

x	x	x	x	1.1a	The enterprise has a system in place to demonstrate compliance with APIQ [✓] ® Standards, including as a minimum: A Piggery Management Manual; Standard Operating Procedures or Work Instructions.			
x	x	x	x	1.1b	There is a nominated person from the enterprise who is responsible for ensuring that it meets management practices and documentation required for APIQ Certification.			
x	x	x	x	1.1c	Within the organisation structure the following are identified:Key person(s) and their roles and responsibilities; Supervisory positions or positions of authority; and, Tasks for each person that are carried out as part of the APIQ [✓] ® system.			
x	x	x	x	1.1d	A system is in place to ensure that records and documents, including Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) or Work Instructions (WIs), are maintained and current.			
x	x	x	x	1.1e	The enterprise must conduct and record an annual Internal Audit, approximately six (6) months but no later than eight (8) months, after their APIQ [✓] ® Compliance Audit is conducted. Refer to the APIQ [✓] ® Standards Manual for included items.			
x	x	x	x	1.1f	Staff induction and training is conducted and recorded. Refer to the APIQ [✓] ® Standards Manual for included items.			

x	x	x	x	1.1g	The piggery's nominated veterinary practitioner or practice will: Have personal knowledge of the farm and have visited the site. Be responsible for prescribing of any prescription animal remedies used. Investigate and advise on any animal welfare, biosecurity or disease management concerns.			
x	x			1.2a	Indoor Piggeries: Have all stages of production (weaners, growers and breeding stock) fully or partially housed; Meet the APIQ® Environmental Standards for Outdoor Pigs where pigs are kept outdoors in areas that are not within the piggeries controlled effluent system; May meet the definition of a feedlot piggery under the APL National Environmental Guidelines for Piggeries; Do not meet the APL Definition of 'Free Range' (FR) and the APIQ® Standards and Performance Indicators for FR or the APL Definition of 'Outdoor Bred Raised Indoors on Straw' and the APIQ® Standards and Performance Indicators for OB production.			
			x	1.2b	Free Range Piggeries: Have all stages of production (weaners, growers and breeding stock) kept outdoors, with access to appropriate shelter as defined in the APIQ✓® Free Range Standard. Meet the APL Definition of Free Range. Do not meet the definition of a feedlot piggery under the APL National Environmental Guidelines for Piggeries (2013). Meet the requirements of the APIQ✓® FR Standard (1.3 below). May be certified as APIQ✓® FR Certified and are eligible to use the APL PorkMark and APIQ✓® Free Range logo in visual communications according to APIQ✓® Certification Policy guidelines.			

			x		1.2c	Outdoor Bred, Raised Indoors on Straw Piggeries. Have breeding stock kept outdoors, with access to appropriate shelter; and weaners/growers in housing furnished with bedding, feed and water to meet their physiological and social needs. Do not have weaners or growers housed directly on concrete or slatted floors (this type of housing is classified under APIQ✓® as conventional housing). Do not meet the definition of a feedlot piggery under the APL National Environmental Guidelines for Piggeries (2013). Meet the APL Definition of Outdoor Bred Raised Indoors on Straw . Meet the requirements of the APIQ✓® OB Standard (1.4 below). May be certified as APIQ✓® OB Certified and eligible to use the APL PorkMark and APIQ✓® Outdoor Bred, Raised Indoors on Straw logo in visual communications according to APIQ✓® Certification Policy guidelines.			
x	x	x	x		1.2d	Communication and/or marketing material produced that describes or depicts the production system on farm is factually accurate in relation to the production system used.			
				x	1.3a	All pigs live outdoors with free access to shelter at all times; except where temporary confinement applies. Approved temporary confinement includes, but is not limited to: keeping piglets in huts or shelters after birth using fenders for up to 14 days for protection; keeping weaners in weaner areas post weaning until piglets are a maximum of 8 weeks of age, outdoor areas for weaners must be a minimum 150% of the shelter space provided; holding sows in pens for mating during daylight hours, but not overnight; holding finishers in pens prior to load out for up to 48 hours; holding pigs in pens for approved veterinary treatments with a record of confinement kept. Note: These practices must be described in the piggery Standard Operating Procedures and/or Work Instructions.			
				x	1.3b	Suitable paddocks with rooting and/or foraging areas are available to pigs at all times: Wallows are provided where State regulations and the season permits; AND/OR Shade, sprinklers, or other mechanical means are provided to cool pigs when necessary.			

