

# APPENDIX 3

# **INDUSTRY REQUIREMENTS**

DANISH Product Standard  
Version 1.03





The following points are included in the DANISH Product Standard and are industry requirements only.

### 1. Pig identification and traceability

- 2.1.1 Identification systems and production procedures must be able to guarantee that the pigs originate from Danish farms.
- 2.1.2 All pigs used in production must be of Danish origin.
- 2.1.3 Herd owners buying piglets must ensure that the piglets come from a DANISH approved farm (approval evident from [spfsus.dk](http://spfsus.dk)).
- 2.1.4 Pigs that have been in contact with a collection centre may not be moved to a DANISH-approved herd.

### 2. Feed

- 2.2.1 Raw materials, ready-mixed feed, supplementary feed and additives must be purchased from Danish authorised feed companies and companies that appear on the approved list at SEGES' website. The list of approved companies can be seen at: [dps.svineproduktion.dk](http://dps.svineproduktion.dk)
- 2.2.2 Feed must be kept and handled according to the Industry Guidelines for Good Production Practice in Primary Production to avoid any accidental pollution or cross-contamination, Appendix 7.
- 2.2.3 Fishmeal must not be used in feed for finishers of more than 40 kg in weight.
- 2.2.4 Blood plasma or products containing products from pigs (apart from pig fat) may only be supplied by approved suppliers. The list is available at: [dps.svineproduktion.dk](http://dps.svineproduktion.dk)
- 2.2.5 Imported hay/straw/wrap/ensilage may not be used on the farm if it originates from high-risk countries or high-risk countries on increased alert, c.f. map [dts.svineproduktion.dk](http://dts.svineproduktion.dk)

- 2.2.6 All feed, coming from areas of Asia with the presence of ASF, must be heat treated by a method equivalent to the Danish Veterinary and Food Administration's current heat treatment to prevent, for example, Salmonella in feed. This is ensured when placing the order and checked upon receipt of the feed. The requirement also applies to oil and fat products originating in Asia, unless the products are heated during transport or transshipment. Products from Asia that are liquid below 30 degrees C must also be heat treated, for example by being included in pelleted feed before being purchased for pig herds.

### 3. Herd health and use of medicine

- 2.3.1 Visitors may only enter a farm with permission from the producer. The producer is responsible for ensuring that visitors comply with current regulations covering visits to pig farms.
- 2.3.2 The herd must meet the requirements for high bio security in order to prevent the entry of rodents.
- 2.3.3 Where medicines are used for sows and finishers, which require a post-treatment mandatory retention time and contain tetracyclines, a 30-day retention time is required. Cephalosporins may not be used unless special dispensation is given by SEGES.
- 2.3.4 Should a needle break during injection, it must be removed immediately. Where this is impossible, the pig must be clearly and permanently identified. The slaughterhouse must be contacted prior to delivery.
- 2.3.5 Only approved detectable needles may be used. The exception is needles of 0.5 x 16 mm, which may only be used for local anaesthetic prior to castration of piglets. The list of approved needles is available at Services, [svineproduktion.dk](http://svineproduktion.dk)



**2.3.6** All producers must have a self-audit programme for welfare in their herd (applies to all producers with health advisory agreements) (Appendix 6).

## **8. Management**

**2.8.1** Spagnum used for straw must be heat treated or approved by SPF-SuS.

**2.8.2** Marking colours used in the herd must be food approved/FDA labelled.