



American Grassfed Association Pastured Pork Inspection Form

*Note: Inspectors cannot inspect farms or ranches they own, have any financial relationship with, or a farm owned by a relative or personal friend. In addition, any and all financial arrangements are made between farmers/ranchers and the inspectors. AGA shall have no financial benefit.

Please complete all required sections and save the file with the following name: "Farm-Ranch-Name Inspection-Month-Day-Year."

Then return the form as an attachment to standards@americangrassfed.org with the farm or ranch name and the word "inspection" in the subject line.

Or send a physical copy to:

AMERICAN GRASSFED ASSOCIATION
BOX 461090
DENVER, CO 80246
ATTENTION: CERTIFICATION AND STANDARDS DEP

***Forms missing a member number
WILL NOT be processed. Please make
sure to include a member number.

Sending by mail may delay the process by up to three weeks.

Farm/Ranch Name _____

Inspection Type Initial inspection Re-inspection Other

Inspection Method On-site Remote

Inspector Name _____

Inspection Company _____

Work Phone _____

Cell Phone _____

Email _____

Date of Inspection _____

Pastured Pork Producer Information

Farm Name _____

Contact Person _____

Position _____

Mailing Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip code _____

Work phone _____

Cell phone _____

Email _____

Preferred Contact _____ Work Phone _____ Cell Phone _____ Email _____

Farm/Ranch Information

Farm/Ranch Name _____

Breeding _____

Animals # Market _____

If you raise/market multiple species, please include that information on an additional farm and include it as an attachment.

Do you market finished grassfed animals? YES NO

Name of supplier/producer/marketing group Co-op/alliance _____

Physical Address of farm/ranch _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

Number of Acres in Production _____

Do you practice holistic management/managed grazing techniques through Savory, HMI or another organization?

HMI

SAVORY

Other

None

Introduction

The American Grassfed Association AGA Pastured Pork Standards require livestock production practices that include a forage-based diet derived from pasture, animal health and welfare, no antibiotics, no added growth hormones. AGA Grassfed standards are written by and for producers to support American family farms and provide a fair and sustainable market for their products, products better for the consumer, better for the earth and better for the animal.

These standards apply to all farms and ranches approved by the American Grassfed Association for the production AGA Pastured Pork products destined for certification by AGA. Only licensees certified as following these AGA Pastured Pork Standards may use AGA's American Grassfed Association logos, Association trademarks, service marks, and/or design marks hereafter called AGA Design Mark on their food and agriculture product packaging and promotional material.

AGA Pastured Pork Recommended Best Practices

AGA Best Practices are recommendations to ensure the highest level of integrity regarding land, animal and environmental management.

§1.1 Best Practices for Pastured Pork

1.1.1 Standard: AGA Pastured Pork animal breeds must be suited to the climate, geography, soil type and natural environment of the farm/ranch in which they are raised.

1.1.2 Standard: Stocking rates must be appropriate to the forage species, season, soil, slope, climate and geography of the farm/ranch.

1.1.3 Standard: Planting of annual forage crops to remove nutrients after pigs are removed from a pasture.

1.1.4 Standard: Rotating pigs between paddocks and strategically locating feed and water must contribute to better distribution of manure and soil nutrients and help prevent soil compaction and erosion.

1.1.5 Standard: Frequent movement of feeders and waterers can help reduce trail creation within paddocks/pastures and soil compaction, and allows for a better soil nutrients dispersal

1.1.6 Standard: Use hard-perforated platforms big enough to host front and back legs, under feeders and drinkers, and if possible under shade structures.

1.1.7 Standard: When forage cover in pastures is reduced to less than 75% forage cover pigs should be moved/rotated and the paddock/pasture rested or cropped.

General Standards

§2.1 Record Keeping

2.1.1 Standard: All required records must be in sufficient detail as to demonstrate compliance with AGA Standards to the inspection agency.

§2.2 Language Used in the Standards

The following words are used to convey requirements for use of specific standards within the AGA Pastured Pork Certification Program:

- “Must”: Implementation of the standard is required.
- “Recommended” or “Should”: A best practice that should be adhered to, but other methods may be accepted if the goal is achieved.
- “Prohibited”: The practice is not allowed.

