

AUSTRALIAN  
**Pork**<sup>TM</sup>

# AUSTRALIAN PORK LIMITED

## Is it fit for the intended journey?

SECOND EDITION 2016



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Australian pork producers have made proper handling and care of pigs an industry priority. This is not only a responsible action by producers and the industry, it is an expectation of today's society. This guide is to assist assessments of pigs to determine their suitability for loading and transport for any intended journey. It is unacceptable to transport pigs that are sick, injured or suffering. These animals require immediate action at their current location. This guide is not intended to set treatment protocols and it is expected that the producer discusses all pig health issues, including those affecting a pig's ability to be transported, with their consultant veterinarian.

## Animal Welfare and Livestock Transport Legislation in Australia

This guide is based on the nationally agreed standards: *Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines – Land Transport of Livestock* – Edition 1, version 1.1, 21<sup>st</sup> September 2012. The standards provide a basis for consistent legislation and enforcement across Australia, and provide guidance for all people responsible for livestock during transport. The standards are incorporated into relevant welfare legislation in each state, and replace the previous standard: *Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals-Land Transport of Pigs (1998)*.

These standards also replace sections on livestock transport in the following model codes of practice:

- *Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals – Animals at Saleyards, 1991*
- *Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals – Livestock at Slaughtering Establishments, 2001*
- *Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals – Pigs, 2008*

Appropriate preparation for transport will minimise stress before, during and after transit.

## Preparation

Good preparation for transport includes:

- Competent selection of livestock before loading.
- Correct animal handling practices.
- Protection from injury and disease.
- Planning the trip via the most appropriate route, including rest and inspection stops; plan to avoid weather extremes and where practical, transport at night or early morning to avoid the hottest part of the day.
- Ensuring loading/unloading areas and vehicles are “fit for the purpose” and do not compromise the welfare and safety of the animals.

Pigs find loading and unloading stressful, so careful handling and planning of the trip is important.

- Pigs may refuse to move forward into a truck if air is blowing in their faces.
- Pigs dislike moving up and down ramps.
- Pigs will move best from dark areas to lighter areas, but they will not move towards a blinding light.
- Pigs do not like shadows or changes in floor surfaces.
- Ramps should be 900-1000mm wide and 20 degrees or less in slope.
- The light intensity should allow for good examination of all pigs during loading.
- Internal roads on farms should be well maintained and must support various transporting vehicles.
- Pigs should be handled quietly at all times.
- When handling and moving pigs, stockpersons should use moving boards and flappers.
- A person loading, transporting or unloading pigs must not use an electric prodder except where:
  - Individual pigs weigh 60kg or more;
  - Other reasonable actions to cause movement have failed; and
  - There is reasonable risk to the safety of the driver or the pig(s).
- A person loading, transporting or unloading pigs must not use an electric prodder on:
  - Genitals, anal or facial areas;
  - Pigs < 3 months of age; and
  - Pigs unable to move away.
- Electric prodders should not be excessively used.

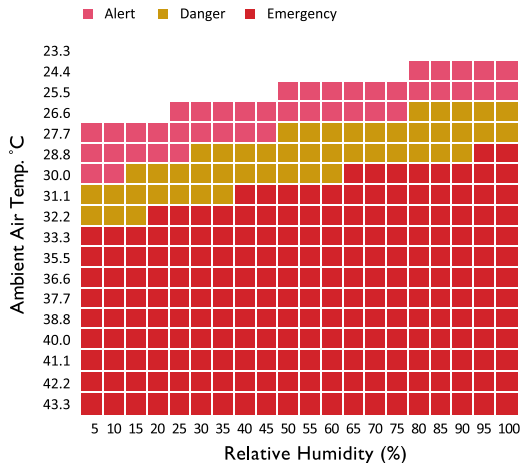
Pigs prefer to move slowly and may stop, change direction or balk suddenly when they encounter something unfamiliar. To improve the ease of loading and welfare of the pigs during loading, ensure loading facilities are well designed and managed.

## Loading During Extreme Weather Conditions

- In hot weather (ambient temperature 27°C or higher), the journey should be managed to minimise the risk of heat stress. This may include loading and transporting susceptible pigs during the cooler parts of the day, providing shade and cooling strategies (see Heat Stress Index, page 8).
- In very hot or humid weather, careful attention should be paid to the airflow of the transport unit; the speed of travel; the number, location and conditions of planned stops; loading density; and condition of pigs being carried.
- The hottest compartment in a semi-trailer is the bottom deck right behind the cab. This compartment has poor air movement.
- Heat will build up rapidly inside a vehicle which is standing still. If pigs have to wait in a hot parked truck, wet them down with a hose.
- If ambient temperature is 27°C or higher, spray pigs with water immediately after loading. Some trucks have built-in sprinkler systems.
- In cold weather, care should be taken to avoid cold stress and wind chill, particularly for weaner pigs. This might include providing cover for the vehicle, providing food before loading, avoiding colder weather or loading of wet pigs.