		x	1.3c	Sufficient shelter is available to provide protection from the elements to all pigs at all times: Steps are taken to minimise the risks to pigs from predators; All pigs are able to move freely in and out of shelter provided; Bedding is provided in the shelters.			
		x	1.3d	Shelter for dry sows in groups, lactating sows with piglets and boars meets the space allowance guidelines in the <i>Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals – Pigs</i> , Appendix 3, Table 8.			
		x	1.3e	APIQ [✓] ® Environmental Standards for Outdoor Pigs are met.			
		x	1.3f	Nose ringing, teeth clipping, tusk trimming, tail docking and physical castration are not permitted.			
		x	1.4a	Breeding stock have free access to paddocks at all times and piglets have free access to paddocks at all times, until weaning; except where approved temporary confinement applies. Approved temporary confinement includes but is not limited to: keeping piglets in huts or shelters after birth using fenders for up to 14 days for protection; (Note: These practices are described in the Standard Operating Procedures and/or Work Instructions). holding pigs in pens for approved veterinary treatments with a record of confinement kept. Note: OB sows may be sold as FR ONLY when temporary confinement for mating is restricted to daylight hours as specified in FR Standard 1.3 A; and after completing one full reproductive cycle.			
		x	1.4b	Sufficient shelter is available to provide protection from the elements for all pigs at all times: Steps are taken to minimise risks to pigs from predators. Breeding stock is able to move freely in and out of shelter provided. Bedding is provided in shelters.			

		x	1.4c	Paddocks have suitable rooting and/or foraging areas. Wallows are provided where State regulations and the seasons permit; AND/OR Shade, sprinklers, or other mechanical means are provided to cool pigs when necessary.			
		x	1.4d	Shelter for boars, dry sows in groups, and lactating sows meets the space allowance in the Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals – Pigs, Appendix 3, Table 8.			
		x	1.4e	APIQ [✓] ® Environmental Standards for Outdoor Pigs are met.			
		x	1.4f	Cull gilts/sows originally from an IN piggery may be sold as FR when: They have completed at least their last reproductive cycle living according to APIQ [✓] ® FR Standards; AND A system is in place to ensure that only gilts/sows that qualify are sold as FR. Note: An APIQ [✓] ® Compliance Audit can be used to verify compliance. Gilts born and reared FR can be sold as FR at any time.			
		x	1.4g	At weaning, piglets move to group housing that is furnished with suitable bedding for the duration of their growing/finishing life.			
		x	1.4h	Acceptable housing for grower finisher pigs includes permanent or portable structures or outdoor pens with shelter: With an impermeable base; AND/OR Where portable structures are used they are located and moved at least every three (3) months to minimise leaching and runoff. Note: Housing cannot be on slatted floors.			

			x	1.4i	Housing/shelter provided for weaners, growers and finishers meets the space allowance standards of the <i>Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals – Pigs</i> , (Third Edition) Appendix 3, Table 5.			
			x	1.4j	Nose ringing, teeth clipping, tusk trimming, tail docking and surgical castration are not permitted. However, where tail docking is deemed necessary by a veterinarian for welfare purposes, it can be carried out by a suitably qualified person before seven (7) days of age.			
APIQ [®]	APIQ [®] +Pigs Outdoors	APIQ [®] OB	APIQ [®] FR	APIQ [®] Standard	2: Food Safety Standards	Evidence / Notes / Corrective Action/s	Standard Met? Type a response. SM, Obs, Minor, Major, Critical, N/A	Close-Out Date (Specify)
x	x	x	x	2.1a	All potentially contaminated sites and sources of contamination are identified and plans are in place to minimise risk to any pigs.			
x	x	x	x	2.1b	All identified sites and sources of contamination are managed to prevent access by pigs.			
x	x	x	x	2.1c	Foreign objects are removed from the pig environment.			

