

PORK 360 CONSUMER ASSURANCE AND TRACEABILITY STANDARDS FOR FARMS

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**CONSUMER ASSURANCE
AND
TRACEABILITY STANDARDS**

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Approved: 

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Significant Changes in this document compared to HO 02 QA Standard 2024-04 -01 Ver011:

Additions and changes in bold and red. Please be sure to read the document in its entirety, as small changes, definitions and references may not have been highlighted.

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Objective 0 : - Administration of C.A.T Program

Item	C.A.T Standard	Compliance Criteria
<p>0.1</p> <p>MAJOR</p>	<p>Responsible Person</p>	<p>0.1.1 A person/s must be identified to be responsible for the implementation and maintenance of the Consumer Assurance and Traceability program on farm.</p> <p>The responsible person must ensure that any changes in farm details are communicated to the SAPPO office.</p> <p>The responsible person must ensure that the correct contact details are recorded on the World of Pork platform.</p> <p>An annual Declaration of Compliance shall be signed electronically on the World of Pork Platform, which commits to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining up-to-date knowledge of, and adherence to, the Pork 360 Farm Standard; and • Where applicable, complying with all other relevant Pork 360 standards, policies, and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). <p>0.1.2 The responsible person must ensure that SOPs and registers are reviewed annually. Records of review must be available for inspection.</p> <p>0.1.3 Previous certification and internal audit records and NCRs are to be kept and available for inspection at the time of the audit.</p>
<p>0.2</p> <p>MAJOR</p>	<p>Standard Operating Procedures</p>	<p>A register of all SOP's used on the farm must be maintained which clearly indicates the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and number of the SOP • The sections of the Pork 360 standards addressed • The latest version number • The date of implementation of the SOP <p>The master file (either printed or electronic format) containing all current SOPs should be kept in the piggery office.</p> <p>Copies of SOP's should also be available at the relevant sites/sections on the farm.</p>
<p>0.3</p>	<p>Registers and other documents</p>	<p>The following must be filed and available for inspection at the time of the audit: -</p> <p>A list of current registers used on farm.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laboratory results • Health plans • Prescriptions <p>Any other externally generated documents including delivery notes and invoices for medicines.</p>

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0.4	Document Storage	All documents must be kept for a minimum of 60 months. Recommendation: Water test results may need to be kept longer if required by the Water Use License (WUL).
0.5	Contingency Plans	<p>0.5.1 The following shall be described in an appropriate and detailed SOP to ensure correct actions are followed in case of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire • No water (the SOP should include immediate obligation to restore water as is required by the Animal Protection Act, act 71 of 1962) • No electricity • No Feed • Staff shortage (strikes/illness/no staff) • Floods • Pig transport vehicles breaking down. • Major disruptions to marketing • Notifiable and controlled disease outbreak <p>0.5.2 The SOPs must include contact persons and contact details in case of emergency, including the contact details of the local state veterinarian or relevant state official</p>
0.6	Training	<p>0.6.1 The responsible person shall also ensure that all employees have the necessary training to implement SOPs. A schedule of training shall be available for inspection.</p> <p>0.6.2 A register and proof of training and/or annual verification (by a responsible person). Records of the verification must be kept.</p> <p>The following minimum aspects shall be included: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal handling and welfare • Cleaning and sanitation • Euthanasia • Feed monitoring • Medicine, needle, and syringe control and recording • Personal hygiene • Pest control (including the handling of poisons) • Routine maintenance and filling in checklists • Postmortem training • Correct week of birth marking and identification • Biosecurity • Efficient water use

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Objective 1 : - Access Control

Item	C.A.T. Standard	Compliance Criteria
1.1	Fencing	<p>1.1.1 All pig production units must be totally and effectively fenced (pig proof) with a fence that is a minimum of 1.8m high. All access gates must be closed and locked at all times. Access shall be limited.</p> <p><i>It is recommended that a concrete or similar base be used to secure bottom of the fence and to prevent animals burrowing under fence.</i></p> <p>1.1.2 An SOP is required detailing when and who checks the fence. This includes the entire perimeter (doors, windows and locks opening directly to the outside of the unit)</p> <p>This shall be done at least weekly, and a register shall be kept detailing any faults and corrective actions. (Note: Photographic registers are acceptable)</p>
1.2	Signage	<p>Clear signage at all entrances indicating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bio-secure area. • Unauthorised access prohibited.
1.3	Visitor Access	<p>1.3.1 Access of visitors shall be described in an SOP and shall take place as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a pre-requisite that under all circumstances, persons entering the unit shall shower into the unit and be provided with clean clothing on the other side of the shower. • Cross contamination between own clothing and the piggery's clothing must be prevented. • When leaving the unit again persons shall shower out and change back into original (own) clothing. All clothing worn inside the piggery remains in the changing area. <p>1.3.2 The visitor changing facilities shall be maintained in a tidy and clean manner. The changing facilities shall be cleaned daily and disinfected with a registered disinfectant weekly at a minimum. Records of cleaning scheduled shall be kept.</p> <p>1.3.3 A detailed visitors' register shall be kept</p>
1.4	Vehicle Access	<p>No unauthorised vehicle shall enter the fenced pig farming area.</p> <p>1.4.1 An SOP describing authorised and unauthorised vehicles must be in place.</p> <p>1.4.2 All vehicles authorised to enter shall have their tyres and undercarriages washed and disinfected before</p>

