



A guide for pig keepers



Introduction

Whether you keep one pet pig or a commercial herd you must, by law, register with APHA (Animal and Plant Health Agency). In the event of a disease outbreak, knowing the precise location of all livestock is essential for effective measures to control and eradicate highly contagious viruses. You place both your own and other livestock in the area at risk if you do not register your holding or report notifiable diseases.

To move a pig to your holding for the first time

- ◆ You will need a County Parish Holding number (CPH) which identifies the land where the pigs will be kept.
- ◆ The CPH is a 9 digit number
- ◆ The first 2 digits relate to the county your pigs are kept in, the next 3 digits relate to the parish and the last 4 digits are a unique holding number. For example, 37/989/0999.
- ◆ To apply for a CPH you need to contact the Rural Payments Agency (RPA) customer registration on 03000 200 301
- ◆ If you do this before the pigs are moved to your holding it will make reporting the move on the eAML2 system easier for the dispatching keeper
- ◆ You must then contact APHA to let them know you will be keeping pigs

Register your pigs

- ◆ Once pigs are on your holding for the first time you need to register that with APHA (even if it is just one pig or a pet pig)
- ◆ You should do this no later than 30 days of receiving pigs for the first time (or beforehand)
- ◆ You will be asked for your CPH number as a reference
- ◆ Let them know when you register if your correspondence address is different from the location of your pigs
- ◆ When your pig / pigs are registered a herd mark will be created for you, you must use this to identify your pigs when they move off your holding
- ◆ Herd marks for pigs are 1 or 2 letters followed by 4 digits i.e. A1234 or AB1234
- ◆ The APHA regional office will send you a registration document containing details of your CPH and Herdmark

You can now move the pigs to your holding using the eAML2 system

- ◆ Pig movements are authorised under the terms of a General Licence, which sets out the conditions for movement, this can be viewed on the Government website on the pig ID pages
www.gov.uk
- ◆ All pig movements must by law be recorded and reported by their keepers
- ◆ Keepers can report movements electronically on the free to use eAML2 system, you can register to use the system by going to the webpage
www.eaml2.org.uk
- ◆ The eaml2 helpline can assist keepers new to the system to set up a move -
[0844 335 8400](tel:08443358400)
- ◆ The British Pig Executive (BPEX) who operate the service provide an alternative for keepers without computer equipment or the internet. They can report moves using the Meat and Livestock Commercial Services Ltd (MLCSL) bureau who will produce movement documents for them using the helpline no above. The British Pig Association (BPA) offers a similar service for its members
- ◆ Moves must be **pre-notified, it is important to plan your pig moves in advance**
- ◆ Pig movements must be accompanied by a Movement Document or Haulier Summary, these are generated from the eAML2 online system or provided by the bureau service
- ◆ **If you are using the bureau service you will need to allow time for your Haulier Summary / Movement Document to arrive by post**
- ◆ The requisite numbers of the Haulier / Movement Document must accompany the consignment as follows:
 - if the receiving keeper does not use eAML2 or have access to a computer, you will need to print a copy for them to retain and another for them to send to MLCSL to confirm his receipt of the animals
 - if the receiving keeper confirms receipt of the pigs to the bureau by phone they will only require one copy to keep for their records
- ◆ On the date of dispatch, the pigs are loaded and the Haulier / Movement Document given to the haulier, details are then confirmed via SMS text or online
- ◆ Similarly when pigs arrive, the destination confirms the number of pigs received online or via the bureau service
- ◆ Completed movement details are uploaded nightly into the governments animal movements database from the eAML2 system, providing up to date and accurate movement data

Moves to a Market

- ◆ Pig movements **to** a market (or collection centre) that you require to move 'on the day' do not have to be pre-notified
- ◆ You can complete a hand written paper copy of the haulier / movement document (copies available from markets and MLCSL)
- ◆ You can only move pigs to market in this way **IF** the market / collection centre will send the details electronically via the eAML2 system for **both** the move from the farm and confirmation of arrival at the market
- ◆ **Keepers must ensure the market can facilitate this option** before moving the pigs without pre notification and must receive and retain confirmation from the market when it has done so in the form of a completed haulier / movement document
- ◆ Keepers no longer need an Individual Movement Licence (IML) to move a pig from a market. This is because the movement is now pre-notified electronically by the market, however the haulier will still require a haulier / movement document for the transportation of the pigs

