

Standard / Performance Indicator	APIQ [✓] ® Standards V5.0 8/2021 (current text shown, amendments highlighted in YELLOW)	COMPLIANCE GUIDE FOR PRODUCERS AND AUDITOR V5.0 8/2021	
		Evidence Options (current text shown, amendments highlighted in YELLOW)	Help (current text shown, amendments highlighted in YELLOW)
Module 1	Management Standards		
1.3B	<p>“Suitable paddocks [insert footnote] with rooting and/or foraging areas are available to pigs at all times:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wallows are provided where State regulations and the season permits; AND/OR • Shade (including but not limited to trees, tree lines, hedges, shade stands), sprinklers, or other mechanical means are provided to cool pigs when necessary.” <p>Footnote: “A paddock is defined as an enclosure of sufficient size and nature that a person unassociated with the farm would reasonably view it as such, in line with ACCC requirements– refer https://www.accc.gov.au/consumers/advertising-promotions/false-or-misleading-claims”</p>	<p>Visual assessment showing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pigs are kept in paddocks with rooting and/or foraging areas continually available. • Paddock records detailing stock movements. • Licence, approval, consent or other documents from the State regulator identifying that wallows are or are not permitted. • Wallows in use. • Infrastructure to provide shade for pigs; may include but is not limited to trees, sprinklers, shelters and sheds, huts and/or other mechanical means. 	<p>Specific stocking rate Standards have not been prescribed in APIQ[✓]® FR Standards. Acceptable stocking rates will vary between properties depending on local soils, environment and management practices. By establishing Standards for measuring and monitoring nutrient build up, even nutrient distribution and protecting land and water, a producer will establish acceptable and sustainable stocking rates specific to their property, environment and production system.</p>
1.4A	<p>“Breeding stock have free access to paddocks [insert footnote] at all times and piglets have free access to paddocks at all times, until weaning; except where approved temporary confinement applies.</p> <p>Approved temporary confinement includes but is not limited to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • keeping piglets in huts or shelters after birth using fenders for up to 14 days for protection; 	<p>Piggery maps, plans, descriptions, photos etc. can demonstrate how pigs are managed.</p> <p>Visual assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That all pigs are outdoors with access to shelter at all times except where temporary confinement applies. 	<p>Piggery Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) or Work Instructions (WI) which explain confinement practices used on-farm must be available.</p> <p>Visual assessment to ensure approved temporary confinement practices apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • piglets may be kept in huts or shelters after birth using fenders for up to 14 days for protection

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> holding sows in pens for mating for up to 5 days; <p>(Note: These practices are described in the Standard Operating Procedures and/or Work Instructions).</p> <p>holding pigs in pens for approved veterinary treatments with a record of confinement kept.</p> <p>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.”</p> <p>Footnote: “A paddock is defined as an enclosure of sufficient size and nature that a person unassociated with the farm would reasonably view it as such, in line with ACCC requirements– refer https://www.accc.gov.au/consumers/advertising-promotions/false-or-misleading-claims”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records and/or checklists and/or diary entries that record when, why and how long pigs were confined. Vet reports and work instructions outlining the situations where pigs need to be temporarily confined. Treatment Records. <p>Piggery Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) or Work Instructions (WI) which explain confinement practices used on-farm must be available.</p> <p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fenders, if used must be sized appropriately so that piglets can exit the farrowing accommodation from 14 days of age; Ensure sows are only held in pens for mating for up to 5 days; for pigs in pens for approved veterinary treatments, ensure a record of confinement is kept, along with vet reports and instructions. <p>Where OB sows are sold as FR, evidence must be supplied demonstrating that mating confinement is restricted to daylight hours.</p>
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Module 2	Food Safety Standards		
2.1C	<p>“Foreign objects are removed from the pigs’ environment [insert footnote].”</p> <p>Footnote: “Note that used conveyor belt matting in pig houses can create a risk of wire particles entering pigs. This is a risk to be managed if using such materials in the pigs’ environment.”</p>	Visual assessment of facilities along with maintenance records, diaries and staff interviews.	
2.2	<p>“A system is in place to ensure that medications and chemicals given to pigs are administered in a safe and appropriate manner that minimises the risk of chemical residues or physical hazards entering the food supply chain and minimises the potential for anti-microbial resistance to occur.”</p>		
2.2F	<p>“Use of any anti-microbial products is consistent with applicable veterinary prescribing legislation”.</p>	Producer Compliance demonstrated by: Prescriptions, product instructions on labels, treatment records, veterinary advice on file, SOPs.	