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		<p>entering the production unit (including any ride-on mowers, tractors, and maintenance vehicles).</p> <p>1.4.3 A detailed register of all vehicles entering the unit shall be kept</p>
1.5	Animal Access and Traceability	<p>1.5.1 No domestic animals shall be allowed inside the fenced area of a piggery.</p> <p>1.5.2 A register/record of all pigs entering and leaving the unit must be kept. The register/record must indicate: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source • Contact details • Age at arrival • Treatment on arrival <p>1.5.3 All pigs entering the unit shall come from a Pork 360 certified unit.</p> <p>1.5.4 All pigs leaving the unit shall be logged as a movement on the World of Pork platform.</p>
1.6	Deliveries	<p>1.6.1 Deliveries should be done in such a way that it does not pose a health risk to animals and humans. Process must be described in a SOP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All delivery personnel shall report at reception on arrival. • Deliveries including items such as medication, feed, equipment, spares, cleaning chemicals, uniforms, and any other item required for farming. • No delivery person is allowed to enter the unit unless it has been arranged with the manager. • Delivery person shall follow the policies/procedures of visitors where applicable. <p>1.6.2 All deliveries shall be entered on the delivery record sheet or similar.</p>

Objective 2 : - Employees

Item	C.A.T. Standard	Compliance Criteria
2.1	Worker Facilities	<p>2.1.1 An SOP regulating employee access shall be in place.</p> <p>2.1.2 All employees shall shower into the unit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All employees must change into the provided overalls. Each employee shall have at least two sets of overalls. • When leaving the unit employees shall change into their own clothes. Under no circumstances are employees allowed to remove any clothing from the unit. <p>2.1.3 Hygienic toilets and ablution facilities shall be provided.</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A minimum of 1 toilet per 12 Employees • Wash Hand basins and soap must be provided at toilets and canteen. <p>2.1.4 A canteen (if meals are consumed within the biosecure area) shall be provided, and all food must be taken directly to the designated eating facility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No pork, pork products or raw meat is allowed in the unit/canteen. • Employees are only allowed to eat in the designated eating facility; no food shall be taken into pig housing. <p>2.1.5 The change room and eating facility shall be kept neat and clean at all times. A responsible person must be assigned to ensure that these facilities are kept clean. The facilities must be washed daily, and a register must be kept of when cleaning took place.</p> <p>2.1.6 All clothes and towels are to be washed on-farm or contracted out to an approved contractor, in which case a service level agreement is to be in place.</p>
2.2 MAJOR	Worker Health	<p>2.2.1 Employees must be provided with the necessary and appropriate safety equipment which must be in good repair. A register of PPE issued must be maintained.</p> <p>2.2.2 Employees who pose a zoonotic health risk shall not be allowed to have contact with pigs. Employees with respiratory symptoms or chronic gastro-enteritis symptoms shall be examined by a medical doctor. The doctor should be given a copy of Pork 360 medical letter to medical practitioners. If the medical doctor states that the worker is suffering from a suspected zoonosis, the worker may not come into contact with pigs until he/she has recovered.</p> <p>2.2.3 A register must be kept of all absentees that include the reasons for absenteeism and doctor's letters if appropriate.</p> <p><i>NOTE: It is recommended that employees should undergo a medical examination prior to appointment and on leaving employment.</i></p>

Objective 3 : - Pest Control

Item	C.A.T. Standard	Compliance Criteria
3.1	Pest control plan	3.1.1 An SOP shall be in place for the control and extermination of vectors

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		<p>(rats/mice/flies/cockroaches/other insects/feral cats, and any other animal identified as needing control/extermination) where necessary. A contract shall be in place when using external contractors.</p> <p>3.1.2 A responsible person must be identified and trained.</p> <p>3.1.3 All pest control stations, if used, must be clearly indicated on the farm plan.</p>
3.2	Records	Records shall be kept on the usage of all substances, and indicate where they were used.
3.3	Substances	<p>3.3.1 All pest control substances must be registered in terms of Act 36 (1947).</p> <p>3.3.2 All substances shall be securely stored.</p>

