



Red Tractor Farm Assurance



Pigs Standards

Version 1.01 - Effective from 1st April 2010

Contents

page 4	PREFACE
page 5	RED TRACTOR FARM ASSURANCE SCHEME RULES AND PROCEDURES
page 12	INTRODUCTION TO STANDARDS
page 13	DOCUMENTS AND PROCEDURES (DP)
page 14	TRACEABILITY AND INTEGRITY (TI)
page 17	STAFF AND CONTRACTORS (SC)
page 17	ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE (AH)
page 21	ANIMAL MEDICINES AND BIOSECURITY (AM)
page 26	HOUSING, SHELTER AND HANDLING FACILITIES (HF)
page 30	FEED AND WATER (FW)
page 35	VERMIN CONTROL (VC)
page 35	CASUALTY AND FALLEN STOCK (CF)
page 36	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION & CONTAMINATION CONTROL (EC)
page 40	LIVESTOCK TRANSPORT (LT)
page 43	OUTDOOR PIGS (OP)
page 45	APPENDICES



Red Tractor Farm Assurance



Preface

Building consumer confidence and growing the market for Quality British Food

Assuring food safety through every part of the food chain is a vital priority for the food industry and, more importantly, for its many millions of consumers. Couple this with the demand for traceability of food; in crops sectors, a concern for minimised pesticide residues; in livestock production, increasing consumer awareness of animal welfare issues and the need for meaningful farm assurance is self evident. The Red Tractor Farm Schemes provide effective assurance to internationally recognised Standards and are a fundamental link in an integrated chain of assurance throughout the food chain from farmer to retail store.

British food is world class. It is produced on farms that are well managed by highly professional, well-qualified and caring producers. Certification to the Red Tractor Scheme Standards allows you to demonstrate to your customers that you meet nationally agreed levels of good commercial practice. And it gives an assurance to the final consumer that the product is safe.

The Red Tractor Schemes are owned by Assured Food Standards and have been developed over the years to address legislative requirements, scientific evidence, good practice in the industry and consumer concerns. The Schemes use recognised frameworks such as Integrated Crop Management, which means Good Agricultural Practice with emphasis on reducing the use of pesticides, optimum use of fertilisers and care for the environment. Livestock producers must meet all of the needs of their animals and respect the principles of the 'Five Freedoms' as expanded by the Farm Animal Welfare Council.

Consumers can be confident that products carrying the Red Tractor Logo have met Red Tractor Standards through all stages of production, processing and packing.

Harmonised Standards

You will see some significant changes in this latest version of the standards. The core farm assurance schemes in the different commodity sectors were developed separately during the 1990s and anyone who looks at the standards for more than one sector will see that they have used very different approaches to terminology and layout of the standards.

The schemes have been working together closely for several years under Assured Food Standards and we felt the time had come to bring them together into a common format. This is designed to make sure that there is consistency across all the standards in the Red Tractor 'family' and consistency behind the Red Tractor logo that all these schemes support. For mixed enterprise farms the new arrangement should make integrated inspections even more efficient.

This has resulted in a significant re-arrangement of many of the standards but at the same time we have been determined not to lose any of the detail that is critical to the credibility of the existing standards. Bringing the standards together in this way has inevitably caused some changes to points of detail and we will let all producers know about the changes that directly affect them.

Finally, to cement this more coherent approach, we will begin to refer to the standards as the 'Red Tractor Farm Assurance Scheme'. This is designed to help everyone understand that the different commodity standards are all part of the same family and to dispel the myth that there is a confused plethora of schemes overlapping with one another. The new terminology should also emphasise that the farm inspection has a direct link to marketing of products under the Red Tractor banner. For the time being the name of the commodity sector standards will retain a link to the well-established scheme titles as a reminder that these are the same tried and tested schemes that everyone is familiar with.

Contact details for Red Tractor Farm Assurance can be found at www.redtractor.org.uk.

