



Animal Welfare Standards for Swine

with Appendices

A: Farm Manual,

B: Animal Welfare Standards Audit Tool, and

C: References

American Humane
Farm Program
www.HumaneHeartland.org

Animal Welfare Standards Guidelines

American Humane Farm Program

American Humane Certified™

Swine

Animal Welfare Standards Audit

Introduction



The **American Humane Farm Program (American Humane Certified™ Animal Welfare Standards)** is the product of over 140 years of applied experience in farm animal welfare. Since its beginning in 1877, American Humane has had a long history with the humane treatment of farm animals. In its work to improve the treatment of working animals and livestock in transit, American Humane has been involved in almost every major advancement in improving the welfare of animals, including an instrumental role in the enactment of the 28 Hour Transportation Law. In 1916, the U.S. Secretary of War asked American Humane to help with the rescue of horses and other animals on the battlefields of World War I. The program that followed became Red Star Emergency Services program, which continues to this day to rescue and shelter animals involved in disasters throughout the country.

Given its history, it was natural that American Humane would create the first farm animal welfare audit program. In 2000, American Humane pioneered the first third party audit and certification program in the United States to encourage and support the humane treatment of animals used for food. Organized as the Free Farmed® certification program, the first **Welfare Standards** were based on the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals' **Welfare Standards**, the Federation of Animal Science Societies' **FASS Guide for the Care and Use of Agricultural Animals in Research and Teaching**, and the governing principles first developed by the Farm Animal Welfare Council (FAWC) known as the "Five Freedoms of Animal Welfare":

- Freedom from hunger and thirst
- Freedom from discomfort
- Freedom from pain, injury, or disease
- Freedom from fear and distress
- Freedom to express normal behaviors

Since its origins, American Humane's farm animal welfare standards have been and continue to be a living document. The standards and the audit process are continually reviewed and updated, using the expertise of the Scientific Advisory Committee. This committee of internationally renowned animal scientists and veterinarians advances new science and regularly evaluates the standards to ensure that the American Humane Certified™ program incorporates the best and current knowledge of humane practices.

American Humane collaborates with institutions and organizations on independent research in animal behavior as well as new handling and housing applications. The program incorporates the practical, hands-on experience of farmers and ranchers, and ensures that new technology and knowledge from veterinarians and animal research experts are shared with producers. Third-party audits help to educate, encourage, and support producers in adopting humane practices. The program promotes clear, reasoned communication with consumers and retailers about the meaning and value of humanely raised food and the benefits not only to animals but also to people.

*Note: Please refer to Appendix C of the full **Animal Welfare Standards** for a list of additional References consulted in the development of these standards.*

THE CERTIFICATION PROCESS

Registration

Before their products bear the American Humane Certified™ mark or label, producers show their commitment to the welfare of their animals by meeting the American Humane Certified™ standards and participating in a comprehensive certification program. When applying for the certification program, each producer provides accurate information regarding farm management, the number of swine, and the swine's physical environment. They provide the physical address of the farm along with the name of the farm manager and detailed phone/email contact information, and they report records of production. The American Humane Certified™ program keeps record of each farm's animal housing system information. Producers provide source information for animals as well as the name of the animal welfare trained transport agent used when pigs are moved from the farm for any reason. They report the name of their marketing or producer group and any other quality assurance programs to which they belong. They report any animal welfare, biosecurity, and health-related issues or events that arise during the year.

Certification & Verification

In order to receive certification from the American Humane Certified™ program, each farm is audited by a trained, independent auditor to ensure that animals are housed in environments conducive to their welfare and in compliance with the program standards. Farm personnel participate in ongoing humane training and each operation is audited and certified annually, to ensure that humane husbandry is practiced daily and is a part of the overall farm management plan. Producers using the American Humane Certified™ mark or label on their product packaging or promotional materials stipulate and verify that their animals are from farms participating in the American Humane Certified™ program.

ANIMAL WELFARE STANDARDS GUIDELINES

Office Records/ Management

A high degree of caring and responsible management and stockmanship is vital to ensure good animal welfare. According to Temple Grandin, PhD, bad management practices quickly become normal practices and this situation is avoidable. Managers and stockpersons must be thoroughly trained, skilled, and competent in animal husbandry and welfare. They must have a good working knowledge of their system and the livestock under their care.

The following records and documentation must be made available to the auditor at the time of the audit. These are to be maintained in the form of a Farm Manual at the main office. See Appendix A for Farm Manual templates.

Company Policy & Employee Code of Conduct

Company Policy

The Company Policy must be available to all personnel, in their native language. Workers must sign and date that they have been provided a copy of, and that they understand their responsibilities under, the Company Policy, which must include as a minimum an emphasis of the company's commitment to providing an environment which promotes high standards of animal welfare; the inclusion of a "zero-tolerance" policy which states that willful acts of abuse towards the animals will not be tolerated and upon the discretion of the company are grounds for dismissal, including but not limited to beating or slamming gates on the animals, throwing the animals or lifting them by the ears or tails, using any type of prod inappropriately (on sensitive areas of the animal) or using an electric prod when neither the welfare of the animal or of the handler is in immediate jeopardy, using electric immobilization for any reason, driving the animals atop one another, and goading or dragging a downer animal; and the implementation of an animal welfare "whistle blower" policy that protects employees who report animal welfare issues.

American Humane recommends that the producer implement an incentive policy which rewards stockpersons/ crews for excellence in humane husbandry.

Employee Code of Conduct

An Employee Code of Conduct must be available to all workers, in their native language. Workers must sign and date that they have been provided a copy of, and that they understand their responsibilities under, this Code of Conduct, which must include as a minimum statements that: all personnel are expected to handle the animals in a positive and compassionate manner at all times; each worker has the responsibility and is expected to contribute to upholding high standards of animal welfare at all times as they perform their own duties; in addition to the worker's assigned duties, each also must be cognizant that the basic requirements such as adequate feed, water, lighting, ventilation, temperature control, and biosecurity must be provided to the swine at all times, and a supervisor must be notified if any of these basic necessities are lacking; and all personnel have access to the **Animal Welfare Incident Report** or a similar company document or company protocol for reporting incidences, and personnel must complete and submit this document or otherwise report whenever they observe incidences related to animal welfare that cause them concern.

Office Records & Documentation

Records of Production

Each producer must maintain and make available comprehensive production records for at least one year in electronic, graphic, or tabular form, recording performance parameters including but not limited to: animal movement logs (incoming and outgoing stock); numbers of mortalities (with reasons stated, if known); numbers of cull animals (with reasons stated); numbers of ill or injured animals (with reasons stated, if known); and numbers of downer animals.

Building Checklists

Records must be available for at least one year for each house with the following information for all livestock previously and currently maintained in that house: total floor area available; total number of animals stocked on farm/ in house; total number of waterers and feeder space; total bedding space available; and number of head in relation to age, weight, feeding and drinking, and bedding space permissible in the facility to meet American Humane Certified™ standards.

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) must be available in the main office as regularly updated, comprehensive written instructions, in workers' native language, relating to daily, weekly, and monthly activities and procedures. Examples include but are not limited to: required periodic inspections of animals and facilities, and records to be kept by responsible personnel; periodic inspections of equipment, routine maintenance and cleaning, and back-up protocols as well as records to be kept by the responsible personnel; monthly ammonia readings; any biosecurity protocols (e.g. maintaining screens, checking rodent bait, etc.); maintenance and testing of Auxiliary Power Supply; maintenance and testing of Alarm Systems; and maintenance and testing of Automatic Ventilation Systems; SOPs for specific operations, where applicable, such as specific SOPs for young animals; Handling/ Depopulation & Transportation SOPs; slaughter SOPs; SOPs for environmental enrichments and schedule for rotation or replenishment; and any additional procedures to maintain compliance with any applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

Emergency Response Plan

The Emergency Response Plan must be available at the main office and includes: contingency plans and precautions to cope with severe events/ emergencies in order to safeguard the welfare of the animals, and the procedures to be followed by responsible personnel in the event of severe events/ emergencies such as fire, floods, storms or other severe weather, interruption of power or water, interruption of supplies, etc.; procedures to ensure that responsible individuals (and alternates, if necessary) can be notified. This should include primary and alternate contact numbers for these individual(s) responsible for reacting to emergencies, i.e. farm workers/ managers, family members, and/or owner as appropriate. *Note: it is recommended to provide contact numbers for at least three responsible farm personnel and/or family members when possible, and a "telephone tree" to ensure that all responsible parties may be contacted if necessary.*

Note: The ERP should also include emergency contact information and numbers, i.e. site address and other relevant information including site plans if needed, contacts for fire department, local utilities, etc.

Nutrition, Lighting, & Animal Health Plans

Nutrition Plan

A Nutrition Plan must be available at the main office. This plan must include certification or proof that the diet has been developed in consultation with a qualified livestock nutritionist OR in consultation with a veterinarian or other qualified individual using commercially mixed feed. There must be documentation that the diet conforms to the following requirements, such as a letter from the livestock nutritionist or other evidence to confirm the following: The diets for all ages groups have been developed in accordance with guidelines provided by the most recently published National Research Council (NRC) standards; Feedstuffs do not contain mammalian-derived protein sources with the exception of milk and milk products; Growth hormones/ growth promoters are not used as additives to the feed in the stated formulation for the stated producer; and In-feed antibiotics or anti-parasitic agents are not used in the stated formulation for the stated producer, except and unless for therapeutic reasons as prescribed by an attending veterinarian and as documented in the Animal Health Plan.

The Nutrition Plan must also provide specifications for a diet, which is adjusted as appropriate to the age of the swine in order to promote balanced nutrition. Changes to the diet must be introduced gradually and feed intake for animals must be monitored when changing feed type to ensure that animals do not lose weight.

As a part of the Nutrition Plan, feed records that have been retained for at least one year, including identification of feed mills and whether these are major or minor source of feed, and the feed constituents/ feed concentrates (minerals/amino acids, etc.) used at each site. Records from the feed supplier must include a statement of compliance that feed ingredients meet all FDA requirements for feed safety.

Lighting Program

The lighting system in houses must be designed and maintained to regulate a daily cycle for all animals. The lighting program for each house must be documented quarterly with records on file. The lighting program must provide within each 24-hour period a minimum continuous period of 8 hours of daytime light. The daytime light levels must be an average minimum of 50 lux (5 foot-candle) throughout the house at the head height of the animals, excluding areas in the shade of equipment. There also must be a minimum period of 6 hours of continual darkness or the natural period of darkness, if less.

Animal Health Plan

A written Animal Health Plan (AHP) must be available at the main office. The AHP must document the activities affecting animal health for the year's cycle of production, including records of vaccinations, treatments, and the therapeutic use of antimicrobials.

The animal health plan must include the policy for animals coming from other farms, including as a minimum the provisions that replacement animals brought in from other sources must be quarantined and/or appropriately treated before integration; and these animals should be sourced from locations that are known-negative for Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS) and brucellosis and pseudo-rabies. The plan must also include action plans to remedy any problems which cause animal performance parameters to fall below tolerance limits; procedures to be followed in the event of an outbreak of dangerous or undesirable behaviors (such as tail and vulva-biting, etc.) including appropriate and immediate changes in the system of management, with records kept; management plans for the prevention of suffering from injuries, which include: the monitoring and assessment of daily inspection logs for culls to ensure that an increasing problem is not developing, and where found, recommendations and guidance from the livestock veterinarian to alleviate/ prevent such instances; action plans for the mitigation/ prevention of recurring injuries seen in a number animals to suggest that there is a common cause and that is attributable to physical features of the environment or handling procedure; action plans for dealing with lameness, skin lesions, and foot problems (such as signs of abnormal wear, excessive growth, or infection); procedures for the care of ill or injured animals. Animals that are segregated for treatment must be kept in facilities that are located within the main house and in sight and sound of other animals, and which provide animals protection from and the opportunity to retreat from physical contact with pen mates and which provide ready access to food and water; documentation that all units have been enrolled in trichinae and toxoplasmosis certified health status as it becomes available; and documentation that the farm is in compliance with all federal and state health and disease monitoring regulations- the national eradication programs for brucellosis and pseudo-rabies must be followed.

Where swine have fought to the extent that serious injury has resulted, changes must be implemented to the environment and management as needed to prevent further injury, and the resulting plans are incorporated into the AHP. Records must show that environmental enrichments, reductions in stocking density, or changes in feeding regime have been implemented to prevent injury due to fighting. Particular care must be taken when older parity sows are housed in groups with younger parity animals including gilts.

Animal Performance Parameters

Tolerance limits for Animal Performance Parameters must be established. The swine must be continuously monitored for indicators of disease or production disorders. Monitoring of animal performance parameters must include review of records of observations made during daily inspections, and especially the review of periodic scoring of specific health conditions. The causes of morbidity and mortality where known, and the targets for other aspects of animal health such as sudden/ unexpected deaths, disease outbreaks, and swine humanely euthanized must be recorded and reported to the veterinarian, investigated appropriately, and the action and outcome recorded, and if any animal performance parameter falls below the tolerance limits identified in the AHP, the veterinarian or properly trained personnel must be informed and a program of action developed to remedy the problem, as defined in the AHP. Rates of inspections must be increased if necessary until parameter returns to acceptable limits.

Biosecurity & Sanitation Plans

Bi-security Plan, Structural/Access

The structural biosecurity plan must include as a minimum maintenance of perimeter fencing, screening of drains/vents/ openings, and other physical methods for exclusion of pests, predators, and wild animals especially in areas where feral swine are prevalent; signs posted at the farm and/or house entrances which provide instructions and information for farm personnel and approved visitors regarding biosecurity procedures; the exclusion of non-working dogs or other animals from contact with the swine; property gates and/ or secured houses and the exclusion of unapproved visitors; and the logging of all approved visitors. Non-farm personnel are not permitted on the site except by approval from farm managers, and unless appropriate precautions have been taken to prevent contamination between farms including down time from contact with other animals per the company policy.

Biosecurity Plan, Operational

The operational biosecurity plan must include as a minimum maintenance of outdoor areas adjacent to surrounding buildings to keep vegetation short and tidy within at least 24" from the house (i.e. removing vegetation which provides shelter to pests and predators); maintenance of pest control methods and protocols such as baiting and trapping; removal of feed sources and the protection of bulk feed and water supplies to reduce the attraction of pests, rodents, mold, etc.; facility/ equipment cleaning protocols and schedules; the company policy for limiting exposure of younger pigs to older pigs, including work flow procedures, movement of stock within the farm, etc. as applicable; and maintenance of protective clothing, decontamination/ foot baths, and/or shower facilities for workers, where appropriate.

Note: the biosecurity plans must follow any additional guidelines specified in the latest National Pork Board ***PQA Plus Producer Certification Book***.

Movement of Stock onto/ within Farm

Managers from farms in the American Humane Certified™ program must be careful when moving livestock onto and within the farm, particularly if the farm is on more than one site. Managers must be provided appropriate treatment and vaccination records by vendors when new stock is brought onto the site. Isolation/ acclimatization facilities must be provided for new animals to be observed and tested and/or to establish immunity for an appropriate period prior to joining the rest of the herd.

The company must have a policy for animals coming from other farms, including as a minimum the provisions that replacement animals: must be brought in from other sources must be quarantined and/or appropriately treated as required before integration; should be sourced from populations that are known to be negative for Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS); and should be sourced from populations that are known to be negative (e.g. within a Stage V region) for brucellosis and pseudo-rabies.

Cleaning and Sanitation Plan

The Cleaning and Sanitation Plan must be available as part of the overall health plan, and must include details for routine/ scheduled cleaning procedures and details for routine and scheduled cleaning procedures.

Waste Disposal Plan

Each farm must maintain a Waste Disposal Plan which details protocols for the safe and proper disposal of medical waste, sharps, carcasses, and other waste that poses a potential threat to animal and human health and safety.

SOPs for Piglets & Weaning

Supplemental Iron

Piglets must be provided with 100-200 mg supplemental iron per the National Research Council (NRC) Swine Nutritional Guidelines.

Environmental Conditions for Piglets

Proper precautions must be taken to prevent and manage hypothermia in young piglets, and the piglets must be protected from accidental injury by their dam. Piglets must have access to a warm area, which may include artificial heat (heat pads, heat lamps, heated floor, etc.) and thick, dry bedding and covers. (The area for the sow should be cooler.) The area must be well-ventilated while preventing drafts. The layout of the bedding area must take into consideration limiting the accidental injury of the piglets by their dam.

Weaning

Piglets must be at least 21 days or older prior to weaning, except that piglets are permitted to be weaned before 21 days only at the discretion of the swine veterinarian for the health and welfare of the sow or piglets. This standard must be met for each litter (not just on average).

SOPs for Handling

Swine must be handled quietly at all times, and efforts must be made to accustom/ familiarize the swine to contact with stockpersons/ handlers. At no time are the animals to be yelled at or screamed at. In all cases care must be taken to avoid unnecessary pain or distress to the animals.

Handling Aids

Paddles and sorting boards must be used in an appropriate manner, with care taken to avoid injury and unnecessary pain or distress to the animals. The pigs must not be hit, beaten, or poked and the pigs must not be pulled or dragged by the tail, ears, or limbs. Electric prods must not be used except where animal and/or human safety is in jeopardy and it is the means of last resort. Electric prods must not be carried by stock-keepers as a matter of course. Only if necessary, handlers must use tails gently to direct the animal's movement.

Swine must not be driven unless the exit or the way forward for the lead animal is clear. Stockpersons must not purposefully cause the swine to rush or run along alleyways, passageways, or through gateways.

Temporary Restraint of Swine

Swine must not be closely confined or restrained except in the following circumstances, and even then only for the shortest period of time necessary: for the duration of any examination, routine test, blood sampling, treatment or operation carried out for veterinary purposes; while they are being fed on any particular occasion; for the purpose of marking, washing, or weighing; while their accommodation is being cleaned; during artificial insemination; and while they are awaiting loading for transportation.

Use of Dogs or Other Animals

Dogs and other animals, including working dogs, must be properly trained, must not cause injury or distress to the livestock, and must be kept under control at all times.

SOPs for the Care & Handling of Sick or Injured Animals

All efforts must be made to ensure the rapid diagnosis, immediate treatment, and optimized recovery for any sick or injured animal. If an animal does not respond to treatment, or if an animal is in severe, uncontrollable pain, it must be humanely and immediately euthanized. No live animal may leave the farm unless it can walk unassisted, except as noted below.

Non-Ambulatory ("Downer") Swine

Care must be taken to not cause unnecessary pain or distress to a sick or injured animal that is unable to move. Animals must not be moved by hoisting by chain, dragging, or lifting without complete body support. Moving by means that can cause further physical damage is prohibited. *Refer to the North American Meat Institute (NAMI) guidelines for acceptable methods of moving non-ambulatory swine.* Non-ambulatory animals must not be moved by hoisting by chain, dragging, or lifting without complete body support- doing so is considered a willful act of abuse. Hind-leg hobbles ("splitters") may be used only when necessary to prevent swine from becoming non-ambulatory. If the farm veterinarian determines that an animal cannot be successfully transported or treated, it must be euthanized humanely and immediately. The transportation, treatment or euthanasia of the animal must be documented in the health care records in the Farm Manual.

Segregation and Care of Sick and Injured Animals

Provisions must be made for the segregation and care of sick and injured animals. Any injured, ailing, or distressed animals must be segregated and treated without delay and veterinary advice sought when needed. If the animal does not respond to treatment and the veterinarian determines that the animal is unlikely to recover, or if the animal is in severe, uncontrollable pain, that animal must be euthanized humanely and immediately. Where used, hospital pens must provide room for the animal to stand up, turn around, lie down, rest, and groom itself without hindrance. Water and feed must be readily accessible even to non-ambulatory animals. Urine and dung from hospital pens for sick and injured animals must be disposed of without the risk of spreading infection to other stock. Pens must be constructed to facilitate effective cleaning and disinfection of surfaces and the possible removal of a carcass from the pen.

SOPs for Identification

Where it is necessary to mark swine for permanent identification, marking must be performed by trained personnel quickly, expertly, and with the proper and well-maintained equipment in a manner that avoids unnecessary pain and distress. Acceptable identification methods include RFID, ear tagging, slap marking, and tattooing. Ear-notching is not permitted. *Note: If used for identification, tattooing should be performed within the first week of life.*

Records of Stockperson Training

The continuing education of personnel who have day-to-day contact with the pigs is one of the most important ways to ensure behaviors that support and promote animal welfare. It is important to have documentation confirming personnel training in aspects of livestock welfare appropriate to the level of operation.

Training Documentation

Stockpersons must be provided training at orientation, as well as yearly updates/ refresher courses (and opportunities for continuing education and professional development) and specialized training, in aspects of animal welfare appropriate to the level of operation.

For all training of personnel: training must be presented in the workers' native language if necessary. Training may include videos, manuals, classroom settings, online instruction, and/or SOPs, and must include 'hand's-on' experience and evaluations. Training must include review of the **American Humane Certified™ Animal Welfare Standards**. Training records must clearly define what is expected of each stockperson so that each is fully aware of their duties and responsibilities. Training records must be signed by both the trainer and the trainee, and include the date of training and the training topic: i.e. orientation, yearly update/ continuing education, specialized training, etc.

Training for All Stockpersons

Prior to being given responsibility for the welfare of the animals, all stockpersons must be properly trained. As a minimum, the training program for all stockpersons in direct contact with the animals must include:

- ☐ Specific training in correct handling of swine, including:
 - ☐ Understanding the behavioral characteristics of swine and the likely stress factors that swine may be subjected to and take into consideration how pigs react towards other pigs, towards man, and to strange noises, sights, sounds, and smells;
 - ☐ Using visual fields (i.e. swine have a good field of vision but with certain breeds the ears may restrict their vision and create a blind spot behind them, which handlers should avoid entering) and flight zones (an imaginary area which if handlers enter will make the animal want to move away: handlers control an animal's movement by understanding the flight zone);
 - ☐ Understanding that pigs have good hearing and a refined sense of smell;
 - ☐ Lighting (as swine prefer to move from the dark into the light); and
 - ☐ When/ how to use such things as paddles and boards.
- ☐ Having knowledge of the normal behavior of individual animals and of the group and to recognize the signs that indicate good health and welfare;
- ☐ Recognizing the signs of abnormal behavior and fear;
- ☐ Recognizing deviations from normal group activity;
- ☐ Understanding the times and circumstances in which swine are prone to welfare problems on their own unit and are able to demonstrate their competence in recognizing and dealing with these problems.
- ☐ Understanding the physical and environmental requirements for swine including recognition of behavioral actions of the swine to thermo-regulate, understand which behaviors are indicative of heat and cold stress, and have knowledge of the actions that must be taken to provide relief to the swine and especially when immediate actions are required;
- ☐ Having a basic knowledge of what constitutes proper nutrition in swine;
- ☐ Having a basic knowledge of common diseases, illnesses, and injuries, and know when responsible personnel must be notified; and
- ☐ Having knowledge of the procedures to be followed in the event of an emergency, i.e. the Emergency Response Plan.

Specialized Training of Stockpersons

Documentation must be available for the training of stockpersons to perform specialized duties, with emphasis on animal welfare and minimizing pain and distress to the animals. Prior to performing procedures that have the potential to cause suffering (e.g. injections, oral-dosing, castration, identification, etc.), the stockperson must be able to demonstrate to the trainer that they are proficient in performing those procedures. Specialized training includes but is not limited to:

- ☐ Specific training in the correct procedures for performing inspections of the animals; identifying which animals are to be culled/ euthanized and recognizing unusual conditions or behaviors; and the appropriate and timely remedial actions to be taken, either by the direct action of the stockperson or through the notification of the responsible personnel;
- ☐ Specific training in how to conduct health scoring;
- ☐ Specific training for identifying potential foot problems such as abnormal wear, excessive growth, or infection;
- ☐ Training in the functional anatomy of swine;
- ☐ Knowledge of the welfare implications throughout the seasons and especially:
 - ☐ during breeding, the selection of suitable boars, semen, and embryos for use in sows,
 - ☐ knowledge of farrowing and the care of the newborn piglet;
- ☐ Specific training in approved husbandry procedures;
- ☐ Specific training and certification of the approved stockpersons' proficiency in approved techniques for euthanasia; and
- ☐ Specific training and orientation for stockpersons responsible for any equipment which impacts animal welfare, including:
 - ☐ proper use of the equipment,
 - ☐ performing routine maintenance to ensure that the equipment is kept in good working order,
 - ☐ recognizing common signs of malfunction, and
 - ☐ having knowledge of actions to be carried out in the event of equipment failure.