Objective 4 : - Feeding and Feed Quality, Water Quality

Item	C.A.T. Standard	Compliance Criteria
4.1 MAJOR	Feed quality	<p>4.1.1.1 Home-mixers: Refer to the current Pork 360 HO 02A Feed Mill standard.</p> <p>4.1.1.2 Third-party Feed supplier: A food safety system certification for the supplier must be kept on file and available for inspection. A service level agreement must be established with the supplier to ensure that all contractual obligations relating to feed quality and standards are clearly defined, met, and verifiable</p> <p>4.1.2 A sample of every ration (home mixed and/or purchased) must be taken weekly and stored for 3 months. Each sample must be clearly marked, indicating ration type and week number/date mixed.</p>
4.2 MAJOR	Feed monitoring	<p>4.2.1 A monitoring system described in an SOP must be in place that ensures correct delivery of rations to the correct animals.</p> <p>4.2.2 Reconciliation between feed ordered (from own feed mill or bought feed) and delivered should be done at least weekly and recorded on a register, including the difference in order and delivery.</p> <p>4.2.3 All feed ration types shall be identified.</p>
4.3 MAJOR	In-feed medication	Only medicines that have been prescribed by an SAVC registered consulting veterinarian may be used on Pork 360 farms.

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		<p>Antimicrobial growth promoters (AGPs) may only be used if prescribed by piggery's consulting veterinarian in line with the PVS of SAVA's current Antibiotic Guidelines for the Pig Industry.</p> <p>4.3.1 Medicated feed may only be used in accordance with the veterinarian's instructions/prescription.</p> <p>4.3.2 Samples of rations fed to pigs destined for market in the next 30 days (cull sows and growers/finishers) must be collected at point of use (feed bin) and tested for antimicrobials using a SANAS accredited screening test. Sampling must be done quarterly – either collected by the internal auditor or his/her assignee.</p> <p>4.3.3 Any positive antibiotic results shall be immediately communicated to the Pork 360 office by the responsible person (appointed in 0.1.1). The Pork 360 unit must then test rations monthly for three consecutive months. Should antimicrobials be found within this period the farm may be deregistered.</p> <p>4.3.4 The withdrawal period, as stated on the product label or in the product literature for all registered (Act 36/Act 101) anti-microbials administered via feed or water, must be adhered to. Compounded products may only be used if a valid prescription is on record, which must clearly state the withdrawal period for the compounded medication.</p>
<p>4.4 MAJOR</p>	<p>Animal By-products</p>	<p>4.4.a Any animal by-product and products of animal origin must be assessed and screened as is appropriate. Registration certificates of sterilizing/rendering plant and relevant products shall be available for inspection.:</p> <p>4.4.b Fish and poultry meal: Must be purchased and registered (Act 36 of 1947). Only sterilized and adequately processed products are permitted.</p> <p>4.4.c Dairy and Whey: Dairy products and Whey shall not be sourced from household, restaurant, catering, or mixed waste streams and shall not be classified as swill under the Animal Diseases Act. A risk assessment on dairy products used in feeding must be done. This information must include the parameters of processing and pasturization. Whey, if used, must be classified as clear, sweet or acid whey with the relevant ph listed.</p>

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<p>4.5 MAJOR</p>	<p>Swill</p>	<p>Under no circumstances is kitchen-, ship-, hospital-, canteen-, restaurant-, or any other swill to be fed to pigs.</p>																
<p>4.6 MAJOR</p>	<p>Water</p>	<p>4.6.1 An adequate supply of water that is fit for use for animal watering must be available to all pigs every day. Adequate is considered to be 8 percent of body mass per day.</p> <p>4.6.2 Water usage shall be measured, and monthly records kept. This only applies to incoming raw water resource and not water recycled on farm.</p> <p>4.6.3 Fitness for use must be assessed on an annual basis using the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry: South African Water Quality Guidelines, Volume 5 Agricultural Use: <i>Livestock Watering (1996)</i> or recent scientific publications as a guide SANS 241 is recommended as a screening test.</p> <p>If the concentration of elements (below) in drinking water exceeds the following limits, samples of masseter muscle, kidney and liver must be analysed to ensure that levels are within the maximum acceptable levels for human consumption thereof:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cadmium: 0.05 mg/l - Lead: 0.30 mg/l <p>4.6.4 Microbiological Indicator organism tests shall be conducted bi-annually, for Total Coliform Counts, Faecal Coliform Counts and E. coli (as counts/100 ml) and classed as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="703 1279 1442 1532"> <thead> <tr> <th>Indicator</th> <th>Good</th> <th>Marginal</th> <th>Poor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total Coliform Counts:</td> <td>< 10</td> <td>10 – 100</td> <td>>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Faecal Coliform Counts:</td> <td><1</td> <td>1 - 10</td> <td>>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. coli: counts:</td> <td><1</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Total Coliform Counts and Faecal Coliform Counts should be within the “Marginal” classification. E. coli counts should remain undetected (<1 count/100ml).</p> <p>Samples must be obtained from unmedicated drinker lines providing pig houses and tested using an accredited SANAS method.</p> <p>Repeated exceedance of the Marginal Classification should trigger investigation to identify the source of contamination and corresponding intervention. Testing must then be conducted monthly until such time as it complies.</p>	Indicator	Good	Marginal	Poor	Total Coliform Counts:	< 10	10 – 100	>100	Faecal Coliform Counts:	<1	1 - 10	>10	E. coli: counts:	<1		
Indicator	Good	Marginal	Poor															
Total Coliform Counts:	< 10	10 – 100	>100															
Faecal Coliform Counts:	<1	1 - 10	>10															
E. coli: counts:	<1																	