RED TRACTOR FARM ASSURANCE SCHEME RULES AND PROCEDURES

Introduction

These Rules and Procedures provide information for participants in the Red Tractor Scheme (the Scheme). They summarise the rules and procedures for application, assessment, certification, complaints and appeals. These should be read alongside the technical standards (the Standards). Participants must conform to the Standards at all times to be entitled to certification.

This version applies to any farm that does NOT have a dairy enterprise, that is farms producing one or a combination of:

- Fresh Produce
- Combinable Crops
- Chickens
- Pigs
- Beef / Lamb

Any farm with a dairy enterprise should also refer to the Rules and Procedures for the dairy sector which explain some differences in application and joining procedures.

Certification in the Scheme and Compliance with Legal Requirements

1. You can only gain certification if the Standards are met. This is assessed by regular independent assessments and specifically in the pig sector the Scheme requires quarterly reports from nominated private veterinary surgeons.
2. The Standards may change over time, for example in response to new or amended legislation. You will be informed of any changes to the Standards and the timeframe for their implementation, and must ensure full compliance with any changes to the Standards to retain assured status.
3. The Scheme Standards and Rules are additional to any statutory requirements. Nothing in them shall be deemed to provide exemption from current legislation and you must comply with all legislation relevant to the scope of the Scheme at all times.

Certification Bodies

4. Your routine point of contact with the Scheme is through one of several Certification Bodies appointed by the Scheme to manage membership applications and to carry out assessment and certification against the Standards. The Scheme operates as a Product Certification Scheme and Certification Bodies must be accredited to the international standard EN45011 by the United Kingdom Accreditation Service.
5. Any producer in any one of the sectors covered by the Scheme can apply to participate. You can apply through any one of the authorised Certification Bodies and membership must be renewed annually.

Joining the Scheme - The Application Process

6. New applications will be accepted throughout the year. You cannot sell products from your farm as assured until you have been through the application and assessment process and a certificate of conformity has been issued.
7. If you have a multi-enterprise holding you can select which parts of the enterprise are included in assurance. The application forms will ask you to indicate which enterprises you want to be included. There are some exceptions to this. If you have both beef and sheep on the holding both must be assessed for assurance.
8. When you contact one of the Certification Bodies you will be issued with a Scheme registration pack. This will contain a copy of the relevant Standards, an application form and any relevant supporting literature. You are advised to read the Standards and other information carefully before completing the application form.
9. Membership is registered under the name of the Business with a named nominated person who has functional responsibility for the management decisions and operating systems being assessed in the Scheme. The named nominated person must sign the Certification Body's application and subsequent renewal forms and keep the Certification Body informed of any material changes.

10. A separate registration will normally be required for every holding or site. Holdings or sites are places where animals can be housed or feed stored or, in cropping sectors, where fertilisers and pesticides are kept or harvested products stored, and all holdings/sites entered in a single application must be under the same management control. Where additional holdings may be allowed (see below) the management decisions on the additional holding(s)/site(s) must be undertaken by the person named on the application form and, if not, the holding/site must have a separate assurance registration.

11. In the case of:

- Chicken production - the membership unit will be the “Farm” which is a self-contained live poultry facility functioning with defined poultry stock management, operational control and bio-security Standards.
- Pig units – where small separate nursery or finishing units are located close to the main unit, a single registration may be permitted for up to a maximum of three units.
- Fresh Produce, Crops and Beef & Lamb sectors, where separate holdings/sites are located close to the main holding, a single registration may (at the discretion of the Certification Body) suffice.

12. Any additional holdings/sites must be notified to the Certification Bodies at the time of application. Certification Bodies may make an additional charge for additional holdings/sites not close to the main holding or site or notified to the Certification Body after the initial assessment.

The following Table summarises the definition of a membership unit.

Sector	Beef/Lamb	Dairy	Crops	Fresh Produce	Chickens	Pigs
Membership unit	Main site + additional sites close to the main unit as agreed by the Certification Body.	Each milking premises	Main holding + any additional sites where fertilisers and pesticides are kept or harvested products stored. Additional sites must be close to the main unit and agreed by the Certification Body.	Main holding + any additional sites where fertilisers and pesticides are kept or harvested products stored. Additional sites must be close to the main unit and agreed by the Certification Body.	Each farm	Main holding + max 3 nursery or finishing sites

13. By signing and returning the application form with payment of the appropriate fee, you agree to be bound by the Standards and these Rules and Procedures. Membership fees are indicated in the current schedule of fees available from the Certification Bodies.