Pastured Pork Standards

§3.1 Forage Protocol

3.1.1 Standard: AGA Pastured Pork production must be pasture/grass/forage based.

Is all AGA Pastured Pork production pasture/grass/forage based?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.1.2 Standard: Grass and forage must be a significant feed source consumed for the lifetime of the animal

Is there sufficient Grass and forage to be a significant feed source consumed for the lifetime of the animal?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.1.3 Standard: AGA Pastured Pork animals must have continuous access to forage.

Do AGA Pastured Pork animals have continuous access to forage?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

§3.2 Pasture Management, Grazing, Confinement and Supplementation

3.2.1 Standard: AGA Pastured Pork animals must be provided maximum access to pasture, rangeland, crop residue, timber areas or woodlots and must optimize their dry matter intake grazed from pasture during the grazing season except during:

- a) Roundups
- b) Sorting
- c) Weaning
- d) Transportation
- e) Nighttime confinement

Are AGA Pastured Pork animals provided maximum access to pasture, rangeland, crop residue, timber areas or woodlots?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

Do AGA Pastured Pork animals optimize their dry matter intake grazed from pasture during the grazing season except during the times listed above?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.2.2 Standard: AGA Pastured Pork animals must be provided shade at all times.

Are AGA Pastured Pork animals provided shade at all times?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.2.3 Standard: Pastures must provide forage, in enough quality and quantity, and to maximize grazing for AGA Pastured Pork during the grazing season. See “grazing season” in definitions. *Note: Please note any discrepancies and accompany with photos.*

Do pastures provide forage in enough quality and quantity to maximize grazing for AGA Pastured Pork during the grazing season?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.2.4 Standard: Feeding AGA Pastured Pork in a Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) is prohibited. *Note: Any questions or concern on the part of the inspector must be accompanied by on farm photos of suspect area.*

Are AGA Pastured Pork Animals fed in a CAFO?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.2.5 Standard: All farms/ranches must have in place a written pasture management and grazing plan that supports biological diversity, natural resources and soil fertility. *Note: Pasture Management plan must be attached to this inspection report.*

Does producer have in place a written pasture management and grazing plan that supports biological diversity, natural resources and soil fertility?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.2.6 Standard: The use of synthetic herbicide and pesticide is prohibited with these exceptions:

- a) Weeds and invasive plants or pests have not been effectively controlled using other sustainable/holistic means.
- b) Prescriptive individual plant treatment (IPT) of herbicide to remove invasive plant species.

Are synthetic herbicides and pesticides used outside of these exceptions?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.2.7 Standard: If the conditions of 3.2.6 above are met and synthetic herbicides and/or pesticides are used these conditions must also be met:

- a) A written prescriptive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program must be included as part of the required pasture management and grazing plan. Plan must be provided to the inspector/inspection agency at the time of inspection.
- b) Livestock must be removed from all areas, pastures or rangelands before application of synthetic herbicide and/or pesticide.
- c) Livestock must not be allowed to graze treated areas, pastures or rangelands for double the manufacturers listed withdrawal period or at least 30 days whichever is longest.
- d) Livestock must be removed from treated areas, pastures or rangelands for double the manufactures listed withdrawal prior to slaughter or at least of 90 days whichever is longest.
- e) Avoid application near riparian areas to protect streams and wildlife habitat.
- f) Herbicides and pesticides must be mixed and applied according to manufacturer recommendations and application rates.
- g) Records must be kept showing product used, mixture of product, date of use, and application area. Records must be provided to the inspector/inspection agency at the time of inspection.

If synthetic herbicides and/or pesticides are used, are the above conditions met?

YES

NO

NOT APPLICABLE

Notes: _____

3.2.8 Standard: Paddocks/pastures that include drainage areas, ditches, surface water-courses or wallows must to be bordered by vegetated buffer strips.

Are paddocks/pastures that include drainage areas, ditches, surface water-courses or wallows bordered by vegetated buffer strips?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.2.9 Standard: Operation must comply with all local, regional and state regulations about water quality and runoff.

Does this operation comply with all local, regional and state regulations about water quality and runoff?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.2.10 Standard: Existing wildlife and wildlife habitat must be managed to allow native wildlife on the farm/ ranch to coexist with domestic animals on the farm/ranch.