Pigs are highly susceptible to extreme weather conditions, such as hot temperature and high humidity.

# Heat Stress Index\* for growing/finishing pigs



The heat stress index (HSI) combines the effects of temperature and relative humidity and classifies alert, danger and emergency zones.

\*This chart has been developed by Iowa State University - [www.thepigsite.com/articles/669/heat-stress-index-chart-for-swine-producers](http://www.thepigsite.com/articles/669/heat-stress-index-chart-for-swine-producers)

## ALERT/DANGER ZONES

Take necessary cooling measures and monitor animals for any signs of heat stress (panting, open mouth breathing). Transport animals during the cooler parts of the day, provide shade and cooling, such as spraying pigs with water immediately after loading (when ambient temperatures are 27°C or higher).

In very hot and humid weather, pay attention to the airflow of the vehicle; loading densities, locations and conditions of planned stops.

Remember that the bottom deck right behind the cab is the hottest compartment of the vehicle.

## EMERGENCY ZONE

It is recommended that pigs are not transported if environmental conditions are within the emergency zone. If pigs must be transported, think and plan carefully to minimise any potential stress on the pigs (see Loading during extreme weather conditions page 7).



## Loading Densities

Average Live Weight (kg)	Space Allowance (m <sup>2</sup> /head)	Number of head per 12.5m x 2.4m deck	Hot weather – Number of head per 12.5m x 2.4m deck
5	0.04	750	712
15	0.09	333	316
25	0.12	250	237
50	0.22	136	129
75	0.29	103	97
100	0.35	85	80
125	0.42	71	67
150	0.48	62	58
175	0.55	54	51
200	0.61	49	46
225	0.68	44	41
250	0.74	40	38
275	0.81	37	35
300	0.87	34	32

As a guide, 5% fewer pigs should be loaded in hot weather. Care should be taken to provide adequate space so that pigs can lie down on transport in hot weather conditions. The driver must make the final decision on the loading density.

## Maximum permitted time off water and minimum spell duration:

Class	Maximum time off water (hrs)	Minimum spell duration (hrs)
Pigs	24	12
Lactating sows and piglets	12	12
Weaners	12	12

- If the maximum permitted time off water is reached (12-24 hours), livestock must be provided with a spell (water, food, space to lie down and rest). If all pigs are able to lie down on the vehicle and all pigs have access to water and feed, pigs do not need to be unloaded during a spell.
- Journey times may only be extended to 72 hours if the following conditions are satisfied:
  - Pigs must have access to food and water on the vehicle every 24 hours;
  - There must be space for all pigs to lie down on the vehicle;
  - Pigs must be assessed regularly to be fit for the remainder of the intended journey; and
  - Pigs must be provided with water, food and rest for 24 hours before starting another journey.

## Selection of Pigs for Transport

- Complete final check to ensure loading area and transport vehicle are “fit for the purpose”.
- Complete pre-transport check to ensure selected pigs are “fit to be loaded for the intended journey”. Refer “Pre-Sale and Transport Procedure” (Appendix 2).
- Ensure medication withholding periods (WHP)\* or export slaughter intervals (ESI)\*\* are complied with or noted (includes feed additives, water and individual pig treatments).
- Segregate pigs appropriately – separate pigs of different weights, ages and grades (including a separate area for SUSPECT pigs).
- Segregate culled mature boars and sows.
- Ensure loading densities are complied with and allow for more space per pig during hot and humid weather conditions.
- Ensure pigs are legibly branded with the required tattoo in accordance with identification requirements in your state or territory. Ensure the brand is well maintained.
- Weaner pigs less than 25kg live weight transported in certain areas (VIC, QLD) must be ear tagged. Check your state’s legal responsibilities before moving weaners.
- Complete the PigPass document and ensure all parties receive the correct copies of this document.

**Note** – Transport of sows more than 80 days pregnant should be avoided. Transport of pregnant sows and lactating sows with piglets should only be over short distances. Additional care should be provided, and may include space to lie down on the vehicle, and appropriate feed and water.

\* A withholding period (WHP) is the minimum period of time that must elapse between the last application of a product and domestic slaughter for human consumption.

\*\* An export slaughter interval (ESI) is the minimum period of time that must elapse between the last application of a product and slaughter for export.