14. Once the application form has been accepted, the Certification Body will acknowledge receipt within 14 days and make arrangements for an assessment visit.

15. Any false or misleading statement made on the application form, during assessments, or in any other communication may lead to suspension or withdrawal of certification and even exclusion from future participation in the Scheme.

Initial Assessment

16. You must conform to every Standard before the Certification Body can issue a certificate. (This does not include ‘recommendations’ see paragraph 36). Before the initial assessment is carried out you may find it helpful to read the Standards carefully and assess your own operation against the requirements. You may wish to get the help of a third party expert such as an agronomist or veterinarian but any self-assessment or third party advice will not influence the certification decision, which will be based entirely on the assessor’s report.

17. An assessment visit will be by appointment.

18. Assessors may refuse to carry out an assessment in the presence of a third party who they believe may, intentionally or otherwise, influence its outcome in an inappropriate manner.

19. The purpose of the assessment visit is to check that you meet all the Standards that the Scheme requires. The assessor will make a detailed examination of the farm, the livestock or crop, the production

facilities, operational procedures and practices, together with relevant records and documents. Assessors will also expect to verify that you hold copies of the booklets and codes of practice required by the Standards or have access to them in electronic format.

20. You must give the assessor access to relevant parts of the holding, key members of staff and relevant records/documents so that the assessment can be carried out in full. In livestock sectors the assessment of stock is integral to the initial assessment and Certification Bodies cannot assess an empty site. If at any time the unit is empty you must inform the Certification Body in writing and you must also inform them once it is restocked.

21. If the assessor cannot complete the assessment in full, certification cannot be progressed. You may have to pay an additional fee for the assessor to return to complete the assessment report.

22. If the assessor finds that you do not conform to one or more of the requirements of the standard he or she will point them out as the assessment progresses. The assessor may note the corrective action that you propose to take but under UKAS protocols, the assessor is not allowed to advise on, or suggest, the corrective action that needs to be taken. At the end of the assessment you will be left or sent a 'Notice to Remedy' which will contain:

- the details of any non-conformances,
- an indication of the evidence you will be expected to provide (invoices, records, photos, etc) to demonstrate that you have put them right
- the timescales for action

Initial Certification

23. The assessor will submit a report to the Certification Body who will review the report and decide whether you meet the Scheme certification requirements.

24. If successful the Certification Body will write to you and provide a Certificate of Conformity, either on paper or virtual format, and you can then sell your product(s) as 'Assured'. In some sectors you will receive 'stickers' to help validate your assured status when you sell crops or stock from the farm.

25. If any non-conformances were recorded, a certificate will not be issued until you have put them right and you must supply the Certification Body with evidence of rectification before a certificate can be issued. The evidence required will be at the discretion of the Certification Body following guidelines issued by the Scheme and may be:

- Documentary evidence e.g. written confirmation, photos, photocopies
- A letter from a third party e.g. veterinarian
- A re-assessment visit

26. Certification will be dependent upon you carrying out the required improvements, to the satisfaction of the Certification Body and within a specified time period commencing from the day of assessment. Any costs associated with rectifying your non-conformances, including any additional farm assessments will be borne by you.

27. Once the Certification Body has received satisfactory evidence it will enter your status on the Scheme Member Checker database as 'assured' and you can then sell your product(s) as 'Assured'. As indicated, you might receive an actual certificate in electronic format or printed but the status on the Scheme Member Checker database is definitive.

28. If you do not rectify non-conformances satisfactorily within 3 months of the initial assessment your application will lapse.

Membership Renewal

29. You will be invited on an annual basis to renew your membership; this will be 12 months after the initial assessment and every 12 months thereafter. You will receive a renewal notice and a maximum of two reminder letters prior to the annual renewal date.

