Whole chain assurance underpins the integrity of the Specially Selected Pork brand and provides reassurance to consumers of provenance, highest standards of production, animal welfare and wellbeing, to deliver a quality eating experience.



Manufactured feeds must be sourced from QMS approved feeds suppliers, animals must be transported by QMS approved livestock hauliers, sold through QMS approved auction markets and slaughtered by QMS approved processors. Whole chain assurance ensures that animals have the best possible quality of life on farm and throughout the live supply chain, resulting in the highest quality product reaching the consumer's plate.

The Scottish Pig Health Scheme is a proactive health management strategy that aims to keep Scottish producers at the forefront of global health, welfare and production efficiency (see Appendix 3). This includes an abattoir monitoring programme operated by Wholesome Pigs Scotland Ltd, which is a robust health checking mechanism that helps producers to achieve continuous herd health improvement. Abattoir monitoring by pig specialists is quickly reported to producers and their unit veterinary advisor. Zoonoses are also covered through the Scottish Salmonella Scheme. A direct link through QMS to the SAC Consulting's Veterinary Services laboratory accesses further expertise when required.

The overall strategy of QMS is to shape a sustainable and prospering Scottish red meat industry and a commitment to animal welfare and wellbeing is a key factor in this strategy and of paramount importance in ensuring the highest product quality. The QMS Animal Welfare and Wellbeing Charter recognises the five freedoms of animal welfare and wellbeing and is a guiding principle for all QMS assurance schemes, which are supported and approved by the Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Scottish SPCA), Scotland's independent animal welfare charity. The Scottish SPCA also carry out joint visits to QMS approved livestock farms along with Acoura farm assessors.

The Pigs Assurance Scheme standards are reviewed annually to maintain ISO/IEC 17065 accreditation, the recognised international standard for product conformity certification. This annual review takes into account changing circumstances in the industry and the wider operating environment.

Assessment and certification of all farms is currently carried out by Acoura. See Appendix 1 for details of How the Scheme Works and Appendix 2 for details of the Certification Regulations.

QUALITY MEAT SCOTLAND PIGS FARM ASSURANCE SCHEME

GENERAL

The following Standards are effective from 1 August 2017. Paragraphs in light blue text are for members' information only and do not form part of the assurance assessment. Recommendations, suffixed with R below the relevant standard to which they relate, are advisory clauses only and do not require any corrective action.

1. ORIGIN OF STOCK

- To carry the Specially Selected Pork brand containing the thistle/saltire, pigs must have been born and reared in Scotland, from farms that are members of the QMS Pigs Assurance Scheme and slaughtered in Scotland by a member of the QMS Processor Assurance Scheme.
- To carry the Specially Selected Pork brand containing a Member State national flag, pigs must have been born and reared in that country, by members of the QMS Pigs Assurance Scheme and then slaughtered in Scotland by a member of the QMS Processor Assurance Scheme.
- To carry the Specially Selected Pork brand containing the European Union flag, pigs must have been born and reared in more than one Member State, by members of the QMS Pigs Assurance Scheme and then slaughtered in Scotland by a member of the QMS Processor Assurance Scheme.
- To carry the Specially Selected Pork brand without any flag, pigs must have been born and/or reared outside the European Union and then slaughtered in Scotland by a member of the QMS Processor Assurance Scheme.

All options for the Specially Selected Pork brand are available at: www.qmscotland.co.uk/ssp-eu-flags-members-list.

- 1.1 All breeding stock and semen must be obtained from farm assured units, which are identified and recorded. An integration plan must be included in the Veterinary Health and Welfare Plan (VHWP).
1.1R It is recommended that all incoming stock is quarantined.
- 1.2 Recent veterinary treatment and vaccines used for all incoming stock must be known. Where relevant, Food Chain Information (FCI) must be provided by all suppliers of stock, on the FCI-1 form or equivalent.
- 1.3 All pigs on the farm must be from an approved source for the farm to be assured i.e. if there are any non-approved pigs on the farm, it will become non-assured.
- 1.4 Pigs must not be sourced through livestock auction markets.
- 1.5 Scheme Members must notify the addresses, CPH numbers and slap marks of all sites being used to keep pigs to the Pigs Scheme Coordinator (0131 335 6602 or agriculture@acoura.com) or to the QMS Member Portal, at <http://acoura.com/members>.
- 1.6 All pigs going for slaughter must be identified with a slap mark. Slap markers must be kept clean and in serviceable condition to ensure clear identification.
- 1.7 Individual breeding animals must preferably be identified using ear tags or ear tattoos. If ear notching is used, all equipment must be cleaned and disinfected between pigs.

2. MANAGEMENT AND STOCKMANSHIP

- 2.1 All stock must be reared according to good husbandry, welfare and hygiene practices and in accordance with all current relevant legislation and the *Codes of Practice for the Welfare of Pigs (Scottish Government March 2012)*. A guide to sources of information on current relevant legislation is provided in Appendix 8.
- 2.2 Each unit must ensure training in pig health and welfare is provided for stockpersons and they are competent for the tasks they are employed to carry out. A record of all in-house and

external training must be maintained for all staff, detailing courses attended and training received.

- 2.3 All stockpersons must have access to, understand and sign the QMS Pigs Assurance Scheme Standards and *Codes of Practice for the Welfare of Pigs*, to verify their awareness of the content of these booklets.
- 2.4 All stockpersons working with outdoor herds must have access to the *Farm Animal Welfare Council Report on the Welfare of Pigs Kept Outdoors*.
- 2.5 All stockpersons must have access to the management guides appropriate to their area of operation published by AHDB Pork, available at <http://pork.ahdb.org.uk/pig-production>.
- 2.6 Any form of castration is not permitted. This includes the use of vaccines to control boar taint.
- 2.7 Piglets must not be weaned from a sow at an age of less than 28 days, unless the welfare or health of the sow or piglets would otherwise be adversely affected. Piglets may be weaned up to 7 days earlier into specialised housing which is emptied and thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before the introduction of a new group and is separate from housing where sows are kept.
- 2.8 At the time of marketing, finished stock must be in a clean and healthy condition. For members' information, abattoirs receiving dirty livestock may report this to Trading Standards and according to industry feedback, improvements are needed in the presentation of clean animals for slaughter. Facilities must be in place to ensure the movement and loading of pigs occurs with minimal stress and risk of injury.
- 2.9 At the time of marketing, any pig containing or suspected of containing a broken needle must be clearly identified by eartag and on the Food Chain Information document (FCI-1 form) and prior notification must be given to the buyer.
- 2.10 Units slaughtering pigs in Scotland must participate in the Scottish Salmonella Scheme, which is part of the Scottish Pig Health Scheme (see Appendix 3).

3. ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

- 3.1 Existing members and new applicants to the Pigs Assurance Scheme must sign the Scottish Pig Health Charter, available at www.gmscotland.co.uk/health-and-welfare-1.
- 3.2 The health and welfare of all stock must be met at all times to allow pigs to thrive and to achieve their full potential. All units must have a named person responsible for health and welfare.
- 3.3 All pigs must be inspected by a responsible person at least once a day, to check their health and welfare.
- 3.4 Each unit must have a written Veterinary Health and Welfare Plan (VHWP), produced in conjunction with a vet and established and implemented on the unit. The VHWP should have improvement targets and be designed to deliver health and welfare benefits. The VHWP must be reviewed on a quarterly basis, or more frequently in the event of changes to husbandry practices or poor performance. It must include the following as a minimum:
 - integration plan for incoming stock (see 1.1)
 - recommendations following a Real Welfare assessment (see 3.8)
 - strategies to deal with vice outbreaks such as tail, ear and flank biting (see 3.9)
 - details of staff deemed competent by vet to carry out injections/tail docking/teeth reduction and euthanasia (see 3.9 and 3.14)
 - record and justification for teeth reduction and tail docking (see 3.9)
 - review of collated antibiotic data and justification for use of CIA's (see 4.3 and 4.4)
 - measures to reduce risk of antibiotic resistance (see 4.3)
 - water provision for suckling piglets (see 6.3)
 - biosecurity plan (see 7.1)

- 3.5 Records of the health and performance of all pigs must be maintained. The records should be used when reviewing the VHWP and should include, where applicable, born alive, dead and mummified; farrowing %; weaning %; pre and post weaning mortality.
3.5R It is recommended that Food Conversion Ratio (FCR) and Daily Liveweight Gain are recorded for growing and finishing pigs, to measure their health and performance.
- 3.6 Pig units must receive quarterly advisory veterinary visits to discuss ongoing health and welfare policy. Following each visit, a Quarterly Vet Report (QVR) must be completed (see www.qmscotland.co.uk/pig-standards) and then sent to the Pigs Scheme Coordinator, by post or by email to agriculture@acoura.com. Weaner/Rearer and/or Finishing only units are required to have a vet visit at regular 6 monthly intervals, which should preferably not coincide with when a QMS Pigs assessment is due.
- 3.7 If mange is present in the herd, there must be a management plan in place, with an agreed timescale for eradication, which is reviewed by the member's vet.
- 3.8 Real Welfare assessments must be carried out in line with the AHDB Pork protocol, see weblink <http://pork.ahdb.org.uk/health-welfare/welfare/real-welfare/> and Appendix 4. Any recommendations following a Real Welfare assessment must be included in the VHWP (see Standard 3.4).
- 3.9 Routine tail docking and teeth clipping are not permitted. Where it is deemed necessary to do this by the member's vet, it must be carried out in accordance with legislation. Where advised by the vet, this must be documented and justified in the VHWP. All equipment used must be cleaned and disinfected between pigs.
- 3.10 New applicants must receive an advisory veterinary visit and agree to give Scottish SPCA access to their unit, **before** Approved Member status can be granted. Thereafter, Scottish SPCA visits can take place at any time. These visits ensure there are no concerns about pig welfare.
- 3.11 All finishing units must be members of one of the following abattoir health monitoring programmes: Wholesome Pigs Scotland (WPS) or British Pig Health Scheme (BPHS).
- 3.12 All pigs containing or suspected of containing a broken needle must be immediately identified with an ear tag and the date and details recorded in the medicine book. Detectable needles must be used for all pigs.
- 3.13 Sick or injured pigs must be identified. Where appropriate, these pigs must be moved to suitable accommodation with dry and comfortable bedding. Pigs must receive appropriate treatment without delay and veterinary advice should be sought if deemed necessary.
- 3.14 Pigs that do not respond to treatment, or require emergency euthanasia must be promptly and humanely euthanised by a trained and competent person in line with the Pig Veterinary Society (PVS) Casualty Pig publication. Each unit must have a named person(s) trained and competent to euthanise. A trained and competent person could include the vet or knackerman. Where a stockperson is the named person, they must be deemed competent by the vet and this must be recorded in the VHWP.
- 3.15 To help prevent vice and satisfy many pigs behavioural and physical needs, environmental enrichment such as straw, sawdust, wood, or manipulable materials must be provided, see: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32016H0336>.

4. ANIMAL MEDICINES

- 4.1 All veterinary medicines and treatments must be used in accordance with manufacturer and veterinary instructions. They must be licensed for use in the UK and be purchased from a veterinary practice, or under the authorisation of a Suitably Qualified Person (SQP) from a registered supplier. A list of all Animal Medicines Training Regulatory Authority (AMTRA) SQPs can be found at www.vmd.defra.gov.uk/register/sqpregister.aspx.

4.2 Records must be kept of the purchase and use of all medicines including routine treatments, vaccinations, in-feed and water medication. These records must be retained for five years. Records of purchases must include identity of the medicine, quantity, date of purchase, name and address of supplier, batch number(s) and expiry date(s). Records of use must include reason for treatment, identity of medicine, quantity administered, batch number(s), identification of animal(s) treated, number treated, start and end date of treatment and end date and length of the withdrawal period.

4.2R It is recommended that these records are kept electronically e.g. in the Electronic Medicines Book (eMB), available at <https://emb-pigs.ahdb.org.uk> or www.pighub.org.uk, or in alternative software, which allows data to be reviewed.

4.3 Antibiotic resistance is an increasing concern and antimicrobials must be used appropriately for the condition being treated. Records must provide a quarterly collation of total antibiotic usage, including injectable, water soluble and in feed products. Records of antibiotic use must be entered or uploaded quarterly into the Electronic Medicines Book (eMB) at <https://emb-pigs.ahdb.org.uk>, which can also be accessed through the AHDB Pig Hub at www.pighub.org.uk. This information must be used when reviewing the VHWP.

4.4 Critically Important Antibiotics must only be used where there is no suitable alternative and where sensitivity tests have been completed beforehand, to prove their efficacy and need to treat the specifically targeted condition. Their use must be justified in the VHWP and an antibiotic reduction plan must be in place for prophylactic use.

4.4R It is recommended that PVS guidance is followed, see: www.pigvetsoc.org.uk/files/document/558/1601%20PVS%20AntiB%20Prescribing%20Policy.pdf and www.pigvetsoc.org.uk/files/document/555/1510%20PVS%20Clinical%20Review%20document.pdf.