Movement Records

- ◆ For all **electronic** moves all haulier / movement document records will be stored electronically on the eAML2 system for 3 years and will be available to be inspected by the relevant authorities
- ◆ The transporter must keep their copies of haulier / movement documents for 6 months
- ◆ Copies of haulier / movement documents must be kept by the receiving keeper for 6 months unless the keeper uses the electronic eAML2 service

20 Day Standstill

- ◆ Once the pigs arrive on the holding, it will be under a 'standstill' whereby other farmed livestock may not be moved off the holding for specific periods
- ◆ These rules protect against the rapid spread of any new outbreak of disease as the standstill acts as an incubation period and slows down the spread of disease
- ◆ Pigs trigger a 20 day standstill on other pigs present when they move onto a holding
- ◆ Pigs trigger a 6 day standstill on any cattle, sheep or goats present on that holding
- ◆ Cattle, sheep and goats moving onto a holding will impose a 6 day standstill on any pig on that holding

On farm records

You must keep a holding movement record which could be in the following simple format

The Pigs (Records, Identification and Movement) Order 2011				
Name and Address of the person keeping the record				
Date of movement	ID No or Temp Mark	Number of pigs	Departure Holding	Destination Holding
01/10/2014	AB1234 Individual Number if required	5	My Holding CPH No Full Address	Mr Smith CPH No Full Address

In the case of a movement to shows, AI centres or for export, this must include each pig's unique individual identification number

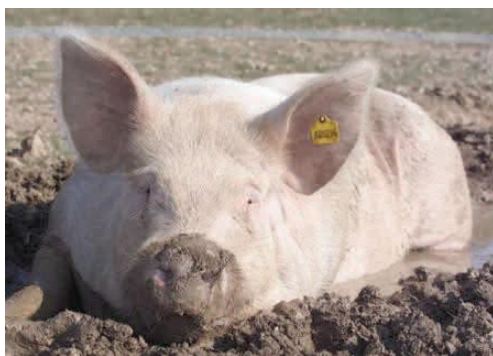
- ◆ You must record each movement of a pig on or off the holding in this document within 36 hours of the movement
- ◆ Once a year you need to record the maximum number of pigs normally on the holding and the actual number of pigs on the holding on that date
- ◆ You need to keep this record for 3 years after you stop keeping pigs
- ◆ Your records must be available on request for inspection by: RPA / APHA / Local Authorities, they may make an on farm visit or may request your records to be sent in for inspection
- ◆ This record can be kept in hard copy or electronic form, if your records are electronic you must be able to provide a hard copy on request
- ◆ A keeper can view a chronological list of the PDF's of each movement on the eAML2 system, they may rely on these to act as a holding movement record but must make them available on request
- ◆ The keeper is responsible for the accuracy of the holding movement records in whatever format they are retained

IDENTIFICATION

You can identify your pig by an eartag, tattoo or double slapmarks.

EAR TAG

- ◆ An ear tag must be stamped or printed - not hand written
- ◆ It must contain the letters "UK" followed by your herdmark, e.g. AB1234
- ◆ Tags used for slaughter animals must be metal or plastic **but must be sufficiently heat resistant** to withstand carcass processing
- ◆ Tags used for movements between holdings can be plastic



SLAP MARK

- ◆ A permanent ink mark of the herdmark is applied on **each** front shoulder of the pig
- ◆ It must be legible for the life of the pig and throughout the processing of its carcass
- ◆ For example, AB1234
- ◆ The use of 'UK' is voluntary
- ◆ Use of compressed air slap marking equipment is permitted



TATTOO

- ◆ Can be a tattoo of your herdmark - on the ear
- ◆ For example, AB1234
- ◆ UK is not needed

TEMPORARY MARK

- ◆ This can only be used on pigs less than 12 months of age which are moving **between farms only**
- ◆ It can be a paint mark - for example, a red line, black cross or blue circle
- ◆ It must last until the piglet reaches its destination
- ◆ The piglet must be accompanied by a Haulier Summary / Movement Document which identifies the holding from which it was moved.