x	x	x	x	2.1d	Any pigs potentially exposed to food safety hazards are identified and managed in a manner that reduces the risk of contamination of pork products for human consumption in accordance with legal requirements			
x	x	x	x	2.1e	Critical Control Points (CCPs), identified in the Pork On-Farm HACCP Plan (SARDI Final Report), are monitored for identified food safety hazard indicators and corrective actions are taken where necessary.			
x	x	x	x	2.1f	SOPs, WIs and records are in place to manage food safety related risks on the piggery to acceptable levels including pigs in on-farm research and development studies.			
x	x	x	x	2.2a	Records for pigs that are treated with medications and chemicals are kept for a minimum of three (3) years and specify:			
x	x	x	x	2.2b	Pigs with broken needles or other known retained foreign objects are identified and recorded.			
x	x	x	x	2.2c	Any off-label use of any medication or chemical, including any changes to WHPs or ESIs, is prescribed by a veterinarian and recorded in a manner consistent with the applicable veterinary prescribing legislation.			

x	x	x	x	2.2d	Recommended injection and treatment procedures are followed and the correct drug dose rates are used.			
x	x	x	x	2.2e	Staff administering treatments to pigs are competent (Refer Performance Indicator 3.2 A).			
x	x	x	x	2.2f	Use of any anti-microbial products is consistent with applicable veterinary prescribing legislation.			
x	x	x	x	2.3a	All purchased feed, feed ingredients and bedding materials that may be consumed by pigs or may be in contact with pigs are accompanied by a Commodity Vendor Declaration			
x	x	x	x	2.3b	A system is in place to ensure that grain used for home-mixing is not within a WHP.			
x	x	x	x	2.3c	There is a system in place that records all feed received and the medications in those feeds.			
x	x	x	x	2.3d	Feed storage facilities are identified and feed deliveries are checked to ensure that feed is placed in the correct facilities.			
x	x	x	x	2.3e	Feed mixing, storage and delivery procedures prevent contamination of non-medicated feed by medicated feed, or by feed containing any hazardous risk materials (such as mouldy grains or other specified risk materials).			

x	x	x	x	2.4a	Treatments (including medications, vaccines and routine husbandry products) used in the piggery is maintained and kept up to date.			
x	x	x	x	2.4b	Records of piggery medication and chemical use are available that specify or estimate pig weight (where relevant) and amount administered (Refer Performance Indicator 2.2 A).			
x	x	x	x	2.4c	Piggery medications and chemicals are stored, handled and used in accordance with manufacturer's instructions (unless APIQ✓® Performance Indicator 2.2 C applies).			
APIQ✓®	APIQ✓®+Pigs Outdoors	APIQ✓® OB	APIQ✓® FR	APIQ✓® Standard	3: Animal Welfare Standards	Evidence / Notes / Corrective Action/s	Standard Met? Type a response. SM, Obs, Minor, Major, Critical, N/A	Close-Out Date (Specify)
x	x	x	x	3.1a	Contingency plans are in place that include: Obtaining feed and water in the event of delay in delivery, inappropriate quality, equipment failure or other facility or equipment emergency.			

x	x	x	x	3.1b	Procedures are in place to ensure effective airflow in forced ventilation sheds at all times. Procedures may include, but are not limited to, a failsafe back-up system to address power failures and/or an alarm to provide warning.			
x	x	x	x	3.1c	Care is taken to ensure that electrical installations and power is properly installed and earthed and will not cause harm to pigs.			
x	x	x	x	3.1d	There is a maintenance program in place for facilities and equipment, and regular checks of facilities and alarms.			
x	x	x	x	3.2a	Pigs are cared for by personnel who are skilled and competent in pig husbandry to maintain the health and welfare of animals as explained in the provisions of the <i>Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals – Pigs</i> ,			
x	x	x	x	3.2b	Staff training is recorded and evidence demonstrates that individuals are trained in or are being trained in their required tasks. Training must be on-going as responsibilities and practices change.			
x	x	x	x	3.2c	There is an induction program for new staff to become familiar with their tasks and staff are trained as required (Refer Performance Indicator 1.1 F).			