Is existing wildlife and wildlife habitat managed to allow native wildlife on the farm/ ranch to coexist with domestic animals on the farm/ranch?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.2.11 Standard: AGA Pastured Pork may be removed from pasture during inclement weather or events that may threaten the health, safety and welfare of the animal, natural resources or when conditions compromise the ability to graze. *Note: Exclusion from pasture should be based on the animal's ability to graze or the potential damage to soil and not the calendar. Attach any documents regarding removal from pasture to this inspection report.*

Have AGA Pastured Pork been removed from pasture during inclement weather or events that may threaten the health, safety and welfare of the animal, natural resources or when conditions compromise the ability to graze?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.2.12 Standard: AGA Pastured Pork removed from pasture must have access to the outdoors unless conditions jeopardize the health, safety, or welfare of the animals or there is risk of damaging soil structure due to wet soil conditions.

Do AGA Pastured Pork removed from pasture have access to the outdoors unless conditions jeopardize the health, safety, or welfare of the animals or there is risk of damaging soil structure due to wet soil conditions?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.2.13 Standard: Wallow area should be managed to prevent erosion, nutrient leaching and not allowed to become stagnant.

Is wallow area managed to prevent erosion?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.2.14 Standard: Sacrifice pastures are permissible to protect surrounding pastures from overuse during extended inclement weather conditions or times of slow pasture re-growth (drought).

Are sacrifice pastures used?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.2.12 Standard: Producer must ensure that only non-GMO seeds are planted for the production of on-farm forage. *Note: Seed bag tags must accompany this inspection report.*

Does producer ensure that only non-GMO seeds are planted for the production of on-farm forage?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

§3.3 Supplemental Feed and Nutritional Supplements

3.3.1 Standard: AGA Pastured Pork animals must receive a balance diet, including protein, energy, minerals and vitamins and be appropriate to the animals age and stage of production. *Note: Provide a list of feedstuffs fed.*

Name of Product fed	Reason for Feeding and Dates Fed

3.3.2 Standard: Forage/pasture/browse must provide 60% of the animals' dry matter intake averaged throughout the year. *Note: Provide DMI calculations.*

Does forage/pasture/browse provide 60% of the animals' dry matter intake averaged throughout the year?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.3.3 Standard: Feed and water space must sufficient to eliminate crowding and competition.

Is feed and water space sufficient to eliminate crowding and competition?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.3.4 Standard: Mineral and vitamin supplements may be provided free choice or may be mixed into supplemental forage feed to adjust the animal's nutrient intake and to correct deficiencies in its total diet. *Note: If provided, list here and attach tear tags.*

Are mineral and vitamin supplements provided?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.3.5 Standard: Forage produced in a fodder system is allowed. *Note: Attach tags from fodder systems.*

Is forage produced in a fodder system?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.3.6 Standard: Receipts, ingredient lists and /or tear tags must be provided to the inspection agency for all supplements and for all seeds planted for on farm forage production.

Have receipts, ingredient lists and /or tear tags been provided for all supplements and for all seeds planted for on farm forage production?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.3.7 Standard: Intentional feeding of any banned feedstuffs listed in Appendix A to AGA Pastured Pork is prohibited.

Have banned feedstuffs listed in Appendix A been fed intentionally to AGA Pastured Pork?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.3.8 Standard: The intentional feeding of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO's) to AGA Pastured Pork is prohibited.

Have Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO's) been fed intentionally to AGA Pastured Pork?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

§3.4 Animal Health and Welfare

3.4.1 Standard: All livestock production methods and management must promote animal health, safety and welfare, including piglet and shoat management, handling, transport and slaughter.

Do all livestock production methods and management promote animal health, safety and welfare?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.4.2 Standard: Producers must have a written herd health plan, preferably in consultation with a veterinarian updated every two years; or, participate in an ongoing third-party animal welfare program that includes on-farm visits. *Note: List any and all visits and attach any documentation from third party animal welfare program with dates of on farm inspections.*

Does producer have a written herd health plan?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.4.3 Standard: Living conditions must accommodate the health and natural behaviors of the animals. Shade, shelter, fresh air and clean drinking water must be provided on a daily basis for animals. Pastures, paddocks and shelter must be large enough to allow all animals to graze/feed without crowding or competition for food.