4.5 If livestock are given medicated feed, Medicated Feedingstuffs Prescriptions(s) must be retained for five years.

4.6 Medicines must be kept in a locked store and in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

4.7 Used needles, empty medicine containers and medicines past their expiry date must be stored safely pending disposal. They must be disposed of responsibly and in accordance with legislation and a record kept including the identity of the medicine, date of disposal, quantity and method of disposal.

5. LIVESTOCK ACCOMMODATION AND HANDLING FACILITIES

5.1 There must be a site plan in place showing all housing and handling areas for indoor and outdoor units.

5.1R It is recommended that the plan details the number of pens, pen size, maximum stocking density for the weight of pigs and feed and water provisions.

5.2 Livestock accommodation and equipment must be well constructed and maintained, be of sufficient size to ensure comfort and provide effective ventilation. Stocking densities must be adhered to and are detailed in Appendix 5. A guide to appropriate air temperatures is detailed in Appendix 6. Tiered pig cages are not permitted.

5.3 Outdoor pigs must be located on a suitable site. Suitable and sufficient accommodation must be provided with bedding material that provides thermal comfort. Farrowing arcs, tents, kennels and associated enclosing runs for growing pigs must be moved to fresh land after each farrowing cycle or batch.

5.4 Outdoor units must ensure pigs cannot access natural watercourses, with the exception of extensive units (those where pigs are kept in free access systems).

5.5 To allow pigs to learn to respect electric fences, training systems must be provided. Adequate shade or wallows must be available in hot weather, particularly for dry sows.

- 5.6 All buildings (including flooring) and equipment, to which livestock have access, must be constructed and maintained with no sharp edges or protrusions likely to cause injury or distress to pigs.
- 5.7 A written contingency plan must be in place and known to all staff, describing the action to be taken in the event of extreme weather, equipment or power failure, flood and fire etc. The plan must include relevant contact numbers. In the event of a security breach on the member's unit, the Pigs Scheme Coordinator should be informed on 0131 335 6602 or by email to agriculture@acoura.com.
- 5.8 All alarm systems must be tested at least once every 7 days to ensure they are in full working order. A record should be kept including the date, time and outcome of the test.
- 5.9 Throughout the hours of daylight, there must be a minimum of 8 hours of natural or artificial light to allow all housed pigs to be seen clearly. Adequate lighting for satisfactory inspection of indoor or outdoor pigs must be available at any time. Livestock must not be kept permanently in darkness or in light.
- 5.10 A pig which is penned on its own must have the ability to see other pigs.
- 5.11 Livestock accommodation must be maintained in a clean and hygienic condition. Appropriate cleaning regimes must be applied between batches of pigs. Disinfectants must be Defra approved and suitable for use in close proximity to pigs. See following link for approved products http://disinfectants.defra.gov.uk/DisinfectantsExternal/Default.aspx?Module=ApprovalsList_SI.
- 5.12 Where concrete slatted floors are used for pigs kept in groups, the slot and slat widths required in current UK legislation must be adhered to (see Appendix 6).
- 5.13 Handling, loading and unloading facilities in the pig unit must allow for the safe movement of pigs with the minimum of stress. Any aids used i.e. boards, must be used in the appropriate manner.
- 5.14 There must be appropriate facilities for sows and gilts to farrow. In the week before expected farrowing date, sows and gilts must be given suitable nesting material in sufficient quantity, unless it is not technically feasible for the slurry system used.
- 5.15 Dry sows and gilts must not be kept in tethers or stalls routinely.
- 5.16 Dry sows and gilts must be kept in groups and not enter farrowing crates more than 7 days before their due farrowing date. Sows must not be kept in farrowing crates after weaning.

6. FEEDING AND WATER PROVISION

All feed used must be appropriate to the stage of production, safe to feed and contamination free. Purchased feed must be sourced from approved suppliers and be covered by a relevant warranty declaration where appropriate.

Feeding and Watering

- 6.1 Diets must conform to nationally recognised nutrient levels, which are relevant to the stage of growth and development of the pig and produced from high quality constituents free from contamination. Under EU Reg 1831/2003 total copper levels (not just added copper) must not exceed 170mg per kg of feed for pigs up to 12 weeks of age and 25mg per kg of feed for pigs over 12 weeks.
- 6.2 If a restrict fed or rationed feeding regime is in operation in the feeding herd, adequate feeding space must be available for all animals to feed simultaneously. If pigs are fed ad libitum they must be given adequate feeding space to prevent undue queueing. This will depend on feeder type, diet density and water provision. See Appendix 6 for guidelines on trough space per pig.

- 6.3 All pigs must have access to sufficient fresh clean water for their daily needs. Where water for suckling piglets is not permanently accessible, of sufficient quantity or fresh, there must be arrangements in place to provide water when the sow's milk may not satisfy the piglets' fluid requirements. This may be in hot weather or when the sow's or piglets' health is compromised. These arrangements must be detailed in the VHWP. Guidance on water requirements is detailed in Appendix 7.

Feed and Food Business Registration

All livestock farms are defined in legislation as feed businesses because they undertake feed business activities, which may include growing, mixing, storing and feeding. They are also defined as food businesses because they rear animals which will enter the food chain. For further information, please refer to the following links:

www.foodstandards.gov.scot/food-safety-standards/advice-business-and-industry/animal-feed
www.foodstandards.gov.scot/food-safety-standards/advice-business-and-industry/farming-primary-production.

- 6.4 It is a legal requirement under Feed Hygiene Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 and Food Hygiene Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 that all feed and food businesses must be registered with their local authority, who will provide a registration form on request. As part of the farm assessment, members will be asked to provide proof of registration (this may be a registration number, if the local authority has issued one).
- 6.5 If producing medicated feed, all producers and homemixers must register with the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD).

