Animal Handling
Animal handlers at all stages including at the farm, during transport, and at the slaughter facility should be properly trained in handling procedures and have knowledge of normal animal behavior, injury and disease detection, and humane handling. Training regimens should be documented and may include additional training for castration and other procedures or for outside contracted workers. Improper handling may lead to animal injuries, lasting fear, and stress.

Culling Procedures
Final product manufacturers should seek collaboration with supply chain partners to set minimum requirements for culling management at the pig farm. Requirements should include selecting humane methods of euthanasia and confirmation of loss of consciousness and death to avoid animal pain. This also includes avoidance of transporting non-marketable animals as transporting unhealthy animals may cause the animal pain and stress.

Health Management
Animal health monitoring systems allow animal caretakers to identify and take action on diseases and injuries. Diseases and injuries may be caused by improper nutrient management, poor housing conditions, and improper handling. Final product manufacturers should collaborate with farms to ensure use of best practices in nutritional management ideal for growth, health, and maintenance and prevention of lameness and other injuries. Pig farms should establish a veterinary-client-patient-relationship as it is critical to setting goals related to animal health and welfare.

Housing
An animal’s health and vigor are affected by its physical environment. Pigs should be able to turn around and change posture during all stages of production, have access to a clean, dry, and solid lying area, and have access to enrichment materials. The type of housing system should be evaluated in conjunction with other factors such as farmer management and training, climate, and genetics.

Painful Procedures
Final product manufacturers should implement a policy for suppliers to set clear requirements regarding the management of painful procedures. Requirements depend on the type of procedure but may include pain mitigation, the age and weight of the animal, skill-level of the operator, and use of equipment.
**Supply Chain Transparency**

Addressing many of the environmental and social challenges within an agriculture supply chain requires cooperation among the many companies involved. Final product manufacturers should determine the locations of farms that produce their supply and engage in initiatives that improve transparency, communication, and data sharing.