30. Membership renewal and certification for the next 12 months will be conditional on receipt of the appropriate fee on or before the renewal date. Failure to renew within one month of the renewal date will result in the membership being terminated. If you subsequently apply to rejoin the subscription will not be backdated. You will be treated as a new applicant and will not be able to sell farm product as 'Assured' until you have had a satisfactory initial assessment.

31. You must keep the Certification Body informed of any material changes to your operation that might affect your certification. Examples would be the addition of crop storage facilities or additional holdings for livestock production above those mentioned in the application.

Routine Assessments

32. Once certified the Certification Body will make regular assessments and to maintain your certificate you must continue to conform to the Standards at all times. These assessments will follow a similar format to that detailed in the Initial Assessment section, paragraphs [16-22] and the table below indicates the usual frequency:

Fresh Produce & Crops	Annual
Intensive livestock (Pigs and Poultry)	Annual
Other Livestock (Dairy, Beef & Lamb)	18 months maximum
<i>On a mixed enterprise holding you can arrange with your Certification Body to have an integrated assessment for different sectors. The Certification Body should be able to manage this so that the above assessment frequencies apply.</i>	

33. Once certified you may also be subject to random spot checks at short notice.

34. It is not acceptable for you to unreasonably delay routine assessments or spot checks. Any undue delay in allowing access will result in suspension or withdrawal of certification.

35. If the assessor cannot complete the assessment in full the certification cannot be maintained, which may result in the suspension of certification.

36. All non-conformances against the Standards must be put right. Some Standards are marked 'Key Standards' and if the assessor finds that you have a major non-conformance* against one of the 'Key Standards' it will result in suspension of your certification until it is put right. Non-conformances against 'Other Standards' should not result in suspension provided you correct them within an agreed timescale. This will normally be within 28 days of the assessment unless you are told otherwise. The Certification Body will also reserve the right to suspend your certification in the case of a large number of such non-conformances or in the event of the same non-conformance being found on successive assessment visits. The following table summarises this.

Assessment outcome	Conforms	Major N/C*	Minor N/C
KEY STANDARDS	Certified	Certificate <u>suspended</u> until rectified	Certificate <u>not</u> suspended but must be rectified**
Assessment outcome	Conforms	Non-Conformance	
OTHER STANDARDS	Certified	Certificate <u>not</u> suspended but must be rectified**	
RECOMMENDATIONS	Some numbered points amongst the Standards are marked as 'recommendations'. These are not Standards and if you do not comply with them it will <i>not</i> affect your certification. But 'recommendations' are often included to introduce points that will become a Standard in the near future.		

* Major non-conformance means that there is little or no evidence that the requirement of a Standard is met. Minor non-conformance is recorded when there is evidence that the producer has taken steps to comply but with some gaps.

** Excessive numbers of these or repeats of the same non-conformance may result in suspension.

37. If you do not rectify non-conformances satisfactorily, your membership and certification will be suspended until the Certification Body has obtained satisfactory evidence that they have been corrected. This may involve a re-assessment for which a fee will be payable. Once your certification is suspended you must rectify the non-conformances within 3 months of the date of suspension otherwise the case will be reviewed by the Certification Body who will normally withdraw the certification and your membership will lapse. You can only regain certification by following the procedure for a new applicant and if no other sanctions remain (see below 'Termination of Membership, Withdrawing of Certification').

38. Crops: There is a delivery point rejection procedure, whereby the consumer/end user of assured grain can, where applicable, ask the relevant Certification Body to follow up on complaints or rejections at point of delivery where the cause gives reason to believe that the procedures and protocols may not have been followed. The delivery point rejection procedures are instituted where there is an indication that the Standards may not have been adhered to, for example: - insufficient baiting points for rodents, contamination or poor store monitoring leading to infestations, out of condition grain and/or a food safety risk. For further information refer to the relevant appendix of the Red Tractor Combinable Crops and Sugar Beet Standards.