Purchased Feedstuffs

- 6.6 All purchased compound feeds, blended feeds, feed materials (straights) and mineral/vitamin supplements must be sourced from a merchant/manufacturer who is a member of the QMS Feeds Assurance Scheme and approved under the AIC's Universal Feed Assurance Scheme (UFAS) or a scheme recognised by UFAS as equivalent (see www.aictradeassurance.org.uk/latest-documents/feed-food-schemes). Members purchasing by-products from human food and drink production must obtain a warranty declaration from the seller, assuring that the product is safe for feeding to pigs. Delivery notes/declaration tickets for all purchased feedstuffs must be kept for a minimum of 2 years.
- 6.7 Mobile mill and mix processors and contractors must be members of the QMS Feeds Assurance scheme.
- 6.8 All feeds used, whether purchased or home-mixed, must be produced in accordance with all current EU and UK feedingstuffs legislation, ensuring traceability of raw materials. Feed must exclude all animal products with the exception of fish products, milk products contained in milk substitutes and gelatine in vitamin supplements. All fish meal must come from managed sustainable sources. Finisher diets must not contain fishmeal at more than 2.5%. The use of growth promoters or unlicensed veterinary products is strictly prohibited.
- 6.9 Inter-farm trading of farm grown feed materials, including combinable crops and vegetable waste, is acceptable provided that the source unit is a member of one of the following assurance schemes: QMS Cattle & Sheep, QMS Pigs, Scottish Quality Crops (SQC), Scottish Organic Producers Association (SOPA), Red Tractor Combinable Crops and Sugar Beet, Red Tractor Fresh Produce or an equivalent scheme recognised by QMS. Records must be kept of all delivered materials including delivery date, quantity, the source farm and details of the relevant assurance scheme membership.
- 6.10 Where home grown combinable crops are produced by a QMS Pigs Assurance Scheme member who is not a member of the other assurance schemes mentioned in 6.9 above, the member must comply with current legislation and standards 6.17 to 6.22.

Feed Storage and Handling

- 6.11 All feed must be stored, clearly labelled and handled to avoid contamination and minimise spoilage. Storage facilities must as far as possible protect feed from access by vermin, birds

and domestic animals. The lighting in the storage area must be covered or have shatterproof bulbs. Glass windows and glass skylights must be protected to prevent the risk of broken glass getting into the feed and plastic windows and skylights must be intact.

- 6.12 Additives and premixtures should be stored in a separate building from processed feeds and feed materials. If this is impractical, they should be stored in labelled bags with sufficient separation to avoid cross-contamination. Where formulations change, mixing equipment should be thoroughly cleaned.
- 6.13 Medicated feeds must be clearly identified and labelled in bulk storage or bags and stored and distributed in a manner that reduces the risk of feeding to non-target animals. A label must be kept from one bag in each batch.
- 6.14 Mechanised feeding and water supply equipment must be maintained, clean and in good working order. A written contingency plan must be available to all relevant staff for implementation in the event of a system failure (see Standard 5.7).
- 6.15 Feed records must be kept for all wet or dry rations which are mixed using 2 or more dry feed ingredients. Records must include details of the ingredients, quantities used and mixing dates for every batch. Samples of 1kg must be kept for all feed ingredients (greater than 3% inclusion) and samples of the finished product must also be kept. Samples must be clearly identified, including batch number and kept for 3 months after any change of formulation. Samples of medicated feed (ingredients and finished product) must be kept in line with VMD guidance.
- 6.16 Pig housing must be bird and vermin proofed or all feed hoppers must have lids to ensure that feed is effectively protected.
- 6.17 Pesticides and herbicides applied to grassland and cropping must be approved for use in the UK.
- 6.18 Injurious and toxic weeds, especially ragwort, must be kept under control.
- 6.19 Pesticides must be kept in a store that is fit for purpose, well maintained, clearly signed, locked and bunded. Pesticides must be kept in their original packaging. Emergency facilities must be in place for dealing with spillages e.g. provision of sand or absorbent granules.
- 6.20 Spraying must only be undertaken by competent operators. Since 26 November 2015, all spray operators must hold the specified certificate of competence (CoC) for the application method. When undergoing training, spray operators must work under the supervision of someone who holds an appropriate certificate. Details of the qualifications and test centres can be found on the NPTC website <http://www.nptc.org.uk>.
- 6.21 All spraying equipment, except knapsack and handheld sprayers, must have been inspected once by 26 November 2016, unless it was less than 5 years old on that date.
6.20R It is recommended that all pesticide spraying equipment is maintained and tested. Details of test centres can be found on the NSTS website, at <http://www.nsts.org.uk/about-sprayer-test-centres?mr=594>.
- 6.22 Records must be kept of all pesticide applications and retained for a minimum of 3 years. Where a contractor is used, they must provide full records of all applications which must be retained for inspection for a minimum of 3 years. A template detailing the records that must be kept can be found in Acoura's Farm Record Book and also available at <http://services.acoura.com/kc.aspx?f=1010781>.
- 6.23 Approved fertilisers derived from organic materials may be stored and subsequently applied to land where outdoor pigs are farmed, but only in compliance with the requirements of Section 10 and related Appendices 11, 12, 13 and 14 of the QMS Cattle & Sheep Assurance Scheme Standards, see weblink www.qmscotland.co.uk/cattle-and-sheep-standards.

7. FARM BIOSECURITY AND CLEANLINESS

- 7.1 A farm biosecurity plan must be documented in the VHWP, written in conjunction with the member's vet and implemented on farm, to provide effective measures that prevent the spread of disease, protect animal health and protect food safety. The plan must detail management controls of the risks to the farm, including as a minimum: incoming livestock, management of fallen stock, cleaning and disinfection of buildings and equipment, vehicles delivering or collecting stock, feed delivery vehicles and procedures for farm visitors. A template is provided in Acoura's Farm Record Book, available at <http://services.acoura.com/kc.aspx?f=1010781>. Useful links to information on the implementation of biosecurity measures can be found in Appendix 8.
- 7.2 Clear guidance must be made available to visitors regarding biosecurity requirements of the unit. Adequate facilities must be provided for visitors and farm staff, including provision of clean, protective clothing, footwear dipping and hand washing, or other precautions to prevent the spread of disease. A record of all visitors to the unit must be kept and it is advisable that visitor ID is checked and visitors asked when was their last contact with pigs. See Appendix 8 for links to relevant documents.
- 7.3 Animal waste must be handled in a way which minimises the dangers of polluting the environment, removes the risk of spread of disease to other animals or humans and conforms to current legislation. Farms must have a copy of and follow the *Prevention of Environmental Pollution from Agricultural Activity, Code of Good Practice (PEPFAA Code)*, see Appendix 8. Care must be taken at all times when working with slurry, in particular to ensure there is adequate ventilation when mixing slurry in cellars. See following useful weblink www.hseni.gov.uk/hseni_leaflet_farm_slurry.pdf.
- 7.4 A verbal or written farm waste management plan must be in place. Under *The Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2014* farms must present metal, plastic, glass, paper and card separately for recycling. Waste must be disposed of by registered waste carriers and waste transfer notes/receipts must be retained.
- 7.5 Carcasses of fallen stock must be removed from housing or fields without undue delay. They must be stored in a manner that protects them from vermin, other animals and the general public e.g. in secured containers or buildings which are dedicated for this purpose. They must be disposed of by licensed collectors or by on-farm incineration, which requires a licence from APHA (formerly Animal Health), see www.gov.uk/guidance/animal-by-products-how-to-burn-them-at-an-incinerator-site. Ash from farm incineration may be mixed with manure for the treatment of land with the permission of SEPA under the Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. Members in derogated areas are required to dispose of stock and record the location of any stock burial sites in accordance with legislation.
- 7.6 An effective vermin control procedure must be maintained at all times, which complies with current best practice guidance (see Campaign for Responsible Rodenticide Use: *UK Code of Best Practice and Guidance for Rodent Control and the Safe Use of Rodenticides* at www.thinkwildlife.org/about-crru). Members must comply with the following requirements:

Prior to baiting

- Prepare written site survey in order to identify extent of infestation, non-target animals, housekeeping, hygiene and vermin proofing issues
- Prepare written environmental risk assessment, if site survey identifies any risks (see template at www.thinkwildlife.org/downloads_resources)
- Consider alternative, non-chemical methods before using rodenticides e.g. minimise vermin entry and harbour areas and use traps (risk hierarchy)
- Use least toxic bait initially, where it is deemed necessary to use rodenticides
- Use rodenticides only in areas where their use is permitted, as shown on product labels
- Ensure bait is safely placed away from children and non-target animals

After baiting

- Ensure permanent baiting is not routinely undertaken
- Remove and dispose of unused bait and dead or dying rodents, in accordance with manufacturer's instructions, to prevent secondary poisoning of non-target animals
- Ensure all bait is stored safely and securely
- Record dates of regular inspection of bait points and dates bait was topped up
- Record name and quantity of bait used and location of safe bait points

7.7 Farm appearance is important to the public perception of farming and the Specially Selected Pork brand image. All exterior and interior areas of the unit must be maintained to a high level of hygiene and tidiness. Livestock must be kept away from any hazardous or dangerous materials and fencing must be livestock proof. Problem areas include loose wire, net wrap, scrap machinery, jagged metal and disused tyres.

8. TRANSPORTING OF LIVE PIGS

The movement and transport of livestock must conform to all relevant legislation and be practised with regard to animal welfare and wellbeing. The Welfare of Animals during Transport Council Regulation (EC) No. 1/2005 on the protection of animals during transport and related operations sets out minimum standards for the welfare of animals during transport. It is illegal to transport piglets of less than three weeks old except for journeys less than 100km and young pigs can only undertake journeys of over eight hours if they are heavier than 10kg or accompanied by their mother.

8.1 The movement and transport of pigs must conform to all relevant legislation. Food Chain Information must be supplied to all purchasers of stock.

8.2 Weaned pigs may be transported for a maximum period of 24 hours. For journeys up to 12 hours, they need not have continuous access to water on the vehicle, but must be offered water at appropriate intervals and afforded an adequate opportunity to drink.

8.3 Details of the movement date, the number of pigs being moved and the ID mark of the pigs must be notified electronically to ScotEID at www.scoteid.com or by phoning the ScotEID information centre on 01466 794323.

Members Using Livestock Hauliers

8.4 All pigs must be transported by livestock hauliers who are approved members of the QMS Haulage Assurance Scheme or an equivalent scheme recognised by QMS, such as the Red Tractor Haulage Assurance Scheme.

Members Transporting their own Livestock

8.5 Any member hauling their own livestock must comply with the provisions of the *Welfare of Animals during Transport Council Regulation (EC) No. 1/2005* including relevant documentation.

8.6 Drivers are responsible for the welfare of any animal that they transport and pigs transported must be fit for the intended journey. Sick, injured and lame pigs may only be transported under the direction of a vet. Animals becoming unfit during transit must be delivered as soon as possible to a suitable place for unloading or slaughter.

8.7 Legal stocking densities must be adhered to. All pigs must be able to lie down and stand up in their natural position. In order to comply with this, the loading density for pigs of around 100kg should not exceed 235kg/m², which is equivalent to approximately 0.42m/pig, or 18 finished pigs in an 8ft 4"x10ft standard pen. The breed, size and physical condition of the pigs may require the loading density to be increased. A maximum increase of 20% may also be required depending on weather conditions and journey time.

8.7R It is recommended that pigs should be partitioned in pens under 3.1m in length.

8.8 Vehicles and containers must be fit for purpose, regularly maintained, kept in good condition and operated so as to avoid injury and suffering and ensure the safety of livestock. The

container must be free from sharp edges or projections and be fitted with non-slip flooring. Ramp angles must not exceed 20 degrees (36.4% to the horizontal) for pigs.

8.9 Where bedding is used it must be clean, safe and suitable.

8.10 Adequate ventilation must be available at all times.

8.11 Members transporting their livestock must comply with the following requirements:

Journeys up to 65km

- Complete an Animal Transport Certificate (ATC) and retain this for 6 months
Note: this does not apply to farmers transporting their own animals in their own means of transport on journeys up to 50km from their own holding.

Journeys over 65km and up to 8 hours

As above plus:

- Hold a short journey (Type 1) transporter authorisation
- Hold a valid/relevant certificate of competence

Long Journeys over 8 hours

As above plus:

- Hold a long journey (Type 2) transporter authorisation (instead of Type 1)
- Hold a Welfare in Transport Vehicle Approval Scheme certificate of approval and inspection, for the vehicle and container being used
- Maintain a journey log to include place of departure and destination; date and time of departure; origin and owner of the livestock; expected duration of the journey

8.12 All livestock containers must be cleansed and disinfected in accordance with current legislation after every load or within 24 hours of a delivery unless the vehicle is used to make repeated journeys between the same two points in a single day. Disinfectants used must be Defra approved and suitable for use in close proximity to pigs. For approved products, see http://disinfectants.defra.gov.uk/DisinfectantsExternal/Default.aspx?Module=ApprovalsList_Sl.

9. COMPLAINTS REGISTER

9.1 The farm business must have a complaints record and if a written complaint is received it must be recorded. The record must include the name of the complainant, the date and the action taken e.g. complaints from abattoirs about dirty stock.