IDENTIFICATION OF PIGS UNDER 12 MONTHS OLD

- ◆ Can move between holdings with a temporary paint mark
- ◆ Move to slaughter with an eartag, tattoo or double slap marks
- ◆ Move to any type of market with an ear tag, tattoo or double slap marks
- ◆ Move to a show or exhibition with an eartag, tattoo or double slap marks - with an individual identification

IDENTIFICATION OF PIGS OVER 12 MONTHS OLD

- ◆ These pigs can only move between holdings, to any type of market and to slaughter with an ear tag, tattoo or double slap marks bearing your Defra herdmark
- ◆ **Your Defra herdmark must be applied to a pig before it moves off your holding**
- ◆ **Moves to a show or exhibition, for breeding purposes, to an AI Centre or for intra community trade or export** - must be with a tag, tattoo or slap marks and must include a unique individual identifying number for each animal

PET PIG WALKING LICENCES

People keeping any pigs including 'micro' pigs as pets or as a hobby are subject to the same rules and regulations as pigs kept in a commercial herd, and they must be identified as described above

Owners of a pet pig must not move them other than to another holding - or walk them - without obtaining a walking licence from their APHA Regional Office

The route will need to be pre approved:

- ◆ If APHA believes there is a risk with the intended route it will not be approved
- ◆ This may be due to proximity to: a livestock market, high health status pig farms or fast food outlets etc
- ◆ If it is approved, the keeper will be issued with a licence that needs to be renewed annually
- ◆ The licence must be carried by the keeper during the walk

FEED ADVICE

Following the 2001 outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease, the first case of which was found to be at a farm where unprocessed waste food was being fed to pigs, it is illegal to feed any pig any catering waste (including used cooking oil) from restaurants, kitchens (both household and central), and other catering facilities, even if those establishments cater solely for vegetarians

Current legislation also imposes strict controls banning the feeding of other materials of animal origin or products containing them to farmed animals. There are a small number of exceptions:

The following materials may be fed to pigs

- ◆ Liquid milk or colostrum may be fed to pigs kept on the same holding as that on which the milk or colostrum originated
- ◆ Former foodstuffs (other than catering waste food from kitchens) containing rennet, melted fat, milk or eggs but where these materials are not the main ingredient

- ◆ Fishmeal, (animal derived) di - or tri - calcium phosphate, or blood products if suitably processed
- ◆ Milk, milk products and white water when suitably treated

Anyone obtaining waste milk, milk products or white water to feed to their pigs would need to register with Defra for this purpose, although, in the case of milk products, this would only be necessary if they contained more than 80% milk. Details on how to register are available from the Gov.uk website

You may source certain types of former foodstuffs, as well as fruit and vegetables from non-catering premises for feeding to pigs, but this must only be done from those premises that either do not handle materials banned from being fed to pigs, or that have HACCP procedures in place to ensure complete separation from prohibited materials, and these procedures have been agreed with the Local Authority

If you are uncertain about what can and cannot be fed to your pigs, please contact your APHA for advice - 03000 200 301

If in doubt about a waste food product, don't feed it

Following these requirements will help keep your animals healthy and will reduce the risk of future outbreaks of disease

LEGISLATIVE ENFORCEMENT

RPA or other inspection bodies will refer any non compliance instances found during inspections to the relevant Local Authority responsible for enforcing the rules

As a last resort, Local Authorities may decide to take legal action against any keeper deemed to be breaking the rules. If the court finds that a keeper is guilty of an offence, severe penalties may be set, including fines of up to £5,000 for each animal. In the worst cases the court can also give the keeper a prison sentence.

Contacts and Websites

INDUSTRY BODIES

British Pig Association

01223 845 100

email - bpa@britishpigs.org

www.britishpigs.org.uk

British Pig Executive (BPEX)

www.bpex.org.uk

National Pig Association

www.npa.uk.org.uk

Pig Veterinary Society

www.pigvetsoc.org.uk

Pig Identification and Movement information and suppliers of slapmarking equipment and eartags available on the Government website

<https://www.gov.uk/pigs-identification-registration-and-movement#more-like-this>

Animal By-Products page (for permitted feedstuffs information)

<https://www.gov.uk/dealing-with-animal-by-product>

MLCSL eAML2 Helpline

(Monday - Friday 9:00 to 17:00)

Stoneleigh Park, Kenilworth, Warwickshire, CV8 2TL

0844 335 8400 or email - eaml2@bpex.ahdb.org.uk

Rural Payments Agency - 03000 200 301