Further Training

Prior to performing procedures that have the potential to cause suffering (e.g. injections, oral-dosing, foot-trimming, disbudding/ dehorning, castration, identification, etc.), the stockperson must be able to demonstrate to the trainer that they are proficient in performing those procedures, with emphasis on animal welfare, minimizing pain and distress to the animals, and optimizing recovery wherever possible. Further training includes but is not limited to:

- ☐ Specific training in recognizing cull and downer animals, determining whether an animal needs to be euthanized and who is responsible for making the decision, and determining whether transport of downers is appropriate;
- ☐ Specific training and certification of the approved stockpersons' proficiency in approved techniques for euthanasia;
- ☐ Specific training and certification in approved husbandry procedures and protocols; and
- ☐ Training in the proper methods of marking/ identifying swine in a manner that avoids unnecessary pain and distress.

Training of Outside Workers

Workers outside of the farm's control, such as transport companies, etc., must be familiar with and conform to all requirements in these standards related to their duties, including but not limited to approved handling and moving of swine including downers, approved protocols for the transport of swine, and performing their duties proficiently and in a manner that minimizes undue stress to the animals etc. Outside workers must be held to the same standards of humane care as company personnel.

Documentation must be available confirming the qualifications of any outside employees, such as training records, a Certificate of Conformance, etc.

Inspections of Livestock

Daily inspections encompass the monitoring of animals' body condition and feed/water consumption; signs of lameness; condition of the coat and leg; cleanliness of the animals; and any signs of disease. All swine must be inspected and monitored regularly to confirm animal health and for the early detection of injuries and early signs lameness, sickness, and disease so that appropriate and timely actions may be taken.

- ☐ Stockpersons must inspect their livestock including all facilities (i.e. farrowing areas, hospital pens, etc.) at least daily.
- ☐ During farrowing, more frequent inspections must be performed including inspections of sows for signs of impending parturition.
- ☐ Records must be on file in the barn for a minimum of one year of the following circumstances at minimum: These records must:
 - ☐ document the numbers of mortalities, including the age of the animal and the date, with reasons stated, if known; and
 - ☐ document the numbers of culls, including the age of the animal and the date, with reasons stated.
 - ☐ Carcasses must be removed away from live animals as soon as practical after discovery, and must be disposed of promptly and properly thereafter.
- ☐ The stockperson performing the inspections must proceed in a careful, deliberate manner to avoid frightening the animals unnecessarily, and must follow a path that allows them to see each animal.
- ☐ During inspections or at any other time, if the stockperson observes any animal which appears to be behaving in an unusual manner, the stockperson must immediately notify the responsible personnel who will determine whether remedial actions are required.

Producer Observations and Scoring

Records must be kept on file for a minimum of one year showing that properly trained personnel have performed the following health observations and scoring including but not limited to Body Condition Scoring (conducted weekly for the breeding group and twice a year for the herd) and Slips and Falls Scoring.

These records must be filed as part of the Animal Health Plan. Where scoring falls outside of the acceptable limits noted in the Herd Performance Parameters, records must document the actions taken and that subsequent scoring was within acceptable limits.

Where scores have been identified be outside of acceptable parameters, records must show that a program of corrective action was implemented and maintained until scores returned to acceptable levels.

Records must indicate that when welfare issues are noted during inspections, i.e. when Animal Performance data are outside of the limits defined in the AHP, then the rate of inspections has been increased until parameters return to acceptable levels.

Inspections & Maintenance of Equipment

Equipment Inspections

On a daily basis, stockpersons must inspect all equipment on which the animals rely for basic necessities such as feeders, waterers, environmental controls, safety, etc., whether the equipment is manual or automatic. Stockpersons must also perform routine, scheduled maintenance as defined in the SOPs. Where a defect is found (whether on inspection or at any other time) it must be rectified immediately, or if the defect cannot be rectified immediately, the measures as specified in the SOPs must be taken by the stockperson in order to safeguard the animals from suffering unnecessary pain or distress as a result of the defect. These measures must be maintained until the defect is rectified. Routine maintenance must be performed per the equipment manufacturer's recommendations.

Inspections and Maintenance of Water Systems

Water systems must be inspected and maintained daily to confirm that clean, fresh water is readily available to the swine:

- ☐ Water availability must be checked daily.
- ☐ Water delivery must be monitored to make sure water is provided at all times; that is, the water delivery system must keep pace with the demand of the maximum number of pigs who are able to drink at the same time,
- ☐ All water sources must not contain contaminants such as elevated levels of feed, algae, nitrates, manure, pathogens, etc.; and
- ☐ Samples of water must be taken and recorded periodically to ensure that water quality is acceptable for swine. State or local water quality requirements must be followed.

Inspections and Maintenance of Auxiliary Power Supply:

An auxiliary power supply (such as a standby generator) must be available and tested yearly (or per manufacturer's recommendations) and have sufficient capacity to operate critical equipment such as fans, feeders, waterers, and lights for at least 24 hours. *An auxiliary power supply is not required where animals are not dependent on mechanical equipment for ventilation, feed, water, etc.*

Inspections and Maintenance of Alarm Systems:

For controlled environment barns alarm systems (audible & remote) must be tested weekly. Alarm systems must be operational even if the principal electricity has failed.

Alarm systems for controlled environment barns must be installed and functional for giving notification in the event of an emergency (e.g. during a power failure, high temperatures, water failure, etc.)

Ventilation & Environmental Controls

Maximum and minimum temperatures must be monitored daily. Ventilation equipment must be checked daily and maintained for proper operation. Ventilation rates must be monitored daily, and adjustments made as needed in order to maintain minimum ventilation requirements and to maintain air quality parameters.

Monitoring of Air Quality including Ammonia and Dust

When swine are housed, provisions must be made to ensure that aerial contaminants do not reach a level at which they are noticeably unpleasant to a human observer, as specified by OSHA regulation. Ammonia levels must be monitored by the producer and measured at least monthly at the height of the animals at multiple locations in the barn. Records must be available showing the results of ammonia tests, which are ideally less than 10 ppm but in no case exceed 25 parts per million. Inhalable dust must not exceed 10 mg/m³. Where a monthly test result exceeds the dust or ammonia limit, records must show that a program of mitigation was adopted with testing performed weekly until levels returned to acceptable limits. Note: Provisions must be made to ensure that aerial contaminants do not reach a level at which they are noticeably unpleasant to a human observer. Ammonia levels are to be maintained at less than 10 ppm wherever possible.

Where the automatic equipment includes a ventilation system, the system must contain: an alarm which will give adequate warning of the failure of that system to function properly, and which will operate even if the principal electricity supply to it has failed; and additional equipment or means of ventilation (whether automatic or not) which, in the event of such a failure of the ventilation system, will provide adequate ventilation so as to prevent the livestock from suffering unnecessary distress as a result of the failure.

SOPs for Husbandry and Other Procedures

Note: All local and/or state regulations must be followed. Producers must use only approved, humane husbandry procedures accepted by the American Humane Certified™ program. Husbandry procedures must be performed at the earliest possible age, except as noted. These practices must not be performed on sick or injured animals. All procedures must be performed by properly trained, designated personnel or the veterinarian using appropriate, well-maintained equipment in a way which minimizes suffering and optimizes recovery.

Needle Teeth:

- ☐ Only where necessary to prevent injury to the sow during milking or to other piglets, needle teeth of newborn piglets may be trimmed within the first 24 hours of life, or in the case of weak or sick piglets, within 3 days of birth.
- ☐ No more than the first third of the tooth may be removed and care must be taken to avoid damage to the gums and splintering of the teeth.

Tail Docking:

- ☐ Tail docking is permitted to avoid the pain and suffering caused by tail biting. If performed, it must be carried out as early as possible and not later than 7 days of age. Under the direction of the herd veterinarian, the use of pain mitigation should be employed when effective and appropriate options exist. Producers should also be encouraged to use genetic lines less prone to tail biting. American Humane will continue to revisit this issue as pain mitigation and tail biting intervention strategies develop.

Castration:

- ☐ Where performed, castration of piglets must be performed before piglets are 7 days of age.
- ☐ Castration of older animals must be performed with local or general anesthesia under the direction and supervision of a veterinarian.

Tusk Trimming:

- ☐ The trimming of tusks in boars must be performed by the attending veterinarian or trained caretaker. *The trimming of tusks is permitted in order to safeguard other animals and the caretakers from injury.*

Nose Rings:

- ☐ Septum nose rings are not permitted.

All of these practices must be performed using appropriate, hygienic equipment by a livestock veterinarian or a competent caretaker specifically trained in the accepted procedure and practice, in a way which minimizes unnecessary pain and suffering.

When administering anesthesia during procedures, a veterinarian MUST be on site.

Induction of parturition must not be used as a routine management procedure, but is only used per a veterinarian's recommendation. Non-veterinarians performing per-rectum pregnancy detection must have received appropriate training. Farrowing aids may be used only to assist a delivery and not to produce a piglet as quickly as possible. Before any type of farrowing aid is used, the sow must be examined to ensure that the piglet is of a size where natural delivery can be reasonably expected without causing undue pain and distress to either the sow or the offspring.

Euthanasia Policy

The Euthanasia Policy includes provisions for routine euthanasia (culls) and emergency euthanasia. Euthanasia and disposal of carcasses must be consistent with applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

A Euthanasia Policy must be available which includes provisions for humane and timely, routine and emergency, euthanasia. This policy must include:

- ☐ Only designated, properly trained farm personnel or the veterinarian are permitted to perform euthanasia.
- ☐ Training records which identify: the names of the stockpersons who have undergone training; the name of the trainer; the specific method(s) of euthanasia covered in the training; confirmation that the trainees' competence in performing the procedure was validated by the trainer, including proper techniques and proper use of any equipment; and the date(s) that the training occurred.
- ☐ Procedures stating that:
 - ☐ If there is any doubt as to whether euthanasia is required: the veterinarian or properly trained personnel must be called at an early stage to advise whether treatment is possible; OR
 - ☐ If the veterinarian or properly trained personnel determine that an animal is in severe, uncontrollable pain, then the animal must be promptly and humanely euthanized to prevent further suffering.
- ☐ For euthanasia methods requiring equipment: records must be kept showing that equipment has been maintained per the manufacturer's recommendations, and the equipment must be stored securely, protected, and kept clean.
- ☐ The approved methods of euthanasia that are to be used for each age group of animals and under what circumstances, i.e. for routine culling or for emergency euthanasia for groups of animals (where applicable only). These methods must comply with the latest edition of the American Veterinary Medical Association's ***AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals***.
- ☐ Procedures stating that the persons performing euthanasia must verify that each animal has been properly euthanized through the absence of:
 - ☐ Breathing for five minutes;
 - ☐ A heart beat for five minutes; and
 - ☐ A corneal reflex (a blinking reflex upon touching the eye).
- ☐ If necessary, the same method or an alternate method must be performed immediately to ensure that the animal does not suffer.
- ☐ Logs stating the reason for euthanasia, the date, the competent personnel performing the euthanasia, the numbers of animals euthanized, and the procedure used.
- ☐ All carcasses must be disposed of through a USDA-inspected facility or a state-licensed rendering facility, or must be buried or burned.
- ☐ Records must be kept of the name of the outlet through which all such carcasses are disposed, unless they are disposed on farm, in which case records must be kept of the disposal method.
- ☐ All local, state, and federal environmental regulations must be followed for on-farm burial.

Nothing stated here is intended to discourage the prompt diagnosis and appropriate treatment of any ill or injured animal.

On-Site/ Food & Water

Livestock must be provided a wholesome diet free from hunger, thirst, and malnutrition by having ready access to fresh water and a diet that maintains full health and promotes a positive state of well-being. Feed and water must be distributed in such a way that the livestock can eat and drink without undue competition.

Food

Body Condition Score

Swine must be fed a wholesome, nutritionally adequate diet which is fed to them in sufficient quantity to maintain them in good health and to satisfy their nutritional needs. Swine must have daily access to food, except prior to transport or for approved diet restrictions or as required by the swine veterinarian. All swine must be fed so that their body condition is likely to sustain full health and normal reproductive capacity over their maximum foreseeable life span.

Body condition change in swine must be carefully planned, monitored, and maintained according to the stage of production cycle using Body Condition Scoring (BCS) of the swine:

1. Emaciated: hips and backbone are visible
2. Thin: hips and backbone visible and easily felt
3. Normal: hips and backbone only felt with firm palm pressure
4. Fat: hips and backbone cannot be felt
5. Overfat: hips and backbone heavily covered

95% of the swine must have a BCS between 2.0 and 4.5 on a 5-point scale.

Note: Where less than 95% of the swine have a BCS between 2.0 and 4.5 on a 5-point scale, the American Humane Certified™ program must be notified, and the farm may be placed on probation. (See "P/F 2" below)

Any animal with a BCS of less than 1.5 must be placed in the infirmary under individual treatment in order to bring BCS back to acceptable levels.

Swine with a BCS of greater than 4.5 must have a documented nutrition and reproductive plan in concert with the nutritionist and veterinarian in order to bring BCS back to acceptable levels.

Reference: Adapted from: Muirhead, Michael R. and Alexander, Thomas J. L. 1997. Managing pig health and the treatment of disease. (Accessed via www.thepigsite.com.)

Swine must be fed in ways that avoid bullying.

Trough Space

For ration feeding swine in a trough, there must be enough feeding space (1.1 times shoulder width) for all swine to feed simultaneously. (The 'feeding space' is the space required by a single animal while eating.) For ad-lib feeding there must be no more than:

- 6 head per feeding space when using a dry feeder with no full head barriers between each feeding space.
- 10 head per feeding space where there are full head barriers.
- 14 head per feeding space where there is the opportunity to mix water with the feed (wet and dry feeders).

If wet feeding of sows indoors is employed, head and shoulder barriers must be erected between each feeding space.

Where swine are not fed on the ground or floor, the feeders must be kept clean.

Where swine are fed from the floor, the floor surface must be dry and clean and individual feed consumption must not be limited by social competition. *Note: Floor feed should be broadcast over a wide area of the floor to reduce competition and bullying by more dominant pigs.* Feeders or feeding places must be free from manure, urine, and other contaminants. Food must be fresh and not left in a contaminated (i.e. moldy, wet, soiled with rodent feces, etc.) or stale condition. In order to reduce contamination by bird feces and vermin, all feed hoppers/bins used for storage must be covered.

Non-feed items/products (such as herbi- and pesticides, chemicals, machinery oil, etc.) must be stored away from the feed mixing or ingredient and supplement storage areas. Control practices must be in place to minimize access to poisonous plants and unsuitable feedstuffs.

Water

Water Access & Waterers

All swine must have continuous access to an adequate supply of clean, fresh drinking water at all times, except when otherwise required by the livestock veterinarian.

For nipples, one nipple must be provided per every 10-15 feeder or finishing pigs, and per every 8-10 nursery piglets or breeding pigs, or at other rate specified by the manufacturer. For trough waterers, one drinking place must be provided per every 10 head where a drinking space is defined as the space required by a single animal while drinking.

Special care must be taken to ensure that waterers are adjusted for height and flow rate to ensure that water is accessible for every head and keeps pace with the demands of the group.

All waterers must be kept thoroughly cleaned and checked daily to ensure that they are dispensing water at a flow rate which keeps pace with the demands of the group. If nipples are used, they must be checked regularly for signs of clogging.

Where wet and dry feeders are used, adequate access to both feed and water must be available for all pigs, and an additional drinker must be supplied in the pen.

Waterers used by lactating sows must have a minimum flow rate of 0.75 quarts per minute (750 ml per minute). In all cases, the water rate must keep pace with the demands of the herd.

Emergency Water Supply

Provisions must be in place to provide clean, fresh water for a period of at least 24 hours during a shut off or failure of the main water supply, including freezing conditions.

On-Site/ Environment

The environment in which animals are kept must: take into account their welfare needs and provide the best husbandry approaches; meet all industry standards and governmental regulations; be designed to protect them from physical and thermal discomfort, fear, and distress; and allow them to perform their natural behaviors. All equipment and fixtures must be selected, installed, and maintained to optimize the well-being of the animals. The animals must be protected from pain, injury, and disease, and their environment must be conducive to good health.

Buildings

A copy of the current **American Humane Certified™ Animal Welfare Standards for Swine** must be available on-site as a reference for all stock-keepers/ workers in the facility.

Biosecurity, Structural/Access

Structural biosecurity must be demonstrated by:

- ☐ Property gates and/or secured facilities for the exclusion of unapproved visitors;
- ☐ Signs posted at the farm and/or barn entrances which provide instructions and information for farm personnel and approved visitors regarding biosecurity procedures;
- ☐ Logging of all approved visitors. Non-farm personnel are not permitted on the site except by approval from farm managers, and unless appropriate precautions have been taken to prevent contamination between farms including down time from contact with other animals per the company policy.
- ☐ Physical methods for the exclusion of pests, predators, and wild animals especially in regions where feral swine are prevalent;
- ☐ The absence of non-working dogs and other animals from contact with the swine.

Biosecurity, Operational

Operational biosecurity must be demonstrated by:

- ☐ The vegetation adjacent to surrounding buildings in outdoor areas are kept short and tidy within at least 24" from the barn;
- ☐ Pest control methods such as baiting and trapping are in place; and
- ☐ Bulk feed and emergency water sources are covered and protected, and other potential attractants of pests, rodents, mold, etc. are removed (i.e. open trash cans with food waste or other items not necessary to the operation of the barn).

Emergency Contact Information

Emergency Contact Information, in worker's native language, must be posted at the entrances to all barns. This must include:

- ☐ Emergency contact information and numbers, i.e. fire department, local utilities, etc. and site address;
- ☐ Primary and alternate contact numbers for the notification of individual(s) responsible for reacting to emergencies, i.e. farm workers/ managers, family members, and/or owner as appropriate. *Note: it is recommended to provide contact numbers for at least three responsible farm workers and/or family members when possible, and a "telephone tree" to ensure that all responsible parties may be contacted if necessary;* and
- ☐ Procedures to be followed by those discovering an emergency such as fire, floods, storms or other severe weather, interruption of power or water, etc., and contingency plans and precautions to cope with emergencies in order to safeguard the welfare of the animals.

Environmental Safety

In both indoor and outdoor systems, there must not be any recurrent injuries on the swine attributable to physical features of their environment. The interior of any building, including the floor and all internal fixings/surfaces to which livestock have access, must be designed, constructed, maintained, and regularly inspected to ensure that there are no sharp edges or protrusions likely to cause injury or distress to the animal.

Injury is defined as damage severe enough to cause the formation of granular scar tissue, and to an extent significantly greater than would be from accidental bumps and scratches.

Additional

Electrical equipment must be inaccessible to the animals; well-insulated and properly grounded; and safeguarded from rodents.

With the exception of insecticidal preservatives, animals must have no possibility to come into contact with paints, wood preservatives, disinfectants, or other toxins.

Where used, euthanasia equipment must show no obvious signs of neglect, i.e. rust, dirt and grime, and must be stored in a secure location protected from the elements.

Internal surfaces of housing and pens must be made of materials which can be readily cleaned and disinfected and be easily replaced when necessary.

Auxiliary Power & Alarm Systems

Auxiliary Power Supply

An auxiliary power supply, such as a standby generator, must be available and functional. A stockperson must demonstrate to the auditor that the auxiliary power supply is available and functional. *Not required where swine are not dependent on electricity for feed or water.*

Alarm Systems

Alarm systems (audible & remote) for controlled environment barns must be installed and functional and operate even if the principal electricity has failed. A stockperson must demonstrate that the alarm systems are functional and operational even if the principal electricity has failed.

Thermal Environment & Ventilation

The swine must be maintained in a thermally comfortable environment for their age according to the species guidelines at all times. The thermal environment must not be so hot or so cold as to significantly affect production or cause distress. The swine must not show signs of being excessively hot (such as excessive panting) or excessively cold (such as huddling). Recommended thermal conditions for swine are:

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

Provisions for Avoiding Heat and Cold Stress

For summer conditions, provisions must have been made to protect swine from heat stress. This must include the use of cooling devices including wallows, shade, evaporative coolers, drippers, cooling mats, misters, and fans as well as the provision of extra space to allow the swine to spread out.

For winter conditions, provisions must have been made to protect swine from cold stress. This includes the use of heaters in properly equipped buildings and/or bedding when applicable.

The ventilation system must be connected to an alarm to alert about potential failure. Effective ventilation must be in place in buildings to avoid high humidity, condensation, and drafts in order to protect swine from respiratory diseases. *Properly designed ventilation will permit the free circulation of air above swine height and avoid drafts at swine level.*

Ammonia

Where swine are housed: ammonia levels, measured by the auditor at the height of the animals at multiple locations in the barn, must not exceed 25 parts per million.

Lying Area/Floors

Swine kept indoors must be provided either slatted or solid flooring and have access to a dry, clean lying area at all times. The lying area must be of sufficient size to accommodate all head together lying on their sides. In service pens, the whole floor area must be kept dry or sufficient bedding must be provided to give an adequate grip during service, and the pens must be large enough to allow courtship and mating.

Space Allowance

Swine must be provided with a total floor space no less than 1.5 times the (thermo-neutral) lying area.

- ☐ The lying area and total area space allowances for growing swine must be at least:

Live weight		Lying area		Total area	
(kg)	(lbs)	(m ²)	(ft ²)	(m ²)	(ft ²)
10	22	0.10	1.1	0.15	1.6
20	44	0.15	1.6	0.22	2.4
30	66	0.20	2.2	0.30	3.2
40	88	0.26	2.8	0.40	4.3
50	110	0.31	3.3	0.47	5.0
60	132	0.36	3.9	0.55	5.9
70	154	0.41	4.4	0.61	6.6
80	176	0.45	4.8	0.67	7.2
90	198	0.47	5.0	0.71	7.6
100	220	0.50	5.4	0.75	8.1
110	243	0.53	5.7	0.80	8.6
120	265	0.56	6.0	0.84	9.0
130	287	0.58	6.2	0.87	9.3

- ☐ For gestating sows, the space allowance must be at least 20 ft² (1.9 m²) of floor space per sow.

Adult boar pens must be of such dimensions so as to enable animals to turn around easily and lie fully stretched.

Extra space must be provided to allow swine to lie apart in hot conditions, together with systems of ventilation or other heat remediation (drippers, misters, cooling mats, evaporative coolers, and/or wallows) to maintain the swine's temperatures below critical levels.

All pigs, including gestating sows, must be free to turn around and lie down at will and without difficulty at all times, unless specified below.

- ☐ Tethers must not be used.
- ☐ Pigs must only be restrained in individual pens when it is paramount to their health.
- ☐ Breeding stalls (used for the confirmation, support and early maintenance of pregnancy) must only be employed for the first 7-10 days after breeding, unless recommended by the herd veterinarian.
- ☐ Breeding stalls for sows must be wide enough to allow them to lie on their sides without their udders extending into the adjacent stalls and long enough to allow them to lie down without having to rest their heads in the feeders.

Group housing of swine must be managed in a manner that minimizes the aggressive behavior inherent to the pigs' social hierarchy.

Handling & Treatment Facilities

All handling facilities such as veterinary facilities and loading ramps must have non-slip flooring and must be constructed of materials which are easily cleaned.

Internal walls of hospital boxes must be smooth and impervious to water and must be made of materials which are easily cleaned. Individual pens must be sited and constructed to allow the animal the sight, sound, and odor of other swine, except for quarantine situations. Sick or injured animals may be isolated temporarily from other swine for treatment or upon the recommendation of the veterinarian.

Alleyways and Gates

Alleyways and gates must be designed and operated so as not to impede the movement of the swine. Alleyways and gates must be free from protrusions or other hazards which have the potential to injure the animals. When operating gates and catches, effort must have been made to reduce excessive noise which may cause distress to the animals, and if necessary, noise reduction mechanisms have been fitted to gates. Gates must open and swing smoothly, and close securely.

Loading Areas

- ☐ Loading facilities must provide a ramp of no more than 20% incline.
- ☐ Loading ramps and tail boards must be fitted with fences or rails to prevent the animals from slipping and falling off.
- ☐ Ramps may be of concrete or earth and, where concrete, must be fitted with appropriately designed and spaced foot cleats, stair-steps, or other flooring surface that prevents slipping.
- ☐ A loading bay and/or ramp must have been provided, and must be well lit to enable animals to walk straight into or out of the vehicle on a level or slight gradient.