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		<p>4.6.5 If chlorine-based water treatment is practiced, residual (free) chlorine must be tested weekly and be at <1.5 ppm (Dept Water and Sanitation: Water Quality Guidelines, Livestock Watering) at the Point of Use, and due cognizance of the potential for disinfection by-product formation should be taken.</p>
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Objective 5 : - Housing

Item	C.A.T. Standard	Compliance Criteria
5.1	Farm Plan	<p>5.1.1 Each farm must have a plan indicating building layout, postmortem area, location of the loading ramps, manure dams, and area where dead pigs are disposed of.</p> <p>5.1.2 On the plan: the number of pens/crates, the area of pens/ size of crates, area per pen, maximum number of pigs per pen and the number of pigs that can be housed in each and every building.</p> <p>5.1.3 Where applicable, EIA number under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA, 1998) and its EIA Regulations must be provided.</p> <p>(NB if pens of differing sizes are present in a house the information on the area, space allowed and maximum Number of pigs per pen must be reflected for the different size pens. This includes instances of dynamic stocking/double stocking, sick pens, holding pens and loading pens).</p>
5.2	Building Identification	All buildings must be clearly identified.
5.3 MAJOR	Housing	<p>5.3.1 All housing needs to comply with the SAPPO welfare code 2025.</p> <p>5.3.2 Housing shall make provision for good control and management of differences in class and age of pigs. Housing shall provide sufficient protection, safety, and comfort to pigs. It should aim to provide pigs a good quality of life. Housing shall be arranged to provide sufficient ventilation, allowance of movement, access to water and food and rest to pigs. As is applicable for section 5.1, this includes instances of dynamic stocking/double stocking, sick pens, holding pens and loading pens).</p>

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		<p>5.3.3 Mechanically ventilated buildings must have alarm systems fitted to alert personnel of system failures and/ temperature extremes.</p> <p>5.3.4 The minimum floor space allowances for post-wean pigs shall be adhered to:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="700 430 1442 781"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Weight category</th> <th colspan="2">Minimum Space (m² /pig)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Solid</th> <th>Partly or fully slatted</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>< 35 kg</td> <td>0.35</td> <td>0.30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>< 50 kg</td> <td>0.50</td> <td>0.46</td> </tr> <tr> <td>< 80 kg</td> <td>0.69</td> <td>0.62</td> </tr> <tr> <td><110 kg</td> <td>0.85</td> <td>0.77</td> </tr> <tr> <td><130 kg</td> <td>0.95</td> <td>0.86</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(Area (m²) per pig = 0.0335 x (liveweight in kg)^{0.67} (Canadian Code of practice))</p> <p>Co-efficient of 0.677 correlates to Body Surface Area Scaling</p> <p>NB: where no slats are provided, the open drainage/dunging area may not be included in the calculated area to determine whether space is adequate.</p> <p>5.3.5 Gestation and sow housing shall be according to the SAPPO Welfare Code 2025. Sow stalls must be constructed so that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are free of any objects/projections which could cause injury to the sow. • When standing the sow's back must not touch the top bars of the crate, nor should her sides be in contact simultaneously with both sides of the crate. • When standing a sow's snout and hindquarters must not simultaneously be in contact with the front and rear of the crate <p><i>NOTE: The recommended crate size is greater than or equal to 2.3m long and greater than or equal to 60cm internal width = approx. 1,4 m² per sow</i></p> <p>5.3.6 Group-housed sows must have a minimum space of 2.25m² per sow. Group-housed pregnant gilts must have at least 1.5m² per gilt.</p> <p>5.3.7 Boar housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A minimum floor space of 5.6m² for an individual boar should be provided for living, with the shortest side of the pen being 2.35m in length. 	Weight category	Minimum Space (m ² /pig)		Solid	Partly or fully slatted	< 35 kg	0.35	0.30	< 50 kg	0.50	0.46	< 80 kg	0.69	0.62	<110 kg	0.85	0.77	<130 kg	0.95	0.86
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<130 kg	0.95	0.86																				