STANDARDS SETTING BODY

QMS annually reviews the Pigs Assurance Scheme Standards and the following Standards Setting Body committee was responsible for agreeing these Standards:

Philip Sleight (Chair)	QMS Board Member
Roderic Bruce	Scottish Pig Producers Ltd, Farmer
Iain Lyle	Harbro Ltd
Adam Marshall Jr	Reiver Farm Foods, Farmer
Hamish Mackintosh	Scottish SPCA
Andy McGowan	Scottish Pig Producers Ltd
Kathleen Smurthwaite	Karro Food Ltd
Jen Waters	Tulip Ltd
Grace Webster	G W Pig Consultants Ltd

Advisors to the committee:

Suzanne Woodman	QMS Brands Integrity Manager
Allan Ward	QMS Pigs Specialist
Shaun McWilliams	Acoura

APPENDIX 1

HOW THE SCHEME WORKS

An overview of how to join the QMS Pigs Assurance Scheme and how to remain an approved member is provided below.

Introduction

QMS annually reviews and sets the Pigs Farm Assurance Scheme Standards. Farm assessments have been contracted by QMS to Acoura, an independent inspection and certification company. Acoura is accredited by the United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS) to ISO/IEC 17065, the international standard for product conformity certification and was the first UK company in the food and farming sector to achieve such accreditation in June 1997. QMS has agreed procedures for these assessments with Acoura, who is regularly (at least once each year) audited by UKAS to ensure these procedures are maintained.

How to Join the Scheme

An application form to join the scheme can be downloaded from www.qmscotland.co.uk or www.acoura.com, by clicking on QMS Pigs Assurance Scheme. Alternatively, an application form can be requested by emailing agriculture@acoura.com or calling 0131 335 6602. Please complete the form, the Direct Debit mandate (if applicable), or raise a cheque payment and send to Acoura, 6 Redheughs Rigg, South Gyle, Edinburgh EH12 9DQ. To pay by card, please contact Acoura on the above number. Acoura will acknowledge receipt of the application form and payment and issue a VAT invoice.

Note: Farm businesses with more than one unit may be required to join as a separate member for each unit, subject to discussion and agreement with Acoura.

Assessments

New applicants will be assessed within 4 weeks of receipt of their completed application form and payment. Existing scheme members can expect one assessment a maximum of every 18 months, depending on the category awarded after review of their assessment report and subsequent certification decision.

New applicants will only become assured after any non-compliances have been rectified and corrective actions reviewed, after which Acoura will send a letter confirming **approved assured status** and issue a Certificate of Conformity.

Livestock must not be sold as approved assured status until written confirmation has been received from Acoura.

For detailed information on the farm assessment visit and what happens after the assessment has been conducted, please refer to the separate document *QMS Pigs Assurance Scheme - Farm Assessment Information*, available at www.qmscotland.co.uk/pig-standards.

Pigs scheme members may be subject to spot check visits to ensure ongoing compliance with Scheme Standards. The assessor must be given access to the member's unit(s) in order to conduct these visits.

Membership Renewal - Payment of Annual Membership Subscription

Scheme membership renewal notices are issued annually in December. If payment has not been received by the due date advised on the final reminder, the member's **approved assurance status** will be withdrawn.

It will then be necessary to reapply to join the scheme, pay a rejoining fee by completing a Direct Debit mandate, undertake a reassessment and a new membership number will be issued.

APPENDIX 2

ACOURA CERTIFICATION REGULATIONS

Members should refer to the Acoura Certification Regulations for operational details of the Certification Scheme (i.e. conditions of membership, obligations, assessment process, certification decisions, appeals procedures etc.). These can be accessed on the Acoura website <http://services.acoura.com/media/52107430/Acoura%20%20Certification%20Regulations> or by calling Acoura on 0131 335 6602.

General points to note:

Opportunity to Appeal Decisions

Should a member (existing or new applicant) be unhappy about the assessment outcome and/or the certification decision, the Appeals procedure is detailed in Section 13 of the Regulations.

External Complaints

Occasionally, a complaint may be received about a scheme member's farm business(es). On behalf of QMS as scheme owners, Acoura has a procedure in place which is designed to investigate legitimate complaints that may affect the reputation and integrity of the scheme, QMS brands and also protects members from unjustifiable discrimination. Where an animal welfare issue has been identified, a Scottish SPCA inspector will normally accompany an assessor to investigate the complaint. If involved with a complaint, we would appreciate cooperation with this process.

Prosecutions

It is a requirement of the scheme that any past, pending or current prosecutions relating to the farm business(es) are reported to Acoura without undue delay. Failure to do so could result in the withdrawal of QMS Pigs Assurance scheme membership and Certificate of Conformity.

Changes of Business Details

If there are any changes to the member's business which are relevant to membership of the QMS Pigs Assurance Scheme, Acoura must be notified by email to agriculture@acoura.com or by phone to 0131 335 6602.

APPENDIX 3

SCOTTISH PIG HEALTH SCHEME

The Scottish Pig Health Scheme (SPHS) was set up to improve on farm production efficiency, animal health and welfare. The Scheme is made up of the following five pillars:

SCOTTISH PIG HEALTH SCHEME				
Wholesome Pigs Scotland (WPS)	QMS/SPDCC Health Declaration	Zoonosis	Scottish Pig Disease Control Centre (SPDCC)	Scottish Pig Health Charter
<p>Abattoir Health Monitoring</p> <p>An abattoir health monitoring programme which assesses members' pigs quarterly for various diseases and conditions. The information is fed back to the producer and his vet in order to make health management decisions. The information also allows producer benchmarking. It is also used for producing anonymised national averages for the various diseases and conditions.</p>	<p>Breeding Company Health Information</p> <p>The QMS/SPDCC Health Declaration form must be completed by pig breeding companies' vets who supply live animals and semen to Scottish pig producers, in order to match the health status of the supply farm with the receiving farm. It is also used to inform the receiving farm and its vet of any health status changes.</p>	<p>Scottish Salmonella Scheme</p> <p>The Scottish Salmonella Scheme has been developed to monitor and control salmonella levels. The scheme involves the collection of quarterly abattoir samples from all members' herds, to give individual farms a salmonella score, which is then reported within the Wholesome Pigs Scotland abattoir health monitoring report. Any farm with an above average score is visited, in order to implement a control plan to reduce salmonella levels.</p>	<p>Existing and Emerging Diseases</p> <p>The Scottish Pig Disease Control Centre (SPDCC) was formed to ensure a quick reaction in the event of an outbreak of any existing or emerging diseases and to limit and control the spread of any such diseases.</p>	<p>Existing and Emerging Diseases</p> <p>The Scottish Pig Health Charter was developed to work in conjunction with the SPDCC. It is a document that enables the producer to work collaboratively with other producers, to protect the health status of pigs in their region and nationally, by raising awareness of the threat of any new or existing diseases. The Charter enables mapping exercises to geographically identify existing or emerging diseases, allowing them to be controlled or eradicated.</p>

APPENDIX 4

REAL WELFARE FOR PIGS (Standard 3.8)

What is Real Welfare?

