Exam 6.1
1. _____ is a principle of the We Care initiative.
   A. Produce safe food
   B. Provide a work environment that is safe
   C. Protect and promote animal well-being
   D. All of the responses are correct

2. The ___________ is the area around an animal that it considers its individual space.
   A. point of balance   C. flight zone
   B. blind spot             D. behavior zone

3. The more threatening a handler is to a pig, the greater the______.
   A. need for tools that make noise
   B. likelihood the pig will calm down and move easily
   C. distance the pig wants to be from the handler
   D. transport distance

4. To make an animal move forward, the handler should stand behind the animal’s:
   A. feed trough          C. point of balance
   B. flight zone            D. center of gravity

5. The flight zone, a pig’s safe distance from the handler, varies between pigs and can vary _____.
   A. moment by moment
   B. based on handler behavior
   C. by situation
   D. all of the responses are correct

6. Is a defense response that occurs when pigs are unable or unwilling to move to get a handler out of their flight zone.
   A. bunching herd behavior
   B. calm emotional state for the pigs
   C. flowing herd behavior
   D. handler behavior

7. When looking at a pig’s body language, a handler should pay attention to _____.
   A. where pigs are looking
   B. how pigs are bending or twisting their bodies
   C. whether pigs are listening intently
   D. all of the responses are correct

8. True or False? You can always rely on a pig’s Point of Balance and Flight Zone to control their every movement.
   A. True                     B. False

9. Pig behavior is influenced by _____.
   A. age
   B. prior experiences with people
   C. environmental conditions
   D. all responses are correct

10. When working pigs, a handler should avoid aggressive behaviors and use behaviors and actions that keep pigs calm. Three of the following are aggressive handling behaviors, ONE is not. Pick the one that is NOT aggressive.
    A. Making loud noises and yelling
    B. Avoiding sudden movements
    C. Rough physical contact
    D. overcrowding pigs in chutes, ramps and alleyways

11. According to the “Suggested group sizes by pig type” chart, Finisher/Market pigs should be moved in what size groups?
    A. Individually     C. 1 to 5 animals
    B. 20 animals       D. 3 to 5 animals

12. Willful acts of neglect or abuse are______.
    A. unacceptable
    B. punishable by law
    C. any act outside of normal accepted production practices
    D. all responses are correct

13. Which of the following is considered the most versatile tool for the safe, humane and efficient handling and moving of pigs?
    A. Sorting board/panel  C. Handler’s body
    B. Electric prod            D. Loud noises

14. In a situation where an electric prod is used, where is it acceptable to touch the pig with the prod?
    A. Eyes                     C. Back, behind the shoulder
    B. Nose                    D. Genitals

15. True or False? The purpose of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is to reduce the potential for injuries on the job.
    A. True                      B. False

16. Handling equipment is effective by providing barriers and stimuli for the following, EXCEPT:
    A. Biosecurity barrier   C. Visual barrier
    B. Physical barrier     D. Auditory stimulus

17. The use of electric prods in most packing plants is NOT tolerated because it _____ stress levels in pigs.
    A. decreases            C. increases
    B. does not effect    D. minimizes

18. Shadows, loud noises, and extreme bright lights may _____ animals during the loading/unloading process.
    A. calm                     C. cool
    B. encourage                D. distract
19. A ramp that has a 20° or less incline should help _____.
   A. ease pig movement
   B. avoid injury and stress to pig
   C. reduce incidence of slips and falls
   D. all responses are correct

20. The cleats of the loading ramp should be:
   A. replaced if broken or missing
   B. spaced three inches apart for market pigs
   C. spaced eight inches apart for piglets
   D. at least 12 inches wide

21. Ramps should have a ____ floor to ensure proper animal footing and movement.
   A. covered               C. non-slip
   B. painted                D. heated

22. The responsibility of the person identified as the team lead when moving pigs is _____.
   A. to move the pigs into the wash area
   B. to fill in if someone does not show up or needs assistance at the feed mill
   C. to make decisions during the loading/moving process
   D. establish timelines for the feed delivery

23. True or False? Proper preparation is critical when loading and unloading pigs, it's important to have a clear plan and all handlers involved should understand the plan for moving the pigs.
   A. True                    B. False

24. The maximum recommended slope for a ramp is _____.
   A. 20°                      C. 30°
   B. 25°                      D. 35°

25. Which of the following design factors would be ideal when moving pigs?
   A. Narrow alleyway to allow pigs to move only single file.
   B. Alternating light patterns as the pigs move down an alleyway between light and dark areas.
   C. Doorways that are smaller than the alleyway and have thresholds made of different material than the alleyway floor.
   D. Consistent width of alleyway from the pen to the truck.