x	x	x	x	3.2d	There is a copy of the current Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals – Pigs on file at the piggery and readily accessible to staff for reference.			
x	x	x	x	3.3a	Accommodation, including feed and watering facilities, are designed, constructed and managed in a way that complies with the <i>Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals – Pigs</i> .			
x	x	x	x	3.3b	Facilities and equipment are checked daily, and defects are rectified and fire protection measures are in place in accordance with the requirements of local authorities.			
x	x	x	x	3.3c	Ventilation systems and procedures at the facility ensure that the level of air exchange provides sufficient fresh air for pigs (Refer Performance Indicator 3.1 B).			
x	x	x	x	3.3d	Accommodation or housing for pigs provides for the minimum space allowances detailed in the <i>Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals – Pigs</i> .			
x	x	x	x	3.3e	Equipment for humane destruction and routine husbandry procedures is stored appropriately, maintained and fully operational.			

x	x	x	x	3.3f	Tethering is not used to restrain pigs.			
x	x	x	x	3.3g	Dogs are not used to move pigs unless muzzled and/or under effective control to prevent biting.			
x	x	x	x	3.4a	All pigs are maintained in an adequate body condition (above a body score of 2), otherwise action is taken.			
x	x	x	x	3.4b	Feed provided is fresh, palatable and free of contaminants.			
x	x	x	x	3.4c	Water is palatable and of suitable quality for pigs.			
x	x	x	x	3.4d	All pigs can access feed and water to meet their requirements.			
x	x	x	x	3.4e	Automatic feeding and/or watering systems are checked daily.			

x	x	x	x	3.5a	A Herd Health Plan (HHP) is in place to manage the risk of infectious diseases and includes SOPs and/or WIs. Producers may complete the HHP checklist in the Pig Management Diary (Diary).			
x	x	x	x	3.5b	Where vaccinations or minor surgical procedures are conducted, this is by or under direct supervision of a competent person, and is recorded in accordance with the documented HHP.			
x	x	x	x	3.5c	Pigs are adequately inspected at least once daily and more frequently when required.			
x	x	x	x	3.5d	Boars kept in stalls are released for mating or exercised at least twice per week.			
x	x	x	x	3.5e	Action is taken to minimise fighting and bullying where required.			
x	x	x	x	3.5f	Pigs with injuries or illness are identified and treated with an appropriate treatment regime as soon as practically possible.			

x	x	x	x	3.5g	Surgical castration or surgical procedures that render a male pig older than 21 days of age sterile are performed under anaesthesia and by a veterinary practitioner.			
x	x	x	x	3.6a	Injured, sick or moribund pigs not responding to treatment or that are in pain, and are unlikely to respond to treatment, are identified and humanely euthanised using approved methods.			
x	x	x	x	3.6b	Pigs suffering from incurable diseases or injuries and/or moribund pigs are humanely destroyed.			
x	x	x	x	3.6c	All dead pigs are removed from pens and/or facilities as soon as practicable and disposed of according to requirements of the <i>Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals – Pigs</i> and a deaths and losses record is maintained.			
APIQ✓ [®]	APIQ✓ [®] +Pigs Outdoors	APIQ✓ [®] OB	APIQ✓ [®] FR	APIQ✓ [®] Standard	4: Biosecurity Standards	Evidence / Notes / Corrective Action/s	Standard Met? Type a response. SM, Obs, Minor, Major, Critical, N/A	Close-Out Date (Specify)
x	x	x	x	4.1a	Pigs are not fed swill or any food scraps that contain meat or other matter from animals or other substances prohibited by State and Territory legislation (Refer Standard 2.4).			