Pig Producers

39. As part of the surveillance system you are required to ensure that a quarterly report, in the format prescribed by the Scheme, is submitted to the Certification Body by a private veterinary surgeon registered with the Scheme. You are responsible for any veterinary fees for these reports.

40. Your registered vet must have access to a copy of your previous quarterly report(s) and any non-conformance report from the last independent assessment. Quarters are defined as Jan/Feb/Mar; Apr/May/June; July/Aug/Sept; Oct/Nov/Dec.

41. The Red Tractor Pig Scheme has integrated the British Pig Executive's Zoonoses National Control Plan (ZNCP) Salmonella Scheme into its Standards. ZNCP results will be reported by BPEX to participating abattoirs, to the relevant veterinarian and to the Certification Body but will not be distributed for any other purpose otherwise than in relation to the ZNCP Scheme.

Certification Status

42. You must not make any claim that certification applies to business locations or activities that are not included in the scope of the certification.

43. Certificates, and where applicable stickers, are not transferable and remain the property of the Certification Body.

44. Although you may be issued with a certificate (and stickers – if applicable), the online 'Scheme Member Checkers' are the definitive means of confirming assurance status and membership details at any given point in time.

Transferring Between Certification Bodies

45. You are entitled to change Certification Bodies and maintain your assured status, provided that you have no outstanding non-conformances with your existing Certification Body. You may contact any of the Certification Bodies licensed by the Scheme at any time. You do not need to inform your previous Certification Body that you have transferred.

46. When changing Certification Bodies your new Certification Body may request access to your historical data from your previous Certification Body and it is a condition of the Scheme that this is made available.

47. If you change Certification Bodies you must declare:

- a. If you have signed a previous contract with a Certification Body for certification against Red Tractor Standards (or a recognised equivalent Scheme) covering the same production sector. If so you must identify the Certification Body and previous Scheme membership number.
- b. If any of the sites you operate have previously been inspected under the Scheme and, if so, the CPH number of the holding and PRIMO/Herd mark where applicable.

Termination of Membership, Withdrawing of Certification

48. As indicated in 37 above, if you are suspended and do not take the necessary action to rectify the non-conformances within 3 months your certification will normally be withdrawn. The Scheme, including the Certification Body, reserves the right to bar future applications or specify particular conditions for re-entry into the Scheme to businesses/premises which have their certification withdrawn in line with this process.

49. The Scheme, including Certification Body, reserves the right to refuse/terminate membership and withdraw certification when it considers that it is necessary to do so to prevent the Scheme from being brought into disrepute.

50. You must not sell product as farm assured if you are suspended or your certification has been withdrawn or you have voluntarily left the Scheme. Abattoirs, buyers and marketing groups will be informed via the Scheme Member Checker.

51. In the Fresh Produce sector you may ask the Certification Body for a voluntary suspension of one, some, or all of the crop types covered by the certificate. You may also ask for an annulment of the contract at any time unless your membership is suspended or there are non-conformances outstanding.

Appeals

52. If you have a complaint about the application process, or are dissatisfied with how an assessment has been conducted and/or the outcome of a certification decision, you may lodge an appeal with the Certification Body. Such complaints should be made in writing within 14 days. All complaints will be properly investigated and dealt with fairly in accordance with the Certification Body appeals procedure.

Prosecutions and Regulatory Sanctions

53. You must notify your Certification Body of any prosecutions brought or likely to be brought against you with respect to any issues covered in the Standards, including food safety, animal health, animal welfare, animal identification and movements, veterinary medicine records, trade description, animal transport or environmental legislation. This would also include any penalties relating to Cross-Compliance requirements that directly relate to issues covered in the Standards. You will be asked to sign a declaration relating to prosecutions and penalties in the initial application form, registration renewal forms, and other Scheme documents. Any information received by the Scheme will be investigated on a case-by-case basis and appropriate action taken.

Confidentiality and the Scheme Member Checkers

54. Your details will be treated in confidence, but the Scheme will respond to queries from third parties who have a legitimate interest who wish to confirm the certification status of any farm. A list of Approved Participants and/or Suspended Participants may be published from time to time.