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If used for natural service, the space should be 9m² per individual boar. Teaser boars may be housed in groups provided that they are carefully mixed to prevent aggressive behaviour. Grouping of boars, if done, should be done before puberty. The shortest side of a group pen should be 2.35m and all the boars in the pen should simultaneously be able to lie down comfortably.
5.4	Stormwater	<p>A stormwater management plan must be in place to ensure that stormwater leaving the site does not contain any unwanted substances. Refer to the WUL (Water Use Licence).</p> <p>Consideration must be made for excess runoff to prevent erosion and siltation.</p>
5.5	Water	<p>5.5.1 Is the Water Use Licence available for inspection</p> <p>5.5.2 Measures to ensure efficient water use shall be in place.</p> <p>It is recommended to have signage throughout the site to encourage responsible water use.</p>

Objective 6 : - Management and Care

Item	C.A.T. Standard	Compliance Criteria
6.1 MAJOR	Care	<p>6.1.1 Visual health inspection of all animals must take place daily by a suitably trained person/s.</p> <p>6.1.2 All aspects, must comply with SAPPO welfare code.</p>
6.2 MAJOR	Health Planning and Surveillance	<p>6.2.1 A current health plan (revised at least annually) approved by a pig veterinary consultant shall must be in place. The plan must describe the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> vaccination policy needle policy routine medication piglet processing basic housing internal pig movements (including instances of dynamic stocking) cleaning and disinfection <p>6.2.2 Surveillance for disease by a consulting veterinarian must be recorded on a quarterly basis on the World of Pork platform.</p>
6.3 MAJOR	Animal Identification	<p>6.3.1 The following is necessary with regards to marking of pigs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All pigs must be tattooed with a registered tattoo mark (according to the Animal Identification Act (Act 6 of 2000)) by the time they are weaned.

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		<p>6.3.2 A copy of the registration certificate must be available in the SOP master file.</p> <p>6.3.2.1 All pigs must be marked with their ISO week of birth by means of a tattoo (as far as practically possible) or ear notch.</p> <p>6.3.2.2 All personnel responsible for marking pigs with age of birth need to be trained annually.</p> <p><i>Note: - Week one of each year is the first 4 day week of the year and day one is a Monday</i></p>
6.4 MAJOR	Boar marketing & Improvac use	<p>6.4.a Entire boars must be marketed by the end of their 22nd week of age (i.e. maximum of 154 days old). Immuno-castrated male animals will be deemed castrates.</p> <p>6.4.b If immunocastration is practiced (use of Improvac), it must be described in detail in an SOP.</p> <p>6.4.c Staff administering the product must be trained annually by qualified Zoetis personnel. Records of training shall be kept.</p> <p>6.4.d Records shall be available for order and delivery of the product. Orders of Improvac must match with the number of animals reported as marketed as immucastrated.</p> <p>6.4.e Batch numbers and dates of treatment shall be recorded on movements on the World of Pork system.</p>
6.5	Sick Pigs	<p>Provision must be made for the correct handling and isolation of chronically sick pigs. Designated hospital pens shall be available with a supply of feed, water, and protection from heat/cold/bullies.</p> <p>No systemically ill pigs shall be marketed for slaughter.</p>
6.6 MAJOR	Euthanasia	<p>Provision must be made for the humane killing of casualty/terminally ill pigs. This must be described in a standard operating procedure.</p>
6.7	Emergency Slaughter	<p>Producers shall liaise with the relevant abattoir should they have a need for emergency slaughter.</p> <p>No systemically ill pigs shall be marketed for slaughter.</p>
6.8	Postmortem Facilities	<p>Provision shall be made where postmortem examination can take place. All waste from the postmortem area must be disposed of in a biosecure manner.</p>
6.9	Postmortem Records	<p>All deaths of post-weaning animals and adult animals must be recorded in a register indicating suspected reasons.</p>

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Objective 7 : - Sanitary and Hygiene Requirements

Item	C.A.T. Standard	Compliance Criteria
7.1	House Cleaning Procedures	<p>The correct procedures for washing and disinfecting shall be established. The procedures need to be developed in consultation with a pig veterinary consultant and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical cleaning • Washing with soap/detergent/degreaser and drying • Disinfecting • Rest period <p>The procedure must consider the entire surface area to be washed and disinfected, which may include walls, shoulder boards, penning etc, so appropriate use of products can be calculated (application rate, spread and dilution rate).</p>
7.2	Records and Products	<p>7.2.1 Records shall be kept on the usage of all substances used in cleaning and disinfecting. Records should be reconciled monthly.</p> <p>The disinfectant must be used according to label instructions pertaining to the concentration, spread and application rate.</p> <p>7.2.2 Only SABS approved/registered products are to be used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All products shall be kept under lock in appropriate storage area.