### Unfit For Journey

A pig is not fit for a journey if it is:

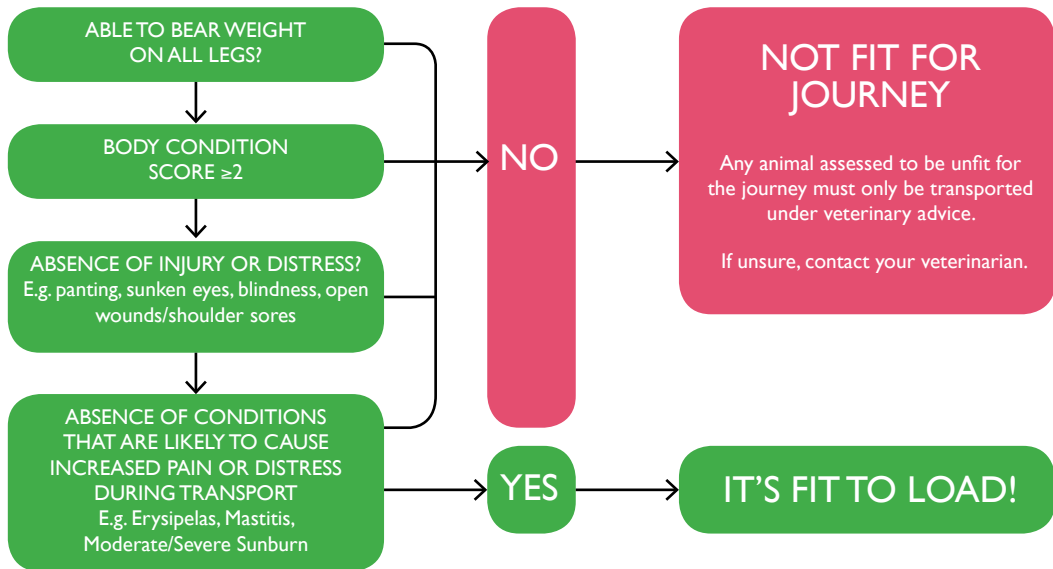
- Unable to walk on its own by bearing weight on all legs;
- Severely emaciated;
- Visibly dehydrated;
- Showing visible signs of severe injury or distress;
- Suffering from conditions that are likely to cause increased pain or distress during transport;
- Blind in both eyes; or
- Known to be, or visually assessed to be near (more than 80 days pregnant) parturition, unless time off water and journey to another property is less than 4 hours duration.

### Transport of Suspect Pigs

- SUSPECT pigs must be “fit for the journey”.
- SUSPECT pigs must be clearly identified – spray marking or ear tag.
- Contact the abattoir prior to inform them of the SUSPECT pig(s).
- Complete the PigPass NVD (National Vendor Declaration) with accompanying details of the SUSPECT pig(s).
- Load SUSPECT pigs at the rear of the truck, so they can be unloaded first and easily separated.

Any animal assessed to be unfit for the intended journey must only be transported under veterinary advice. If unsure, contact your veterinarian. A pig with an ailment, but deemed still fit to load, must be classified as SUSPECT to indicate to the abattoir that it may require additional attention and inspection.

## Fitness for Journey– Flow Chart



### NOT FIT FOR JOURNEY – TREAT ON FARM

- Emaciated (body condition score < 2)
- Scours
- Non weight bearing on 1 or more legs – depending on severity (refer to Conditions and Assessment, page 16)
- Mastitis
- Moderate/Severe sunburn
- Localised large (>10cm) abscess with signs of ill thrift
- Erysipelas and other skin conditions
- Tail bitten pigs (with evidence of bleeding or infection), weight bearing on all 4 legs
- Flank and ear bitten pigs (with evidence of bleeding or infection)

### NOT FIT FOR JOURNEY – EUTHANISE ON FARM

- Emaciated (body condition score < 2, not responding to treatment)
- Rectal strictures (pot-bellies)
- Arthritis in more than 1 joint
- Uterine or vaginal prolapses
- Very large e.g. greater than a football (>30cm diameter) or ulcerated hernias
- Untreated necrotic rectal prolapses
- Non weight bearing on 1 or more legs – depending on severity (refer to Conditions and Assessment, page 16)
- Blind in both eyes
- Large (>10cm diameter) wounds or pressure sores, exposing muscle, tendon or bone
- Multiple abscesses

### FIT FOR JOURNEY - TRANSPORT AS SUSPECT

- Melanoma
- Rectal prolapses (mild, not necrotic)
- Hernias (small)
- Tail bitten pigs (mild/recovered)
- Flank and ear-bitten pigs (mild/recovered)

### CLASS AS SUSPECT

A pig with a minor ailment but deemed still fit to load, class as SUSPECT to indicate to the abattoir that it may require additional attention and inspection.

1. Must be fit for the journey
2. Clearly identified (spray mark, ear tag)
3. Complete PigPass NVD with accompanying details (Appendix 1 – PigPass NVD, page 27)
4. Load at the rear of truck
5. Contact the abattoir

## Leg Conditions/Lameness - Assessment of Severity of Lameness

The below table may be used as a guide to assist with assessment of severity of lameness. If you are unsure, consult your veterinarian.