x	x	x	x	4.1b	Facilities and procedures as documented in the on-farm Biosecurity Plan are in place to minimise the risk of disease-causing contamination or disease spread from animals, people or transport movements, including:			
x	x	x	x	4.1c	Trucks used to carry pigs meet the requirements of the APIQ [✓] ® Transport Standards.			
x	x	x	x	4.1d	All equipment used with pigs or brought into pig housing is cleaned and where practical, disinfected.			
x	x	x	x	4.2a	Policies and procedures are in place to ensure that introduced stock and semen comply with biosecurity requirements under Australian law as outlined in the <i>National Farm Biosecurity Manual for Pork Production</i> , version 2.1, requirements. Records substantiate the origin of pigs and genetic material used for breeding purposes.			
x	x	x	x	4.2b	All introduced stock is inspected for signs of disease on arrival.			

x	x	x	x	4.2c	<p>Introduced pigs are quarantined and observed for any signs of disease before being introduced to the breeding herd. The quarantine period should be the minimum period specified in the piggery's on-farm Biosecurity Plan and/or HHP developed in consultation with the farm's vet, or at least 30 days if no veterinary direction to the contrary has been obtained.</p> <p>This does not apply if there are documented biosecurity protocols, authorised by the herd vet approving movements between sites deemed to have shared biosecurity status.</p> <p>The 30-day quarantine requirement also applies to pigs returning to the farm after being exhibited at pig shows.</p>			
x	x	x	x	4.2d	<p>On farm quarantine facilities for introduced stock are in accordance with the documented biosecurity protocols consulted with the herd vet.</p>			
x	x	x	x	4.2e	<p>If, for any reason pigs are suspected of carrying genetics from introduced stock or semen that did not comply with Australian Law and Biosecurity Requirements, you must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>ot select or supply those pigs or their genetic material for breeding until it has been proven that those pigs and/or genetic material are not carrying genetics which are not compliant with the APIQ® Standards; and -<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>nsure replacement stock and semen sourced externally for breeding purposes are compliant with the APIQ® Standards; and -<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>ocument your procedures, have record keeping systems in place and be able to substantiate the origin of all pigs and genetic material used for breeding purposes. 			
x	x	x	x	4.3a	<p>Staff are aware of important exotic and endemic diseases, are able to recognise the signs of ill-health in pigs and are aware of the procedures to follow when such signs are seen.</p>			

x	x	x	x	4.3b	Emergency disease awareness information, showing signs of important emergency diseases and contact phone numbers to report any suspicious signs, is maintained in a prominent location readily accessible and visible to all staff.			
x	x	x	x	4.3c	Staff are aware of the procedures contained in the farm Biosecurity Plan and understand their importance.			
x	x	x	x	4.4a	Domestic pigs are separated from feral pigs, domestic poultry and other animals of risk, by secure containment in buildings and/or a secure piggery perimeter fence.			
x	x	x	x	4.4b	The Pest Management Plan, as it relates to rodents, includes: records of rodent/pest infestation and control measures; use of approved baits and pest control products where deemed necessary; handling baits according to label and/or emergency permits, where applicable; and, measures to restrict rodent access to feed and feeding infrastructure.			

x	x	x	x	4.4c	The Pest Management Plan, as it relates to mosquitos, includes: mosquito (vector) controls; records of mosquito activity levels and applicable control measures; measures to manage mosquitoes using non-chemical measures; use of approved chemicals to control mosquitoes (when and where required); handling and use of chemicals according to label and/or emergency permits, where applicable.; and, measures to ensure farm workers, family members and property residents are aware of the symptoms of Japanese encephalitis and how to keep themselves protected (e.g., suitable clothing, repellents, vaccination).			
x	x	x	x	4.5a	An Emergency Animal Disease Contingency Plan has been identified for managing potential retention of stock on farm that may be required due to an emergency animal disease outbreak. This must include documenting the maximum animal movement restriction period, that the farm can adequately manage, in number of days.			
APIQ [✓] [®]	APIQ [✓] [®] +Pigs Outdoors	APIQ [✓] [®] OB	APIQ [✓] [®] FR	APIQ [✓] [®] Standard	5: Traceability Standards	Evidence / Notes / Corrective Action/s	Standard Met? Type a response. SM, Obs, Minor, Major, Critical, N/A	Close-Out Date (Specify)
x	x	x	x	5.1a	All pigs are clearly identified according to State legislation.			
x	x	x	x	5.1b	All pig movements where pigs are sold, slaughtered, purchased, exhibited or moved to a PIC covered by a different APIQ [✓] [®] Certification are accompanied by a valid and correctly completed PigPass NVD.			