Objective 8 : - Medication and vaccines management

Item	C.A.T. Standard	Compliance Criteria
8.1 MAJOR	Storing	<p>All medication must be kept locked in a specific designated area.</p> <p>All medications must be stored under appropriate conditions as advised by manufacturer. Storage during use must be considered (eg ice packs for refrigerated medications to be carried when used in the pig buildings)</p>
8.2 MAJOR	Records and Reconciliation	<p>8.2.1 No medicines/drugs, including compounded medicines, may be used on Pork 360 farms unless prescribed by an SAVC registered veterinarian.</p> <p>Any products that are administered to pigs and not prescribed by the consulting veterinarian MUST be registered under Act 36 (1947) for use in pigs.</p>

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		<p>8.2.2 The person who issues the medication shall also be responsible for the weekly balancing of usage/ purchases and stock. The process must be described in a standard operating procedure.</p> <p>8.2.3 Detailed records on medication (parenteral and oral) stored in the storeroom should be kept for auditing purposes. The records should at minimum include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total antibiotic usage per active ingredient and per antimicrobial class (monthly) • Detailed inventory list • Date of issuing • Section dispatched to • Signature of responsible persons (issuing and receiving) <p>8.2.4 Antimicrobial use shall be evaluated annually with the veterinary consultant to ensure it is justified, defensible, and aligned with best practice, supporting responsible use and reductions over time without compromising animal health, welfare, or timely treatment.</p>
<p>8.3</p> <p>MAJOR</p>	<p>Treatment Records</p>	<p>8.3.1 Detailed records of all finisher/grower pigs and sows treated within 8 weeks of average marketing age/culling shall must be kept. This shall include date/s of treatment, ailment, drug used, dose used and date of earliest culling/marketing/death.</p> <p>Reconciliation per bottle of medication shall be done as issued to farm sections.</p>
<p>8.4</p> <p>MAJOR</p>	<p>Withdrawal Period</p>	<p>No treated pigs may be marketed sooner than the withdrawal time advised by the consulting veterinarian to the farm or as stated in the literature of the product/s used.</p> <p>The withdrawal periods of any medication (in-feed/ in-water / injected) shall be adhered to.</p> <p>8.4.1 A list of medications used on the farm indicating the withdrawal period must be available for inspection.</p> <p>8.4.2 Treated grower and adult pigs must be identified in a manner that will be visible for the entire duration of the withdrawal period and taking into consideration earliest marketing age.</p>
<p>8.5</p> <p>MAJOR</p>	<p>Injections</p>	<p>Needles used for injections should be changed between litters. One litter per needle maximum.</p> <p>When injecting/vaccinating sows the number of sows that can be injected, before exchanging a needle for a new/disinfected needle must be described in the Health Plan (6.2).</p> <p>When injecting sick pigs, a new/disinfected needle must be used per individual sick pig.</p>

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<p>8.6 MAJOR</p>	<p>Needle Control</p>	<p>A system must be in place whereby a certain number of needles are issued to persons responsible for injecting in the various sections of the farm. New needles may only be issued on receipt of old used needles.</p> <p>8.6.1 The number of needles in the sections must be reconciled weekly to ensure that none have gone missing /broken off in pigs.</p> <p>8.6.2 Producers must liaise with the relevant abattoir before marketing a pig with a broken needle. Marketing shall be done with the appropriate identification.</p>
<p>8.7</p>	<p>Needle Hygiene</p>	<p>Clean needles shall be kept in a separate clean container marked "clean needles."</p> <p>Used needles shall be kept in a separate container marked "used/dirty" needles.</p> <p>Used re-usable needles may be disinfected and reused.</p> <p>Washing and disinfection of needles and syringes must be described in an SOP.</p>
<p>8.8</p>	<p>Syringe hygiene</p>	<p>Syringes must be rinsed and disinfected daily</p>

Objective 9 : - Waste and wastewater Management

Item	C.A.T. Standard	Compliance Criteria
<p>9.1 MAJOR</p>	<p>Biodegradable Wastewater (BW)</p>	<p>9.1.1 BW generated on site and any subsequent fractions thereof (liquid and solid fractions) must be handled in compliance with the applicable Section 21 activities of the National Water Act (Act 36 of 1998), applicable government notices, and prescribed guidelines. Including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BW must be contained, stored, treated, and/or disposed of within a controlled system designed to prevent runoff, seepage, or overflow. • Infrastructure (e.g. lagoons, dams, storage facilities) must be appropriately designed, maintained, and show no visible signs of leakage or failure. • Where irrigation with BW is practiced, it must be done at rates and in a manner that prevents pooling, runoff, or contamination of water sources. <p>9.1.2 Soil samples shall be analysed annually where BW is used on agricultural land for soil enrichment. Testing shall include :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N, P, K, and and ICP-MS for the applied area • A sample from an area adjacent to the area irrigated with BW as a control