Lameness Class and Description		Action
Class 1	Bearing weight on all legs; no evidence of pain	May be transported unmarked (cull)
Class 2	Visibly lame, but bearing weight on all legs; some difficulty climbing ramps	May be transported to slaughter as a SUSPECT Transport separate at the rear of the truck Notify the abattoir Mark on PigPass NVD
Class 3	Requires assistance to rise, but bearing weight on all legs	May be transported to slaughter as a SUSPECT Transport separate at the rear of the truck Notify the abattoir Mark on PigPass NVD
Class 4	Requires assistance to rise, non-weight bearing on 1 or more legs; unable to climb steep ramps	May not be transported to slaughter Euthanasia on farm recommended
Class 5	Unable to rise or remain standing; downer or splayed; broken legs; extreme discomfort or vocalisation with assisted movement	Cannot be transported and immediate euthanasia mandatory



## Leg Conditions/Lameness Examples



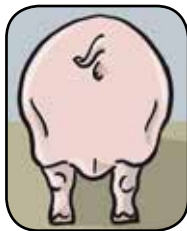
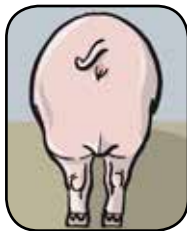
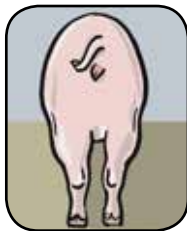
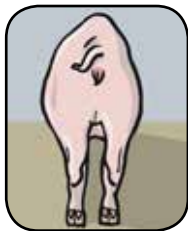
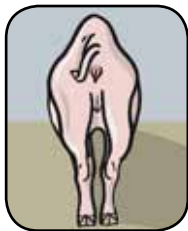
The above animals may be fit to load as a SUSPECT, if able to bear weight on all legs and if the condition is not likely to cause increased pain and distress during transport.

### Questions to consider:

- Is the condition likely to cause increased pain or distress during the journey?
- Should/can the animal be sent as a SUSPECT?
- Is there space to separate the animal at the rear of the truck?
- Has the animal been clearly identified?
- Has the abattoir been notified?
- Has the PigPass NVD been completed?

Remember – if the animal cannot bear weight on all 4 legs and walk unassisted – the animal is not fit for the journey.  
If you are unsure about the condition of the animal – CONTACT YOUR HERD VETERINARIAN

Body condition score  $<2$  – if remedial action fails to recover them to a score 2 or above, seek advice and direction from your veterinarian



## SCORE 1

Backbone very prominent along length of the body

Deep cavity around tail head

## SCORE 2

Backbone visible along the length of the body

Cavity around tail head

## SCORE 3

Backbone covered but can be felt

Tail head not visible

## SCORE 4

Backbone only felt with firm pressure

Tail head rounded

## SCORE 5

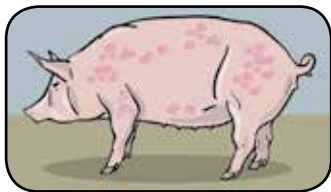
Backbone impossible to feel

Tail head set deep in surrounding fat

Abscess	Small abscess (<10cm diameter) and large abscess (>10cm diameter) – treatment on farm or may be transported as SUSPECT Multiple abscesses – euthanasia on farm recommended
Diamond Skin Lesions (Erysipelas)	Treatment on farm recommended
Greasy Pig Disease	Treatment on farm recommended
Hernias	Small hernia (<30cm diameter) – may be transported, marked as SUSPECT Large hernia (>30cm diameter) – euthanasia on farm recommended
Mange	Treatment on farm recommended
Melanoma	May be transported, marked as SUSPECT
PDNS (Porcine Dermatitis and Nephropathy Syndrome)	Euthanasia on farm recommended
Pityriasis Rosea (congenital)	May be transported unmarked
Ringworm	Treatment on farm recommended, may be transported as SUSPECT
Shoulder Pressure Sore**	If BCS*** $\geq 2$ – treatment on farm recommended If BCS <2 – euthanasia on farm recommended Deep sores into the muscles or with bone exposure – euthanasia on farm recommended
Swine Pox	Treatment on farm recommended, may be transported as SUSPECT
Wounds (including, tail bite wounds, shoulder sores, leg wounds)	Superficial wounds – treatment on farm or may be transported as SUSPECT Erosive or ulcerated lesions exposing muscle, bone or tendon (pig in severe pain) – euthanasia on farm recommended

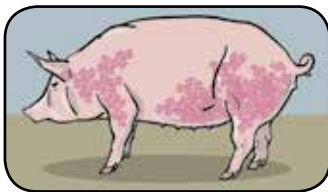
\*\*\*BCS = Body Condition Score - Refer to "Body Condition Score Chart", page 18