Note: It is generally recommended that solid sides are used in races, chutes, crowding pens, and loading ramps to avoid distraction and balking. Solid sides provide the greatest advantages where there are many distractions, such as vehicles, moving equipment, and people walking by.

Farrowing Systems

American Humane recognizes that the greatest risk of death for a piglet is during the first several days of its life, and all management efforts must be focused on the survival of the baby piglet. In some instances, the well-being of the piglet takes precedence over the welfare of the sow. Thus, all established farrowing systems such as the farrowing crate, turn-around crate, sloped farrowing pen, and outdoor pastures with huts that address this objective are acceptable.

Sows must be settled into clean, comfortable farrowing facilities before the piglets are due to be born. Caretakers must be trained, experienced and competent in the techniques of farrowing.

Farrowing stalls must be wide enough for sows to lie on their sides and long enough to allow them to lie down without having to rest their heads in the feeders. Producers are encouraged to allow unrestrained sow-piglet interactions as the piglets mature, if it can be accomplished without putting the piglets at risk for injury or death- the prevention of the piglet being crushed is critical. If the farrowing system allows the use of

bedding, it should be provided 48 to 72 hours prior to parturition. Where bedding is provided, extra precautions must be taken to ensure proper sanitation during and between lactations, to avoid clogging drain stands, to maintain proper clearances of bedding from heat lamps, etc.

Farrowing facilities must have a temperature suitable for piglets maintained by supplementary heating. Temperatures suitable for both sows and piglets must be provided through heat lamps, heat pads, or other auxiliary heat sources, or with sufficient bedding to create a warm microenvironment in outdoor units with farrowing huts.

Environmental Enrichments

An environment must be provided that allows the swine to express their highly motivated natural behaviors such as rooting, pawing, mouthing, chewing and other oral/nasal/facial behaviors as well as tactile and social contact with other swine and caretakers.

Examples of physical enrichments that enable pigs to express highly motivated natural behaviors would include access to straw or other suitable media, such as wood chips or sawdust, and/or toys such as balls, ropes, ice blocks or hanging chains.

Sensory and social enrichment would include novel odors, tactile contact (e.g., ability to lie touching each other such as occurs with fence line contact) and positive social interactions with each other and/or with caretakers.

A variety of physical enrichment items must be provided to the swine (at least two different types of enrichment) and these enrichments must be rotated on a regular schedule (at least once weekly).

NOTE: The implementation date for E33, Environmental Enrichments, is Jan. 1, 2018. Before Jan. 1, 2018, score either Yes if the standard is met or N/A if the standard is not met.

Lighting

For indoor housing, light levels measured by the auditor during the normal period of daylight hours must be an average minimum of at least 50 lux (5 foot-candles) at the animals' head height. Where swine are housed, adequate fixed or portable lighting must be available to enable them to be thoroughly inspected at any time.

Outdoor Housing

In selecting a location for outdoor housing, consultation must be performed for each site to determine suitability of soil and drainage before occupying, e.g. by referencing soil scientists, agronomists, experienced pig veterinarians and/or soil/geological data.

Winter/ Cold and Wet Conditions

For swine kept outdoors extensively during winter, a windproof and waterproof shelter must be accessible which has sufficient space and a sufficient supply of dry bedding material for all animals to lie down at the same time.

Summer/ Hot and Humid Conditions

For summer or hot and humid conditions, a shaded area must be accessible which has sufficient space to allow all animals to lie down simultaneously and to lie apart from each other if they wish to. Wallows, drips or sprinklers must be provided and are considered part of the cooling system. Local and state environmental regulations must be reviewed and taken into consideration when determining the location of outdoor units and the animal stocking densities.

If the farrowing site is provided outdoors, the site must be rotated at a minimum every two years with old materials removed, the ground sanitized, and new ground cover planted.

Additional Auditor Evaluations of Livestock

Incidence of Slips and Falls Score

The incidences of slips and/or falls in traffic areas and handling area must be evaluated and scored per the method NAMI "Scoring of Slipping and Falling" (including the size of the sample set.)

- ☐ The incidence of falls (where the animal's body touches the ground) must not exceed 1%.
- ☐ The incidence of slips must not exceed 3%.

Transport

Animal transport systems must be designed and managed to ensure that animals are not caused unnecessary distress or discomfort. The transport of animals must be accomplished in the shortest time possible and handling kept to an absolute minimum. Personnel involved in transport, including outside employees, must be thoroughly trained and competent in their duties and use appropriate equipment and vehicles.

Pre-Transport

All individuals involved in the handling and transport of swine, including outside employees, must be trained and knowledgeable about swine behavior and animal welfare and in the proper protocols for transport, i.e. the Transport SOPs. This must be demonstrated through Certificates of Conformance (COCs) and/or documentation of appropriate training.

Transport SOPs

The producer must maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Transport. The Transport SOPs as a minimum address steps that are taken to protect the animals during periods of inclement weather; and outline protocols and contingency plans to be taken in the event of an emergency, such as vehicle break-down, accidents, road closures, etc.

All animals must be examined and shown to be fit and healthy for transport. The following animals must not be transported, except in emergencies or for medical treatment or as permitted by the attending veterinarian:

- Animals which are unable to walk unassisted or stand on all four limbs.
- Fatigued, sick, or injured animals.
- Pregnant sows that are expected to give birth within 21 days (except for short distances where special considerations have been made).

Swine must be provided water up to the time of transport. Food may be withdrawn at least 4 hours before loading onto transport to prevent vomiting during transit; however fasting must not exceed 18 hours prior to slaughter.

Loading & Transport of Animals

Stock-keepers must know the behavioral characteristics of swine and how to handle the animals during loading and unloading, including:

- ☐ using visual fields (i.e. swine have a good field of vision but with certain breeds the ears may restrict their vision and create a blind spot behind them, which handlers should avoid entering) and flight zones (an imaginary area which if handlers enter will make the animal want to move away: handlers control an animal's movement by understanding the flight zone);
- ☐ understanding that pigs are inclined to follow each other;
- ☐ understanding that pigs have good hearing and a refined sense of smell;
- ☐ knowing how lighting affects swine behavior (as swine prefer to move from the dark into the light); and
- ☐ knowing when and how to use such things as paddles and boards.

Handlers must use only the minimal amount of force to maintain control of the animals and ensure the welfare of the animals and of the handlers. Handlers must not use any instrument which is capable of inflicting an electric shock to control any animal; or use a stick, goad or other instrument or thing to hit or prod any pig. Paddles and boards are permissible. Noise levels, sudden movements, and flashes of light must be minimized during loading and transport.

Every effort must be made to ensure that journeys are completed without unnecessary delays, that drivers are familiar with the route and are aware of any potential traffic problems, and that they plan their journey accordingly.

Swine must be loaded and unloaded using suitable and adequately-sized ramps, bridges, gangways, or mechanical lifting gear, operated so as to prevent injury or unnecessary suffering to any animal. Ramps, bridges, gangways, and loading platforms must have a fence or rail on each side that is of sufficient strength, length and height to prevent any animal from falling or escaping; and must be positioned so that it will not result in injury. Loading and transport equipment must be kept in good repair and must be free of projections and gaps that are of a size whereby the animal could become ensnared. The flooring of the loading and transport equipment must be constructed to prevent slipping. The incidences of slips and or falls that occur during the loading and unloading process must be recorded and scored. Where slips or falls occur in excess of 1%, measures must be taken to mitigate the problem.

Animals which are ambulatory, that is, capable of walking unassisted, must not be suspended by mechanical means, nor lifted or dragged by a body part. An animal may be loaded or unloaded by means of manual lifting/carrying if the animal is of a size that it can easily be lifted by not more than two persons, and the operation is carried out without causing injury or unnecessary suffering to the animal.

During transport swine must have sufficient room for all individuals. Space per animal must be provided in conformance with the transportation space guidelines in the latest edition of the **FASS Ag Guide**. Additional space must be provided to allow the swine to spread apart during hot weather. For partial loads, the transport vehicle is sub-divided to account for the size of the group being transported.

Transport vehicles must provide adequate ventilation while avoiding drafts. For transport during cold weather, swine must be protected from drafts and the ingress of rain and snow. For transport during hot weather: where possible, animals must be transported at night or in the coolest part of the day; animals must be protected from direct sunlight; the transport vehicle must be equipped with a means to provide effective ventilation; the transport vehicle must have air-conditioning and/or the animals are regularly sprayed with water to help them keep cool; and the transport vehicle must not be kept stationary or parked in the sun for long periods.

Swine must be inspected immediately after loading and thereafter a minimum of every 4 hours, or more often during inclement weather. If any animal shows signs of distress including cold or heat stress, immediate remedial action must be taken. If an animal goes down in transport and cannot be successfully treated, it must be humanely euthanized on the spot or upon arrival at a medical facility per American Humane Certified™ standards.

Non-ambulatory animals may be moved from the farm only if a veterinarian determines that the animal is not suffering from uncontrollable pain and that the animal can be successfully treated at a medical facility. They must be moved or hoisted in containers or slings in which their bodies are fully supported and which cause no pain or distress to the animal. The transportation and treatment of any sick or injured animal must be documented in the health care records in the American Humane Certified™ Farm Manual.

Where mortalities during transport are traceable to a single cause, prompt action must be taken to prevent further deaths, injury, or suffering from occurring. Where high levels of transport mortality (in excess of 1%) from any single source in any three-month period occur, a veterinary investigation must be performed, mitigating actions taken and the results reported to the American Humane Certified™ program.

All loading and transport equipment must be cleaned and disinfected after the completion of transport.

Slaughter

The American Humane Certified™ program adheres to the ***Recommended Animal Handling Guidelines and Audit Guide*** published by the North American Meat Institute Foundation for humane slaughtering and processing practices. *Check one of the following:*

Slaughter practices and facilities must be audited annually to demonstrate compliance with NAMI humane slaughtering and processing practices as part of this audit, unless audited by an outside audit group.

Where slaughter practices and facilities are audited for compliance to NAMI by an outside audit group, documentation must be available which: identifies the auditor and audit group, name and location of slaughter facilities, the date of the audit, and the results of the audit including any non-conformances, the corrective action that was taken, and the date of completion of the corrective action.

The NAMI animal handling guidelines are available at: <http://animalhandling.org>.

Pass/Fail Auditor Evaluations

No Instances of Willful Acts of Abuse

Throughout the course of the audit, the auditor must not have observed any farm personnel committing willful acts of abuse towards the animals, which include but are not limited to:

- ☐ Beating the animals;
- ☐ Throwing the animals or lifting them by the ears or tail;
- ☐ Slamming gates on the animals;
- ☐ Using the electric prod inappropriately (on sensitive areas of the animal) and/or using the electric prod when neither the welfare of the animal or of the handler is in immediate jeopardy;
- ☐ Using electronic immobilization for any reason;
- ☐ Driving the animals atop one another; and
- ☐ Goaded or dragging a downer animal.

Willful acts of abuse are major non-conformances and will not be tolerated. An investigation will be made to assess the incident and to determine whether remedial actions are required. The American Humane Certified™ program reserves the right to place the producer on probation from the program if the incident is determined to be severe. Producers who are placed on probation must implement changes to the management, training, and company policies that to the satisfaction of the American Humane Certified™ program affectively remedy the issue, and the site must pass a follow-up audit prior to being reinstated in the program.

Body Condition Score

As a bare minimum, at least 95% of the herd MUST have a Body Condition Score between 2 and 4.5 on a 5-point scale. See FW1: Body Condition Score.

It is a severe non-conformance for a swine operation to maintain more than 5% of the herd having an unacceptable BCS. If this occurs, an investigation will be made to assess the circumstances for the low BCS scores and the corrective actions that the producer proposes to take. The American Humane Certified™ program reserves the right to place the producer on immediate probation, or in extreme cases, suspension from the program. Producers who are placed on probation must implement changes to the management, training, and company policies that to the satisfaction of the American Humane Certified™ program affectively remedy the issue. The swine operation must pass a follow-up audit, which at the program's discretion will include an acceptable threshold for BCS that must be met prior to the swine operation being reinstated.

Core Criteria

Items which are essential to the “Five Freedoms of Animal Welfare” are scored higher than other questions in the audit. “Core Criteria” are scored either 25 or 50 points and must be satisfactorily addressed in order to pass the audit. These items are listed below (refer to ***Animal Welfare Standards Audit Tool*** following for full descriptions):

M1: Company Policy

The Company Policy must be available to all workers, in their native language. This policy emphasizes and demonstrates that the company has made a commitment to providing an environment which promotes high standards of animal welfare. Along with this commitment, the company must have “zero tolerance” for any employee who willfully abuses animals, and a “whistle blower” policy protecting employees who report animal welfare issues. Personnel must sign and date that they have been provided a copy of, and that they understand their responsibilities under, the Company Policy.

M2: Employee Code of Conduct

An Employee Code of Conduct must be available to all personnel, in their native language. Each worker has the responsibility for and is expected to contribute to upholding high standards of animal welfare at all times as they perform their own duties, and each also must be cognizant that the basic requirements such as adequate feed, water, lighting, environmental control, and biosecurity must be provided to the swine at all times. All personnel must be instructed to report any incidences related to animal welfare that cause them concern. Workers must sign and date that they have been provided a copy of, and that they understand their responsibilities under, this Code of Conduct.

M10: Lighting Program

The lighting system where swine are housed must be designed and maintained to regulate a daily cycle for all animals. The lighting program for each barn must provide within each 24-hour period a minimum continuous period of 8 hours of daylight supplemented by artificial light as needed to provide an average minimum of 50 lux (5 foot-candles) at the head height of the animals throughout the barn.

M11: Animal Health Plan

A written Animal Health Plan (AHP) must be available at the main office. The AHP must document the activities affecting animal health for the year’s cycle of production, including records of vaccinations, treatments, and the therapeutic use of antimicrobials.

M24: Use of Handling Aids

Paddles and sorting boards must be used in an appropriate manner, with care taken to avoid injury and unnecessary pain or distress to the animals. The pigs must not be hit, beaten, or poked or be pulled or dragged by the tail, ears, or limbs. Electric prods must not be used except where animal and/or human safety is in jeopardy and it is the means of last resort. Electric prods must not be carried by stock-keepers as a matter of course. Only if necessary, handlers must use tails gently to direct the animal’s movement.

M29: Non-Ambulatory (“Downer”) Swine

Care must be taken to avoid causing unnecessary pain or distress to a sick or injured animal that is unable to move. Moving by means that can cause further physical or psychological damage is prohibited. *Refer to the North American Meat Institute guidelines for acceptable methods of moving non-ambulatory animals.*

M30: Segregation and Care of Sick or Injured Animals

Provisions must be made for the segregation and care of sick and injured animals.

M38: Producer Observations and Scoring

Properly trained personnel must perform and keep record of Body Condition Scoring (conducted weekly for the breeding group and twice a year for the herd) and Slips and Falls Scoring.

M45: Producers Monitoring of Ammonia and Dust

Where swine are housed in an enclosed environment, provisions must be made to ensure that aerial contaminants do not reach a level at which they are noticeably unpleasant to a human observer. Dust and ammonia must be maintained at acceptable levels. Ammonia and dust levels must be monitored monthly by the producer, with ammonia maintained ideally at less than 10 ppm, but should never exceeding 25 ppm, and inhalable dust never exceeding 10 mg/m³.

M47: SOPs for Husbandry and Other Procedures

Where necessary, producers must use only approved, humane husbandry procedures accepted by the American Humane Certified™ program. All of these practices must be performed by designated, trained and competent personnel or the herd veterinarian using appropriate, well-maintained equipment in a way which minimizes suffering and optimizes recovery.

M51: Euthanasia Policy

A Euthanasia Policy must be available which includes provisions for humane and timely euthanasia.

FW1: Body Condition Score

Pigs and piglets must be fed a wholesome and appropriate diet for their age and species and which is fed to them in sufficient quantity so that they sustain full health and over their maximum foreseeable lifespan. Swine must have daily access to food, unless otherwise required by a veterinarian. Body condition change in swine must be monitored and maintained according to the stage of production using the **Body Conditioning Score**.

FW8: Access to Water

All swine, including animals in confinement, must be provided with continuous access to an adequate supply of clean, fresh drinking water each day, except when otherwise required by the attending veterinarian.

E5: Environmental Safety

There must be no physical features of the environment which cause recurring injuries to swine.

E12: Thermal Environment

Regardless of the type of housing, the swine must be maintained in a thermally comfortable environment for their age according to the species guidelines at all times. The swine must not show signs of being excessively hot (such as excessive panting) or excessively cold (such as huddling).

E16: Ammonia

When swine are housed, provisions must be made to ensure that aerial contaminants do not reach a level at which they are noticeably unpleasant to a human observer as specified by Environmental Protection Agency and OSHA standards for particulates. Ammonia measured by the auditor should be less than 10 ppm but must not exceed 25 ppm.

E20: Space Allowances

The lying area and total area space allowances for growing swine must be at least as noted.

E23: Freedom of Movement

All pigs, including gestating sows, must be free to turn around and lie down at will and without difficulty at all times.

E36: Lighting in Indoor Housing

Where swine are housed indoors, light levels measured by the auditor at the height of the animals must be an average minimum of at least 5 foot-candles or 50 lux.

E42: Incidence of Slips and Falls Score

The incidences of slips and/or falls in traffic areas and handling area must be evaluated and scored by the auditor per the method NAMI "Scoring of Slipping and Falling."

T16: Space Allowance during Transport

During transport animals must have sufficient room for all individuals. Space per animal must be provided in accordance with the transportation space guidelines in the latest edition of the **FASS Ag Guide**. Additional space must be provided to allow the swine to spread apart during hot weather. Swine must have sufficient head clearance to stand comfortably without touching the ceiling of the transport equipment. For partial loads, the transport vehicle must be sub-divided to account for the size of the group being transported.

T24: Slaughter

The American Humane Certified™ program adheres to the **Recommended Animal Handling Guidelines and Audit Guide** published by the North American Meat Institute Foundation for humane slaughtering and processing practices.

Appendix A

Farm Manual

American Humane Certified™ Farm Manual Swine

The purpose of assembling a Farm Manual is to facilitate the audit process by aiding the producer in organizing and gathering the required information so that is ready for review at the time of the audit. Please complete the Farm Manual Information/ Checklist form on Page 2 that lists the required policies and procedures needed and where we may quickly find this information for your individual farm.

If this information is available in your own farm manual, you may include a copy of that and simply note the page number or section where the information can be found in the checklist on Page 2 of this document. If you do not already have a farm manual, you may fill out the manual template that follows the checklist. **You are not required to submit both.**

If you have questions as you fill out your responses to the standards or the required Farm Manual information, please contact the American Humane Certified™ Program office at FarmAnimalProgram@AmericanHumane.org or call 800-227-4645. Thank you for participating in the American Humane Certified™ program.

Farm Manual Checklist

Farm Manual Information/ Checklist Please Complete This Checklist	Producer's Farm Manual Section/ Page # Attached	American Humane Certified™ Template Forms Attached
Company Policy & Employee Code of Conduct		
Company Policy (p. 4)		
Employee Code of Conduct (p. 4)		
Animal Welfare Incident Report (p. 5)		
Office Records & Documentation		
Records of Production (pp. 6-8)		
Building Checklists/ Farm Data (p. 9)		
Site Plans (p. 10)		
Emergency Response Plan (p. 11)		
Nutrition, Lighting, Animal Health Plans		
Nutrition Plan (pp. 12-14)		
Lighting Plan (p. 15)		
Animal Health Plan (pp. 16-20)		
Biosecurity Plans		
Biosecurity Plan, Structural/ Access (p. 21)		
Biosecurity Plan, Operational (p. 22)		
Cleaning & Sanitation Plan (p. 23)		
Waste Disposal Plan (p. 24)		
SOPs for Piglets & Weaning (p. 25)		
SOPs for Handling (p. 26)		
SOPs for Care & Handling of Sick or Injured Animals (p. 27)		
SOPs for Identification (p. 28)		
Records of Stockperson Training		
Training of all Stockpersons (p. 29)		
Further Training (p. 30)		
Training of Outside Workers (p. 31)		
Inspections of Livestock (pp. 32-33)		
Inspections & Maintenance of Equipment		
Equipment Inspections & Maintenance (p. 34)		
Inspections & Maintenance of Water Systems (p. 34)		
Inspections & Maintenance of Auxiliary Power Supply (p. 34)		
Inspections & Maintenance of Alarm Systems (p. 35)		
Ventilation & Environmental Controls (p. 35)		
Monitoring of Air Quality (p. 35)		
SOPs for Husbandry & Other Procedures (pp. 36-37)		
Euthanasia Policy (pp. 38-40)		

American Humane Certified™ Farm Manual Templates

Note: The following templates are provided for your convenience and to assist you in assembling your Farm Manual. You may use either the forms provided, or you may substitute forms from your own farm manual/ farm management software- you do not need to submit both.

Note: These templates may not address all required documentation. Additional documentation may be required that is not listed in the following templates. Refer to the *Animal Welfare Standards* for all required documentation.

Company Policy & Employee Code of Conduct

Name of Producer: _____

- *Note: this form or a similar company document must be provided to employees in their native language as needed, and must be signed by all employees.*

Company Policy

- As a participant in the American Humane Certified™ program, this company is committed to providing an environment which promotes high standards of animal welfare, through adherence to the requirements of the **American Humane Certified™ Animal Welfare Standards** and participation in the American Humane Certified™ program.
- This company has implemented a “zero-tolerance” policy regarding willful acts of abuse towards the animals. Willful acts of abuse will not be tolerated. This includes but is not limited to: beating, throwing, lifting by the tails or ears, or slamming gates on the animals; using any type of prod inappropriately (on sensitive areas on the animals) or using an electric prod when neither the welfare of the animal or of the handler is in immediate jeopardy; using electronic immobilization for any reason; driving the animals atop one another; or dragging or goading a downer animal. If it is determined that any employee has engaged in willful acts of abuse towards the animals, the employee may be immediately dismissed.
- This company has implemented a “whistle-blower” policy. Any employee who reports animal welfare issues to his or her superiors will not be retaliated against.

Employee Code of Conduct

- All personnel are expected to handle the animals in a positive and compassionate manner at all times.
- Each worker has the responsibility for, and is expected to contribute to, upholding high standards of animal welfare at all times as each performs his or her duties.
- In addition to the worker’s assigned duties, each worker must also be aware that the basic requirements such as adequate feed, water, and biosecurity must be provided to the livestock at all times, and a supervisor must be notified if any of these basic necessities is lacking.
- All personnel have access to the **Animal Welfare Incident Report** or a similar company document or company protocol for reporting incidences. Personnel must complete and submit this document or otherwise report whenever they observe incidences related to animal welfare which cause them concern.

- I, the undersigned employee, have read and understand my responsibilities under the Company Policy and the Employee Code of Conduct stated above.

Employee Name _____

Date _____

Employee Signature _____

Supervisor _____

Animal Welfare Incident Report

Company and Farm Name _____ Location _____ Date of Report _____

Form to be filled out by witness. Please print.

Please list all animal welfare infractions witnessed including date, time, location of incident(s), incident details and employees involved. Be specific and include reference to the **American Humane Certified™ Animal Welfare Standards Audit Tool** item # (example: M15) if possible. Use back of form or additional paper if necessary and attach any relevant backup documentation.

➤ I, the undersigned, witnessed the above animal welfare infractions.

Printed name: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

NOTE: This form may be submitted in confidence to: **American Humane Farm Program, 1400 16th Street NW, Suite 360, Washington, DC 20036** or fax: **202-450-2335**. Questions in regards to reporting farm animal welfare issues may be directed to: **800-227-4645**.

IF POSSIBLE, PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:

I received the above report from _____ on _____
(witness) (date)

Printed name of supervisor _____ Signature _____

Copy of report signed by supervisor and witness to be returned to witness.

Records of Production Animal Movement Logs

[illegible]

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American Humane Certified™ Animal Welfare Standards for Swine
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Name of Producer: _____
Site Name: _____

[illegible]

This form is provided for your use. Farm records with this information may be substituted.