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9.2	Hazardous Waste	<p>9.2.1 Empty containers, syringes, and other bio-hazardous products must be placed in clearly marked bins and disposed according to current regulations. This includes pesticide packaging, medical packaging, and disinfectant packaging.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needles and sharps must be collected in a separate container which can be sealed and be disposed of in a responsible manner. • Records of disposal must be available for inspection • It is recommended that wastewater handling facilities be inspected for any visible hazardous waste products monthly.
9.3	Animal disposal	<p>Dead animals must be disposed of in an acceptable manner according to a standard operating procedure taking into consideration regulations pertaining to burial/disposal of animals, reducing risks of contaminating groundwater by ensuring the correct setback distances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disposal/composting sites should be secure to restrict human and animal access. • It is recommended that the disposal method be approved by the local municipality or state veterinarian (refer to EIA and WUL). • It is recommended to have signage at mortality pits and composting areas stating that 'mortalities are not fit for human consumption'

Objective 10 : - Transport

Item	C.A.T. Standard	Compliance Criteria
10.1	Loading and transport	<p>Aspects that need specific attention when loading and transporting animals include:</p> <p>10.1.1 Loading ramps and platforms shall match vehicle height and loading gate. Inclines should not exceed 25° for loading onto trucks. Offloading ramps shall not exceed 20° {Meat Safety Act (40 of 2000)}</p> <p>10.1.2 Loading and unloading must be done with minimum force. Under no circumstances may prodders of any type be used.</p>

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<p>10.2</p> <p>MAJOR if <90% of space provided</p>	<p>Vehicles</p>	<p>Vehicles shall make provision for:</p> <p>10.2.1 Shading on the top deck</p> <p>10.2.2 Partitioning to prevent crushing</p> <p>10.2.3 Grids: to prevent sliding and injury</p> <p>10.2.4 PIGS PER UNIT OF FLOOR SPACE:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="641 499 1233 1193"> <thead> <tr> <th>Average live weight (kg /pig)</th> <th>Space (m² /pig)</th> <th>Space longer than 3,5 hrs (m² /pig)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>6</td><td>0.07</td><td>0.08</td></tr> <tr><td>25</td><td>0.18</td><td>0.21</td></tr> <tr><td>50</td><td>0.22</td><td>0.25</td></tr> <tr><td>75</td><td>0.29</td><td>0.34</td></tr> <tr><td>85</td><td>0.31</td><td>0.36</td></tr> <tr><td>95</td><td>0.34</td><td>0.39</td></tr> <tr><td>105</td><td>0.36</td><td>0.41</td></tr> <tr><td>125</td><td>0.42</td><td>0.48</td></tr> <tr><td>150</td><td>0.48</td><td>0.55</td></tr> <tr><td>175</td><td>0.55</td><td>0.63</td></tr> <tr><td>200</td><td>0.61</td><td>0.70</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Objective 0.5: - Contingency plan for emergencies such as breakdowns</i></p>	Average live weight (kg /pig)	Space (m ² /pig)	Space longer than 3,5 hrs (m ² /pig)	6	0.07	0.08	25	0.18	0.21	50	0.22	0.25	75	0.29	0.34	85	0.31	0.36	95	0.34	0.39	105	0.36	0.41	125	0.42	0.48	150	0.48	0.55	175	0.55	0.63	200	0.61	0.70
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<p>10.3</p>	<p>Vehicle hygiene</p>	<p>10.3.1 All vehicles must be washed and disinfected to ensure that no pathogens are transmitted into the piggery from any other farm, feed mill, etc. Vehicles transporting pigs to the abattoir, different pig flows, or different farms must be washed and disinfected between loads.</p> <p>10.3.2 Water from wash bays must not flow into the piggery.</p> <p>10.3.3 An SOP must be in place describing decontamination procedures and register/s must be available proving that the vehicles have been decontaminated.</p>																																				

Objective 11 : - Maintenance

Item	C.A.T. Standard	Compliance Criteria
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Approved: 

11.1	Routine	<p>There must be a maintenance program which will include an SOP document addressing the routine maintenance of all equipment and structures.</p> <p>A responsible person must be identified to ensure adherence to the routine maintenance schedule.</p> <p>Routine maintenance checks must be performed on applicable points pertaining to welfare of pigs, preventing disease, preventing feed or water outages, preventing injury/harm to pigs, and reducing environmental contamination accidents.</p> <p>Some aspects that should be addressed include: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fence and gates • Ablution facilities • Feeding systems • Watering systems • Ventilation equipment • Electrical equipment • Truck wash areas • Waste water handling facility • Pig transport vehicle
11.2	Emergency repairs	<p>11.2.1 An SOP describing the action to be taken in case of breakdowns must be developed.</p> <p>11.2.2 A repairs worksheet must be completed whenever an emergency repair is lodged and kept on record</p>

Objective 12 : - Measuring and monitoring

Item	C.A.T. Standard	Compliance Criteria
12.1	Verification	Any medication weighing equipment shall be verified quarterly

Approved: 

Objective 13 : Definitions:**Animal By-products**

Any material derived from animals, including processed products such as fish meal, poultry meal, dairy products, or whey, intended for use in animal feed.