## Skin Conditions Examples



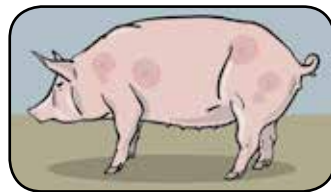
**Diamond skin lesions  
(Erysipelas)**

*Treatment on farm recommended*



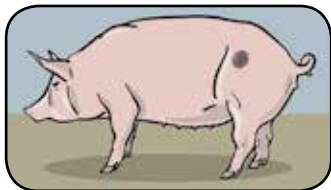
**PDNS**

*Euthanasia on farm  
recommended*



**Ringworm**

*Treatment on farm or may be  
transported marked as SUSPECT*



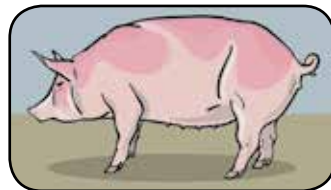
**Melanoma**

*May be transported marked  
as SUSPECT*



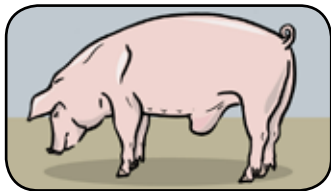
**Shoulder pressure sore  
lesion with visible bone**

*Euthanasia on farm is recommended*

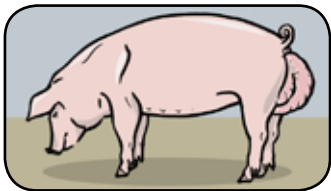


**Sunburn**

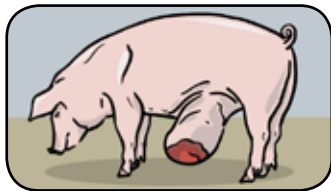
*Treatment on  
farm recommended*



**Small umbilical hernia**  
*Transport marked as SUSPECT*



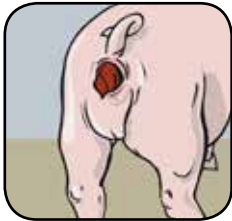
**Medium size <30cm diameter  
scrotal hernia**  
*Transport marked as SUSPECT*



**Large >30cm diameter  
ulcerated hernia**  
*Euthanasia on farm recommended*

If hernia is small, does not touch the ground or impede pig movement – the pig may be transported, marked as SUSPECT. If hernia is large e.g. greater than football size (over 30cm diameter), touches the ground, is ulcerated or impedes pig movement – euthanasia on farm is recommended.

## Types of Prolapses



### Fresh small rectal prolapse

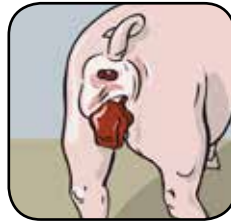
*Transport marked as SUSPECT*

*Note – small rectal prolapse = size of trotter of same size pig. Prolapse any larger than this size – euthanasia on farm recommended*



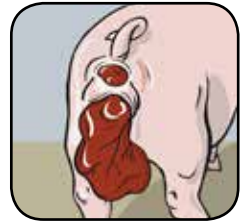
### Necrotic or bleeding rectal prolapse

*Treatment or euthanasia on farm recommended*



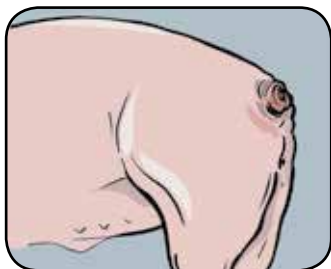
### Vaginal prolapse

*Euthanasia on farm recommended*

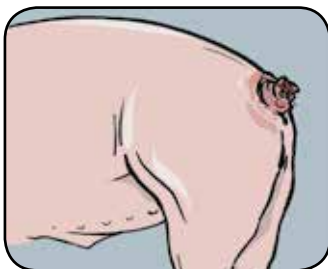


### Uterine prolapse

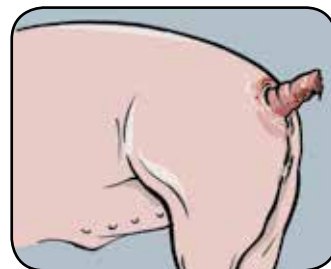
*Euthanasia on farm recommended*



**Mild healed tail bite wound**  
*Transport marked as SUSPECT*



**Bleeding tail bite wound**  
*Treatment on farm recommended*



**Bleeding/infected tail bite wound**  
*Treatment on farm recommended*

If tail bite wound is bleeding or is infected – treatment on farm recommended. If tail bite wound causes deeper tissues to be exposed or extend into the base of the spine – seek veterinary advice as euthanasia on farm recommended. Note – if a large number of pigs affected, contact your herd veterinarian for treatment and transport advice. Veterinary investigation of the causes of tail bite is recommended when a significant number of pigs is affected.