x	x	x	x	5.1c	Where pigs are moved to a different PIC, these movements are reported to the PigPass database within two working days of their arrival.			
x	x	x	x	5.1d	Truck drivers complete Section 'D' of the PigPass NVD.			
APIQV®	APIQV®+Pigs Outdoors	APIQV® OB	APIQV® FR	APIQV® Standard	6: Environmental Standards	Evidence / Notes / Corrective Action/s	Standard Met? Type a response. SM, Obs, Minor, Major, Critical, N/A	Close-Out Date (Specify)
x	x	x	x	6.1a	Piggeries established since 1 January 2017 have a permit and/or licence to operate 27 where required by their local authority.			
x	x	x	x	6.1b	Piggeries established prior to 1 January 2017 have: A permit and/or Licence to Operate. Or An Environmental Management Plan in place which identifies potential environment risks and specifies how these risks are being managed.			
x	x	x	x	6.2a	The premises are maintained in a clean tidy state.			
x	x	x	x	6.2b	Repairs and maintenance to buildings and equipment are carried out in a timely manner.			
x	x	x	x	6.2c	Accumulated rubbish, redundant equipment or scrap metal is kept in controlled areas separate from livestock, feed storage and public access.			

x	x	x	x	6.2d	There is a weed/grass control program in place which prevents excessive build-up of weeds/grass.			
	x	x	x	6.3.1a	Soil sampling produces a set of samples that is representative of the expected nutrient-rich area of each block of paddocks. Refer to the APIQ Standards Manual for all requirements.			
	x	x	x	6.3.1b	Soil sampling occurs: Within two (2) months of initial FR (or Conditional FR) Certification for the paddocks that will be in use by pigs from the time of the initial audit; AND Before pigs move onto a new land area, unless that land area has been tested in the past 24 months; AND At the end of any 24 month period in which pigs are stocked on an area for any length of time.			
	x	x	x	6.3.1c	Soil sampling depths and analysis parameters are either: In accordance with the conditions of a planning or development consent, approval, permit, or licence; OR If not stipulated, in accordance with the parameters specified in the APIQ Standards Manual.			
	x	x	x	6.3.2a	Before initial APIQ [✓] ® Certification and before the commencement of a pig phase on a new land area the results of soil testing show that: The soil properties are below the trigger values suggested as indicators of sustainability in Section 15.1 of the National Environmental Guidelines for Piggeries; OR The soil properties are similar to; i.e. no more than 30 percent greater than those of a representative background plot or the baseline's soil tests for an area planned for pig production ; OR The soil properties are satisfactory to the licensing authority or an independent soil scientist or agronomist.			
	x	x	x	6.3.2b	The results of soil testing undertaken on areas that have included a pig phase over any part of any 24 month period show that: The soil properties are below the trigger values suggested as indicators of sustainability in Section 15 of the National Environmental Guidelines for Rotational Outdoor Piggeries Piggeries; OR The soil properties are similar to; i.e. no more than 30 percent greater than those of a representative background plot; OR The soil properties are satisfactory to the licensing authority or an independent soil scientist or agronomist.			