Biosecurity

A set of management and physical measures designed to reduce the risk of introduction, establishment, and spread of diseases, infections, or infestations to, from, and within a farm.

Biodegradable Wastewater (BW)

Wastewater from production processes containing organic material (e.g. manure, feed residues, blood, or other biodegradable matter) that can decompose and potentially pollute soil, surface water, or groundwater if not properly contained, treated, or disposed of.

Contingency Plan

A documented procedure outlining actions to be taken in response to emergencies or disruptions such as disease outbreaks, power failures, water shortages, or natural disasters.

Controlled Area (Biosecure Area)

A designated area within the farm where strict access control, hygiene, and biosecurity measures are enforced to prevent contamination and disease spread.

Corrective Action

Steps taken to eliminate the cause of a detected non-compliance or undesirable situation to prevent recurrence.

Euthanasia

The humane killing of animals in a manner that minimizes pain, distress, and suffering.

Feed Ration

A defined mixture of feed ingredients formulated to meet the nutritional requirements of pigs at a specific stage of production.

Hazardous Waste

Waste materials that pose a risk to human health, animals, or the environment, including medical waste, chemical containers, and sharps.

Health Plan

A documented, veterinarian-approved plan outlining disease prevention, treatment protocols, vaccination schedules, and herd health management practices.

Internal Audit

A systematic, documented process for evaluating compliance with Pork 360 standards within the farm.

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Medication (Veterinary Medicinal Product)

Any substance or combination of substances used to treat, prevent, or diagnose disease in animals, including vaccines and antimicrobials.

Notifiable Disease

A disease that must be reported to veterinary authorities in terms of applicable legislation due to its potential impact on animal health, public health, or trade.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Clothing or equipment worn to minimize exposure to hazards, including but not limited to overalls, gloves, boots, and masks.

Register

A formal, maintained record of activities, events, or data (e.g. visitor logs, medication usage, training records) required for compliance and auditing purposes.

Responsible Person

An individual designated to oversee and ensure implementation, maintenance, and compliance with the Pork 360 standards on the farm.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)

A documented set of step-by-step instructions to ensure consistent and compliant execution of routine or critical farm activities.

Swill

Waste food or food scraps originating from kitchens, restaurants, or catering sources, prohibited for feeding to pigs.

Traceability

The ability to track the movement, origin, and history of pigs, feed, medications, and other inputs through records and systems such as the World of Pork platform.

Visitor

Any person entering the farm premises who is not a permanent employee, including contractors, auditors, and service providers.

Withdrawal Period

The minimum time required between the last administration of a medication and the slaughter or marketing of the animal to ensure food safety.

World of Pork Platform

The official digital system used for recording compliance, animal movements, health data, and certification information within the Pork 360 program.

Zoonosis (Zoonotic Disease)

A disease that can be transmitted between animals and humans.

Approved: 

Objective 14 References & Relevant Legislation

- **Animal Diseases Act**
Including associated regulations relating to controlled and notifiable diseases and animal movement.
- **Animal Identification Act**
- **Animal Protection Act**
- **Meat Safety Act**
Including:
 - Regulations Regarding the Hygiene Management System
 - Red Meat Regulations
- **Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act**
- **Medicines and Related Substances Act**
- **National Water Act**
Including Section 21 water uses and applicable General Authorisations.
- **National Environmental Management Act**
Including Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations
- **National Environmental Management: Waste Act**
Including Waste Classification and Management Regulations and Norms and Standards for Disposal to Landfill
- **Occupational Health and Safety Act**
Including General Safety Regulations and Hazardous Chemical Agents Regulations

Standards, Guidelines, and Industry References

- Department of Water and Sanitation: *Water Quality Guidelines for Livestock Watering (1996, Volume 5)*
- **SANS 241**
- South African Veterinary Council (SAVC) Rules and Guidelines
- South African Veterinary Association (SAVA) – Rules and guidelines
- SAPPO Pork 360 Programme Standards and Policies
- SAPPO Welfare Code (latest version)
- World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) – Terrestrial Animal Health Code
- **Dr James Meyer** – Expert opinion

Approved: 