Do living conditions accommodate the health and natural behaviors of the animals?

YES

NO

Are shade, shelter, fresh air and clean drinking water provided on a daily basis?

YES

NO

Are pastures, paddocks and shelter large enough to allow all animals to graze/feed without crowding or competition for food?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.4.4 Standard: Farrowing and gestation crates are prohibited.

Are farrowing or gestation crates used?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.4.5 Standard: Appropriate shelter shall be provided to ensure sows have enough options to nest and farrow with protection from the elements and exhibit natural behaviors of motherhood. A combination of both natural and manmade structures are acceptable. Note: photos or drawings of shelters should be attached to this form.

Is appropriate shelter provided to ensure sows have enough options to nest and farrow with protection from the elements and exhibit natural behaviors of motherhood?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.4.6 Standard: Sows must be allowed to adjust to their farrowing environment.

Are sows allowed to adjust to their farrowing environment?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.4.7 Standard: Electric prod use is prohibited except in instances to prevent risk of injury to the animal or handler. *Please note any instances.*

Is an electric prod used in any instance other than to prevent risk of injury to the animal or handler?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.4.8 Standard: AGA Pastured Pork must not be fed or treated with antibiotics except as provided in 3.5.9. *Note: Producers must notify inspection agency within 10 days of treatment of prohibited medications.*

Are AGA Pastured Pork fed or treated with antibiotics other than as provided in 3.5.9?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.4.9 Standard: Sick or injured animals must be treated. Treated animals must also comply with 3.5.10 and 3.5.11 below.

Are sick or injured animals treated in accordance with 3.5.10 and 3.5.11 below?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.4.10 Standard: If prohibited medications are required for treatment, the animal must be permanently identified with an ear tag, leg band or other clear and visual form of separation to designate that they no longer qualify for AGA Pastured Pork program. *Note: Provided the identification and tracking comply with 3.5.11 below the animal may still be kept with other animals that qualify for AGA Pastured Pork certification.*

Are animals treated with prohibited medications permanently identified with an ear tag, leg band or other clear and visual form of separation to designate that they no longer qualify for AGA Pastured Pork program?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.4.11 Standard: The producer must develop and maintain a written record of all vaccines, medications, or other substances used in his/her animal health care program. Records must be provided to the inspection agency.

Has the producer developed and maintained a written record of all vaccines, medications, or other substances used in his/her animal health care program?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.4.12 Standard: The producer must keep receipts for all antibiotics administered. Antibiotic receipts and records of use must be available on demand to the inspection agency.

Does the producer keep receipts for all antibiotics administered?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.4.13 Standard: If pasture management or sustainable/holistic alternatives to control worms, lice or other parasites is ineffective a synthetic endectocide may be used. *Note: The need for parasite control should be confirmed by routine monitoring of fecal samples.*

Was a synthetic endectocide to control worms, lice or other parasites after pasture management or sustainable/holistic alternatives failed?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.4.14 Standard: Administering hormones to AGA Pastured Pork is prohibited.

Does producer administer hormones to AGA Pastured Pork?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.4.15 Standard: The feeding of animal by-products to AGA Pastured Pork is prohibited. *Note: Whey and dairy products including eggs without antibiotic residue are permitted under this standard.*

Are AGA Pastured Pork fed animal by-products?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.4.16 Standard: Genetically modified or cloned animals are prohibited.

Are AGA Pastured Pork animals genetically modified or cloned?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.4.17 Standard: The use of organophosphates, beta agonists or ionophores, or any product containing these, where an animal might ingest or absorb them, is prohibited and will cause loss of animal's Certified status.

Does producer use organophosphates, beta agonists or ionophores, or any product containing these, where an animal might ingest or absorb them?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

§3.5 Animal Identification, Sourcing, and Trace-Back

3.5.1 Standard: AGA Pastured Pork must be traceable by written record throughout their entire lives, from birth to harvest. Complete and up-to-date records must be maintained to identify all animals raised, purchased, sold, harvested as part of the AGA Pastured Pork program.