Name of Producer: _____
Site Name: _____

[illegible]

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American Humane Certified™ Animal Welfare Standards for Swine
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Building Checklist / Farm Data

AUDIT FARM LOCATION:

AUDIT FARM:

Address:

City:

State:

ZIP:

Country:

FARM MANAGER:

Email:

Office #:

Cell #:

Alt #:

Fax #:

STOCKPERSON:

Email:

Office #:

Cell #:

Alt #:

Fax #:

FARM DATA:

(Audited location only)

AUDITED LOCATION

Type of Housing:

(barn / outside / dry lot)

Audited Housing Space (ft²):

(Only if applicable)

Audited Grazing Space (acres):

(Only if applicable)

Data Applicable to Type of Unit:

(provide as applicable)

Site Capacity:

Average Inventory:

Turns/ Year:

Number of Buildings per Site:

Number of Rooms per Site:

Number Farrowing Crates/ Room:

Total Number Farrowing Crates:

Number of Breeding Crates:

(for pregnancy determination)

Dimensions of Breeding Crates:

(width X length in feet)

Total Number of Sow Crates:

Type of Unit:

(select as appropriate)

Breeding & Gestation

Farrowing Nursery

Wean/Finish

Grow/Finish

Boar Stud

In-House Replacements

SEW Nursery

Number of Nursery Pens/ Room:

Total Number of Nursery Pens:

Pigs per Nursery Pen:

Dimensions of Nursery Pens:

(width X length in feet)

Number of Finishing Pens/ Room:

Total Number of Finishing Pens:

Pigs per Finishing Pen:

Dimensions of Finishing Pens:

(width X length in feet)

PQA/ TQA TRAINING:

PQA Certification #:

(provide if applicable)

TQA Certification #:

(provide if applicable)

PQA Premise ID:

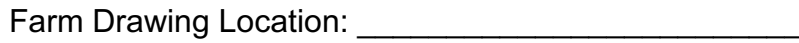
(provide if applicable)

Other QA Program(s):

(provide if applicable)

***(Optional)* Name of Marketing or Producer Group if under Forward Contract:**

Building Checklist / Site Plan



- [illegible]

Emergency Response Plan

Name of Producer: _____

- *Note: Keep a copy of the Emergency Response Plan at the Main Office.*
- What are the contingency plans and precautions to cope with severe events/ emergencies in order to safeguard the welfare of the animals, and the procedures to be followed by responsible personnel in the event of severe events/ emergencies such as fire, floods, storms or other severe weather, interruption of power or water, interruption of supplies?
 - Are local emergency services numbers posted by phones? Y N

Emergency Service

Telephone #

Local fire department:

Emergency water supplies:

Local Utility:

Other:

- Are emergency contact numbers/ “telephone tree” posted by phones? Y N

List at least three responsible persons to contact in case of emergency:

Emergency Contact

Telephone #

Alternate #

1.

2.

3.

Nutrition Plan

Name of Producer: _____ Site Name(s): _____

Herd ID: _____ Diet Formulation/ ID: _____

Nutritionist (or other qualified individual): _____

- *Note: Any evidence to confirm the following statements are acceptable, such as providing a letter from the nutritionist or other qualified individual stating that they have been consulted to develop an appropriate diet for the producer that meets the requirements below; having the nutritionist or other qualified individual sign below that the following statements are true for the specified producer, sites, herds, and diet formulations; providing documentation from the feed mill which establish that the following statements are true; etc.*
- The diet noted above has been developed in accordance with the guidelines provided by the most recently published National Research Council (NRC) standards.
 - Feedstuffs do not contain mammalian-derived protein sources with the exception of milk and milk products.
 - Growth hormones/ growth promoters are not used as additives to the feed in the stated formulation for the stated producer.
 - In-feed antibiotics or anti-parasitic agents are not used in the stated formulation for the stated producer, except and unless for individual animals for therapeutic reasons as prescribed by an attending veterinarian and as documented in the Animal Health Plan.

The Nutrition Plan must also include as a minimum:

- Specifications for a diet that is adjusted as appropriate to the animals' age in order to promote balanced nutrition.
- Specifications that changes in the type and quantity of feed must be introduced gradually.
- Feed intake for animals must be monitored when changing feed type to ensure that animals do not lose weight.

Livestock Nutritionist _____
(or qualified individual/ feed mill)

Signature _____

Date _____

Nutrition Plan (cont.)

Feed Suppliers:

Name:

Address:

Telephone #:

Mills used:

Major source / minor source (*circle one*)

Name:

Address:

Telephone #:

Mills used:

Major source / minor source (*circle one*)

Feed Documentation

Are feed documents available for at least one year? (Keep a representative tag for each ingredient used, Replacing old with current tags as rations change)	Y	N
---	----------	----------

Are there records of feed constituents?	Y	N
---	----------	----------

Describe feed storage: _____

Are feed storage areas cleaned between loads?	Y	N
---	----------	----------

Number of days' supply of feed is available on the farm: _____

Is feed free from all mammalian protein? (with the exception of milk and milk products)	Y	N
--	----------	----------

Body Condition Scoring

When are stock body conditions scored and by whom?

Does supplier carry out any tests and/or safeguards on raw materials or finished feed?	Y	N
---	----------	----------

Nutrition Plan (cont.)

Feed Distribution:

If troughs are used:

How much feeding space is provided by the troughs? _____

Note: a 'feeding space' is the space required by a single animal while eating, defined as 1.1 times the animal's shoulder width.

How often are troughs checked to make sure they are in good repair? _____

For ad-lib feeding:

Are there head barriers? Y N

How many animals are there per feeding space? _____

If automatic feed system is used:

How often is it checked? _____

How often is it cleaned? _____

How often is routine maintenance performed? _____

Is wet feeding employed? Y N

Describe the feed distribution system to the hogs:

Animal Health Plan

Name of Producer: _____

Location(s): _____

- *Note: attach a copy of the Animal Health Plan. This plan must be reviewed regularly (no less than once per year) and updated as needed in consultation with the livestock veterinarian, with whom the producer has a valid Veterinarian Client-Patient Relationship:*

“A written Animal Health Plan (AHP) must be available at the main office. The AHP must record the activities affecting animal health for the year’s cycle of production, including as a minimum:

- ☐ Certification or proof that the AHP has been developed in consultation with a livestock veterinarian;
- ☐ The veterinarian and producer must have a valid Veterinarian Client-Patient Relationship,
- ☐ The veterinarian and the producer must review the AHP at least yearly and update as needed;

• Name of Veterinarian: _____

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| • Do the producer and the veterinarian have a valid Veterinarian Client- Patient Relationship? (<i>Attach VCPR- refer to AVMA</i>) | Y | N |
| • Has the HHP been reviewed at least yearly and updated as needed? | Y | N |
| • Are records of vaccination protocols and vaccinations available?
(<i>see following</i>) | Y | N |
| • Are records of treatment protocols and treatments available?
(<i>see following</i>) | Y | N |
| • Are records of surgical procedures available? | Y | N |

Animal Health Plan (cont.) Vaccination Program

(piglets <6 months; young stock 6-12 months; adult stock = >12 months)

Vaccination Program:

Piglets (<6 months)

Age	Vaccinating for:	Age	Vaccinating for:
-----	------------------	-----	------------------

Young Stock (6 – 12 months)

Age	Vaccinating for:	Age	Vaccinating for:
-----	------------------	-----	------------------

Adult Stock (>12 months)

Age	Vaccinating for:	Age	Vaccinating for:
-----	------------------	-----	------------------

Name of Producer: _____

Herd Veterinarian: _____ Herd Manager: _____

[illegible]

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Name of Producer: _____

Herd Veterinarian: _____ Herd Manager: _____

[illegible]

**This form is for your use. Farm records with
this information may be substituted.**

Animal Health Plan (cont.) Action & Management Plans

- *The following may be used as a framework to which information can be added in order to help with creating written Action and Management Plans and for training personnel:*

Physical Maladies

- | | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| • Are responsible personnel trained in the prevention of physical maladies? | Y | N |
| • Are there action plans for dealing with lameness, skin lesions, and foot problems such as abnormal wear, excessive growth, or infection? | Y | N |
| • If a problem was identified, describe the plan that was used to mitigate it: | | |

Health and Disease Monitoring:

- | | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| • Are units enrolled in trichinae and toxoplasmosis certified health status: (as it becomes available)? | Y | N |
| Certified health status _____ | | |
| • Is stock certified free from Pseudorabies and Brucellosis, and are the national eradication programs being followed? | Y | N |

Common Diseases

- | | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| • Are responsible personnel trained in the prevention, detection, and methods of control for common diseases? | Y | N |
| Is there a policy in place for when quarantine of animals is required? | Y | N |

Internal Parasite Control Program & De-Worming

- What are the methods used to prevent, detect, and control internal parasites?
- What are the policies for control of internal parasites for each age:

Piglets (<6 months)

Age	Parasite/Application:	Age	Parasite/Application:
-----	-----------------------	-----	-----------------------

Young Stock (6 – 12 months)

Age	Parasite/Application:	Age	Parasite/Application:
-----	-----------------------	-----	-----------------------

Sows/ Boars (>12 months)

Age	Parasite/Application:	Age	Parasite/Application:
-----	-----------------------	-----	-----------------------

Animal Health Plan (cont.) Action & Management Plans (cont.)

External Parasite Control Program

- What are the methods used to prevent, detect, and control external parasites?
- What are the policies for control of internal parasites for each age:

Piglets (<6 months)

Age	Parasite/Application:	Age	Parasite/Application:
-----	-----------------------	-----	-----------------------

Young Stock (6 – 12 months)

Age	Parasite/Application:	Age	Parasite/Application:
-----	-----------------------	-----	-----------------------

Sows/ Boars (>12 months)

Age	Parasite/Application:	Age	Parasite/Application:
-----	-----------------------	-----	-----------------------

Recurring Injuries

- | | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| • Are all animals monitored for signs of recurring injuries that suggest there is a common cause attributable to physical features of the environment? | Y | N |
|--|----------|----------|

Undesirable Behaviors

- Describe any procedures that were taken following the event of an outbreak of dangerous or undesirable behaviors (such as tail and vulva-biting, etc.) including appropriate and immediate changes in the system of management:

- Where swine have fought to the extent that serious injury has resulted, describe changes made to the environment (such as adding enrichments) or management to prevent further injury due to fighting:

Biosecurity Plan, Structural

Name of Producer: _____

- *Note: provide details of the Biosecurity Plan, Structural, which must include as a minimum the following provisions:*

“The structural biosecurity plan must include as a minimum:

- ☐ Maintenance of perimeter fencing, screening of drains/vents/ openings, and other physical methods for exclusion of pests, predators, and wild animals especially in areas where feral swine are prevalent;
- ☐ Signs posted at the farm and/or barn entrances which provide instructions and information for farm personnel and approved visitors regarding biosecurity procedures;
- ☐ The exclusion of non-working dogs or other animals from contact with the swine;
- ☐ Property gates and/or secured barns and the exclusion of unapproved visitors; and
- ☐ Logging of all approved visitors: Non-farm personnel are not permitted on the site except by approval from farm managers, and unless appropriate precautions have been taken to prevent contamination between farms including down time from contact with other animals per the company policy.”

*Note: the biosecurity plans must follow any additional guidelines specified in the latest National Pork Board **PQA Plus Producer Certification Book.***”

Describe procedures used to minimize risk associated with farm visitors and/or entry of delivery vehicles (feed, dead stock or manure trucks, etc.)

Is access restricted to specific areas of site?	Y	N
Are vehicles disinfected prior to entering the site?	Y	N

Biosecurity Plans, Operational

Name of Producer: _____

- *Note: provide details of the Biosecurity Plan, Operational, which must include as a minimum the following provisions:*

“The operational biosecurity plan must include as a minimum:

- ☐ Maintenance of outdoor areas adjacent to surrounding buildings to keep vegetation short and tidy within at least 24” from the barn (i.e. removing vegetation which provides shelter to pests and predators);
- ☐ Maintenance of pest control methods and protocols such as baiting and trapping;
- ☐ Removal of feed sources and the protection of bulk feed and water supplies to reduce the attraction of pests, rodents, mold, etc.;
- ☐ Facility/ equipment cleaning protocols and schedules;
- ☐ The company policy for limiting exposure of younger pigs to older pigs, including workflow procedures, movement of stock within the farm, etc. as applicable; and
- ☐ Maintenance of protective clothing, decontamination/ foot baths, and/or shower facilities for workers, where appropriate.

*Note: the biosecurity plans must follow any additional guidelines specified in the latest National Pork Board **PQA Plus Producer Certification Book.**”*

Describe quarantine and processing of newly purchased stock:

Pest Control Policy: List methods/products used for control:

Rodents

traps	Y	N
bait	Y	N
limited access	Y	N
covered feed storage	Y	N

Flies

bait	Y	N
environmental control (e.g., frequent cleaning)	Y	N

Predators

bait	Y	N
fences	Y	N
covered feed storage	Y	N
noise or visual deterrents	Y	N

Cleaning and Sanitation Plan

Name of Producer: _____

- *Note: provide details of the Cleaning and Sanitation Plan, which includes details for routine and scheduled cleaning procedures. In all cases ensure that the responsible worker is aware of their duties:*

Feed and Water

Commodity feed area

- Is feed fresh/ i.e. not stale or moldy or contaminated? Y N
- Are commodity storage areas cleaned between loads of feed? Y N
- Describe commodity/feed storage:

separate or mixed
 covered or uncovered
- How often are feed bunks/troughs cleaned, and by whom?

Water

- How often are water troughs cleaned, and by whom?
- Are water troughs monitored to limit elevated levels of contaminants such as feed, algae, nitrates, manure, pathogens, etc.? Y N
- How frequently?
- Are samples of water taken and tested and recorded periodically to ensure water quality is acceptable for swine? Y N
- If yes, please list test performed:
- How frequently?

Manure Removal

- How often are pens/corrals scraped?
(applicable to feedlot or penned animals)
Summer:
Winter:
- How is manure disposed of?

composting
 lagoon
 spread on land
 other

Waste Disposal Plan

Name of Producer: _____

- *Note: provide details of the Waste Disposal Plan, which must include as a minimum the following provisions:*

“Each farm must maintain a Waste Disposal Plan which details protocols for the safe and proper disposal of medical waste, sharps, carcasses, and other waste that poses a potential threat to animal and human health and safety.”

- How is medical waste (needles, scalpel blades, medicine containers, syringes, etc.) disposed of?

Are sharps containers used?

Y N

- Has farm completed a formal training program in waste management?

Y N

Type of training:

Date of completion:

SOPs for Piglets & Weaning

Name of Producer: _____

- *The following may be used as a framework to which information can be added in order to help with creating SOPs for Piglets & Weaning, and for training personnel.*

Supplemental Iron

Is 100-200 mg supplemental iron provided to piglets per the National Research Council (NRC) Swine Nutritional Guidelines?	Y	N
---	----------	----------

Environmental Conditions

Are piglets maintained in a suitable environment and/or provided bedding and if needed artificial heat to prevent hypothermia?	Y	N
--	----------	----------

Is the area well-ventilated, yet protected from drafts?	Y	N
---	----------	----------

Does the layout of the bedding take into consideration the limiting of accidental injuries of the piglets by their dam?	Y	N
---	----------	----------

Weaning

Are piglets at least 21 days old prior to weaning?	Y	N
--	----------	----------

If not, has the swine veterinarian determined that the piglets should be weaned earlier for health and welfare of the sows and piglets?	Y	N
---	----------	----------

SOPs for Handling

Name of Producer: _____

- *The following may be used as a framework to which information can be added in order to help with creating written SOPs for Handling, and for training personnel.*

Swine must be handled quietly at all times, and efforts must be made to accustom/ familiarize the swine to contact with stockpersons/ handlers.

At no time are the animals to be yelled at or screamed at. In all cases care must be taken to avoid unnecessary pain or distress to the animals.

Handling Aids

- ☐ Paddles and sorting boards must be used in an appropriate manner, with care taken to avoid injury and unnecessary pain or distress to the animals.
 - ☐ The pigs must not be hit, beaten, or poked.
 - ☐ The pigs must not be pulled or dragged by the tail, ears, or limbs.
 - ☐ Electric prods must not be used except where animal and/or human safety is in jeopardy and it is the means of last resort.
 - ☐ Electric prods must not be carried by stock-keepers as a matter of course.
- ☐ Only if necessary, handlers must use tails gently to direct the animal's movement.
- ☐ Swine must not be driven unless the exit or the way forward for the lead animal is clear.
- ☐ Stockpersons must not purposefully cause the swine to rush or run along alleyways, passageways, or through gateways.

Temporary Restraint of Swine

Swine must not be closely confined or restrained except in the following circumstances, and even then only for the shortest period of time necessary:

- ☐ For the duration of any examination, routine test, blood sampling, treatment or operation carried out for veterinary purposes.
- ☐ While they are being fed on any particular occasion.
- ☐ For the purpose of marking, washing, or weighing.
- ☐ While their accommodation is being cleaned.
- ☐ During artificial insemination.
- ☐ While they are awaiting loading for transportation.

Use of Dogs or Other Animals

- ☐ Dogs or other animals, include working dogs, must be properly trained, must not cause injury or distress to the livestock, and must be kept under control at all times.

SOPs for the Care & Handling of Sick or Injured Animals

Name of Producer: _____

- *The following may be used as a framework to which information can be added in order to help with creating written SOPs for the Care and Handling of Sick or Injured Animals, and for training personnel.*

- ☐ All efforts must be made to ensure the rapid diagnosis, immediate treatment, and optimized recovery for any sick or injured animal.
- ☐ If an animal does not respond to treatment, it must be humanely and immediately euthanized.
- ☐ If an animal is in severe, uncontrollable pain, it must be humanely and immediately euthanized.
- ☐ No live animal may leave the farm unless it can walk unassisted, except as noted below.

Non-Ambulatory (“Downer”) Swine

- ☐ Care must be taken to not cause unnecessary pain or distress to a sick or injured animal, or an animal that is unable to move. Animals must not be moved by hoisting by chain, dragging, or lifting without complete body support. Moving by means that can cause further physical damage is prohibited. *Refer to the North American Meat Institute guidelines for acceptable methods of moving non-ambulatory swine.*
Non-ambulatory animals must not be moved by hoisting by chain, dragging, or lifting without complete body support- doing so is considered a willful act of abuse. See “P/F1” also.
- ☐ Hind-leg hobbles (“splitters”) may be used only when necessary to prevent swine from becoming non-ambulatory.
- ☐ If the farm veterinarian determines that an animal cannot be successfully and humanely transported or treated/ is a downer animal, it must be euthanized humanely and immediately.
- ☐ The transportation, treatment or euthanasia of the animal must be documented in the health care records in the Farm Manual.

Segregation and Care of Sick and Injured Animals

Provisions must be made for the segregation and care of sick and injured animals.

- ☐ Any injured, ailing, or distressed animals must be segregated and treated without delay and veterinary advice sought when needed.
- ☐ If the animal does not respond to treatment and the veterinarian determines that the animal is unlikely to recover, or if the animal is in severe, uncontrollable pain, that animal must be euthanized humanely and immediately.
- ☐ Where used, hospital pens must provide room for the animal to stand up, turn around, lie down, rest, and groom itself without hindrance.
- ☐ Water and feed must be readily accessible even to non-ambulatory animals.
- ☐ Urine and dung from hospital pens for sick and injured animals must be disposed of without the risk of spreading infection to other stock.
- ☐ Pens must be constructed to facilitate effective cleaning and disinfection of surfaces and the possible removal of a carcass from the pen.

SOPs for Identification

Name of Producer: _____

- *The following may be used as a framework to which information can be added in order to help with creating written SOPs for Identification of animals, and for training personnel.*

“Where it is necessary to mark swine for permanent identification, marking must be performed by trained personnel quickly, expertly, and with the proper and well-maintained equipment in a manner that avoids unnecessary pain and distress. Acceptable identification methods include RFID, ear tagging, slap marking, and tattooing. Ear-notching is not permitted.

Note: If used for identification, tattooing should be performed within the first week of life.”

American Humane Farm Program



Records of Stockperson Training Training of All Stockpersons

Name of Producer: _____

Type of Training: _____
(if applicable, attach documents/ description)

Name of Trainer: _____ Date of Training: _____

- I, the undersigned employee, have attended the provided training and understand how it is relevant to my duties and responsibilities.

Name of Employee/ Trainee	Signature of Employee/ Trainee	Date

**This form is for your use. Farm records with
this information may be substituted.**

Records of Stockperson Training (cont.) Further Training

Name of Producer: _____

- Employee: By signing below, you are confirming that you have received training which includes “hands-on” instruction in the topic noted & your proficiency has been confirmed by the trainer.
- Trainer: By initialing below, you are confirming the employee’s proficiency in the training topic through your direct observation.

Training Topic(s)	Name of Trainer	Initials of Trainer	Name of Employee/ Trainee	Signature of Employee/ Trainee	Date

**This form is for your use. Farm records with
this information may be substituted.**

Records of Stockperson Training (cont.) Training of Outside Workers

Name of Producer: _____

- *Note: provide documentation conforming to the **Animal Welfare Standards** for the training of outside workers.*

American Humane Farm Program



Inspections of Livestock

Name of Producer: _____

Facility ID: _____

- *The stockperson performing the inspections must proceed in a careful, deliberate manner to avoid frightening the livestock unnecessarily, i.e. by making loud noises, sudden movements, etc., and must follow a path that allows them to see all of the individual animals.*
- *During inspections or at any other time, if any animal is found to be in severe pain or is suffering from severe sickness or injury then the animal must be immediately and humanely euthanized by qualified personnel.*

Date/ Time	Insp. By	Mortalities (and cause, if known)	Culls (and reason)	Remarks

**This form is for your use. Farm records with
this information may be substituted.**

Body Condition Scores

Location(s): _____ Date: _____

“All swine must be fed so that their body condition is likely to sustain full health and normal reproductive capacity over their maximum foreseeable life span. Body condition change in swine must be carefully planned, monitored, and maintained according to the stage of production cycle using Body Condition Scoring (BCS) of the swine:

1. Emaciated: hips and backbone are visible
2. Thin: hips and backbone visible and easily felt
3. Normal: hips and backbone only felt with firm palm pressure
4. Fat: hips and backbone cannot be felt
5. Overfat: hips and backbone heavily covered

- Method:** Score and record the identification number of all swine with exceptions to the BCS requirements and it's Body Condition Score in the table to the right.

[illegible]

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American Humane Certified™ Animal Welfare Standards for Swine
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Revision Date April 2017

Equipment Inspections and Maintenance

Name of Producer: _____

Site ID: _____

- *The following may be used as a framework to aid in developing written SOPs surrounding Equipment Maintenance and Inspections and for training personnel.*

Equipment Inspections

Stockpersons on a daily basis must inspect all equipment on which the animals rely for basic necessities such as feeders, waterers, environmental controls, safety, etc., whether the equipment is manual or automatic. Stockpersons must also perform routine, scheduled maintenance as defined in the SOPs. Where a defect is found (whether on inspection or at any other time):

- ☐ It must be rectified immediately; or
- ☐ If the defect cannot be rectified immediately, the stockperson must follow measures as specified in the SOPs or take other actions in order to safeguard the animals from suffering unnecessary pain or distress as a result of the defect. These measures must be maintained until the defect was rectified.
- ☐ Routine maintenance must be performed per the equipment manufacturer's recommendations.

Inspections and Maintenance of Water Systems

Water systems must be inspected and maintained daily to confirm that clean, fresh water is readily available to the swine:

- ☐ Water availability must be checked daily.
- ☐ Water delivery must be monitored to make sure water is provided at all times; that is, the water delivery system must keep pace with the demand of the maximum number of pigs who are able to drink at the same time,
- ☐ All water sources must not contain contaminants such as elevated levels of feed, algae, manure, nitrates, pathogens, etc.; and
- ☐ Samples of water must be taken and recorded periodically to ensure that water quality is acceptable for swine. *State or local water quality requirements must be followed.*

Inspections and Maintenance of Auxiliary Power Supply:

- ☐ An auxiliary power supply (such as a standby generator) must be available and tested and maintained at least yearly or per manufacturer recommendations.
 - ☐ The auxiliary power supply must have sufficient capacity to operate critical equipment such as fans, feeders, waterers, and lights for at least 24 hours.
- *An auxiliary power supply is not required at barns where the swine are not dependent on mechanical equipment for ventilation, feed, or water.*

Equipment Inspections and Maintenance (cont.)