26. In extreme cold weather, which of the following measures should be taken to protect the pigs well-being?
   A. Open all slats and vents
   B. Load fewer pigs
   C. Wet pigs with water
   D. Eliminate bedding

27. Use the “Recommended Truck Setup Procedures Based on Air Temperatures (Market Pigs)” chart to answer the following question. The following is a correct recommendation for trailer set up when the temperature is <10°F:
   A. Light bedding with 25% side boards closed
   B. Light bedding with 90% side boards closed
   C. Heavy bedding with 90% side boards closed
   D. Heavy bedding with 25% side boards closed

28. When transporting pigs, three of the following actions will help minimize stress on the pigs, one will increase stress. Which action will increase the stress on pigs during transport?
   A. Maintain a steady pace on the road
   B. Minimize the total number of stops
   C. Make sudden stops, starts and sharp turns
   D. Follow the delivery schedule closely

29. When loading pigs onto a truck, the handler should carefully use the pigs’ _____ to get the animals to go where the handler desires.
   A. point of balance   C. sense of hearing and smell
   B. blind spot           D. flight zone

30. If pigs cannot be unloaded upon arrival during hot weather, the transporter should:
   A. adjust stocking density of pigs in the truck
   B. provide additional bedding such as straw
   C. follow plant protocol for hot weather
   D. take the pigs back from where they came

31. True or False? A driver taking pigs to a plant has the ability and the right to refuse any ill, injured or fatigued pig onto a truck.
   A. True                       B. False

32. Whose responsibility is it to protect pigs during transit?
   A. Producer              C. Packing plant
   B. Loading crew       D. Transporter

33. The goal of everyone involved in scheduling transportation of pigs is to ____ the amount of time pigs must be in the trailer.
   A. maximize             C. extend
   B. minimize              D. estimate

34. Loading, transporting and unloading are processes pigs will go through in their life. Three of the following four descriptors are common causes of transport losses. Pick the descriptor that in NOT a common cause of transport loss.
   A. Heat stress
   B. Increased heart rate/failure
   C. Appropriate truck set-up
   D. Fatigue
35. _____ is a common cause of transport loss.
   A. Heat stress
   B. Porcine Stress Syndrome (PSS)
   C. Fatigue
   D. All responses are correct

36. Symptoms of a fatigued pig are _______.
   A. open mouth breathing
   B. muscle tremors
   C. blotchy skin
   D. All responses are correct

37. Good production practices, along with proper ____, will help reduce the incidence of fatigued animals.
   A. handling and movement
   B. feeding and drinking
   C. breathing and balking
   D. milling and grinding

38. True or False? It is the position of the National Pork Board that any pig unable to walk, is ill or significantly injured, should not be transported to market channels.
   A. True
   B. False

39. Three of the following four statements are acceptable tools or methods for moving ill, injured or fatigued pigs, one is not. Pick the statement that is NOT acceptable when moving ill, injured or fatigued pigs.
   A. Drag pigs by ears, legs, or tail
   B. Use an appropriate sized stretcher
   C. Gently roll pigs, hold/push at flank and under forelegs
   D. Using mechanized equipment like a loader for larger animals

40. The basic techniques for using a stretcher, sled, hand cart and mechanized equipment like a loader to move ill, injured or fatigued pigs require how many handlers to ensure pig safety?
   A. One
   B. Two
   C. Three
   D. Four

41. Fatigued pigs are defined as pigs that ________.
   A. increase their speed of movement
   B. have temporarily lost the ability or desire to walk
   C. permanently lost the ability to walk
   D. have decreased body temperatures

42. When loading, the line of separation is ________.
   A. is the driver’s choice
   B. what divides the area where unclean trucks pull into a washing facility and clean trucks leave a washing facility
   C. what divides the area to be used by the transporter and the area to be used by daily farm personnel
   D. where the farm/facility driveway meets the road

43. All movement of _____ between sites pose a risk for disease introduction.
   A. pigs
   B. people
   C. vehicles and equipment
   D. All responses are correct

44. The objective of transportation biosecurity is to _____.
   A. keep the transportation handler healthy
   B. minimize stress put on the pigs during transportation
   C. keep the transportation load time
   D. minimize the risk of disease transfer caused by trailer, driver and associated equipment

45. Proper cleaning prior to disinfection is a ____ step for preventing the introduction of disease on the farm.
   A. critical
   B. minimal
   C. delayed
   D. unnoticeable

46. Three of the following four statements are details a transporter should provide to the first responder in the event of an accident. Which one is NOT something the first responder would need to know?
   A. Any human injury
   B. The status of any loose animals
   C. Any known hazards
   D. Insurance carrier for driver

47. In the event of an accident, and the transporter is approached by the media, they should _______.
   A. refer the media to the first responder in charge of the accident
   B. tell the media the entire story
   C. disregard the animals and do an interview
   D. leave the scene

48. In the event of a plant shutdown, it is most important to _____.
   A. park in a safe and secure location to wait
   B. advise emergency personnel of the situation
   C. return to the source site
   D. keep in contact with the plant dispatcher

49. True or False? Once a vehicle carrying pigs enters an official slaughter establishment’s premises, the vehicle is considered to be part of that establishment’s premises and the transporter must respond when asked to do something by plant personnel and USDA/FSIS.
   A. True
   B. False

50. The _____ establishes the maximum amount of time that a pig can go without stopping for feed, water and rest.
   A. Transportation Law
   B. Humane Methods of Travel Law
   C. Condition of Animal Law
   D. 28 - Hour Law