

RESPONSIBILITIES AND PLANNING

- 1 Time off food and water prior to loading is managed and, if the journey is likely to exceed 24 hours, recorded and provided to the transporter
- 2 If the journey is likely to exceed 24 hours, records of the date and time of access to water, inspections and subsequent actions and emergency contacts are provided to the transporter. These records are updated and passed on to the next person in charge for the duration of the journey
- 3 Pigs are prepared, inspected and selected as being 'fit for the intended journey'.
- 4. The livestock crate is inspected immediately before departure, to ensure that doors are closed and secured

PRE-TRANSPORT SELECTION OF PIGS

- 5 Pigs are not loaded if they are:
 - unable to bear weight on all legs; or
 - severely emaciated; or
 - visibly dehydrated; or
 - showing visible signs of severe injury or distress; or
 - suffering from conditions that are likely to cause increased pain or distress during transport; or
 - blind in both eyes; or
 - in the last four weeks of pregnancy (unless the time off water and journey is less than four hours duration and the destination is directly to another property) unless under veterinary advice
- 6 Pigs that are not fit to load are managed, treated or humanely destroyed promptly

TRANSPORT VEHICLES AND FACILITIES

- 7 Vehicles, and facilities (holding, loading, or unloading) are constructed, maintained and operated in a way that minimises risk to the welfare of pigs
- 8 Vehicles and facilities are appropriate for pigs; with effective airflow and flooring that minimises the likelihood of slipping or falling or injury; free from internal protrusions and other objects that could cause injury; and with sufficient vertical clearance to minimise the likelihood of injury
- 9. The ramp and the vehicle are properly aligned, so any gap between them is narrow enough to minimise the likelihood of injury during loading and unloading

LOADING AND OFF LOADING OF PIGS

- 10 Loading density minimises risk to pigs and considers their class, size and body condition, the predicted climatic conditions, the nature of the journey and the design and capacity of the vehicle.
- 11 Pigs are segregated according to their class and size; general health, level of aggression; and the nature of the journey to minimise risks to their welfare.
- 12 Pigs are handled appropriately and competently. They are:
 - not lifted by only the head, ears, neck or tail; or
 - not lifted off the ground by a single leg, unless they weigh less than 15 kgs
 - supported and secured if lifted mechanically;
 - not thrown or dropped;
 - not unreasonably struck, punched or kicked;
 - not dragged if they can't stand, (except for emergency handling, lifting, treatment or destruction).

- 12 Dogs are not transported in the same pen as pigs. Dogs which are known to bite are muzzled when used to move pigs. Dogs in the vicinity of pigs are kept under control.
- 13 Electric prodders are not used unless:
 - individual pigs weigh 60 kgs (live weight) or more; and
 - other reasonable action to cause movement have failed; and
 - there is reasonable risk to the safety of the driver or the pig(s)
- 14 Electric prodders are not used:
 - on genital, anal or facial areas; or
 - on pigs under three months of age; or
 - on pigs that are unable to move away; or
 - excessively on a pig.

TIME OFF WATER, JOURNEYS AND SPELLS

- 15 Transport and spell times comply with the table below and the criteria for calculating time off water and journey duration are applied as met

Class	Maximum time off water	Minimum Spell duration
Pigs	24 hours	12 hours
Lactating sows and piglets	12 hours	12 hours
Weaners	12 hours	12 hours

Notes

- If pigs are unloaded and provided with water for less than 4 hours, their time off water, is not reduced.
- If water is provided for between 4 and 24 hours, the time for which such access was provided is deducted from the time off water.
- The time off water is calculated by adding: assembly time; time in a holding facility prior to loading; loading; time on a vehicle; unloading; holding in a handling facility during transit or at a destination until water is provided.

16 If pigs are spelled for the duration stated in the table above, the transport process is deemed to be completed and another transport process can be undertaken.

17 Journey time is only extended to 72 hours if:

- pigs have access to water and food on the vehicle within every 24 hours; and
- there is space for all pigs to lie down; and
- the pigs are regularly assessed to be fit for the remainder of the intended journey; and
- the pigs are provided with water, food and rest for 24 hours before another journey.

18 Time off water minimises risks to pigs and takes into account:

- increased risk of journeys close to the maximum time off water;
- assessment that the pigs are fit for the remainder of the journey;
- climatic conditions, especially heat or cold;
- the class of pigs, especially if weak, pregnant, recently having given birth, lactating or immature; and
- the nature of the intended journey

19 In the absence of records, on arrival at their destination, pigs are watered within the maximum time off water for their class and, if their maximum time off water is reached, spelled before commencing another journey

HUMANE DESTRUCTION

20 If a pig is killed, it is done in a manner which results in rapid loss of consciousness followed by death while unconscious

21 Pigs are killed by a person who is competent in the method of killing. If there is no competent person available and the person in charge of the pig at the time considers that he is

capable of killing it humanely and if it is in the welfare interest of the pig, he may kill it.

20 Weak, ill or injured pigs are identified to the receiver and separated for rest and recovery, treatment, or humane destruction promptly.

21 A pig which has been killed is checked to ensure that it is dead

22 Blunt trauma is only used to kill pigs weighing under 15 kg and is a single blow to the head. Pigs are not killed by cutting their throats

DURING THE JOURNEY

23 Pigs are inspected:

- on the vehicle before departure; and
- within the first hour of the journey; and
- at least every 3 hours or at each driver rest stop, whichever comes first,
- each time the vehicle stops for a change of driver or vehicle; and
- at unloading;

to assess them as being fit for the journey

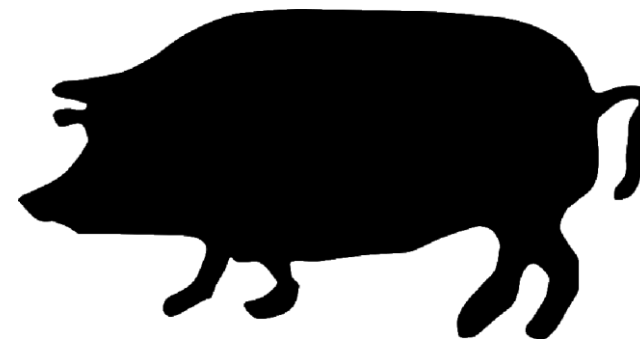
24 If a pig is distressed or injured, it is attended to at the first reasonable opportunity

25 The impact of severe weather is minimised during transport

ON ARRIVAL AT THE DESTINATION

26 The receival yard is inspected before unloading, to ensure access and sufficient space for the pigs

27 The receiver is notified of the arrival of the pigs (if possible) and, if the journey was over 24 hours, provided with the. Weak, ill or injured pigs are promptly identified to the receiver and separated for rest and recovery, treatment, or destruction



Australian Livestock Transport Standards and Guidelines

Pig Transport Checklist

This check list applies from the time pigs are assembled for transport until they are unloaded, and fed and watered or killed at their destination. It is a series of outcome statements based on Livestock Transport Standards as they apply to pigs. These are the criteria that inspectors will use when they conduct a routine inspection of arrangements.



DEPARTMENT OF
PRIMARY INDUSTRY AND FISHERIES