Name of Producer: _____

Site ID: _____

Inspections and Maintenance of Alarm Systems:

For controlled environment barns:

- ☐ Alarm systems (audible & remote) must be tested weekly.
- ☐ Alarm systems must be operational even if the principal electricity has failed.

Alarm systems for controlled environment barns must be installed and functional for giving notification in the event of an emergency (e.g. during a power failure, high temperatures, water failure, etc.)

Ventilation & Environmental Controls

- ☐ Maximum and minimum temperatures must be monitored daily.
- ☐ Ventilation equipment must be checked daily and maintained for proper operation.
- ☐ Ventilation rates must be monitored daily, and adjustments made as needed in order to maintain minimum ventilation requirements and to maintain air quality parameters.

Monitoring of Air Quality including Ammonia and Dust

When swine are housed, provisions must be made to ensure that aerial contaminants do not reach a level at which they are noticeably unpleasant to a human observer, as specified by OSHA regulation.

- ☐ Ammonia levels must be measured and monitored by the producer at least monthly at the height of the animals at multiple locations in the barn. Records must show that ammonia levels are ideally less than 10 ppm but in no case exceed 25 parts per million.
- ☐ Inhalable dust must not exceed 10 mg/m³.
- ☐ Where a monthly test result exceeded the dust or ammonia limit, records must show that a program of mitigation was adopted with testing performed weekly until levels returned to acceptable limits.

Note: Provisions must be made to ensure that aerial contaminants do not reach a level at which they are noticeably unpleasant to a human observer. Ammonia levels are to be maintained at less than 10 ppm wherever possible.

Where the automatic equipment includes a ventilation system, the system must contain:

- ☐ an alarm which will give adequate warning of the failure of that system to function properly, and which will operate even if the principal electricity supply to it has failed; and
- ☐ additional equipment or means of ventilation (whether automatic or not) which, in the event of such a failure of the ventilation system, will provide adequate ventilation so as to prevent the livestock from suffering unnecessary distress as a result of the failure.

SOPs for Husbandry and Other Procedures

Name of Producer: _____

- *Attach the SOPs for Husbandry and Other Procedures and applicable records, which must as a minimum conform to the following provisions:*

“Producers must use only approved, humane husbandry procedures accepted by the American Humane Certified™ program. Husbandry procedures must be performed at the earliest possible age, except as noted. These practices must not be performed on sick or injured animals. All procedures must be performed by properly trained, designated personnel or the veterinarian using appropriate, well-maintained equipment in a way which minimizes suffering and optimizes recovery.

Needle Teeth:

- ☐ Only where necessary to prevent injury to the sow during milking or to other piglets, needle teeth of newborn piglets may be trimmed within the first 24 hours of life, or in the case of weak or sick piglets, within 3 days of birth.
- ☐ No more than the first third of the tooth may be removed and care must be taken to avoid damage to the gums and splintering of the teeth.

Tail Docking:

- ☐ Tail docking is permitted to avoid the pain and suffering caused by tail biting. If performed, it must be carried out as early as possible and not later than 7 days of age. Under the direction of the herd veterinarian, the use of pain mitigation should be employed when effective and appropriate options exist. Producers should also be encouraged to use genetic lines less prone to tail biting. American Humane will continue to revisit this issue as pain mitigation and tail biting intervention strategies develop.

Castration:

- ☐ Where performed, castration of piglets must be performed before piglets are 7 days of age.
- ☐ Castration of older animals must be performed with local or general anesthesia under the direction and supervision of a veterinarian.

Tusk Trimming:

- ☐ The trimming of tusks in boars must be performed by the attending veterinarian or trained caretaker. *The trimming of tusks is permitted in order to safeguard other animals and the caretakers from injury.*

Nose Rings:

- ☐ Septum nose rings are not permitted.

All of these practices must be performed using appropriate, hygienic equipment by a livestock veterinarian or a competent caretaker specifically trained in the accepted procedure and practice, in a way which minimizes unnecessary pain and suffering.

When administering anesthesia during procedures, a veterinarian MUST be on site.”

SOPs for Husbandry Procedures Records

Individuals Trained and Approved to Perform Husbandry Procedures:

The individuals listed have been trained in the specific husbandry procedures noted. The trainer has confirmed and validated the trainee's competence in performing the procedure(s) noted, and records of this training have been kept on file:

Date	Name of Trainee/ Stockperson	Name of Trainer	Husbandry Procedures

**This form is for your use. Farm records with
this information may be substituted.**

Euthanasia Policy

Name of Producer: _____

- *Note: “The Euthanasia Policy includes provisions for routine euthanasia (culls). Euthanasia and disposal of carcasses must be consistent with applicable local, state, and federal regulations.”*
- *Attach the Euthanasia Policy and applicable records, which must as a minimum conform to the following provisions:*
- ☐ “Only properly trained farm personnel or the stock veterinarian are permitted to perform euthanasia. A trained handler should demonstrate proper use of the euthanasia equipment to the auditor.
- ☐ Training records which identify: the names of the stockpersons who have undergone training; the name of the trainer; the specific method(s) of euthanasia covered in the training; confirmation that the trainees’ competence in performing the procedure was validated by the trainer, including proper techniques and proper use of any equipment; and the date(s) that the training occurred.
- ☐ Procedures stating that:
 - If there is any doubt as to whether euthanasia is required: the veterinarian or properly trained personnel must be called at an early stage to advise whether treatment is possible; OR
 - If the veterinarian or properly trained personnel determine that an animal is in severe, uncontrollable pain, then the animal must be promptly and humanely euthanized to prevent further suffering.
- ☐ For euthanasia equipment: records showing that equipment has been maintained per the manufacturer’s recommendations and that it is stored securely, protected from the elements, and kept clean.
- ☐ The approved methods of euthanasia that are to be used for each age group of animals and under what circumstances. These methods must be approved by, and comply with, the latest edition of the American Veterinary Medical Association’s **AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals**.
- ☐ Procedures stating that the persons performing euthanasia must verify that each animal has been properly euthanized through the absence of:
 - Breathing for five minutes;
 - A heartbeat for five minutes; and/ or
 - A corneal reflex (a blinking reflex upon touching the eye)
- ☐ If the animal is not successfully euthanized, the same method or an alternate method must be performed immediately.
- ☐ Logs stating the reason for euthanasia, the date, the competent personnel performing the euthanasia, numbers of animals euthanized, and the procedure used.
- ☐ All carcasses must be disposed of through a USDA-inspected facility or a state-licensed rendering facility, or must be buried or burned.
- ☐ Procedures for the prompt, proper disposal of carcasses, and records of the name of the outlet through which all such carcasses are disposed, unless carcasses are disposed of on-farm, in which case records are kept of the disposal method. Disposal must meet all state, local, and/or federal regulations.

Nothing stated here is intended to discourage the prompt diagnosis and appropriate treatment of any ill or injured animal.”

Euthanasia Policy

Records

Individuals Trained and Approved to Perform Euthanasia:

The individuals listed have been trained in the specific method(s) of euthanasia noted. The trainer has confirmed and validated the trainee's competence in performing the procedure(s) noted, and records of this training have been kept on file:

Date	Name of Trainee/ Stockperson	Name of Trainer	Method(s) of Euthanasia

**This form is for your use. Farm records with
this information may be substituted.**

Euthanasia Policy (cont.)

Records (cont.)

Approved Methods of Euthanasia:

Stage of Production	Euthanasia Method of Choice	Alternate Euthanasia Method
Piglets		
Young Stock		
Adult Stock		

- Emergency Euthanasia Plan (by age group) – **Post in visible location.**

Business name:

Veterinarian name and phone number:

Rendering or disposal service:

Producers must keep a copy of the **AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals.** with their herd plans.

- Carcass Disposal Policy

Method of carcass disposal (if rendering company or dead hauler used, list name and number):

Method used to restrict access/viewing of the public to carcasses present on farm/ranch:

Method used to reduce fly and odor nuisance:

Appendix B

Animal Welfare Standards
Audit Tool

American Humane Farm Program

American Humane Certified™

Swine



Animal Welfare Standards Audit Tool Introduction

The **American Humane Farm Program (American Humane Certified™ Animal Welfare Standards)** is the product of over 140 years of applied experience in farm animal welfare. Since its beginning in 1877, American Humane has had a long history with the humane treatment of farm animals. In its work to improve the treatment of working animals and livestock in transit, American Humane has been involved in almost every major advancement in improving the welfare of animals, including an instrumental role in the enactment of the 28 Hour Transportation Law. In 1916, the U.S. Secretary of War asked American Humane to help with the rescue of horses and other animals on the battlefields of World War I. The program that followed became Red Star Emergency Services program, which continues to this day to rescue and shelter animals involved in disasters throughout the country.

Given its history, it was natural that American Humane would create the first farm animal welfare audit program. In 2000, American Humane pioneered the first third party audit and certification program in the United States to encourage and support the humane treatment of animals used for food. Organized as the Free Farmed® certification program, the first **Welfare Standards** were based on the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals' **Welfare Standards**, the Federation of Animal Science Societies' **FASS Guide for the Care and Use of Agricultural Animals in Research and Teaching**, and the governing principles first developed by the Farm Animal Welfare Council (FAWC) known as the "Five Freedoms of Animal Welfare":

- Freedom from hunger and thirst
- Freedom from discomfort
- Freedom from pain, injury, or disease
- Freedom from fear and distress
- Freedom to express normal behaviors

Since its origins, American Humane's farm animal welfare standards have been and continue to be a living document. The standards and the audit process are continually reviewed and updated, using the expertise of the Scientific Advisory Committee. This committee of internationally renowned animal scientists and veterinarians advances new science and regularly evaluates the standards to ensure that the American Humane Certified™ program incorporates the best and current knowledge of humane practices.

American Humane collaborates with institutions and organizations on independent research in animal behavior as well as new handling and housing applications. The program incorporates the practical, hands-on experience of farmers and ranchers, and ensures that new technology and knowledge from veterinarians and animal research experts are shared with producers. Third-party audits help to educate, encourage, and support producers in adopting humane practices. The program promotes clear, reasoned communication with consumers and retailers about the meaning and value of humanely raised food and the benefits not only to animals but also to people.

*Note: Please refer to Appendix C of the full **Animal Welfare Standards** for a list of additional References consulted in the development of these standards.*

Core Criteria

Items which are essential to the “Five Freedoms of Animal Welfare” are scored higher than other questions in the audit. “Core Criteria” are scored either 25 or 50 points and must be satisfactorily addressed in order to pass the audit. These items are listed below (refer to ***Animal Welfare Standards Audit Tool*** following for full descriptions):

M1: Company Policy

The Company Policy must be available to all workers, in their native language. This policy emphasizes and demonstrates that the company has made a commitment to providing an environment which promotes high standards of animal welfare. Along with this commitment, the company must have “zero tolerance” for any employee who willfully abuses animals, and a “whistle blower” policy protecting employees who report animal welfare issues. Personnel must sign and date that they have been provided a copy of, and that they understand their responsibilities under, the Company Policy.

M2: Employee Code of Conduct

An Employee Code of Conduct must be available to all personnel, in their native language. Each worker has the responsibility for and is expected to contribute to upholding high standards of animal welfare at all times as they perform their own duties, and each also must be cognizant that the basic requirements such as adequate feed, water, lighting, environmental control, and biosecurity must be provided to the swine at all times. All personnel must be instructed to report any incidences related to animal welfare that cause them concern. Workers must sign and date that they have been provided a copy of, and that they understand their responsibilities under, this Code of Conduct.

M10: Lighting Program

The lighting system where swine are housed must be designed and maintained to regulate a daily cycle for all animals. The lighting program for each barn must provide within each 24-hour period a minimum continuous period of 8 hours of daylight supplemented by artificial light as needed to provide an average minimum of 50 lux (5 foot-candles) at the head height of the animals throughout the barn.

M11: Animal Health Plan

A written Animal Health Plan (AHP) must be available at the main office. The AHP must document the activities affecting animal health for the year’s cycle of production, including records of vaccinations, treatments, and the therapeutic use of antimicrobials.

M24: Use of Handling Aids

Paddles and sorting boards must be used in an appropriate manner, with care taken to avoid injury and unnecessary pain or distress to the animals. The pigs must not be hit, beaten, or poked or be pulled or dragged by the tail, ears, or limbs. Electric prods must not be used except where animal and/or human safety is in jeopardy and it is the means of last resort. Electric prods must not be carried by stock-keepers as a matter of course. Only if necessary, handlers must use tails gently to direct the animal’s movement.

M29: Non-Ambulatory (“Downer”) Swine

Care must be taken to avoid causing unnecessary pain or distress to a sick or injured animal that is unable to move. Moving by means that can cause further physical or psychological damage is prohibited. *Refer to the North American Meat Institute guidelines for acceptable methods of moving non-ambulatory animals.*

M30: Segregation and Care of Sick or Injured Animals

Provisions must be made for the segregation and care of sick and injured animals.

M38: Producer Observations and Scoring

Properly trained personnel must perform and keep record of Body Condition Scoring (conducted weekly for the breeding group and twice a year for the herd) and Slips and Falls Scoring.

M45: Producers Monitoring of Ammonia and Dust

Where swine are housed in an enclosed environment, provisions must be made to ensure that aerial contaminants do not reach a level at which they are noticeably unpleasant to a human observer. Dust and ammonia must be maintained at acceptable levels. Ammonia and dust levels must be monitored monthly by the producer, with ammonia maintained ideally at less than 10 ppm, but should never exceeding 25 ppm, and inhalable dust never exceeding 10 mg/m³.

M47: SOPs for Husbandry and Other Procedures

Where necessary, producers must use only approved, humane husbandry procedures accepted by the American Humane Certified™ program. All of these practices must be performed by designated, trained and competent personnel or the herd veterinarian using appropriate, well-maintained equipment in a way which minimizes suffering and optimizes recovery.

M51: Euthanasia Policy

A Euthanasia Policy must be available which includes provisions for humane and timely euthanasia.

FW1: Body Condition Score

Pigs and piglets must be fed a wholesome and appropriate diet for their age and species and which is fed to them in sufficient quantity so that they sustain full health and over their maximum foreseeable lifespan. Swine must have daily access to food, unless otherwise required by a veterinarian. Body condition change in swine must be monitored and maintained according to the stage of production using the **Body Conditioning Score**.

FW8: Access to Water

All swine, including animals in confinement, must be provided with continuous access to an adequate supply of clean, fresh drinking water each day, except when otherwise required by the attending veterinarian.

E5: Environmental Safety

There must be no physical features of the environment which cause recurring injuries to swine.

E12: Thermal Environment

Regardless of the type of housing, the swine must be maintained in a thermally comfortable environment for their age according to the species guidelines at all times. The swine must not show signs of being excessively hot (such as excessive panting) or excessively cold (such as huddling).

E16: Ammonia

When swine are housed, provisions must be made to ensure that aerial contaminants do not reach a level at which they are noticeably unpleasant to a human observer as specified by Environmental Protection Agency and OSHA standards for particulates. Ammonia measured by the auditor should be less than 10 ppm but must not exceed 25 ppm.

E20: Space Allowances

The lying area and total area space allowances for growing swine must be at least as noted.

E23: Freedom of Movement

All pigs, including gestating sows, must be free to turn around and lie down at will and without difficulty at all times.

E36: Lighting in Indoor Housing

Where swine are housed indoors, light levels measured by the auditor at the height of the animals must be an average minimum of at least 5 foot-candles or 50 lux.

E42: Incidence of Slips and Falls Score

The incidences of slips and/or falls in traffic areas and handling area must be evaluated and scored by the auditor per the method NAMI “Scoring of Slipping and Falling.”

T16: Space Allowance during Transport

During transport animals must have sufficient room for all individuals. Space per animal must be provided in accordance with the transportation space guidelines in the latest edition of the **FASS Ag Guide**. Additional space must be provided to allow the swine to spread apart during hot weather. Swine must have sufficient head clearance to stand comfortably without touching the ceiling of the transport equipment. For partial loads, the transport vehicle must be sub-divided to account for the size of the group being transported.

T24: Slaughter

The American Humane Certified™ program adheres to the **Recommended Animal Handling Guidelines and Audit Guide** published by the North American Meat Institute (NAMI) Foundation for humane slaughtering and processing practices.

Pass/Fail Audit Items

The following items must be satisfied in order to pass the audit. Failure of these items will result in failure of the audit, and may result in the farm or ranch being suspended from the program.

P/F 1: No Instances of Willful Acts of Abuse**P/F 2: Body Condition Score**

Audit Scoring

Score Process

There are 129 audit items for 1289 total points possible on the **Animal Welfare Standards Audit Tool for Swine**. 21 audit items, totaling 650 points, are related to Core Criteria items on this audit- these Core Criteria questions have score values of 25 or 50 points. In order for a farm to be certified by the **American Humane Certified™** program, each site must meet an audit score of 85% based on the score of Total Points Achieved versus Total Points Achievable score, and all Non-Conformances must be corrected. Additionally, there are 2 Pass/Fail audit items. These two audit items MUST be addressed satisfactorily in order to pass the audit.

Since not every audit item may apply to every farm, some items will be considered Not Applicable (NA). It is necessary to remove these NA questions from the overall count. An example of this process has been provided below:

a.) Total Points Possible			b.) Total NA's	c.) Adjusted Points Achievable	d.) Total Points Achieved	Overall Audit Percentage
Items	Value	Points	Example	Example	Example	
5	50	250	(core)	250	250	
16	25	400	(core)	400	400	
45	10	450	1 @ 10	440	430	
63	3	189	2 @ 3	183	180	
A.) Total Points Possible			B.) Total NA's	C.) Total Points Achievable	D.) Total Points Achieved	D./C. = Overall Audit Percentage
=1289			=16	= A.-B. =1289-16 =1273	=1260	Example= 1260/1273=99%

Step 1- Count the Total Points Possible for all items on the scored **Animal Welfare Standards Audit Tool**.

Step 2- Count the number of Total Not Applicable (NA) audit items. Subtract the Total NA's from the Total Points Possible for all items. This will give you the Adjusted Points Achievable for the audit.

Step 3- Count up the Total Points Achieved in the audit. These are the audit items that were in conformance.

Step 4- Divide the Total Points Achieved by the adjusted Total Points Achievable to find the Overall Audit Percentage.

- Each site must have an Overall Audit Percentage of 85% or above and each of the Pass/Fail items must be addressed satisfactorily in order for a site to pass the audit.

Non-Conformances

All welfare issues identified with a loss of points during an audit are discussed in the exit interview by the auditor and will be described on the **Non-Conformance Report**. The **Non-Conformance Report** will list out the non-conformances found by the auditor and must be signed by both the manager and auditor. All corrective actions agreed upon at the exit interview must be corrected even if your farm receives certification.

Corrective Action Plan

A Corrective Action Plan is submitted online to American Humane within 10 days of the Non-Conformance Report date. The Corrective Action Plan describes the items identified through the audit process and the corrective actions that will be taken by the producer.

Corrective Action Completion

The Corrective Action Plan is completed within 90 days and a Corrective Action Completion form is submitted online with supporting documentation. Producers are subject to a re-audit at the discretion of the American Humane Certified™ program after plan completion. Variances are permitted through submission to the American Humane Certified™ program and upon approval. Producers are encouraged to report to the American Humane Certified™ program on their progress on corrective actions throughout the correction period.

- Farms in the American Humane Certified™ program are expected to maintain high welfare standards throughout the term of their certification. If it is determined after an audit that a farm in the American Humane Certified™ program has fallen out of compliance, the farm is immediately suspended from the program. Suspended farms must verify correction of the non-conformances and pass a new audit before being reinstated. The American Humane Certified™ program reserves the right to perform spot checks at any time during the certification period.

American Humane Certified™ Farm Data Form Swine

- *Auditor note: the following information should be completed in full (unless N/A) and reported to the American Humane Certified™ program with submission of the audit.*

AUDITOR:	AUDIT DATE: From: To:		AUDIT SCORE:
LICENSE HOLDER:			
PRODUCER:		LICENSE MANAGER:	
Address:		Email:	
City:		Office #:	
State:		Cell #:	
ZIP:		Alt #:	
Country:		Fax #:	
AUDIT FARM LOCATION:			
AUDIT FARM:	FARM MANAGER:	STOCKPERSON:	
Address:	Email:	Email:	
City:	Office #:	Office #:	
State:	Cell #:	Cell #:	
ZIP:	Alt #:	Alt #:	
Country:	Fax #:	Fax #:	
PIG SUPPLIER:		PROCESSOR:	
NAME:		NAME:	
Address:		Address:	
City:		City:	
State:		State:	
ZIP:		ZIP:	
Country:		Country:	
Contact:		Contact:	
Contact #:		Contact #:	

FARM DATA:*(Audited location only)***AUDITED LOCATION****Type of Housing:***(barn / outside / dry lot/ other as described)***Audited Housing Space (ft²):***(Only if applicable)***Audited Grazing Space (acres):***(Only if applicable)***Data Applicable to Type of Unit:***(provide as applicable)***Number of Buildings per Site:****Number of Rooms per Site:****Type of Farrowing System Used:***(none/ crate/ turn-around crate/ sloped pen,
outdoor hut/ other as described)***Farrowing Bedded/Unbedded:****Dimensions of Farrowing System:***(width X length in feet)***Number Farrowing Sys. / Room:****Total Number Farrowing Systems:****Type of Breeding Stall Used:***(i.e. for pregnancy determination: describe)***Dimensions of Breeding Stalls:***(width X length in feet)***Number of Breeding Stalls:****Site Capacity:****Average Inventory:****Turns/ Year:****Type of Unit:***(select as appropriate)***Breeding & Gestation****Farrowing Nursery****Wean/Finish****Grow/Finish****Boar Stud****In-House Replacements****SEW Nursery****Number of Nursery Pens/ Room:****Total Number of Nursery Pens:****Pigs per Nursery Pen:****Dimensions of Nursery Pens:***(width X length in feet)***Number of Finishing Pens/****Room:****Total Number of Finishing Pens:****Pigs per Finishing Pen:****Dimensions of Finishing Pens:***(width X length in feet)***PQA/ TQA TRAINING:****PQA Certification #:***(provide if applicable)***PQA Premise ID:***(provide if applicable)***TQA Certification #:***(provide if applicable)***Other QA Program(s):***(provide if applicable)***Name of Marketing or Producer Group if under Forward Contract:**

Audit Notes

- The American Humane Certified™ standards are written to cover facilities in varying geographic and temperature regions and facilities utilizing different systems. Therefore, not all sections in these standards apply to every facility. Farmers must comply with any local, state or federal mandates for handling and processing meat that affect the environment or safety of their product.
- If an outside company is used for other processes such as marking/ identification or slaughter, documentation must be available showing that the individuals are properly trained in these areas. This can be accomplished through training documents and/or the Certificate of Conformances.
- If the auditor observes willful acts of abuse towards the animals during the course of the audit, s/he must suspend the audit and notify the manager, their audit company, and the American Humane Certified™ program immediately. An investigation will be made to assess the incident and to determine whether remedial actions are required. If the incident is determined to be severe, the producer may be placed on probation from the program. Producers who are placed on probation must implement changes to the management, training, and company policies that to the satisfaction of the American Humane Certified™ program affectively remedy the issue, and the site must pass a follow-up audit prior to being reinstated in the program. (See also "Pass/ Fail Auditor Observations" at the end of the audit.)

Office Records/ Management

A high degree of caring and responsible management and stockmanship is vital to ensure good animal welfare. Managers and stockpersons must be thoroughly trained, skilled, and competent in animal husbandry and welfare. They must have a good working knowledge of their system and the livestock under their care.

The following records and documentation must be made available to the auditor at the time of the audit. These are to be maintained in the form of a Farm Manual. Farms may use their own forms for records or they may use the template forms, which are provided in Appendix A of the full **Animal Welfare Standards for Swine**.