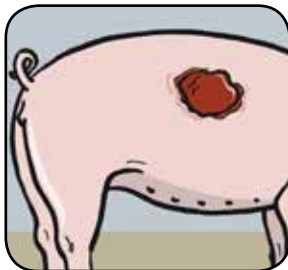
Other conditions, such as ear biting, ear necrosis and flank biting – refer to wound management

- Aural haematoma – may be transported marked as SUSPECT, notify the abattoir and mark on PigPass NVD (Appendix I)
- Blind in both eyes – euthanasia on farm is recommended
- Blind in one eye – may be transported marked as SUSPECT, notify the abattoir and mark on PigPass NVD (Appendix I)
- Severe respiratory distress – treatment or euthanasia on farm is recommended
- Pot-bellied (Rectal strictures) – euthanasia on farm is recommended
- Unusual condition – this may be an exotic disease (E.g. Foot and Mouth Disease) – CONSULT YOUR VETERINARIAN



**Ear bite wounds – healing**

*Treatment on farm recommended*



**Flank wound – healing**

*Treatment on farm recommended*





**Severe respiratory  
distress**

*Euthanasia on farm  
recommended*



**Rectal stricture  
(pot-bellied)**

*Euthanasia on farm  
recommended*



**Aural  
haematoma**

*Transport marked as  
SUSPECT*



**Unusual  
condition**

**CONTACT YOUR  
VETERINARIAN**

### Ask these questions...

- Is the pig able to walk unassisted, bearing weight on all 4 legs?
- Will the pig be able to walk on and off the truck, unassisted?
- Is the pig severely emaciated, visibly dehydrated or blind in both eyes?
- Is the pig > 80 days gestation?
- Is the pig suffering from any visible disease, injury or abnormality that could cause increased pain or distress during transport or result in condemnation during processing?
- Are the conditions for loading optimal?
- Have you consulted your herd veterinarian regarding any uncertain conditions?
- Is the pig suffering from minor ailments and does it need to be marked as SUSPECT?
- Has the abattoir been notified about any SUSPECT pigs?
- Have all SUSPECT pigs been marked on the PigPass NVD?

**IF IN DOUBT, LEAVE IT OUT AND CONSULT YOUR VETERINARIAN**



PigPass is a national tracking system which provides real time information on the movements of all pigs in Australia. This enables authorities to quickly determine the source of a disease outbreak and notify people with pigs in the affected area to stop the spread of disease.

A PigPass National Vendor Declaration (NVD) form must be completed when you move pigs from your property. This applies to all pig owners and producers.

Whether you have one pig, 20 pigs, a pet pig or a Christmas pig - you must register with PigPass.

For further information and to obtain a PigPass visit [www.pigpass.com.au](http://www.pigpass.com.au)

## Appendix 2 – Presale and Transport Procedure

DATE:	APPROVED BY:	VERSION NO:
<b>Purpose:</b>		
To ensure:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pigs are clearly identified according to State legislation.</li> <li>• Trucks, roads and facilities for transport of pigs are suitable and well managed to facilitate safe transport of pigs.</li> <li>• Tattoos/brands on pigs for delivery are legible.</li> <li>• Pigs are handled humanely in the piggery and during loading on-farm and unloading where producer uses own transport.</li> <li>• The sale of pigs to slaughter within a WHP/ESI is prevented (chemical hazard).</li> <li>• The transport of unsuitable pigs to the abattoir is avoided.</li> <li>• The incidence of <i>Salmonella</i> (biological hazard) and stress during transport (meat quality hazard) is reduced.</li> <li>• The risk of disease transfer is reduced.</li> <li>• Pigs can be easily traced in the event of an emergency disease.</li> </ul>		
Also relates to APIQ <sup>✓</sup> ® Standards (Food Safety, Biosecurity, Traceability and Transport Standards). See <a href="http://www.apiq.com.au">www.apiq.com.au</a> for further information.		
<b>Action and Person Responsible</b>		<b>Record(s)</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner <input type="checkbox"/> Manager <input type="checkbox"/> Staff <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):		
<b>Preparation of Pigs for Transport</b>		
Copies of the Transport Code are kept at the piggery office/ smoko hut and the loading area.		Local Transport Code
The pig load-out time is organised to avoid temperature stress, sunburn or exposure.		Checklist/Diary/Farm Records
The time pigs are taken off feed is managed so that pigs are slaughtered within six (6) to 24 hours of being off feed.		PigPass

