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My interest in the land transport of pigs began when my son was seven years old and we were driving home to the south-east of the state for Xmas. We stopped at a service station to get something to drink because it was such a hot day. Parked next to us was a truck loaded with pigs. We couldn't help but notice them. The whole thing reeked of misery and suffering and impending death. Their frantic calls were pitiful and the air of terror amongst them was almost palpable.

Seven year olds ask very good questions. My son's question at the time was: "Dad, why are they hurting the pigs?" I've always thought that it was an excellent question;

which is why I appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Standards and Guidelines for transporting livestock.

I am particularly concerned about the General Standards and those that apply specifically to the transport of pigs. The General Standards are very vague and ill-defined. It is difficult to see how many of them could be properly enforced. For example, SA 5.7 says that electric prodders must not be used "excessively." How would you prove what is "excessive" for prosecution? The same problem arises with the reference to "habitually" biting dogs. (SA 5.8) Habitual behaviour happens over a period of time so many animals would have been hurt before you know it's habitual. Surely it makes more sense to keep dogs muzzled all of the time. It is also unacceptable for injured or unwell animals to be "dragged" from vehicles (S.A 5.6)

Pigs are the hardest animals to transport. They are sensitive to motion sickness, heat stress in large pigs,

cold stress in small pigs and sunburn.
My main criticisms of the standards are that:

- 1) pigs should not be off water more than 16 hours.
- 2) They should have sufficient space to lie down to reduce fatigue.
- 3) No journey should exceed 16 hours: and I think that even this is excessive.
- 4) comfortable flooring should be mandatory on all trucks.
- 5) GB-2: it is wrong to transport heavily pregnant sows
- 6) Piglets should not be transport because of the danger of injury.
- 7) Something must be done to reduce heat stress and to avoid sunburn and windburn.

Once again, thank you for the opportunity to draw your attention to some of the improvements that could be made to make the Guidelines and Standards an effective safeguard for the animals being transported on our roads.