Company Policy & Employee Code of Conduct

		Selection	Score
M1	<p>Company Policy The Company Policy must be available to all personnel, in their native language. Workers must sign and date that they have been provided a copy of, and that they understand their responsibilities under, the Company Policy, which must include as a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Emphasis of the company's commitment to providing an environment which promotes high standards of animal welfare; <input type="checkbox"/> The implementation of a "zero-tolerance" policy which states that willful acts of abuse towards the animals will not be tolerated and, upon the discretion of the company, these actions are grounds for immediate dismissal. Acts of abuse include but are not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o beating the animals, o throwing the animals or lifting them by the ears or tails, o slamming gates on the animals, o using any type of prod inappropriately (on sensitive areas of the animal) and/or using the electric prod when neither the welfare of the animal or of the handler is in immediate jeopardy, o using electronic immobilization for any reason, o driving the animals atop one another, and o goading or dragging a downer animal; <input type="checkbox"/> The implementation of a "whistle blower" policy that protects employees who report animal welfare issues. <p><i>American Humane recommends that the producer implement an incentive policy that rewards stockpersons/ crews for excellence in humane husbandry.</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/25
M2	<p>Employee Code of Conduct An Employee Code of Conduct must be available to all personnel, in their native language. Workers must sign and date that they have been provided a copy of, and that they understand their responsibilities under, this Code of Conduct, which must include as a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> All personnel are expected to handle the swine in a positive and compassionate manner at all times; <input type="checkbox"/> Each worker has the responsibility and is expected to contribute to upholding high standards of animal welfare at all times as they perform their own duties; <input type="checkbox"/> In addition to the worker's assigned duties, each also must be cognizant that the basic requirements such as adequate feed, water, lighting, ventilation, temperature control, and biosecurity must be provided to the swine at all times, and a supervisor must be notified if any of these basic necessities are lacking; and <input type="checkbox"/> All personnel have access to the Animal Welfare Incident Report or a similar company document or company protocol for reporting incidences. Personnel must be instructed to complete and submit this document or otherwise report whenever they observe incidences related to animal welfare that cause them concern. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/25

Office Records & Documentation

M3	<p>Records of Production Comprehensive production records must be available for at least one year in electronic, graphic, or tabular form for each species, recording performance parameters including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Animal movement logs (incoming and outgoing stock); <input type="checkbox"/> Numbers and ages (i.e. piglet, gilt, sow, etc.) of mortalities (with reasons stated, if known); <input type="checkbox"/> Numbers and ages of cull animals (with reasons stated); <input type="checkbox"/> Numbers of injured or ill animals; and <input type="checkbox"/> Numbers of downer animals. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
M4	<p>Site Checklists Records must be available for at least one year for each barn with the following information for all livestock previously and currently maintained in that barn:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> total floor area available; <input type="checkbox"/> total number of animals stocked in barn/ on farm; <input type="checkbox"/> total numbers of waterers and feeders; <input type="checkbox"/> total bedding space available; and <input type="checkbox"/> number of head in relation to age, weight, feeding and drinking, and bedding space permissible in the facility to meet American Humane Certified™ standards. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
M5	<p>Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) SOPs must be available in the main office in regularly updated, comprehensive written instructions, in workers' native language, relating to daily, weekly, and monthly activities and procedures. Examples include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Responsible personnel must keep records of required periodic inspections of animals and facilities; ○ Responsible personnel must keep records of required inspections of equipment, routine maintenance and cleaning, and back-up protocols; ○ Any biosecurity protocols (e.g. maintaining screens, checking rodent bait, etc.); ○ Maintenance and testing of Auxiliary Power Supply; ○ Maintenance and testing of Alarm Systems; ○ Maintenance and testing of Automatic Ventilation Systems; ○ Specific SOPs for young animals; ○ SOPs for Handling; ○ SOPs for Care & Handling of Sick or Injured Animals; ○ SOPs for Identification; ○ Transportation SOPs; ○ Slaughter SOPs; and ○ Any additional procedures to maintain compliance with any applicable local, state, and federal regulations. ○ SOPs for environmental enrichments and schedule for rotation or replenishment. <p>➤ <i>Auditor note: mark "Yes" if SOPs for miscellaneous activities and procedures <u>are available</u>; mark "No" if they are not.</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10

M6	<p>Emergency Response Plan An Emergency Response Plan must be available at the main office. This plan must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Contingency plans and precautions to cope with severe events/ emergencies in order to safeguard the welfare of the animals, and the procedures to be followed by responsible personnel in the event of severe events/ emergencies such as fire, floods, storms or other severe weather, interruption of power or water, interruption of supplies, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> Procedures to ensure that responsible individuals (and alternates, if necessary) can be notified. This should include primary and alternate contact numbers for these individual(s) responsible for reacting to emergencies, i.e. farm workers/ managers, family members, and/or owner as appropriate. <i>Note: it is recommended to provide contact numbers for at least three responsible farm personnel and/or family members when possible, and a "telephone tree" to ensure that all responsible parties may be contacted if necessary.</i> <p>Note: The ERP should also include emergency contact information and numbers, i.e. site address and other relevant information including site plans if needed, contacts for fire department, local utilities, etc.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
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Nutrition, Lighting, and Animal Health Plans

M7	<p>Nutrition Plan A Nutrition Plan must be available at the main office. This plan includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Certification or proof that the diet has been developed in consultation with a qualified livestock nutritionist OR in consultation with a veterinarian or other qualified individual using commercially mixed feed. <input type="checkbox"/> Demonstration that the diet conforms to the following requirements (such as a letter from the livestock nutritionist/ other qualified individual or other evidence which confirms the following): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The diets for each age group have been developed in accordance with guidelines provided by the most recently published National Research Council (NRC) standards; <input type="checkbox"/> Feedstuffs do not contain mammalian-derived protein sources with the exception of milk and milk products; <input type="checkbox"/> Growth hormones/ growth promoters are not used as additives to the feed in the <u>stated formulation</u> for the <u>stated producer</u>; and <input type="checkbox"/> In-feed antibiotics or anti-parasitic agents are not used in the <u>stated formulation</u> for the <u>stated producer</u>, except and unless for therapeutic reasons as prescribed by an attending veterinarian and as documented in the Animal Health Plan. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
M8	<p>The Nutrition Plan must also include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Specifications for a diet that is adjusted as appropriate to the animals' age in order to promote balanced nutrition. <input type="checkbox"/> Changes to the diet are introduced gradually. <input type="checkbox"/> Feed intake for animals is monitored when changing feed type to ensure that animals do not lose weight. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3

M9	<p>The Nutrition Plan must also include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Feed records that have been retained for at least one year, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Identification of feed mill and whether major or minor source of feed; <input type="checkbox"/> A written record of the feed ingredients, and the inclusion rate of compound feeds and feed supplements; and <input type="checkbox"/> Feed constituents/ feed concentrates (minerals/amino acids, etc.) used at each site. <input type="checkbox"/> Records from the feed supplier with a statement of compliance that feed ingredients meet all FDA requirements for feed safety. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
M10	<p>Lighting Program</p> <p>The lighting system where swine are housed must be designed and maintained to regulate a daily cycle for all animals. The lighting program for each barn must be documented with records on file. The lighting program must provide within each 24-hour period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> A minimum continuous period of 8 hours of daylight supplemented by artificial light as needed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The daytime light levels must be an average minimum of 50 lux (5 foot-candles) at the head height of the animals throughout the barn, excluding areas in the shade of equipment (<i>50 lux is bright enough to allow a person with normal eyesight to read standard newsprint without difficulty</i>); and <input type="checkbox"/> A minimum period of 6 hours of continual darkness or the natural period of darkness, if less. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/25

M11	<p>Animal Health Plan A written Animal Health Plan (AHP) must be available at the main office. This plan must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Certification or proof that the AHP has been developed in consultation with the herd veterinarian: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The herd veterinarian must sign and date the AHP; and ○ The AHP must be regularly, at least yearly; <input type="checkbox"/> Records of vaccination protocols and any vaccinations; <input type="checkbox"/> Records of treatment protocols and any treatments, including: <input type="checkbox"/> Identification of the animal(s); <input type="checkbox"/> The type of treatment and reason for the treatment; <input type="checkbox"/> Dates of treatment; <input type="checkbox"/> The types/route of administration and quantities of medications used; <input type="checkbox"/> Details of the therapeutic use, defined as treatment, prevention and control, as allowed by current laws, of any antibiotics (including ionophores), antiparasitics, and antifungals, which includes the requirements that antibiotics, antiparasitics, and antifungals must only be used therapeutically as prescribed by the herd veterinarian; <input type="checkbox"/> Therapeutic use must be for individual animals OR for specific groups of animals only when specified by the herd veterinarian through determination that the entire group is at high risk of contracting disease; <input type="checkbox"/> Therapeutic use is in conformance with the latest edition of the FDA <i>Judicious Use of Antimicrobials For Swine Veterinarians</i> and complies with withdrawal periods; <input type="checkbox"/> Records of any surgical procedures; <input type="checkbox"/> Tolerance levels for overall herd performance; <input type="checkbox"/> Causes of morbidity and mortality where known; and <input type="checkbox"/> Targets for other aspects of herd health. <input type="checkbox"/> Livestock and poultry must not be implanted or injected with any growth hormone/ growth promoter or fed antibiotics (except ionophores) or fed beta-agonists for the purpose of boosting growth or feed efficiency. <p>NOTE: Treatment must never be withheld to maintain antibiotic-free production policy. Animals must be given appropriate treatment, including antibiotics, if prescribed by the herd veterinarian, regardless of antibiotic-free production policy.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/25
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M12	<p>The Animal Health Plan must also include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Procedures that were taken following the event of an outbreak of dangerous or undesirable behaviors (such as tail and vulva-biting, etc.) including appropriate and immediate changes in the system of management, with records kept; <input type="checkbox"/> Management plans for the prevention of suffering from injuries, which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> the monitoring and assessment of daily inspection logs for culls to ensure that an increasing problem is not developing, and where found, <input type="checkbox"/> recommendations and guidance from the livestock veterinarian to alleviate/ prevent such instances; <input type="checkbox"/> Practical measures that are in place to prevent or control external and internal parasitic infestations. <input type="checkbox"/> Action plans for the mitigation/ prevention of recurring injuries seen in a number animals to suggest that there is a common cause and that is attributable to physical features of the environment or handling procedure; <input type="checkbox"/> Action plans for dealing with lameness, skin lesions, and foot problems (such as signs of abnormal wear, excessive growth, or infection); <input type="checkbox"/> Procedures for the care of ill or injured animals. Animals that are segregated for treatment must be kept in facilities that are located within the main barn and in sight and sound of other animals, and which provide animals protection from and the opportunity to retreat from physical contact with pen mates and which provide ready access to food and water; <input type="checkbox"/> Documentation that all units have been enrolled in trichinae and toxoplasmosis certified health status as it becomes available; and <input type="checkbox"/> Documentation that the farm is in compliance with all federal and state health and disease monitoring regulations: the national eradication programs for brucellosis and pseudo-rabies must be followed. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
M13	<p>Where swine have fought to the extent that serious injury has resulted, changes must be implemented to the environment and management as needed to prevent further injury, and the resulting plans are incorporated into the AHP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Records must show that environmental enrichments, reductions in stocking density, or changes in feeding regime have been implemented to prevent injury due to fighting. <input type="checkbox"/> Particular care must be taken when older parity sows are housed in groups with younger parity animals including gilts. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
M14	<p>Animal Performance Parameters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Tolerance limits for Animal Performance Parameters must be established. The swine must be continuously monitored for indicators of disease or production disorders; <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring of animal performance parameters must include review of records of observations made during daily inspections, and especially the review of periodic scoring of specific health conditions; <input type="checkbox"/> The causes of morbidity and mortality, where known, and other aspects of animal health, such as sudden/ unexpected deaths, disease outbreaks, and swine humanely euthanized must be recorded and reported to the veterinarian, investigated appropriately, and the outcome and action recorded; and <input type="checkbox"/> If any animal performance parameter falls below the tolerance limits identified in the AHP, the veterinarian or properly trained personnel must be informed and a program of action developed to remedy the problem, as defined in the AHP. Rates of inspections must be increased if necessary until parameter return to acceptable limits. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10

Biosecurity & Sanitation Plans

M15	<p>Biosecurity Plan, Structural/Access The structural biosecurity plan must include as a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance of perimeter fencing, screening of drains/vents/ openings, and other physical methods for exclusion of pests, predators, and wild animals especially in areas where feral swine are prevalent; <input type="checkbox"/> Signs posted at the farm and/or barn entrances which provide instructions and information for farm personnel and approved visitors regarding biosecurity procedures; <input type="checkbox"/> The exclusion of non-working dogs or other animals from contact with the swine; <input type="checkbox"/> Property gates and/or secured barns and the exclusion of unapproved visitors; and <input type="checkbox"/> Logging of all approved visitors. Non-farm personnel are not permitted on the site except by approval from farm managers, and unless appropriate precautions have been taken to prevent contamination between farms including down time from contact with other animals per the company policy. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
M16	<p>Biosecurity Plan, Operational The operational biosecurity plan must include as a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance of outdoor areas adjacent to surrounding buildings to keep vegetation short and tidy within at least 24" from the barn (i.e. removing vegetation which provides shelter to pests and predators); <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance of pest control methods and protocols such as baiting and trapping; <input type="checkbox"/> Removal of feed sources and the protection of bulk feed and water supplies to reduce the attraction of pests, rodents, mold, etc.; <input type="checkbox"/> Facility/ equipment cleaning protocols and schedules; <input type="checkbox"/> The company policy for limiting exposure of younger pigs to older pigs, including workflow procedures, movement of stock within the farm, etc. as applicable; and <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance of protective clothing, decontamination/ foot baths, and/or shower facilities for workers, where appropriate. <p><i>Note: the biosecurity plans must follow any additional guidelines specified in the latest National Pork Board PQA Plus Producer Certification Book.</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
M17	<p>Movement of Stock onto/ within Farm Managers from farms in the American Humane Certified™ program must be careful when moving livestock onto and within the farm, particularly if the farm is on more than one site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Managers must be provided appropriate treatment and vaccination records by vendors when new stock is brought onto the site. <input type="checkbox"/> Isolation/ acclimatization facilities must be provided for new animals to be observed and tested and/or to establish immunity for an appropriate period prior to joining the rest of the herd. <input type="checkbox"/> The company must have a policy for animals coming from other farms, including as a minimum the provisions that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement animals brought in from other sources must be quarantined and/or appropriately treated as required before integration; <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement should be sourced from populations that are known to be negative for Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS); and <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement animals should be sourced from populations that are known to be negative (e.g. within a Stage V region) for brucellosis and pseudo-rabies. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10

M18	Cleaning and Sanitation Plan The Cleaning and Sanitation Plan must be available as part of the overall health plan, and must include details for routine and scheduled cleaning and sanitation procedures.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
M19	Waste Disposal Plan Each farm must maintain a Waste Disposal Plan which detail protocols for the safe and proper disposal of medical waste, sharps, carcasses, and other waste that poses a potential threat to animal and human health and safety.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10

SOPs for Piglets & Weaning

M20	Supplemental Iron Piglets must be provided with 100-200 mg supplemental iron per the National Research Council (NRC) Swine Nutritional Guidelines.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
M21	Environmental Conditions for Piglets Proper precautions must be taken to prevent and manage hypothermia in young piglets, and the piglets must be protected from accidental injury by their dam. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Piglets must have access to a warm area, which may include artificial heat (heat pads, heat lamps, heated floor, etc.) and thick, dry bedding and covers. (The area for the sow should be cooler.) <input type="checkbox"/> The area must be well-ventilated while preventing drafts. <input type="checkbox"/> The layout of the bedding area must take into consideration limiting the accidental injury of the piglets by their dam. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
M22	Weaning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Piglets must be at least 21 days or older prior to weaning, except as noted below. <input type="checkbox"/> Piglets are permitted to be weaned before 21 days only at the discretion of the swine veterinarian for the health and welfare of the sow or piglets. <input type="checkbox"/> This standard must be met for each litter (not just on average). 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10

SOPs for Handling

M23	<p>Swine must be handled quietly at all times, and efforts must be made to accustom/familiarize the swine to contact with stockpersons/ handlers.</p> <p>At no time are the animals to be yelled at or screamed at. In all cases care must be taken to avoid unnecessary pain or distress to the animals.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
M24	<p>Handling Aids</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Paddles and sorting boards must be used in an appropriate manner, with care taken to avoid injury and unnecessary pain or distress to the animals. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The pigs must not be hit, beaten, or poked. <input type="checkbox"/> The pigs must not be pulled or dragged by the tail, ears, or limbs. <input type="checkbox"/> <u>Electric prods must not be used except where animal and/or human safety is in jeopardy and it is the means of last resort.</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Electric prods must not be carried by stock-keepers as a matter of course. <input type="checkbox"/> Only if necessary, handlers must use tails gently to direct the animal's movement. <p>➤ See "P/F 1" also.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/25
M25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Swine must not be driven unless the exit or the way forward for the lead animal is clear. <input type="checkbox"/> Stockpersons must not purposefully cause the swine to rush or run along alleyways, passageways, or through gateways. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
M26	<p>Temporary Restraint of Swine</p> <p>Swine must not be closely confined or restrained except in the following circumstances, and even then only for the shortest period of time necessary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> For the duration of any examination, routine test, blood sampling, treatment or operation carried out for veterinary purposes. <input type="checkbox"/> While they are being fed on any particular occasion. <input type="checkbox"/> For the purpose of marking, washing, or weighing. <input type="checkbox"/> While their accommodation is being cleaned. <input type="checkbox"/> During artificial insemination. <input type="checkbox"/> While they are awaiting loading for transportation. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
M27	<p>Use of Dogs or Other Animals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Dogs or other animals, include working dogs, must be properly trained, must not cause injury or distress to the livestock, and must be kept under control at all times. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3

SOPs for Care & Handling of Sick or Injured Animals

M28	<input type="checkbox"/> All efforts must be made to ensure the rapid diagnosis, immediate treatment, and optimized recovery for any sick or injured animal. <input type="checkbox"/> If an animal does not respond to treatment, it must be humanely and immediately euthanized. <input type="checkbox"/> If an animal is in severe, uncontrollable pain, it must be humanely and immediately euthanized. <input type="checkbox"/> No live animal may leave the farm unless it can walk unassisted, except as noted below.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
M29	Non-Ambulatory (“Downer”) Swine <input type="checkbox"/> Care must be taken to not cause unnecessary pain or distress to a sick or injured animal, or an animal that is unable to move. Animals must not be moved by hoisting by chain, dragging, or lifting without complete body support. Moving by means that can cause further physical damage is prohibited. <i>Refer to the North American Meat Institute guidelines for acceptable methods of moving non-ambulatory swine.</i> <u>Non-ambulatory animals must not be moved by hoisting by chain, dragging, or lifting without complete body support-</u> doing so is considered a willful act of abuse. See “P/F1” also. <input type="checkbox"/> Hind-leg hobbles (“splitters”) may be used only when necessary to prevent swine from becoming non-ambulatory. <input type="checkbox"/> If the farm veterinarian determines that an animal cannot be successfully and humanely transported or treated/ is a downer animal, it must be euthanized humanely and immediately. <input type="checkbox"/> The transportation, treatment or euthanasia of the animal must be documented in the health care records in the Farm Manual.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/25
M30	Segregation and Care of Sick and Injured Animals Provisions must be made for the segregation and care of sick and injured animals. <input type="checkbox"/> Any injured, ailing, or distressed animals must be segregated and treated without delay and veterinary advice sought when needed. <input type="checkbox"/> If the animal does not respond to treatment and the veterinarian determines that the animal is unlikely to recover, or if the animal is in severe, uncontrollable pain, that animal must be euthanized humanely and immediately. <input type="checkbox"/> Where used, hospital pens must provide room for the animal to stand up, turn around, lie down, rest, and groom itself without hindrance. <input type="checkbox"/> <u>Water and feed must be readily accessible even to non-ambulatory animals.</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Urine and dung from hospital pens for sick and injured animals must be disposed of without the risk of spreading infection to other stock. <input type="checkbox"/> Pens must be constructed to facilitate effective cleaning and disinfection of surfaces and the possible removal of a carcass from the pen.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/25

SOPs for Identification

M31	Where it is necessary to mark swine for permanent identification, marking must be performed by trained personnel quickly, expertly, and with the proper and well-maintained equipment in a manner that avoids unnecessary pain and distress. <input type="checkbox"/> Acceptable identification methods include RFID, ear tagging, slap marking, and tattooing. <input type="checkbox"/> Ear-notching is not permitted. _____ Method(s) of identification used.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
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Records of Stockperson Training

The continuing education of personnel who have day-to-day contact with the animals is one of the most important ways to ensure behaviors that support and promote animal welfare. It is important to have documentation confirming personnel training in aspects of livestock welfare appropriate to the level of operation.

M32	<p>Training Documentation <i>Note: applies to <u>all training</u> in this section “Records of Stockperson Training”</i></p> <p>Stockpersons must be provided training at orientation, as well as yearly updates/ refresher courses (and opportunities for continuing education and professional development) and specialized training, in aspects of animal welfare appropriate to the level of operation. For all training of personnel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Training must be presented in the workers’ native language. <input type="checkbox"/> Training includes videos, manuals, classroom settings, online instruction, and/or SOPs, and <u>must</u> include ‘hand’s-on’ experience and evaluations. <input type="checkbox"/> Training must include review of the American Humane Certified™ Animal Welfare Standards. <input type="checkbox"/> Training records must clearly define what is expected of each stockperson so that each is fully aware of their duties and responsibilities. <input type="checkbox"/> Training records must be signed by both the trainer and the trainee, and include the date of training and the training topic: i.e. orientation, yearly update/continuing education, specialized training, etc. <p>➤ <i>Auditor Note: Where workers have PQA Plus training, these records may be used to satisfy applicable portions of these standards</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
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M33	<p>Training for All Stockpersons Prior to being given responsibility for the welfare of the animals, all stockpersons must be properly trained. As a minimum, the training program for all stockpersons in direct contact with the animals must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Specific training in correct handling of swine, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> understanding the behavioral characteristics of swine and the likely stress factors that swine may be subjected to and take into consideration how pigs react towards other pigs, towards man, and to strange noises, sights, sounds, and smells; <input type="checkbox"/> using visual fields (i.e. swine have a good field of vision but with certain breeds the ears may restrict their vision and create a blind spot behind them, which handlers should avoid entering) and flight zones (an imaginary area which if handlers enter will make the animal want to move away: handlers control an animal's movement by understanding the flight zone); <input type="checkbox"/> understanding that pigs are inclined to follow each other; <input type="checkbox"/> understanding that pigs have good hearing and a refined sense of smell; <input type="checkbox"/> lighting (as swine prefer to move from the dark into the light); and <input type="checkbox"/> having knowledge of when/ how to use appropriately such things as paddles and boards. <input type="checkbox"/> Having knowledge of the normal behavior of individual animals and of the group and to recognize the signs that indicate good health and welfare; <input type="checkbox"/> Recognizing the signs of abnormal behavior and fear; <input type="checkbox"/> Recognizing deviations from normal group activity; <input type="checkbox"/> Understanding the times and circumstances in which swine are prone to welfare problems on their own unit and are able to demonstrate their competence in recognizing and dealing with these problems. <input type="checkbox"/> Understanding the physical and environmental requirements for swine including recognition of behavioral actions of the swine to thermo-regulate, understand which behaviors are indicative of heat and cold stress, and have knowledge of the actions that must be taken to provide relief to the swine and especially when immediate actions are required; <input type="checkbox"/> Having a basic knowledge of what constitutes proper nutrition in swine; <input type="checkbox"/> Having a basic knowledge of common diseases, illnesses, and injuries, and know when responsible personnel must be notified; and <input type="checkbox"/> Having knowledge of the procedures to be followed in the event of an emergency, i.e. the Emergency Response Plan. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
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M34	<p>Specialized Training of Stockpersons Documentation must be available for the training of stockpersons to perform specialized duties, with emphasis on animal welfare and minimizing pain and distress to the animals. Specialized training includes but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> specific training in the correct procedures for performing inspections of the animals; identifying which animals are to be culled/ euthanized and recognizing unusual conditions or behaviors; and the appropriate and timely remedial actions to be taken, either by the direct action of the stockperson or through the notification of the responsible personnel; <input type="checkbox"/> specific training in how to conduct health scoring; <input type="checkbox"/> specific training for identifying potential foot problems such as abnormal wear, excessive growth, or infection; <input type="checkbox"/> training in the functional anatomy of swine; <input type="checkbox"/> knowledge of the welfare implications throughout the seasons and especially: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> during breeding, the selection of suitable boars, semen, and embryos for use in sows, <input type="checkbox"/> knowledge of farrowing and the care of the newborn piglet; and <input type="checkbox"/> specific training and orientation for stockpersons responsible for any equipment which impacts animal welfare, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> proper use of the equipment, <input type="checkbox"/> performing routine maintenance to ensure that the equipment is kept in good working order, <input type="checkbox"/> recognizing common signs of malfunction, and <input type="checkbox"/> having knowledge of actions to be carried out in the event of equipment failure. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
M35	<p>Further Training Prior to performing procedures that have the potential to cause suffering (e.g. injections, oral-dosing, foot-trimming, disbudding/ dehorning, castration, identification, etc.), the stockperson must be able to demonstrate to the trainer that they are proficient in performing those procedures, with emphasis on animal welfare, minimizing pain and distress to the animals, and optimizing recovery wherever possible. Further training includes but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Specific training in recognizing cull and downer animals, determining whether an animal needs to be euthanized and who is responsible for making the decision, and determining whether transport of downers is appropriate; <input type="checkbox"/> specific training and certification of the approved stockpersons' proficiency in approved techniques for euthanasia; <input type="checkbox"/> specific training and certification in approved husbandry procedures and protocols; and <input type="checkbox"/> training in the proper methods of marking/ identifying swine in a manner that avoids unnecessary pain and distress. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
M36	<p>Training of Outside Workers Workers outside of the farm's control, such as transport companies, etc., must be familiar with and conform to all requirements in these standards related to their duties, including but not limited to approved handling and moving of swine including downers, approved protocols for the transport of swine, and performing their duties proficiently and in a manner that minimizes undue stress to the animals etc. Outside workers must be held to the same standards of humane care as company personnel.</p> <p>Documentation must be available confirming the qualifications of any outside employees, such as training records, a Certificate of Conformance, etc.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10