<p>Time off water before and during transport is managed to minimise the risk to pig welfare by considering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The length of the journey - should not exceed the permitted maximum time off water (refer below).</li> <li>• Fitness of pigs for the intended journey.</li> <li>• Predicted climatic conditions, especially heat or cold.</li> <li>• Class of pig, especially if weak, pregnant, lactating or immature.</li> <li>• The nature of the intended journey, for example, rough roads.</li> </ul>	<p>Checklist/Diary/Farm Records</p>						
<p>The maximum time off water is as follows:</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="43 508 506 536">Class of pig</th> <th data-bbox="506 508 1067 536">Maximum time off water (hours)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="43 541 506 569">Growing pigs</td> <td data-bbox="506 541 1067 569">24</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="43 574 506 602">Lactating sows, piglets and weaners</td> <td data-bbox="506 574 1067 602">12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Class of pig	Maximum time off water (hours)	Growing pigs	24	Lactating sows, piglets and weaners	12	<p>Checklist/Diary/Farm Records</p>
Class of pig	Maximum time off water (hours)						
Growing pigs	24						
Lactating sows, piglets and weaners	12						
<p>The time pigs are removed from feed and water is recorded on the PigPass.</p>	<p>PigPass</p>						
<p>All sale pigs are clearly branded with the registered pig brand, ensuring that an adequate amount of good quality, food-grade ink is used with each slap.</p>	<p>Checklist/Diary/Farm Records</p>						
<p>All branding equipment is well maintained, and checked for blunt, bent or broken pins before use.</p>	<p>Checklist/Diary/Farm Records</p>						

<p>Pigs are selected that are fit for the journey using the APL's guide, <i>Is it fit for the intended journey?</i></p> <p>Selected pigs must also be deemed fit for the intended journey, as required by the <i>Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines — Land Transport of Livestock</i>. Animal Health Australia (AHA) 2012, Canberra.</p> <p>If in doubt about the suitability of a pig for transport, the farm vet is contacted and asked to advise. The vet report and/or recommendation is retained and a dated photograph of the pig is taken.</p>	<p>Presale and Transport Check/Diary</p>
<p>Loading facilities, unloading facilities and roads are maintained to minimise risks to pigs and people.</p>	<p>Checklist/Diary</p>
<p>Medication/Chemical Treatment Record and Farrowing and Mating Records are reviewed before loading, to ensure WHP/ESI have been observed and any outstanding WHPs/ESIs are recorded on the PigPass.</p>	<p>Medication/Chemical Treatment Record/Diary/Farrowing and Mating Records</p>
<p>The <i>Retained Foreign Object Record</i> is reviewed, and any retained objects are recorded on the PigPass with details of object location and how the pig is identified. The abattoir is notified of the details of any pigs with retained objects by phone call.</p>	<p>Retained Foreign Object Record/Diary/PigPass</p>
<p>Before loading for transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pigs' identification, weights and brands are checked.</li> <li>• Pigs are counted to confirm numbers.</li> <li>• Pigs are fit to load.</li> </ul>	<p>Checklist/Diary/Farm Records</p>

<b>Truck Inspection and Loading</b>	
The truck is inspected to ensure it has been cleaned since its last journey.	PigPass
<p>When loading the truck:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pigs significantly different in weight are separated and not grouped together during transport.</li> <li>• If dogs are used during moving and/or loading, they must be muzzled and/or under effective control to prevent biting.</li> <li>• Industry accepted stocking rates are used during transport. As a guide, 5% fewer pigs should be loaded in very hot weather.</li> <li>• Pigs are hosed for cooling in hot temperatures and shade cloth is used on the truck, if necessary.</li> <li>• Pigs are not permitted to be returned from the 'dirty' area of the load-out, back into pens and sheds.</li> </ul>	Farm Records/Checklist/Diary
<p>The white and green copy of the PigPass is given to the truck driver who is instructed to make sure the white copy is delivered to the abattoir or stock handlers at the destination. The green copy is the transporter's record.</p> <p>Where possible the stockperson receiving the pigs should sign Part E of the PigPass.</p> <p>The delivery address is confirmed with the truck driver, along with the most appropriate route to take, and any special details for drop-off.</p>	PigPass

## Appendix 3 - Relevant Legislation and Prescribed Standards

FEDERAL or STATE	LEGISLATION	LOCATION
Federal	<i>Model Code of Practice for the Welfare of Animals – Pigs – Third Edition (2008)</i>	<b>Department of Agriculture and Water Resources</b> <b>P: 02 6272 3933</b> <a href="http://www.publish.csiro.au/pid/5698.htm">www.publish.csiro.au/pid/5698.htm</a>
Federal	<i>Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines – Land Transport of Livestock (2012)</i> <b>Note:</b> Standards have been implemented by all states and territories (except for WA and ACT).	<b>Department of Agriculture and Water Resources</b> <b>P: 02 6272 3933</b> <a href="http://www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au/files/2011/02/Land-transport-of-livestock-Standards-and-Guidelines-Version-1.-1-21-September-2012.pdf">www.animalwelfarestandards.net.au/files/2011/02/Land-transport-of-livestock-Standards-and-Guidelines-Version-1.-1-21-September-2012.pdf</a>

### VICTORIA

**Note:** The Livestock Transport Codes were revoked in April 2013 following adoption of the *Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines – Land Transport of Livestock (2012)* under *Livestock Regulations (2011)*.