Real Welfare involves on-farm systematic assessment of pig welfare using a set of five objective and repeatable measures. These measures are known as 'welfare outcomes' which are animal-based, meaning that they are obtained from the animals themselves, rather than from their environment. Real Welfare was developed in response to the pig industry's need for strong, science-based evidence to demonstrate its husbandry standards to retailers, animal welfare lobby groups, policy makers and consumers.

How is Real Welfare measured?

Sample pens of finisher pigs (>50kg) are assessed for the following:

- pigs that would benefit from removal to hospital pen
- lame pigs
- pigs with tail lesions
- pigs with body lesions
- enrichment provision

For further information about how and why these are measured, please visit <http://pork.ahdb.org.uk/health-welfare/welfare/real-welfare/>.

Who carries out the Real Welfare assessments?

Real Welfare assessments must be carried out by veterinary surgeons who are members of the Pig Veterinary Society (PVS). All vets wishing to carry out these assessments are required to undertake approved AHDB Real Welfare training.

How often are Real Welfare assessments conducted?

Real Welfare assessments must take place a minimum of 3 times per year and can be carried out as part of the quarterly vet visits.

How many pigs are assessed?

The assessing vet will be trained to calculate the appropriate sampling numbers, as indicated in the table below:

Finisher places on the unit	Total pigs to sample each year
Up to 300	Minimum 300
300 to 900	Representative proportion
Over 900	900

Some measures require a scan assessment of all pigs in a sample pen, while other measures are recorded from only a sample of individual pigs.

How is the data used after the assessment?

After an assessment, the vet will discuss the results with the producer and enter the data into AHDB's Pig Hub www.pighub.org.uk. Pig Hub is a single database for all producers in the pig industry. Each producer has access to their own details and can control who else can see their information.

QMS and AHDB Pork do not have access to individual farm data on Real Welfare. AHDB Pork manages the anonymised data set, which has been amalgamated across all participating units and enables the monitoring of welfare outcomes across the whole industry. Producers can then monitor their own results or benchmark against all other pigs units across the industry.

APPENDIX 5

SPACE REQUIREMENTS FOR GROWING PIGS, SOWS AND BOARS (Standard 5.2)

Growing Pigs

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (Scotland) Regulations 2010 (S.I. 2010 No 388) Schedule 6 paragraph 44 states that the unobstructed floor area available to each weaner or rearing pig reared in a group must be at least:

Liveweight (kg)	Area (m ²)	Area (ft ²)
Up to 10	0.15	1.6
10-20	0.20	2.2
20-30	0.30	3.2
30-50	0.40	4.3
50-85	0.55	5.9
85-110	0.65	7.0
Over 110	1.00	10.8

For accommodation with separate distinct lying and dunging areas the advised minimum sleeping areas for pigs are:

Liveweight (kg)	Area (m ²)	Area (ft ²)
20	0.15	1.6
40	0.25	2.7
60	0.35	3.8
80	0.45	4.8
100	0.50	5.5

The QMS Pigs Assurance Scheme requires that an additional area of at least 40% sleeping area space is provided for exercise and dunging. A greater exercise/dunging area may be required depending on the management system used (e.g. a deep straw system will require a larger exercise/dunging area). Exercise/dunging area in a scrape-through system need not rise linearly with the number of pigs housed.

In a fully strawed system, with no separate lying area, the approx. space requirements are:

Liveweight (kg)	Area (m ²)	Area (ft ²)
20	0.38	4.1
30	0.50	5.4
40	0.63	6.8
50	0.75	8.1
60	0.88	9.5
70	1.00	10.8
80	1.13	12.2
90	1.20	13.0
100	1.25	13.5

Dry Sows and Gilts

On and after 1st January 2013 the pen where the group is kept must have sides greater than 2.8 metres in length, except when there are less than 6 individuals in a group when the sides must be no less than 2.4 metres in length. The total unobstructed floor area each gilt and sow after service when kept in groups must be at least 1.64 square metres for gilts and 2.25 square metres for sows. When after service gilts and sows are kept in groups of less than 6, the unobstructed floor area must be increased by 10%. When after service gilts and sows are kept in groups of 40 or more, the unobstructed floor area may be decreased by 10%. For after service gilts and pregnant sows, a part of the area equal to at least 0.95 square metres per gilt and 1.3 square metres per sow must be of continuous solid floor, of which 15% is reserved for drainage openings.

Boars

The minimum unobstructed floor area for an adult boar must be 6 square metres. When boar pens are also used for serving, the floor area must be at least 10 square metres and free from any obstacles.

APPENDIX 6

GUIDELINES FOR AIR TEMPERATURES, CONCRETE SLATTED FLOORS AND TROUGH SPACE FEEDING

Guide to Air Temperatures for Housing Dry Sows and Growers (Standard 5.2)

Temperature requirements are markedly affected by liveweight, group size, floor type, air speed and feed intake. Slatted floors and low feed levels generally increase temperature requirements, whilst straw bedding, high feed levels and higher body weights decrease temperature requirements.

For most circumstances an appropriate minimum temperature will be within the ranges below:

Category of pig	Temp °C	Temp °F
Sows	15-20	59-68
Suckling pigs in creeps	25-30	77-84
Weaned Pigs (3-4 weeks)	27-32	81-90
Weaners (5 weeks+)	22-27	71-80
Growers	15-21	59-70
Finishers	13-18	55-64

Codes of Practice for the Welfare of Pigs (Scottish Government March 2012), Section 55, page 18

Concrete slatted floors - slot and slat widths (Standard 5.12)

The following slot and slat widths must be adhered to:

Category of pig	Max. slot width	Min. slat width
Piglets	11 mm (+/- 2mm)	50 mm (+/- 2mm)
Weaners (weaning to 10 weeks)	14 mm (+/- 2mm)	50 mm (+/- 2mm)
Rearing (10 weeks to slaughter)	18 mm (+/- 3mm)	80 mm (+/- 3mm)
Gilts after service	20 mm	80 mm
Sows in groups	20 mm	80 mm

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (Scotland) Regulations 2010 No. 388, Schedule 6, Part 2, Paras 12 and 13

Minimum Trough Space Feeding Guidelines (Standard 6.2)

If a restrict fed or rationed feeding regime is in operation, adequate feeding space must be available for all animals to feed simultaneously. Please refer to the following table for minimum trough space per pig guidelines:

Weight of Pig (kg)	Trough Space (cm)
5	10
10	13
15	15
35	20
60	23
90	28
120	30

Codes of Practice for the Welfare of Pigs (Scottish Government March 2012), Section 69, page 21

APPENDIX 7

WATER REQUIREMENTS FOR PIGS (Standard 6.3)

The Codes of Practice for the Welfare of Pigs (Scottish Government March 2012) advise that as a general guide, a drinking point must be available for each group of ten pigs on rationed feeding.