Inspections of Livestock

M37	<p>Inspections of Livestock Daily inspections encompass the monitoring of animals' body condition and feed/water consumption; signs of lameness; condition of the coat and leg; cleanliness of the animals; and any signs of disease. All swine must be inspected and monitored regularly to confirm animal health and for the early detection of injuries and early signs lameness, sickness, and disease so that appropriate and timely actions may be taken.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Stockpersons must inspect their livestock including all facilities (i.e. farrowing areas, hospital pens, etc.) at least daily. <input type="checkbox"/> During farrowing, more frequent inspections must be performed, including inspections of sows for signs of impending parturition. <input type="checkbox"/> Records must be on file in the barn for a minimum of one year of the following circumstances at minimum: These records must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> document the numbers of mortalities, including the age of the animal and the date, with reasons stated, if known; and <input type="checkbox"/> document the numbers of culls, including the age of the animal and the date, with reasons stated. <input type="checkbox"/> <u>Carcasses must be removed away from live animals as soon as practical after discovery, and must be disposed of promptly and properly thereafter.</u> <input type="checkbox"/> The stockperson performing the inspections must proceed in a careful, deliberate manner to avoid frightening the animals unnecessarily, and must follow a path that allows them to see each animal. <input type="checkbox"/> During inspections or at any other time, if the stockperson observes any animal, which appears to be behaving in an unusual manner, the stockperson must immediately notify the responsible personnel who will determine whether remedial actions are required. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
M38	<p>Producer Observations and Scoring Records must be kept on file for a minimum of one year showing that properly trained personnel have performed the following health observations and scoring including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Body Condition Scoring (conducted weekly for the breeding group and twice a year for the herd); and <input type="checkbox"/> Slips and Falls Scoring (conducted at least once a year). <p>These records must be filed as part of the Animal Health Plan. Where scoring falls outside of the acceptable limits noted in the Herd Performance Parameters, records must document the actions taken and that subsequent scoring was within acceptable limits.</p> <p><i>Note: Specifications for sample size and performance criteria are listed in the 'Environment' section.</i></p> <p>➤ <i>Auditor note: Where scores have been identified be outside of acceptable parameters, records must show that a program of corrective action was implemented and maintained until scores returned to acceptable levels.</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/50
M39	<p>Records must indicate that when welfare issues are noted during inspections, i.e. when Animal Performance data are outside of the limits defined in the AHP, then the rate of inspections has been increased until parameters return to acceptable levels.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3

Inspections & Maintenance of Equipment

M40	Equipment Inspections Stockpersons on a daily basis must inspect all equipment on which the animals rely for basic necessities such as feeders, waterers, environmental controls, safety, etc., whether the equipment is manual or automatic. Stockpersons must also perform routine, scheduled maintenance as defined in the SOPs. Where a defect is found (whether on inspection or at any other time): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> It must be rectified immediately; or <input type="checkbox"/> If the defect cannot be rectified immediately, the stockperson must follow measures as specified in the SOPs or take other actions in order to safeguard the animals from suffering unnecessary pain or distress as a result of the defect. These measures must be maintained until the defect was rectified. <input type="checkbox"/> Routine maintenance must be performed per the equipment manufacturer's recommendations. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
M41	Inspections and Maintenance of Water Systems Water systems must be inspected and maintained daily to confirm that clean, fresh water is readily available to the swine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Water availability must be checked daily. <input type="checkbox"/> Water delivery must be monitored to make sure water is provided at all times; that is, the water delivery system must keep pace with the demand of the maximum number of pigs who are able to drink at the same time, <input type="checkbox"/> All water sources must not contain contaminants such as elevated levels of feed, algae, manure, nitrates, pathogens, etc.; and <input type="checkbox"/> Samples of water must be taken and recorded periodically to ensure that water quality is acceptable for swine. <i>State or local water quality requirements must be followed.</i> 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
M42	Inspections and Maintenance of Auxiliary Power Supply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> An auxiliary power supply (such as a standby generator) must be available and tested and maintained at least yearly or per manufacturer recommendations. <input type="checkbox"/> The auxiliary power supply must have sufficient capacity to operate critical equipment such as fans, feeders, waterers, and lights for at least 24 hours. <p>➤ <i>Auditor note: An auxiliary power supply is not required at barns where the swine are not dependent on mechanical equipment for ventilation, feed, or water. For these situations, this item should be marked "N/A."</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
M43	Inspections and Maintenance of Alarm Systems: For controlled environment barns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Alarm systems (audible & remote) must be tested weekly. <input type="checkbox"/> Alarm systems must be operational even if the principal electricity has failed. <p><i>Alarm systems for controlled environment barns must be installed and functional for giving notification in the event of an emergency (e.g. during a power failure, high temperatures, water failure, etc.)</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
M44	Ventilation & Environmental Controls <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Maximum and minimum temperatures must be monitored daily. <input type="checkbox"/> Ventilation equipment must be checked daily and maintained for proper operation. <input type="checkbox"/> Ventilation rates must be monitored daily, and adjustments made as needed in order to maintain minimum ventilation requirements and to maintain air quality parameters. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3

M45	<p>Monitoring of Air Quality including Ammonia and Dust When swine are housed, provisions must be made to ensure that aerial contaminants do not reach a level at which they are noticeably unpleasant to a human observer, as specified by OSHA regulation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Ammonia levels must be measured and monitored by the producer at least monthly at the height of the animals at multiple locations in the barn. Records must show that ammonia levels are ideally less than 10 ppm but in no case exceed 25 parts per million. <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalable dust must not exceed 10 mg/m³. <input type="checkbox"/> Where a monthly test result exceeded the dust or ammonia limit, records must show that a program of mitigation was adopted with testing performed weekly until levels returned to acceptable limits. <p><i>Note: Provisions must be made to ensure that aerial contaminants do not reach a level at which they are noticeably unpleasant to a human observer. Ammonia levels are to be maintained at less than 10 ppm wherever possible.</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/25
M46	<p>Where the automatic equipment includes a ventilation system, the system must contain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> an alarm which will give adequate warning of the failure of that system to function properly, and which will operate even if the principal electricity supply to it has failed; and <input type="checkbox"/> additional equipment or means of ventilation (whether automatic or not) which, in the event of such a failure of the ventilation system, will provide adequate ventilation so as to prevent the livestock from suffering unnecessary distress as a result of the failure. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3

SOPs for Husbandry and Other Procedures

Note: All local and/or state regulations must be followed.

M47	<p>Producers must use only approved, humane husbandry procedures accepted by the American Humane Certified™ program. Husbandry procedures must be performed at the earliest possible age, except as noted. These practices must not be performed on sick or injured animals. All procedures must be performed by properly trained, designated personnel or the veterinarian using appropriate, well-maintained equipment in a way which minimizes suffering and optimizes recovery.</p> <p>➤ Auditor note: Check only the boxes that are applicable. Mark “Yes” to this question if husbandry procedures when performed conform to the following:</p> <p><u>Needle Teeth:</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Only where necessary to prevent injury to the sow during milking or to other piglets, needle teeth of newborn piglets may be trimmed within the first 24 hours of life, or in the case of weak or sick piglets, within 3 days of birth.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No more than the first third of the tooth may be removed and care must be taken to avoid damage to the gums and splintering of the teeth.</p> <p><u>Tail Docking:</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Tail docking is permitted to avoid the pain and suffering caused by tail biting. If performed, it must be carried out as early as possible and not later than 7 days of age. Under the direction of the herd veterinarian, the use of pain mitigation should be employed when effective and appropriate options exist. Producers should also be encouraged to use genetic lines less prone to tail biting. American Humane will continue to revisit this issue as pain mitigation and tail biting intervention strategies develop.</p> <p><u>Castration:</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Where performed, castration of piglets must be performed before piglets are 7 days of age.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Castration of older animals must be performed with local or general anesthesia under the direction and supervision of a veterinarian.</p> <p><u>Tusk Trimming:</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The trimming of tusks in boars must be performed by the attending veterinarian or trained caretaker. <i>The trimming of tusks is permitted in order to safeguard other animals and the caretakers from injury.</i></p> <p><u>Nose Rings:</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <u>Septum nose rings are not permitted.</u></p> <p><u>All of these practices must be performed using appropriate, hygienic equipment by a livestock veterinarian or a competent caretaker specifically trained in the accepted procedure and practice, in a way which minimizes unnecessary pain and suffering.</u></p> <p><u>When administering anesthesia during procedures, a veterinarian MUST be on site.</u></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> N/A</p>	/50
M48	Induction of parturition must not be used as a routine management procedure, but is only used per a veterinarian’s recommendation.	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> N/A</p>	/3
M49	Non-veterinarians performing per-rectum pregnancy detection must have received appropriate training.	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> N/A</p>	/3
M50	Farrowing aids may be used only to assist a delivery and not to produce a piglet as quickly as possible. Before any type of farrowing aid is used, the sow must be examined to ensure that the piglet is of a size where natural delivery can be reasonably expected without causing undue pain and distress to either the sow or the offspring.	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> N/A</p>	/3

Euthanasia Policy

The Euthanasia Policy includes provisions for routine euthanasia (culls) and emergency euthanasia.

Euthanasia and disposal of carcasses must be consistent with applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

<p>M51</p>	<p>Euthanasia Policy A Euthanasia Policy must be available which includes provisions for humane and timely, routine and emergency, euthanasia. This policy must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Only designated, properly trained farm personnel or the animal veterinarian are permitted to perform euthanasia. <i>A trained handler should demonstrate proper use of the euthanasia equipment to the auditor.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Training records which identify: the names of the stockpersons who have undergone training; the name of the trainer; the specific method(s) of euthanasia covered in the training; confirmation that the trainees' competence in performing the procedure was validated by the trainer, including proper techniques and proper use of any equipment; and the date(s) that the training occurred. <input type="checkbox"/> Procedures stating that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> If there is any doubt as to whether euthanasia is required: the veterinarian or properly trained personnel must be called at an early stage to advise whether treatment is possible; OR <input type="checkbox"/> If the veterinarian or properly trained personnel determine that an animal is in severe, uncontrollable pain, then the animal must be promptly and humanely euthanized to prevent further suffering. <input type="checkbox"/> For euthanasia methods requiring equipment: records must be kept showing that equipment has been maintained per the manufacturer's recommendations, and the equipment must be stored securely, protected, and kept clean. <input type="checkbox"/> The approved methods of euthanasia that are to be used for each age group of animals and under what circumstances. These methods must comply with the latest edition of the American Veterinary Medical Association's AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals. <input type="checkbox"/> Procedures stating that the persons performing euthanasia must verify that each animal has been properly euthanized through the absence of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Breathing for five minutes; <input type="checkbox"/> A heart beat for five minutes; and <input type="checkbox"/> A corneal reflex (a blinking reflex upon touching the eye). <input type="checkbox"/> If necessary, the same method or an alternate method must be performed immediately to ensure that the animal does not suffer. <input type="checkbox"/> Logs stating the reason for euthanasia, the date, the competent personnel performing the euthanasia, the numbers of animals euthanized, and the procedure used. <input type="checkbox"/> All carcasses must be disposed of through a USDA-inspected facility or a state-licensed rendering facility, or must be buried or burned. <input type="checkbox"/> Records must be kept of the name of the outlet through which all such carcasses are disposed, unless they are disposed on farm, in which case records must be kept of the disposal method. <input type="checkbox"/> All local, state, and federal environmental regulations must be followed for on-farm burial. <p><u>Nothing stated here is intended to discourage the prompt diagnosis and appropriate treatment of any ill or injured animal.</u></p>	<p> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A </p>	<p>/50</p>
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On-Site/ Food & Water

Livestock must be provided a wholesome diet free from hunger, thirst, and malnutrition by having ready access to fresh water and a diet that maintains full health and promotes a positive state of well-being. Feed and water must be distributed in such a way that the livestock can eat and drink without undue competition.

Food

		Selection	Score
FW1	<p>Body Condition Score</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Swine must be fed a wholesome, nutritionally adequate diet that is fed to them in sufficient quantity to maintain their good health and to satisfy their nutritional needs. <input type="checkbox"/> Swine must have daily access to food, except prior to transport or for approved diet restrictions or as required by the swine veterinarian. <input type="checkbox"/> All swine must be fed so that their body condition is likely to sustain full health and normal reproductive capacity over their maximum foreseeable life span. Body condition change in swine must be carefully planned, monitored, and maintained according to the stage of production cycle using Body Condition Scoring (BCS) of the swine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Emaciated: hips and backbone are visible 7. Thin: hips and backbone visible and easily felt 8. Normal: hips and backbone only felt with firm palm pressure 9. Fat: hips and backbone cannot be felt 10. Overfat: hips and backbone heavily covered <input type="checkbox"/> 95% of the swine must have a BCS between 2.0 and 4.5 on a 5-point scale. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <u>Note: Where less than 95% of the swine have a BCS between 2.0 and 4.5 on a 5-point scale, the American Humane Certified™ program must be notified, and the farm may be placed on probation. (See "P/F 2" below)</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Any animal with a BCS of less than 1.5 must be placed in the infirmary under individual treatment in order to bring BCS back to acceptable levels. <input type="checkbox"/> Swine with a BCS of greater than 4.5 must have a documented nutrition and reproductive plan in concert with the nutritionist and veterinarian in order to bring BCS back to acceptable levels. ➤ Auditor note: record all swine with BCS less than 1.5 or greater than 4.5 and compare to the total number of swine. <p> Percentage of swine with BCS of 1.5 or less Percentage of swine with BCS of 2 to 4.5 Percentage of swine with BCS of 5 </p> <p>➤ Auditor note: See "P/F 2" below also.</p> <p>Reference: Adapted from: Muirhead, Michael R. and Alexander, Thomas J. L. 1997. Managing pig health and the treatment of disease. (Accessed via www.thepigsite.com.)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/50
FW2	Swine must be fed in ways that avoid bullying.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3

FW3	Feeding Space <i>(select only as applicable)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> For ration feeding swine in a trough, there must be enough feeding space for all swine to feed simultaneously. <input type="checkbox"/> For ad-lib feeding there must be no more than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> 6 head per feeding space when using a dry feeder with no full head barriers between each feeding space. <input type="checkbox"/> 10 head per feeding space where there are full head barriers. <input type="checkbox"/> 14 head per feeding space where there is the opportunity to mix water with the feed (wet and dry feeders). If wet feeding of sows indoors is employed, head and shoulder barriers must be erected between each feeding space. <p><i>Note: The “feeding space” is the space required by a single swine while eating, defined as 1.1 times an adult animal’s shoulder width.</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
FW4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Where swine are not fed on the ground or floor, the feeders must be kept clean. <input type="checkbox"/> Where swine are fed from the floor, the floor surface must be dry and clean and individual feed consumption must not be limited by social competition. <p><i>Note: Floor feed should be broadcast over a wide area of the floor to reduce competition and bullying by more dominant pigs.</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
FW5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Feeders or feeding places must be free from manure, urine, and other contaminants. <input type="checkbox"/> Food must be fresh and not left in a contaminated (i.e. moldy, wet, soiled with rodent feces, etc.) or stale condition. <input type="checkbox"/> In order to reduce contamination by bird feces and vermin, all feed hoppers/bins used for storage must be covered. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
FW6	Non-feed items/products (such as herbi- and pesticides, chemicals, machinery oil, etc.) must be stored away from the feed mixing or ingredient and supplement storage areas.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
FW7	Control practices must be in place to minimize access to poisonous plants and unsuitable feedstuffs.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3

Water

FW8	<p>Water Access & Waterers</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> All swine must have continuous access to an adequate supply of clean, fresh drinking water at all times, except when otherwise required by the livestock veterinarian.</p> <p>➤ <i>Auditor: select only as applicable:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> For nipples, one nipple must be provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> per every 10-15 feeder or finishing pigs, and <input type="checkbox"/> per every 8-10 nursery piglets or breeding pigs. <input type="checkbox"/> Or at other rate specified by the manufacturer. <p><input type="checkbox"/> For trough waterers, one drinking place must be provided per every 10 head where a drinking space is defined as the space required by a single animal while drinking.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Special care must be taken to ensure that waterers are adjusted for height and flow rate to ensure that water is accessible for every head and keeps pace with the demands of the group.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> N/A</p>	/50
FW9	All waterers must be kept thoroughly cleaned and checked daily to ensure that they are dispensing water at a flow rate which keeps pace with the demands of the group. If nipples are used, they must be checked regularly for signs of clogging.	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> N/A</p>	/3
FW10	Where wet and dry feeders are used, adequate access to both feed and water must be available for all pigs, and an additional drinker must be supplied in the pen.	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> N/A</p>	/3
FW11	Waterers used by lactating sows must have a minimum flow rate of 0.75 quarts per minute (750 ml per minute).	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> N/A</p>	/3
FW12	<p>Emergency Water Supply</p> <p>Provisions must be in place to provide clean, fresh water for a period of at least 24 hours during a shut off or failure of the main water supply, including freezing conditions.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> N/A</p>	/10

On-Site/ Environment

The environment in which animals are kept must: take into account their welfare needs and provide the best husbandry approaches; meet all industry standards and governmental regulations; be designed to protect them from physical and thermal discomfort, fear, and distress; and allow them to perform their natural behaviors. All equipment and fixtures must be selected, installed, and maintained to optimize the well-being of the animals. The animals must be protected from pain, injury, and disease, and their environment must be conducive to good health.

Buildings

E1	A copy of the current American Humane Certified™ Animal Welfare Standards for Swine must be available on-site as a reference for all stock-keepers/ workers in the facility.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
E2	Biosecurity, Structural/Access Structural biosecurity must be demonstrated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Property gates and/or secured facilities for the exclusion of unapproved visitors; <input type="checkbox"/> Signs posted at the farm and/or barn entrances which provide instructions and information for farm personnel and approved visitors regarding biosecurity procedures; <input type="checkbox"/> Logging of all approved visitors: Non-farm personnel are not permitted on the site except by approval from farm managers, and unless appropriate precautions have been taken to prevent contamination between farms including down time from contact with other animals per the company policy; <input type="checkbox"/> Physical methods for the exclusion of pests, predators, and wild animals especially in regions where feral swine are prevalent; and <input type="checkbox"/> The absence of non-working dogs and other animals from contract with the swine. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
E3	Biosecurity, Operational Operational biosecurity must be demonstrated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The vegetation adjacent to surrounding buildings in outdoor areas are kept short and tidy within at least 24" from the barn; <input type="checkbox"/> Pest control methods such as baiting and trapping are in place; and <input type="checkbox"/> Bulk feed and emergency water sources are covered and protected, and other potential attractants of pests, rodents, mold, etc. are removed (i.e. open trash cans with food waste or other items not necessary to the operation of the barn). 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
E4	Emergency Contact Information Emergency Contact Information, in worker's native language, must be posted at the entrances to all barns. This must include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> emergency contact information and numbers, i.e. fire department, local utilities, etc. and site address; <input type="checkbox"/> Primary and alternate contact numbers for the notification of individual(s) responsible for reacting to emergencies, i.e. farm workers/ managers, family members, and/or owner as appropriate. <i>Note: it is recommended to provide contact numbers for at least three responsible farm workers and/or family members when possible, and a "telephone tree" to ensure that all responsible parties may be contacted if necessary; and</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Procedures to be followed by those discovering an emergency such as fire, floods, storms or other severe weather, interruption of power or water, etc., and contingency plans and precautions to cope with emergencies in order to safeguard the welfare of the animals. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3

E5	Environmental Safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> In either indoor or outdoor systems, there must not be any recurrent injuries on the swine attributable to physical features of their environment. <input type="checkbox"/> The interior of any building, including the floor and all internal fixings/surfaces to which livestock have access, must be designed, constructed, maintained, and regularly inspected to ensure that there are no sharp edges or protrusions likely to cause injury or distress to the animal. <p><i>Injury is defined as damage severe enough to cause the formation of granular scar tissue, and to an extent significantly greater than would be from accidental bumps and scratches.</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
E6	Electrical equipment must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Inaccessible to the animals; <input type="checkbox"/> Well-insulated and properly grounded; and <input type="checkbox"/> Safeguarded from rodents. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
E7	With the exception of insecticidal preservatives, animals must have no possibility to come into contact with paints, wood preservatives, disinfectants, or other toxins.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
E8	Where used, euthanasia equipment must show no obvious signs of neglect, i.e. rust, dirt and grime, and must be stored in a secure location protected from the elements.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
E9	Internal surfaces of housing and pens must be made of materials which can be readily cleaned and disinfected and be easily replaced when necessary.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3

Auxiliary Power & Alarm Systems

E10	Auxiliary Power Supply An auxiliary power supply, such as a standby generator, must be available and functional. <i>Auxiliary power supply is not required at barns where the swine are not dependent on either mechanical ventilation or electricity for water in feed.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Auditor note: where the swine are dependent on electricity for water or feed, a stockperson must demonstrate that the auxiliary power supply is available and functional.</i> 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
E11	Alarm Systems Alarm systems (audible & remote) for controlled environment barns must be installed and functional and operate even if the principal electricity has failed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Auditor note: for controlled environment barns, a stockperson must demonstrate that the alarm systems are functional and operational even if the principal electricity has failed.</i> 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3

Thermal Environment & Ventilation

E12	<p>Regardless of the type of housing, the swine must be maintained in a thermally comfortable environment for their age according to the species guidelines at all times. The thermal environment must not be so hot or so cold as to significantly affect production or cause distress.</p> <p>➤ <i>Auditor note: the swine must not show signs of being excessively hot (such as excessive panting) or excessively cold (such as huddling). If this is the case, the manager must be notified so that remedial actions can be undertaken immediately</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/25
E13	<p>Provisions for Avoiding Heat and Cold Stress For all types of housing systems:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> For summer conditions, provisions must have been made to protect swine from heat stress. This must include the use of cooling devices including wallows, shade, evaporative coolers, drippers, cooling mats, misters, and fans as well as the provision of extra space to allow the swine to spread out.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> For winter conditions, provisions must have been made to protect swine from cold stress. This includes the use of heaters in properly equipped buildings and/or bedding when applicable.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
E14	The ventilation system must be connected to an alarm to alert about potential failure.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
E15	<p>Effective ventilation must be in place in buildings to avoid high humidity, condensation, and drafts in order to protect swine from respiratory diseases.</p> <p><i>Properly designed ventilation will permit the free circulation of air above swine height and avoid drafts at swine level.</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
E16	<p>Ammonia Where swine are housed: ammonia levels, measured by the auditor at the height of the animals at multiple locations in the barn, must not exceed 25 parts per million.</p> <p>➤ <i>Auditor note: ammonia levels must be measured at the height of the animals at a minimum of 5 random locations in the barn, with no location exceeding 25 ppm.</i></p> <p>➤ <i>Auditor note: <u>record highest and lowest ammonia readings</u> in the "Notes" below.</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/25