Other relevant Victorian Legislations:

- *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (1986)*
- *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Regulations (2008)*
- *Welfare of Pigs – Victorian Standards and Guidelines (revision one 2012)*
- *Livestock Management Act (2010)*
- *Livestock Management Regulations (2011)*

**Dept of Economic Development, Jobs, Transport & Resources:**  
<http://economicdevelopment.vic.gov.au>



### WESTERN AUSTRALIA

**Note:** The *Land Transport of Livestock Standards and Guidelines* have not been regulated in Western Australia to date. It is anticipated that regulations drafting will be completed in the near future.

#### Relevant WA Legislations:

- *Animal Welfare Act (2002)*
- *Animal Welfare (Pig Industry) Regulations (2010)*

#### Department of Agriculture and Food:

[www.slp.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/searchap.htmlx](http://www.slp.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/searchap.htmlx)

### NEW SOUTH WALES

**Note:** New *Standards for Land Transport of Livestock* in NSW took effect in June 2013 with the *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Amendment (Animal Trades) Regulation 2013*.

The *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Land Transport of Livestock) Standards 2013 (no2)* outlines the principles that everyone involved in livestock transport must use to protect the welfare of the animals in their care.

The provisions in the NSW Standards reflect those in the national *Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines – Land Transport of Livestock (2012)*.

#### Other relevant NSW legislations:

- *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (1979, no 200)*
- *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Regulations (2012)*
- *Animal Welfare Code of Practice – Commercial Pig Production (2009)*

#### New South Wales Department of Primary Industries/Agriculture:

[www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/livestock/animal-welfare/codes](http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/livestock/animal-welfare/codes)

### QUEENSLAND

**Note:** The new QLD *Land Transport of Livestock Code of Practice* commenced on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2014 and has been enforceable since 1<sup>st</sup> August 2014. This Code of Practice is compulsory under the *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001*. This Code of Practice was developed to achieve consistent national welfare standards for livestock transport.

Other relevant QLD legislations:

- *Animal Care and Protection Act (2001)*
- *Animal Care and Protection Regulations (2012)*

Queensland Government:

[www.business.qld.gov.au/industry/agriculture/animal-management/land-management-for-livestock-farms/welfare-and-transport-of-livestock/animal-welfare/animal-welfare-during-transport](http://www.business.qld.gov.au/industry/agriculture/animal-management/land-management-for-livestock-farms/welfare-and-transport-of-livestock/animal-welfare/animal-welfare-during-transport)

### SOUTH AUSTRALIA

**Note:** In South Australia, the *Livestock Transport Standards and Guidelines* came into effect on 16<sup>th</sup> August 2012. The *Animal Welfare Regulations 2012* were remade on that date and included the *Livestock Transport Standards* written in a legally enforceable manner.

Other relevant SA legislations:

- *Animal Welfare Act (1985)*
- *Animal Welfare Regulations (2012)*
- *Livestock Act (1997)*
- *Livestock Regulations (2013)*

### TASMANIA

**Note:** The new Tasmanian *Animal Welfare (Land Transport of Livestock) Regulations (2013)* commenced on 15<sup>th</sup> June 2013. These regulations are adopted from the standards from the *Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines for the Land Transport of Livestock*.

Other relevant Tasmanian legislation:

- *Animal Welfare Act (1993)*

Tasmanian Government:

<http://dipwe.tas.gov.au/biosecurity/animal-biosecurity/animal-welfare/legislation-standards-guidelines>

### NORTHERN TERRITORY

**Note:** In the Northern Territory, the *Land Transport Standards* has been adopted under the *Livestock Regulations* since 1<sup>st</sup> January 2013. Compliance and enforcement activity will be undertaken by Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries Veterinary Officers and Livestock Biosecurity Officers.

Other relevant NT legislations:

- *Animal Welfare Act (2000)*
- *Animal Welfare Regulations (2003)*

Northern Territory Government:

[www.nt.gov.au/d/Primary\\_Industry/index.cfm?header=Land Transport Standards \(LTS\) for Livestock](http://www.nt.gov.au/d/Primary_Industry/index.cfm?header=Land+Transport+Standards+(LTS)+for+Livestock)

### ACT

**Note:** ACT anticipates that it will implement the *Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines for the Land Transport of Livestock* without change. They will be adopted under the *Animal Welfare Act 1992*. It is anticipated that implementation will be completed in the near future.

Other relevant legislations:

- *Animal Welfare Act (1992)*
- *Animal Welfare Regulations (2001)*

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