Are AGA Pastured Pork traceable by written record throughout their entire lives, from birth to harvest?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.5.2 Standard: Each producer must develop and maintain an animal identification system to identify each animal or batch of animals. *Note: What I.D. system is used?*

Producer developed and maintains an animal identification system to identify each animal or batch of animals.

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.5.3 Standard: All sourced market animals brought in from other farms/ ranches must come from AGA certified producers. AGA Pastured Pork Supplier Affidavit (Appendix B) must be used for all purchased animals.

Do all sourced market animals brought in from other farms/ ranches come from AGA certified producers?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

3.5.4 Standard: All records must be maintained for at least 12 months after the animal is sold or harvested.

Are all records maintained for at least 24 months after the animal is sold or harvested?

YES

NO

Notes: _____

Inspector Name:

Date:

Signature:

AGA Pastured Pork Standards Definitions

Browse: 1) Leaf and twig growth of shrubs, woody vines, trees, cacti, and other non-herbaceous vegetation available for animal consumption. 2) To browse: the consumption of browse in situ by animals.

Buffer Strip: an area of land maintained in permanent vegetation to help control air, soil and water quality.

Diet: The feed regularly offered to or consumed by an animal, see ration. (6)

Dormancy: In a state of being dormant when no active growth is occurring. (7)

Feedstuff: any of the constituent forages, feeds or supplements of an animal ration. (7)

Forage: any herbaceous plant material that can be grazed or harvested for feeding, except for grain.

Forb: Any herbaceous broadleaf plant that is not a grass and is not grass-like. (6)

Genetically modified organism (GMO): many methods used to influence the growth or development of organisms by means that are not possible under natural conditions or processes. Such methods include cell fusion, microencapsulation and macroencapsulation, recombinant DNA technology (including gene editing, gene deletion, gene doubling, introducing a foreign gene and changing the position of genes when achieved by recombinant DNA technology). Such methods do not include the use of traditional breeding, conjugation, fermentation, hybridization, in vitro fertilization, or tissue culture.

Grain: Seed from cereal plants, caryopsis. Corn, wheat, rye, oats, rice, millet, sorghum, barley, triticale.

Grass: Member of the plant family *Poaceae*. (6)

Graze: **1)** the consumption of standing or residual forage by livestock; **2)** to put livestock to feed on standing residual forage

Grazing Season: The period when pasture is available for grazing, due to natural precipitation or irrigation.

Growing Season: The number of days between the last spring freeze date and the first fall freeze date.

Hay: The aerial parts of forage crops stored in the dry form for animal feeding. (2)

Haylage: Haylage is the feed produced by storing a forage crop, dried to a moisture level of about 45-55% in an airtight silo. (2)

Hydrolysis: The splitting of a substance into the smaller units by its chemical reaction with water. (2)

Inclement Weather: Weather that is violent, or characterized by temperatures (high or low), or characterized by excessive precipitation that can cause physical harm to a species of livestock. Production yields or growth rates of livestock lower than the maximum achievable do not qualify as physical harm (9)

Legumes: Members of the *Fabaceae* plant family (formerly known as the *Leguminosae* family). Legumes are dicots (produce two seed leaves), produce seed in a pod, have netted leaf venation, and usually have a taproot type of root system. Most legumes can interact with bacteria of the genus *Rhizobium* to fix nitrogen in nodules on their roots. Legumes may have one of four types of seedheads. These seedhead types are the raceme, the spike, the head or umbel. (5)

Mineral: 1) n. a solid homogeneous crystalline chemical element or compound that results from the inorganic processes of nature. 2) n. Any of the various naturally occurring homogeneous substances obtained usually from the ground. 3) n. a synthetic substance having the chemical composition and crystalline form and properties of a naturally occurring mineral. (7)

Native Pasture: Native vegetation (predominantly herbaceous) used for grazing in untilled areas. The term tame or introduced is used instead of native for pastures that include mainly nonnative species. (6)

Natural Resources of the Operation: The physical, hydrological, and biological features of a production operation, including soil, water, wetlands, woodlands, and wildlife.

Omnivore: An animal that eats food of both plant and animal origin.