Module 4	Biosecurity Standards		
4.1	<p>On-farm Systems are in Place to Minimise the Risk of Introduction and Spread of Disease or Disease-Causing Agents.</p> <p>Risks to pigs from disease or disease-causing agents brought into the piggery by people, vehicles, or animal movements are minimised.</p>		
4.1B	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entry to the piggery is controlled with signage that is compliant with jurisdictional regulations at all piggery entrances, including 'Biosecure Area No Entry Unless Authorised' or similar wording, as well as directions for visitors. • Records of visitors, animal, and transport movements are maintained. • There is a written protocol that details biosecurity requirements for people recently arriving from overseas travel prior to entry to the piggery. • If there has been any contact with food-producing cloven-hooved animals whilst travelling internationally, a minimum stand-down period of 48 hours is required before visiting the piggery. • The on-farm biosecurity plan should specify verifiable procedures (for people, vehicles, equipment, boots and outer clothing) to follow in order to gain authorized access to the piggery. The plan should be authorised by the herd veterinarian. • Hand-washing and/or shower facilities and 'clean' boots and clothing are provided to visitors prior to contact with pigs. 	<p>SOPs and/or WIs, the HHP and Biosecurity Plan outline biosecurity practices.</p> <p>Auditors ought to pass through a controlled entrance, complete the visitor's record (also included in the Diary), wash or shower as required by the piggery's biosecurity procedures and change into protective clothing provided which collectively provide evidence that this Standard is met.</p> <p>Personnel Biosecurity Declarations can be viewed with staff questions during the course of the audit to confirm that they understand and are following correct procedures.</p> <p>Staff can be interviewed to assess understanding and compliance.</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All staff are aware of the piggery biosecurity procedures and have signed a Personnel Biosecurity Declaration • Hands are cleaned/sanitised before entering the production site and on leaving the production site. • Boots and outer clothing that are worn in the production area are not worn or taken outside this area other than in accordance with the on-farm Biosecurity Plan. • The farm Site Map clearly shows 'clean' areas where pigs live and access is restricted, and 'dirty' areas that are accessible to the outside environment. Quarantine areas should be shown on the Farm Site Map, where relevant. • Load outs for pigs are at the farm perimeter wherever possible. Where this is not possible, the on-farm Biosecurity Plan includes a load-out plan which is agreed with the herd veterinarian. 		
4.2C	<p>Introduced pigs are quarantined and observed for any signs of disease before being introduced to the herd.</p> <p>The quarantine period should be the minimum period specified in the piggery's on-farm Biosecurity Plan and/or Herd Health Plan, developed in consultation with the farm's veterinarian, 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 veterinarian 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>	<p>The on-farm Biosecurity Plan and/or HHP should outline the piggery's quarantine practices.</p>	

4.2D	On farm quarantine facilities for introduced stock are in accordance with the documented biosecurity protocols consulted with the herd veterinarian.	Visual assessment of quarantine systems and facilities against documented biosecurity protocols that have been consulted with the herd veterinarian.	
4.3C	Staff are aware of the procedures contained in the farm Biosecurity Plan and understand their importance.	SOPs, WIs and training materials specify training for staff in the farm Biosecurity Plan. Staff can be interviewed to assess awareness and understanding.	
4.5	The Farm has an Emergency Animal Disease Contingency Plan. Contingency procedures are in place to provide for stock movement restrictions in the event of an Emergency Animal Disease.		
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.	A documented Emergency Animal Disease Contingency Plan exists for the farm. The maximum number of days that the farm can adequately manage animal movement restrictions from the site has been determined and documented, considering feed, water, stocking density, shelter, welfare etc.	

Module 7	Transport Standards		
7.2	<p>Drivers, Vehicles and Facilities</p> <p>Drivers and vehicles used to carry pigs follow the farm's Biosecurity Standards (as per the on-farm Biosecurity Plan).</p> <p>Facilities promote effective and safe handling of pigs when loading or unloading.</p>		
7.2B	<p>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 veterinarian and are disinfected when required.</p> <p>Footnotes:</p> <p>(i) After washing with disinfectant vehicles are available for use.</p> <p>(ii) After washing without disinfectant, vehicles are left to dry before any pigs are loaded.</p>	<p>SOPs, WIs, HHP, Biosecurity Plan and transport agreements can specify cleaning and disinfecting requirements of trucks between deliveries.</p> <p>Visual inspection of vehicles used for transporting pigs and any onsite washbay or disinfecting facilities, where possible.</p> <p>Visitor records could be revised requiring drivers to declare that vehicles were cleaned and disinfected.</p>	
7.3B	<p>Loading densities outlined in the current Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines, Land Transport of Livestock, Edition 1.1, 21 September 2012 – GB 9.7 are known and followed by individuals responsible and/or involved in loading pigs.</p>	<p>SOPs, WIs and truck load plans could provide a guide to loading individual vehicles.</p>	<p>Check densities on the Australian Animal Welfare Standards and Guidelines, Land Transport of Livestock, Edition 1.1, 21 September 2012 – GB 9.7</p>