Lying Area/Floors

E17	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Swine kept indoors must be provided either slatted or solid flooring and have access to a dry, clean lying area at all times.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The lying area must be of sufficient size to accommodate all head together lying on their sides.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
E18	In service pens, the whole floor area must be kept dry or sufficient bedding must be provided to give an adequate grip during service, and the pens must be large enough to allow courtship and mating.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3

Space Allowances

E19	Swine must be provided with a total floor space no less than 1.5 times the (thermo-neutral) lying area.	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> No</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> N/A</div>	/10																																																																																										
E20	<div><input type="checkbox"/> The lying area and total area space allowances for growing swine must be at least:</div> <table><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>0.10</td><td>1.1</td><td>0.15</td><td>1.6</td></tr><tr><td>20</td><td>44</td><td>0.15</td><td>1.6</td><td>0.22</td><td>2.4</td></tr><tr><td>30</td><td>66</td><td>0.20</td><td>2.2</td><td>0.30</td><td>3.2</td></tr><tr><td>40</td><td>88</td><td>0.26</td><td>2.8</td><td>0.40</td><td>4.3</td></tr><tr><td>50</td><td>110</td><td>0.31</td><td>3.3</td><td>0.47</td><td>5.0</td></tr><tr><td>60</td><td>132</td><td>0.36</td><td>3.9</td><td>0.55</td><td>5.9</td></tr><tr><td>70</td><td>154</td><td>0.41</td><td>4.4</td><td>0.61</td><td>6.6</td></tr><tr><td>80</td><td>176</td><td>0.45</td><td>4.8</td><td>0.67</td><td>7.2</td></tr><tr><td>90</td><td>198</td><td>0.47</td><td>5.0</td><td>0.71</td><td>7.6</td></tr><tr><td>100</td><td>220</td><td>0.50</td><td>5.4</td><td>0.75</td><td>8.1</td></tr><tr><td>110</td><td>243</td><td>0.53</td><td>5.7</td><td>0.80</td><td>8.6</td></tr><tr><td>120</td><td>265</td><td>0.56</td><td>6.0</td><td>0.84</td><td>9.0</td></tr><tr><td>130</td><td>287</td><td>0.58</td><td>6.2</td><td>0.87</td><td>9.3</td></tr></tbody></table> <div><input type="checkbox"/> For gestating sows, the space allowance must be at least 20 ft² (1.9 m²) of floor space per sow.</div>	Live weight		Lying area		Total area		(kg)	(lbs)	(m²)	(ft²)	(m²)	(ft²)	10	22	0.10	1.1	0.15	1.6	20	44	0.15	1.6	0.22	2.4	30	66	0.20	2.2	0.30	3.2	40	88	0.26	2.8	0.40	4.3	50	110	0.31	3.3	0.47	5.0	60	132	0.36	3.9	0.55	5.9	70	154	0.41	4.4	0.61	6.6	80	176	0.45	4.8	0.67	7.2	90	198	0.47	5.0	0.71	7.6	100	220	0.50	5.4	0.75	8.1	110	243	0.53	5.7	0.80	8.6	120	265	0.56	6.0	0.84	9.0	130	287	0.58	6.2	0.87	9.3	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> No</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> N/A</div>	/25
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E21	Adult boar pens must be of such dimensions so as to enable animals to turn around easily and lie fully stretched.	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> No</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> N/A</div>	/3																																																																																										
E22	Extra space must be provided to allow swine to lie apart in hot conditions, together with systems of ventilation or other heat remediation (drippers, misters, cooling mats, evaporative coolers, and/or wallows) to maintain the swine’s temperatures below critical levels.	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> No</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> N/A</div>	/10																																																																																										
E23	Freedom of Movement All pigs, including gestating sows, must be free to turn around and lie down at will and without difficulty at all times, unless specified below. <div><input type="checkbox"/> Tethers must not be used.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Pigs must only be restrained in individual pens when it is paramount to their health.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Breeding stalls (used for the confirmation, support and early maintenance of pregnancy) must only be employed for the first 7-10 days after breeding, unless recommended by the herd veterinarian.</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> Breeding stalls for sows must be wide enough to allow them to lie on their sides without their udders extending into the adjacent stalls and long enough to allow them to lie down without having to rest their heads in the feeders.</div>	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> No</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> N/A</div>	/25																																																																																										
E24	Group Housing Group housing of swine must be managed in a manner that minimizes the aggressive behavior inherent to the pigs’ social hierarchy.	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> No</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> N/A</div>	/10																																																																																										
E25	Where housed indoors, groups of gilts and groups of sows must be kept separate from the other in order to prevent incidences of aggression and bullying.	<div><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> No</div> <div><input type="checkbox"/> N/A</div>	/3																																																																																										

Handling & Treatment Facilities

E26	<input type="checkbox"/> All handling facilities such as veterinary facilities and loading ramps must have non-slip flooring and must be constructed of materials which are easily cleaned. <input type="checkbox"/> Internal walls of hospital boxes must be smooth and impervious to water and must be made of materials that are easily cleaned.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
E27	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual pens must be sited and constructed to allow the animal the sight, sound, and odor of other swine, except for quarantine situations. <input type="checkbox"/> Sick or injured animals may be isolated temporarily from other swine for treatment or upon the recommendation of the veterinarian.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
E28	Alleyways and Gates Alleyways and gates must be designed and operated so as not to impede the movement of the swine. <input type="checkbox"/> Alleyways and gates must be free from protrusions or other hazards which have the potential to injure the animals. <input type="checkbox"/> When operating gates and catches, effort must have been made to reduce excessive noise which may cause distress to the animals, and if necessary, noise reduction mechanisms have been fitted to gates. <input type="checkbox"/> Gates must open and swing smoothly, and close securely.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
E29	Loading Areas <input type="checkbox"/> Loading facilities must provide a ramp of no more than 20% incline. <input type="checkbox"/> Loading ramps and tail boards must be fitted with fences or rails to prevent the animals from slipping and falling off. <input type="checkbox"/> Ramps may be of concrete or earth and, where concrete, must be fitted with appropriately designed and spaced foot cleats, stair-steps, or other flooring surface that prevents slipping. <input type="checkbox"/> A loading bay and/or ramp must have been provided, and must be well lit to enable animals to walk straight into or out of the vehicle on a level or slight gradient. <i>Note: It is generally recommended that solid sides are used in races, chutes, crowding pens, and loading ramps to avoid distraction and balking. Solid sides provide the greatest advantages where there are many distractions, such as vehicles, moving equipment, and people walking by.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3

Farrowing Systems

E30	<p><i>American Humane recognizes that the greatest risk of death for a piglet is during the first several days of its life, and all management efforts must be focused on the survival of the baby piglet. In some instances, the well-being of the piglet takes precedence over the welfare of the sow. Thus, all established farrowing systems such as the farrowing crate, turn-around crate, sloped farrowing pen, and outdoor pastures with huts that address this objective are acceptable.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Sows must be settled into clean, comfortable farrowing facilities before the piglets are due to be born. <input type="checkbox"/> Caretakers must be trained, experienced and competent in the techniques of farrowing. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
E31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Farrowing stalls must be wide enough for sows to lie on their sides and long enough to allow them to lie down without having to rest their heads in the feeders. <input type="checkbox"/> Producers are encouraged to allow unrestrained sow-piglet interactions as the piglets mature, if it can be accomplished without putting the piglets at risk for injury or death- <u>the prevention of the piglet being crushed is critical.</u> <input type="checkbox"/> If the farrowing system allows the use of bedding, it should be provided 48 to 72 hours prior to parturition. Where bedding is provided, extra precautions must be taken to ensure proper sanitation during and between lactations, to avoid clogging drain stands, to maintain proper clearances of bedding from heat lamps, etc. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
E32	<p>Farrowing facilities must have a temperature suitable for piglets maintained by supplementary heating.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Temperatures suitable for both sows and piglets must be provided through heat lamps, heat pads, or other auxiliary heat sources, or with sufficient bedding to create a warm microenvironment in outdoor units with farrowing huts. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3

Environmental Enrichments

E33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> An environment must be provided that allows the swine to express their highly motivated natural behaviors such as rooting, pawing, mouthing, chewing and other oral/nasal/facial behaviors as well as tactile and social contact with other swine and caretakers. <p>Examples of physical enrichments that enable pigs to express highly motivated natural behaviors would include access to straw or other suitable media, such as wood chips or sawdust, and/or toys such as balls, ropes, ice blocks or hanging chains.</p> <p>Sensory and social enrichment would include novel odors, tactile contact (e.g., ability to lie touching each other such as occurs with fence line contact) and positive social interactions with each other and/or with caretakers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> A variety of physical enrichment items must be provided to the swine (at least two different types of enrichment) and these enrichments must be rotated on a regular schedule (at least once weekly). <p>NOTE: The implementation date for E33, Environmental Enrichments, is Jan. 1, 2018. Before Jan. 1, 2018, score either Yes if the standard is met or N/A if the standard is not met.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
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E34	<input type="checkbox"/> Animals expressing stereotypical or abnormal behaviors such as tail, flank, ear, or vulva biting must be removed from the pen and housed individually to insure the safety and welfare of the other animals. <input type="checkbox"/> Each such incident must be recorded with the action taken in the farm logbook. <i>Note: the producer should consider providing environmental enrichments as a way to divert or avoid aggressive behaviors among the animals before incidences occur.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
E35	<input type="checkbox"/> If abnormal behaviors develop repeatedly in any particular pen the American Humane Certified™ program must be notified, and a program of modification and enrichment must be developed in consultation with a veterinarian to mitigate the abnormal behaviors. <input type="checkbox"/> This program of mitigation must be implemented promptly, and must be modified periodically if necessary and pursued until the problem is overcome.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3

Lighting

E36	<p>For indoor housing, light levels measured by the auditor during the normal period of daylight hours must be an average minimum of at least 50 lux (5 foot-candles) at the animals' head height.</p> <p>➤ Auditor note: the light levels for indoor housing must be checked at the level of the animals at a minimum of 5 random locations throughout the barn and the results averaged. Locations that are in the shade of equipment should not be included in the sampling.</p> <p>_____ Measured average light level (e.g. "50 lux" or "5 ft.-candles")</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/25
E37	Where swine are housed, adequate fixed or portable lighting must be available to enable them to be thoroughly inspected at any time.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3

Outdoor Housing

E38	In selecting a location for outdoor housing, consultation must be performed for each site to determine suitability of soil and drainage before occupying, e.g. by referencing soil scientists, agronomists, experienced pig veterinarians and/or soil/geological data.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
E39	Winter/ Cold and Wet Conditions For swine kept outdoors extensively during winter, a windproof and waterproof shelter must be accessible which has sufficient space and a sufficient supply of dry bedding material for all animals to lie down at the same time.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
E40	Summer/ Hot and Humid Conditions For summer or hot and humid conditions, a shaded area must be accessible which has sufficient space to allow all animals to lie down simultaneously and to lie apart from each other if they wish to. <input type="checkbox"/> Wallows, drips or sprinklers must be provided and are considered part of the cooling system. <input type="checkbox"/> Local and state environmental regulations must be reviewed and taken into consideration when determining the location of outdoor units and the animal stocking densities.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10
E41	If the farrowing site is provided outdoors, the site must be rotated at a minimum every two years with old materials removed, the ground sanitized, and new ground cover planted.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3

Additional Auditor Evaluations of Livestock

- Auditor note: For all evaluations, while the animals are in motion, score all swine as they pass, unless noted otherwise.

E42	Incidence of Slips and Falls Score The incidences of slips and/or falls in traffic areas and handling area must be evaluated and scored per the method NAMI "Scoring of Slipping and Falling" (including the size of the sample set.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The incidence of falls (where the animal's body touches the ground) must not exceed 1%. <input type="checkbox"/> The incidence of slips must not exceed 3%. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/25
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Transport

➤ Auditor note: This section must be scored for all audits.

Animal transport systems must be designed and managed to ensure that animals are not caused unnecessary distress or discomfort. The transport of animals must be accomplished in the shortest time possible and handling kept to an absolute minimum. Personnel involved in transport, including outside employees, must be thoroughly trained and competent in their duties and use appropriate equipment and vehicles.

Pre-Transport

T1	All individuals involved in the handling and transport of swine, including outside employees, must be trained and knowledgeable about swine behavior and animal welfare and in the proper protocols for transport, i.e. the Transport SOPs. This must be demonstrated through Certificates of Conformance (COCs) and/or documentation of appropriate training.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
T2	Transport SOPs The producer must maintain Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Transport. The Transport SOPs as a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Address steps that are taken to protect the animals during periods of inclement weather; and <input type="checkbox"/> Outline protocols and contingency plans to be taken in the event of an emergency, such as vehicle break-down, accidents, road closures, etc. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
T3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> All animals must be examined and shown to be fit and healthy for transport. <input type="checkbox"/> The following animals must not be transported, except in emergencies or for medical treatment or as permitted by the attending veterinarian: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Animals that are unable to walk unassisted or stand on all four limbs. ○ Fatigued, sick, or injured animals. ○ Pregnant sows that are expected to give birth within 21 days (except for short distances where special considerations have been made). 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
T4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Swine must be provided water up to the time of transport. <input type="checkbox"/> Food may be withdrawn at least 4 hours before loading onto transport to prevent vomiting during transit; however <input type="checkbox"/> Fasting must not exceed 18 hours prior to slaughter. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/10

Loading & Transport of Animals

T5	Stock-keepers must know the behavioral characteristics of swine and how to handle the animals during loading and unloading, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Using visual fields (i.e. swine have a good field of vision but with certain breeds the ears may restrict their vision and create a blind spot behind them, which handlers should avoid entering) and flight zones (an imaginary area which if handlers enter will make the animal want to move away: handlers control an animal's movement by understanding the flight zone); <input type="checkbox"/> Understanding that pigs are inclined to follow each other; <input type="checkbox"/> Understanding that pigs have good hearing and a refined sense of smell; <input type="checkbox"/> Knowing how lighting affects swine behavior (as swine prefer to move from the dark into the light); and <input type="checkbox"/> Knowing when and how to use such things as paddles and boards. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
T6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Handlers must use only the minimal amount of force to maintain control of the animals and ensure the welfare of the animals and of the handlers. <input type="checkbox"/> Handlers must not use any instrument which is capable of inflicting an electric shock to control any animal; or use a stick, goad or other instrument or thing to hit or prod any pig. Paddles and boards are permissible. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
T7	Noise levels, sudden movements, and flashes of light must be minimized during loading and transport.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3

T8	Every effort must be made to ensure that journeys are completed without unnecessary delays, that drivers are familiar with the route and are aware of any potential traffic problems, and that they plan their journey accordingly.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
T9	Swine must be loaded and unloaded using suitable and adequately-sized ramps, bridges, gangways, or mechanical lifting gear, operated so as to prevent injury or unnecessary suffering to any animal.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
T10	Ramps, bridges, gangways, and loading platforms must have a fence or rail on each side that is of sufficient strength, length and height to prevent any animal from falling or escaping; and must be positioned so that it will not result in injury.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
T11	Loading and transport equipment must be kept in good repair and must be free of projections and gaps that are of a size whereby the animal could become ensnared.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
T12	<input type="checkbox"/> The flooring of the loading and transport equipment must be constructed to prevent slipping. <input type="checkbox"/> The incidences of slips and or falls that occur during the loading and unloading process must be recorded and scored. Where slips or falls occur in excess of 1%, measures must be taken to mitigate the problem.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
T13	<input type="checkbox"/> Animals which are ambulatory, that is, capable of walking unassisted, must not be suspended by mechanical means, nor lifted or dragged by a body part. <input type="checkbox"/> An animal may be loaded or unloaded by means of manual lifting/carrying if the animal is of a size that it can easily be lifted by not more than two persons, and the operation is carried out without causing injury or unnecessary suffering to the animal.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
T14	Non-ambulatory animals: <input type="checkbox"/> May be moved from the farm only if a veterinarian determines that the animal is not suffering from uncontrollable pain and that the animal can be successfully treated at a medical facility. <input type="checkbox"/> Must be moved or hoisted in containers or slings in which their bodies are fully supported and which cause no pain or distress to the animal.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
T15	The transportation of any sick or injured animal for treatment must be documented in the health care records in the American Humane Certified™ Farm Manual.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
T16	Space Allowance in Transport During transport: <input type="checkbox"/> Swine must have sufficient room for all individuals. Space per animal must be provided in conformance with the transportation space guidelines in the latest edition of the FASS Ag Guide . <input type="checkbox"/> Additional space must be provided to allow the swine to spread apart during hot weather. <input type="checkbox"/> For partial loads, the transport vehicle must be sub-divided to account for the size of the group being transported. <i>Reference: Federation of Animal Science Societies (FASS). 2010.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/25
T17	Transport vehicles must provide adequate ventilation while avoiding drafts.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
T18	For transport during cold weather, swine must be protected from drafts and the ingress of rain and snow.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3

T19	<p>For transport during hot weather:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Where possible, animals must be transported at night or in the coolest part of the day. <input type="checkbox"/> Animals must be protected from direct sunlight. <input type="checkbox"/> The transport vehicle must be equipped with a means to provide effective ventilation. <input type="checkbox"/> The transport vehicle must have air-conditioning and/or the animals are regularly sprayed with water to help them keep cool. <input type="checkbox"/> The transport vehicle must not be kept stationary or parked in the sun for long periods. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
T20	Swine must be inspected immediately after loading and thereafter a minimum of every 4 hours, or more often during inclement weather. If any animal shows signs of distress including cold or heat stress, immediate remedial action must be taken.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
T21	If an animal goes down in transport and cannot be successfully treated, it must be humanely euthanized on the spot or upon arrival at a medical facility per American Humane Certified™ standards.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
T22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Where mortalities during transport are traceable to a single cause, prompt action must be taken to prevent further deaths, injury, or suffering from occurring. <input type="checkbox"/> Where high levels of transport mortality (in excess of 1%) from any single source in any three-month period occur, a veterinary investigation must be performed, mitigating actions taken, and the results reported to the American Humane Certified™ program. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3
T23	All loading and transport equipment must be cleaned and disinfected after the completion of transport.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/3

Slaughter

T24	<p>The American Humane Certified™ program adheres to the Recommended Animal Handling Guidelines and Audit Guide published by the North American Meat Institute (NAMI) Foundation for humane slaughtering and processing practices.</p> <p>Slaughter practices and facilities must be audited annually to demonstrate compliance with NAMI humane slaughtering and processing practices as part of this audit, unless audited by an outside audit group.</p> <p>Where slaughter practices and facilities are audited for compliance to NAMI by an outside audit group, documentation must be available which: identifies the auditor and audit group, name and location of slaughter facilities, the date of the audit, and the results of the audit including any non-conformances, the corrective action that was taken, and the date of completion of the corrective action.</p> <p><i>Complete the following to confirm compliance with NAMI humane slaughtering and processing practices:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Name of auditor and audit group: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Name and location of slaughter facility: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Date of annual audit: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Results of audit: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> List all non-conformances, corrective actions, and corrective action completion dates: _____ <p><i>The NAMI animal handling guidelines are available at: http://animalhandling.org.</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	/25
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Pass/Fail Auditor Evaluations

P/F1	<p>No Instances of Willful Acts of Abuse Throughout the course of the audit, the auditor must not have observed any farm personnel committing willful acts of abuse towards the animals, which include but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ beating the animals; ○ throwing the animals or lifting them by the ears or tail; ○ slamming gates on the animals; ○ using the electric prod inappropriately (on sensitive areas of the animal) and/or using the electric prod when neither the welfare of the animal or of the handler is in immediate jeopardy; ○ using electronic immobilization for any reason; ○ driving the animals atop one another; and ○ goading or dragging a downer animal. <p>➤ Auditor note: this item has no point value.</p> <p>➤ A mark of “Yes” indicates that the auditor <u>did NOT observe</u> willful acts of abuse by farm personnel towards the animals.</p> <p>➤ A mark of “No” indicates that the auditor believes that a willful act of abuse towards an animal(s) has been committed. The auditor must document the incident observed and s/he must inform farm management, their audit company, and the American Humane Certified™ program immediately. Upon the discretion of the American Humane Certified™ program, the audit may be suspended. See below.</p> <p>➤ <u>Willful acts of abuse are major non-conformances and will not be tolerated.</u> An investigation will be made to assess the incident and to determine whether remedial actions are required. The American Humane Certified™ program reserves the right to place the producer on probation from the program if the incident is determined to be severe. Producers who are placed on probation must implement changes to the management, training, and company policies that to the satisfaction of the American Humane Certified™ program affectively remedy the issue, and the site must pass a follow-up audit prior to being reinstated in the program.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	/-
PF/2	<p>Body Condition Score As a bare minimum, at least 95% of the herd MUST have a Body Condition Score between 2 and 4.5 on a 5-point scale. See FW1: Body Condition Score.</p> <p>➤ Auditor note: this item has no point value.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mark “Yes” to this item if 95% or more of the herd have a BCS between 2 and 4.5 on a 5-point scale. ➤ Mark “No” to this item if less than 95% of the herd have a BCS between 2 and 4.5 on a 5-point scale, and see below: <p>➤ <u>It is a severe non-conformance for a swine operation to maintain more than 5% of the herd having an unacceptable BCS.</u> If this occurs, an investigation will be made to access the circumstances for the low BCS scores and the corrective actions that the producer proposes to take. The American Humane Certified™ program reserves the right to place the producer on immediate probation, or in extreme cases, suspension from the program. Producers who are placed on probation must implement changes to the management, training, and company policies that to the satisfaction of the American Humane Certified™ program affectively remedy the issue. The swine operation must pass a follow-up audit, which at the program’s discretion will include an acceptable threshold for BCS that must be met prior to the swine operation being reinstated.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	/-

Audit Completion

To be signed at the end of the on-site audit:

Information in the completed *Animal Welfare Standards Audit Tool* and attached *Non-Conformance Report* and Farm Manual documentation is complete, correct, and has been verified by the auditor. All corrective actions agreed upon at the exit interview must be corrected even if the farm receives certification.

Farm Owner / Manager

Date

Auditor

Date

American Humane Certified™ Notification of Non-Conformance



Form to be filled out by Auditor and signed at the exit interview. One copy should be left with Producer and one copy should be retained for American Humane.

Auditor: _____

Producer Name:	
Farm Name:	Building ID:
On Farm Contacts: Manager Caregiver Others	
Cell Phone:	Email:

The following non-conformances were found during the American Humane Certified™ audit on _____. Within 10 days, you must submit a Corrective Action Plan that includes the corrective action to be taken, and the person responsible for the correction, and the date the correction will be completed. After correction, submit a Corrective Action Completion Report with supporting documentation to the American Humane Certified™ program. Documentation may include pictures, copies of daily reports, training records, veterinary health plan adjustments, etc. Producers/ managers are encouraged to submit progress reports as corrective actions are taken. All corrections must be made within 90 days and reports should be submitted electronically.

Notes should include each non-conformance item (for example: FW3, H12) and details of infraction. Attach additional pages as needed.

Auditor signature: _____ Date: _____

I, the undersigned, agree to submit a Corrective Action Plan within 10 days. All corrections will be made within 90 days. I will submit a Corrective Action Completion Report and agree to additional audits to maintain certification.

Producer signature: _____ Date: _____

Appendix C

References

References

The American Humane Certified™ Animal Welfare Standards are the product of over 140 years of applied experience in farm animal welfare. American Humane has a long history of humane treatment of animals, beginning in 1877 and its work to champion the humane treatment of working animals and livestock in transit, and on to the illustrious work by its Red Star program and animal rescue in the battlefields of the First World War.

Continuing in the year 2000, American Humane gathered a team of agricultural scientists to develop the first certification program in the United States to ensure the humane treatment of animals used for food. First formalized as the Free Farmed® certification program, we are now called the American Humane Certified™ program. Our Animal Welfare Standards audit process has been updated, using the knowledge of our scientific committee to reflect the most current scientific methodology for assessing humane treatment that contributes to healthy, stress-free animals. This version cross-references the most comprehensive evaluations of all standards of humane care across continents.

Today, the American Humane Certified™ program continues its work by incorporating the practical, hands-on experience of the producers and handlers, and by ensuring that new technology and knowledge from veterinarians and animal research experts are shared. Our third-party evaluations of production systems in animal agriculture educates, encourages, and supports producers to adopt humane practices, and our program promotes clear, reasoned communication of the best welfare practices to the public. Our producers take pride in being a part of the original and most effective animal welfare certification program available – one that is: Good for Animals, Good for People, and Good for Business.

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