Paddock: A grazing area that is a subdivision of a grazing management unit and is enclosed and separated from other areas by a fence or barrier. (6)

Pasture: 1) n. Forages harvested by grazing animals. 2) n. An area of land with 75% forage cover or unbroken land on which livestock may graze at will.

Pastureland: Land devoted to the production of indigenous or introduced forage for harvest primarily by grazing. Pastureland must be managed to arrest succession processes. (6)

Range: Land supporting indigenous vegetation grazed or that has the potential to be grazed and is managed as a natural ecosystem. Includes graze able forestland and rangeland. (6)

Rangeland: land on which the indigenous vegetation (climax or natural potential) is predominantly grasses, grass-like plants, forbs, or shrubs suitable for grazing or browsing use and is managed as a natural ecosystem. If plants are introduced, they are managed as indigenous species.

Rangelands include natural grasslands, savannas, shrub lands, most deserts, tundra, alpine communities, coastal marshland, and wetland meadows. (6)

Ration: the total feedstuffs (diet) allotted to one animal for a 24-hour period. (6)

Sacrifice pasture: A pasture where animals may move about and express their natural behaviors and where forage can be grown during the grazing season. Sacrifice pasture must be located so they do not create environmental damage from runoff and erosion.

Seed: 1) n. Ripened mature ovule comprising an embryo, a seedcoat, and a supply of food that, in some species is stored in the endosperm. 2) v. To sow, broadcast or drill small-seeded grasses, legumes, or other crops. (6)

Separated Grain: Grain detached from cereal crop plants.

Silage: Silage as defined by AGA is forage harvested before, or when in, the milk stage (pre-dough) of grain formation.

Soil and Water Quality: Observable indicators of the physical, chemical, or biological condition of soil and water, including the presence of environmental contaminants.

Starch: A polysaccharide having the formula (C₆H₁₀O₅). Many plants store energy in starch. Starch is a major component of most livestock rations (especially fattening rations) and is highly digestible. Yields glucose upon complete hydrolysis. (2)

Stockpiled Forage: Forage allowed to accumulate on a pasture or paddock for grazing at a later period. Forage is often stockpiled for autumn and winter grazing after or during dormancy or semi-dormancy, but stockpiling may occur during the year as a part of a forage management plan. Stockpiling can be described as forage accumulation. (6)

Supplement: A nutritional additive (salt, protein, phosphorus, etc.) intended to improve the nutritional balance and remedy deficiencies of the diet. (6)

Supplemental Feeding: The practice of supplying feedstuffs to correct nutritional deficiencies in an animal's "natural" diet.

Timber Area & Woodlot: A forested area with not less than 50% canopy, not less than 75% found cover and not more than 25% bare ground.

Vegetative: Non-reproductive plant parts, (leaf and stem) in contrast to reproductive plant parts (flower and seed) in developmental stages of plant growth. The non-reproductive stage in plant development. (6)

Vegetative State: Stage prior to the appearance of fruiting structures. (6)

Vitamin: 1) n. Any of various organic substances essential in minute quantities to the nutrition of most animals and some plants that act especially as coenzymes and precursors of coenzymes in regulating metabolic processes.

Appendix A: Banned AGA Pastured Pork Feedstuffs

This list of banned feedstuffs is not an exclusive list. The AGA Certification Committee may review and amend this list periodically.

- Antibiotics
- Growth promoters
- Hormones

Appendix B: AGA Pastured Pork Supplier Affidavit

Supplier Name: _____
AGA Membership #: _____
Farm/Ranch name: _____
Mailing address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____
Phone: _____ Mobile: _____
Email: _____ Fax: _____

AGA Producer Name: _____
AGA Membership # _____
Farm/Ranch name: _____
Mailing address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____
Phone: _____ Mobile: _____
Email: _____ Fax: _____

Animal Delivery or Transfer Date: _____
Number of Animals Delivered or Transferred: _____

As a supplier of animals to an AGA producer, this letter serves as documentation that all animals provided to the above AGA producer have been raised under AGA Grassfed Dairy Standards I have read and understand the AGA Grassfed Dairy Standards and these animals listed below comply with these standards.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

AGA Pasture Pork Supplier Affidavit

No.	Ear Tag #	Date of Birth	Sex	Breed	Color Description
1					
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