



From farm to destination – staying compliant with your pig movements

For most producers, moving pigs is a routine part of the job and many of the requirements are second nature. While the process is generally straightforward, there are a few key things to keep front of mind each time pigs leave your property to ensure you remain compliant with South Australian legal obligations, PigPass requirements and APIQ Standards.

Identification

Before pigs leave your property, they must be correctly identified. This can be done either by branding or with an approved NLIS tag.

The specific requirements and options available are outlined on the [PIRSA NLIS for pigs webpage](#), and it's important to ensure you're using the correct method for your operation.

In South Australia, pigs under 25 kg can be branded; using a special weaner striker brand.

PigPass

PigPass links pigs to a property of origin using a Property Identification Code (PIC), registered pig identification (ear tags and tattoos), and PigPass NVD. You can easily obtain a PIC and brand identification from PIRSA ([Property Identification Codes](#) and [NLIS pigs](#)).

Whether you have one pig, 20 pigs, a pet pig or a Christmas pig – if you are moving pigs you must be registered for PigPass.

<https://pigpass.australianpork.com.au/PigpassRegistration/RegisterForPigpass>

A PigPass National Vendor Declaration (NVD) must accompany all consignments of pigs.

Creating the PigPass NVD is your responsibility, and the receiver is responsible for closing out the movement

Movement reporting

All pig movements must be reported to the PigPass database within 48 hours.

SA requires that you keep these records for a minimum of three years.

APIQ accredited producers – know the difference

If you're APIQ certified, there are some differences when moving pigs between APIQ-accredited sites within SA:

- Movements do not require a PigPass NVD to accompany the movement BUT movements must still be reported to the PigPass database.
- Pigs do not need to be identified with a tag or tattoo.

These requirements are auditable, so make sure all movements are recorded and can be demonstrated during an audit.

Some handy reminders

Did you know it is a legal requirement to notify the receiver of your pigs of your estimated time of arrival (ETA)? This applies whether you are delivering to an abattoir or another property.

If your delivery time changes for any reason, you must contact the receiver and provide an update, helping to support animal welfare and ensure the receiving site is prepared for your consignment.

Under South Australian legislation, you are also required to take reasonable steps to minimise the risk of harm to livestock during transport, including managing the impacts of extreme weather conditions.

Putting this into practice: if you need to adjust your delivery time due to conditions such as heat, you must also notify the receiver of the change.

Staying on top of identification, documentation, and reporting helps protect your business, supports traceability, and strengthens the broader industry.

For more information about your obligations, please visit:

- [PigPass](#)
- [PIRSA Moving Pigs](#)
- [PIRSA NLIS for Pigs](#)