x	x	x	6.3.2c	Soil test results and rotation plans are reported in a Soil Testing and Nutrient Management Plan, which includes: map/s showing where soil samples were collected; descriptions of soils present; the length of the pig phase at the time of soil testing; soil test results for each paddock as specified in 6.3.1; rotation plans and expected nutrient loading; and remedial work required, completed and planned and the timeframe for completion			
x	x	x	6.3.3a	For breeder pig paddocks - Refer to the APIQ Standards Manual for full performance indicators for Promoting Even Nutrient Distribution.			
x	x	x	6.3.3b	For grower/finisher pig paddocks - Refer to the APIQ Standards Manual for full performance indicators for Promoting Even Nutrient Distribution.			
x	x	x	6.3.3c	If significant quantities of spent bedding are produced from shelters, this material is: Dispersed over land within the pig paddocks that is not within the expected nutrient rich areas that are bounded by the shelters, shade, feeding points, waterers, wallows, and spray or drip coolers; OR Removed from the pig paddocks for spreading on other parts of the farm or for reuse off-farm.			
x	x	x	6.3.4a	Land is managed to minimise soil erosion. Refer to the APIQ Standards Manual for full performance indicator.			
x	x	x	6.3.4b	Each block of paddocks is examined. Refer to the APIQ Standards Manual for full performance indicator.			
x	x	x	6.3.4c	Where significant soil compaction has resulted from the pig phase, the site is remediated. Refer to the APIQ Standards Manual for full performance indicator.			
x	x	x	6.3.4d	Removal of nutrients in stormwater runoff is minimised. Refer to the APIQ Standards Manual for full performance indicator.			

					6.3.4e	Sites selected for wallows have loam to clay soils or the base of the wallow is lined with compacted clay or an impermeable liner.			
					6.3.4f	Wallows are remediated when they are replaced and if needed within three (3) months of completion of the pig phase by: Deep ripping the soil; AND/OR Applying gypsum to the soil (if these are suitable measures for the soil type); AND Filling with soil; AND Levelling to match the slope of the immediately surrounding land.			
					6.3.4g	A forage crop or pasture is given time to establish before the commencement of a pig phase.			
APIQ✓[®]	APIQ✓[®]+Pigs Outdoors	APIQ✓[®] OB	APIQ✓[®] FR	APIQ✓[®] Standard		7: Transport Standards	Evidence / Notes / Corrective Action/s	Standard Met? Type a response. SM, Obs, Minor, Major, Critical, N/A	Close-Out Date (Specify)
x	x	x	x		7.1a	Pigs are assessed as fit for the intended journey at every loading. Refer to the APIQ Standards Manual for full performance indicator.			
x	x	x	x		7.1b	Staff managing and handling pigs are aware of the pre-transport provisions in their respective State legislation.			
x	x	x	x		7.2a	Drivers and other transport personnel do not enter designated 'clean areas'.			
x	x	x	x		7.2b	Vehicles are washed between consignments of animals that originate from properties with different biosecurity status in accordance with the on-farm biosecurity plan authorised by the herd vet and are disinfected when required.			

x	x	x	x	7.2c	Handling, assembly, loading and/or unloading of pigs is conducted with care and in a manner that minimises stress to pigs. Electric prodders are only used on individual pigs weighing 60 kilograms (live weight) or more when loading the pigs and only when all other means of moving or controlling the pig(s) have been exhausted.			
x	x	x	x	7.2d	Loading facilities, unloading facilities and farm roads are designed and maintained to facilitate safe loading and delivery of pigs and safety for operators.			
x	x	x	x	7.3a	Time off water and feed meets the Standards outlined in the <i>Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines, Land Transport of Livestock, Edition 1.1, 21 September 2012</i> .			
x	x	x	x	7.3b	Loading densities outlined in the current <i>Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines, Land Transport of Livestock, Edition 1.1, 21 September 2012</i> are known and followed by individuals responsible and/or involved in loading pigs.			
x	x	x	x	7.3c	Deliveries are planned, scheduled and conducted to minimise delays and protect pigs from sunburn and/ or extreme weather conditions in transit.			
APIQ [✓] [®]	APIQ [✓] [®] +Pigs Outdoors	APIQ [✓] [®] OB	APIQ [✓] [®] FR	APIQ [✓] [®] Standard	Optional: Gestation Stall Free Standards	Evidence / Notes / Corrective Action/s	Standard Met? Type a response. SM, Obs, Minor, Major, Critical, N/A	Close-Out Date (Specify)

CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC1.1a	Sow and gilt pens must: Be large enough for pigs to turn around. Be a minimum of 3.6 m2 excluding drains but including slats. Have sufficient space to allow pigs to lay down with limbs fully extended; AND Sows and gilts in group housing must have a minimum lying area of 1.5 m2.			
APIQ✓®	APIQ✓®+Pigs Outdoors	APIQ✓® OB	APIQ✓® FR	APIQ✓® Standard	Optional: Customer Specification COLES (CSC)	Evidence / Notes / Corrective Action/s	Standard Met? Type a response. SM, Obs, Minor, Major, Critical, N/A	Close-Out Date (Specify)
GSF - Optional	GSF - Optional	GSF - Optional	GSF - Optional	GSF1.1a	Sows and gilts are kept in loose housing from at least five (5) days after service until one (1) week before farrowing, where service refers to the last mating. Sows and gilts kept in loose housing have freedom of movement i.e. they can turn around and extend their limbs freely. Space allowances for sows and gilts meet the requirements of the Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals – Pigs. Free access pens and/or electronic sow feeding systems, which contain individual feeders or feeding accommodation, but which allow the individual pig to go in and out at will, can be used.			
GSF - Optional	GSF - Optional	GSF - Optional	GSF - Optional	GSF1.1b	Individual pigs can be temporarily confined: In Hospital or Special Care Stalls to allow sufficient time to provide special care for sickness, injury, medications, and other health treatments under veterinary advice, or under special care by a competent stockperson; In feeding stalls which can be used for up to three (3) hours in one (1) day for feeding and/or animal husbandry reasons such as vaccination and pregnancy testing.			
GSF - Optional	GSF - Optional	GSF - Optional	GSF - Optional	GSF1.1c	Records must be kept for any sow or gilt temporarily confined showing why the pig(s) were/are temporarily confined and duration of confinement. If temporary confinement is used these practices are described in the piggery SOPs and/or WIs.			

CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC1.2b	Sows and gilts may be mated in individual pens, individual stations or in groups: If a sow is mated in an individual pen it can remain in that pen for 30 days or until it is confirmed pregnant then moved to group housing. If a sow is mated in an individual station, it must not be confined for a period of longer than 24 hours.			
CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC1.2a	Sows and gilts are not confined in stalls at any stage of their lives. The use of farrowing crates is permitted.			
CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC1.1e	Boars are not kept in stalls.			
CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC1.1d	Hospital pens must allow for 150 percent of the space required in Table 1 (Standards Manual)and information relating to the treatment of animals must be clearly displayed.			
CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC1.1c	The minimum floor space requirements for weaners, growers and finishers is calculated as sq m per pig = live weight to the power of 0.67 x 0.0315 (Table 1, Standards Manual). Deep litter systems must have an additional 30 percent space			
CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC1.1b	Feeding and mating stations must be sized appropriate to the sows' size such that the sow is not simultaneously touching the sides or ends of the station.			

CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC1.2c	Nose ringing of pigs is not permitted.			
CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC1.2d	No routine teeth clipping or grinding: Where deemed necessary by a veterinarian, teeth clipping and/or grinding may be permitted.			
CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC1.2e	Tusk trimming may only be done by a veterinarian or trained person following veterinary instruction.			
CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC1.2f	No surgical castration is permitted. Where deemed necessary by a veterinarian for therapeutic reasons it must be carried out under anaesthesia by a veterinarian			
CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC1.2g	No routine tail docking. Where tail docking is deemed necessary by a veterinarian it must be carried out before seven (7) days of age by a veterinarian or trained person.			
CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC1.2h	Piglets are weaned no less than 18 days from farrowing and at an average of 21 or more days			
CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC1.2i	The Coles six (6) monthly Health and Welfare Reports are completed.			
CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC1.3a	The following products are not used: Hormone Growth Promotants; Porcine Somatotropin; Ractopamine; Antibiotics that suppress subclinical disease, unless prescribed by a veterinarian.			

CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC - Optional	CSC1.4a	Enrichment in the form of manipulable and/or rootable materials is required for breeding pigs (gilts, sows and boars) to enable the following behaviours by January 1st, 2024. Foraging and investigation behaviours for: gilts and sows with the enrichment to be applied for at least a cumulative one third of the gestation cycle (minimum 30 days); and, for boars that have not been walked in the preceding 72 hours.			
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