The QMS Pigs Assurance Scheme expands on this requirement as follows:

Type of water providing facility	Recommended number of pigs
Nipple drinker Nipple drinker with bowl Mini bowl where pig action triggers water provision	1 for up to 15 pigs 2 for up to 30 pigs 3 for up to 50 pigs
Bowl from which water is permanently and freely available	1 for up to 20 pigs 2 for up to 40 pigs 3 for up to 70 pigs
Trough	1 linear foot per 40 pigs (up to 15 kg) 1 linear foot per 30 pigs (from 15 kg to 35 kg) 1 linear foot per 25 pigs (over 35kg)

Water flow through all systems is important but an additional water supply may be required particularly for lactating sows. As a guide, minimum delivery rates per minute must be no less than:

Category of pig	Minimum water rate per minute (millilitres)
Weaners	700
Growers	1000-1500
Finishers	1500-2000
Dry Sows	1500-2000
Lactating Sows	1500-2000

The ultimate check is whether or not pigs are thirsty.

In a wet feed system, an additional supply of water is required in each pen.

APPENDIX 8

GUIDE TO RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND CODES OF PRACTICE (PAGE 1)

LEGISLATION

- Animal Health and Welfare (Scotland) Act 2006
www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2006/11/contents
- The Welfare of Farmed Animals (Scotland) Regulations 2010
www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2010/388
- Summary of the Law Relating to Farm Animal Welfare (Defra PB2531)
<http://adlib.everysite.co.uk/adlib/defra/content.aspx?doc=122807&id=122808>
- The Welfare of Animals (Transport) (Scotland) Regulations 2006
www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/scotland/ssi2006/ssi_20060606_en.pdf
- www.gov.uk/farm-animal-welfare-during-transportation
- The Transport of Animals (Cleansing and Disinfection) (Scotland) Regulations 2005
<http://legislation.data.gov.uk/ssi/2005/653/made>
- Regulation (EC) No 1099/2009 on the protection of animals at the time of killing
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:303:0001:0030:EN:PDF>
- The Welfare of Animals at the Time of Killing (Scotland) Regulations 2012 (WATOK)
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2012/321/contents/made>
- The Welfare of Animals at the Time of Killing (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2012
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2012/355/contents/made>
- The Pigs (Records, Identification and Movement) (Scotland) Order 2011
www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2011/327/contents/made
- The Pigs (Records, Identification and Movement) (Scotland) Amendment Order 2011
www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2011/351/introduction/made
- The Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (Scotland) Regulations 2013
www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2013/307/introduction/made
- The Animal By-Products (Scotland) Regulations 2003
www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2003/411/contents/made
- The Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012 www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2012/148/contents/made
- The Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966 (as amended) www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1966/36

FOOD AND FEED

- Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2004:139:0001:0054:en:PDF>
- The Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended)
www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2006/3/contents/made
- The General Food Law Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2002:031:0001:0024:EN:PDF>
- The Meat Industry Guide to Food Hygiene & Other Regulations (MIG)
www.foodstandards.gov.scot/food-safety-standards/regulation-and-enforcement-food-laws-scotland/approval-meat-plants/meat-0
- Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin
<http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/eur63427.pdf>
- Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for the organisation of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption
<http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/eur63428.pdf>
- Scottish Food and Feed Law Guide
www.foodstandards.gov.scot/scottish-food-and-feed-law-guide
- Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules
<http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/eur66444.pdf>
- The Animal Feed (Scotland) Regulations 2010
www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2010/373/contents/made

APPENDIX 8

GUIDE TO RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND CODES OF PRACTICE (PAGE 2)

FOOD AND FEED (Continued)

- The Feed (Hygiene and Enforcement) (Scotland) Regulations 2005 (as amended) www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2005/608/contents/made
- The Feed (Hygiene and Enforcement) and Animal Feed (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2013 www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2013/340/pdfs/ssi_20130340_en.pdf
- The Official Feed and Food Controls (Scotland) Regulations 2009 www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2009/446/part/1/made
- The Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (Scotland) Regulations 2013 www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2013/307/introduction/made
- The Animal By-Products (Scotland) Regulations 2003 www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2003/411/contents/made
- Feed Hygiene Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1467622008408&uri=CELEX:02003R1831-20160423>

CODES OF PRACTICE

- Codes of Practice for the Welfare of Pigs (Scot Gov March 2012) www.gov.scot/Resource/0039/00391633.pdf
- Codes of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock: Animal Health and Biosecurity (Scottish Government 2002) www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/47007/0017624.pdf
- Practical Biosecurity for Pig Farmers, Smallholders and Pet Pig Keepers in Scotland www.qmscotland.co.uk/sites/default/files/pig_biosecurity_leaflet_final_22102015_0.pdf
- Solving the Problem of Heat Stress in Pigs <http://adlib.everysite.co.uk/resources/000/251/081/PB1316.pdf>
- Lameness in Pigs <http://adlib.everysite.co.uk/resources/000/250/226/PB1148.pdf>
- FAWC Report on the Welfare of Pigs Kept Outdoors www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/325253/FAWC_report_on_the_welfare_of_pigs_kept_outdoors.pdf
- Emergencies on Livestock Farms 1993 (Defra PB1147) <http://adlib.everysite.co.uk/adlib/defra/content.aspx?id=000IL3890W.1810XIIAIS0112>
- Serious about Salmonella: A guide for pig producers www.food.gov.uk/multimedia/pdfs/publication/salmonellapig1207.pdf
- The Casualty Pig - Pig Veterinary Society (Interim Update April 2013) http://www.georgevetgroup.co.uk/georgevets/images/latestnews/Casualty_Pig_-_April_2013.pdf
- Welfare of Animals During Transport (Defra 2011) www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/193680/pb13550-wato-guidance.pdf
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- Prevention of Environmental Pollution from Agricultural Activity, Code of Good Practice (PEPFAA Code) www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/37428/0014235.pdf
- Farmer's guide to sourcing and using compost and digestate www.organics-recycling.org.uk/uploads/article3024/ZWS566_Farmers_guidance_document_FINAL_WEB.pdf

OTHER

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- AHDB Pork, on-farm euthanasia <http://pork.ahdb.org.uk/health-welfare/welfare/on-farm-euthanasia/>



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