

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE UPDATED PIG CODE

The updated Pig Code includes a number of new Requirements and Recommended Practices. Below is an explanation of the difference between a Requirement and a Recommended Practice.

| REQUIREMENT  | RECOMMENDED PRACTICE  |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Reflects regulatory requirement</li> <li>OR</li> <li>▶ Reflects an industry-imposed expectation which outlines acceptable and unacceptable practices</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Support the Code's Requirements</li> <li>▶ Promotes producer education</li> <li>▶ Encourages continuous improvement in animal welfare outcomes</li> <li>▶ Generally enhance welfare outcomes, but failure to implement does not imply that acceptable standards of care are not met</li> </ul> |

The following are the main highlights of the new Pig Code. Producers are encouraged to review the entire Code carefully.

### Gestation Sow Housing

- ▶ For all holdings newly built or rebuilt or brought into use for the first time after July 1, 2014, mated gilts and sows must be housed in groups. Individual stalls may be used for up to 28 days after the date of last breeding and an additional period of up to 7 days is permitted to manage grouping. Time in stalls can only be extended to protect the welfare of individual sows on the advice of a competent stockperson.
- ▶ All new installations and replacements of existing individual stalls that occur after July 1, 2014, must be sized appropriately to allow sows to:
  - stand up at rest in a stall without simultaneously touching both sides of the stall
  - lie down without their udders protruding into adjacent stalls
  - stand up without touching the top bars
  - stand in a stall without simultaneously touching both ends of the stall.
- ▶ As of July 1, 2024, mated gilts and sows must be housed:
  - in groups\*; or
  - in individual pens; or
  - in stalls, if they are provided with the opportunity to turn around or exercise periodically, or other means that allow greater freedom of movement. Suitable options will be clarified by the participating stakeholders by July 1, 2019, as informed by scientific evidence.

\* If housed in groups, individual stalls may be used for up to 28 days after the date of last breeding, and an additional period of up to 7 days is permitted to manage grouping.

## Elective husbandry procedures

### Castration

- ▶ Castration performed after 10 days of age must be done with anesthetic and analgesic to help control pain.
- ▶ As of July 1, 2016, castration performed at any age must be done with analgesics to help control post-procedure pain.

### Tail Docking and Tail Biting

- ▶ Pigs must be routinely monitored for signs of tail-biting, and corrective action, as necessary, must be taken (e.g., assess possible contributing factors; remove tail-biter; add rooting and/ or physical enrichment).
- ▶ Tail docking of pigs over 7 days of age must be done with pain control.
- ▶ As of July 1, 2016, tail-docking performed at any age must be done with analgesics to help control post-procedure pain.

### Teeth Clipping

- ▶ The need to clip piglets' teeth must be evaluated, and the procedure performed only when deemed necessary.

## Enrichment

- ▶ Pigs must be provided with multiple forms of enrichment that aim to improve the welfare of the animals through the enhancement of their physical and social environments.