55. Third parties may on occasion wish to check your assurance status in the Scheme. Where third parties are able to quote the name, address, CPH number (holding number) or Scheme membership number, we will confirm certification status as full, suspended, withdrawn or non-member. The date of the last assessment visit, certification expiry date and renewal date may also be given.

56. The Scheme Member Checkers are available through Scheme websites and provide certification information on members of the Scheme. This online checking service allows markets, processors and other buyers to instantly access information under the Scheme. The Scheme database is the definitive means of confirming assurance status and membership details at any given point in time.

57. As part of the Scheme, your membership details will be available for assurance verification on the on-line Scheme Member Checker and updated regularly by the Certification Body. Acceptance of this verification procedure is a condition of Scheme membership.

58. The Scheme reserves the right to release information from its database about the certification of the participant to a person with a legitimate interest in knowing that information, if provision of those data might be in the participant's interest.

59. The Scheme may produce and publish statistical reports drawing upon aggregated Scheme data in such

a way that individual data cannot be traced back to individual applicants or members.

60. Membership data may be retained on the databases and will be treated as specified above for a reasonable time after you have ceased to be a member of the Scheme.

Trademarks and Logos

61. Using the assurance scheme logo: As a certified member of the Scheme you are entitled to indicate that you hold a certificate and, for that purpose only, you can use the scheme logos on stationery and publicity materials. You must follow the directions on use of the logos given from time to time by the Scheme at www.redtractor.org.uk. You agree to observe all such directions.

62. Using the Red Tractor logo on food: You cannot use the Red Tractor Logo on food packs, or at the point of sale of food products unless you have a packer licence issued by Assured Food Standards. To apply for a licence go to www.redtractorlicenceapplication.org.uk.

63. The above consent, in so far as it applies to Scheme Logos, is limited to using the entire designation and, in so far as it applies to using the Red Tractor Logo, is limited to using the Red Tractor Logo in an identical form to that used by Assured Food Standards. The consent is personal to you as a certified member and may not be transferred or licenced to any other person.

64. As a certified member of the Scheme you shall not use (or authorise or license others to use) the Scheme Logos and/or the Red Tractor Logo in any way outside the scope of the above consent and you shall not use or authorise or license others to use any name, mark, sign or device confusingly similar to the Scheme Logos and/or the Red Tractor Logo nor file or cause to be filed any trade mark or company name registration applications containing or confusingly similar to the Scheme Logos and/or the Red Tractor Logo. You will not oppose or cause any oppositions to be filed to any trade mark applications filed by the Scheme register the Scheme Logos and/or the Red Tractor Logo anywhere in the world nor otherwise cause any question to be raised concerning the Company's ownership of the Scheme Logos and the Red Tractor Logo.

65. The Scheme reserves the right to withdraw from any Scheme member the permission granted, after giving one month's notice or upon immediate notice if the Scheme member fails to observe the directions of the Company with regard to the use of the Trade Mark or the Logo or if the Scheme Member's membership is suspended or terminated for whatever reason.

Disclaimer

66. Under no circumstances shall the Company, its employees or agents be liable for any losses, damage, charges, costs or expenses of whatever nature (including consequential loss) which you may suffer or incur by reason of, or arising directly or indirectly from the administration by AFS, its employees or agents or the performance of their respective obligations in connection with the Scheme save to the extent that such loss, damage, charges, costs and/or expenses arise as a result of finally and judicially determined gross negligence or wilful default of such persons.

67. The Scheme reserves the right to alter the Standards and operating procedures where, at its absolute discretion, it considers it necessary to do so.

68. The Scheme Rules represent the entire understanding between you and AFS and you acknowledge that you have not relied upon any other statement (written or oral) in applying to be certified to the Standards.

INTRODUCTION TO STANDARDS

The standards are organised in sections and every section has an introduction explaining the objectives of the section as a whole. Standard numbers begin with a two letter pre-fix that identifies the section (e.g. TI Traceability and Integrity). At the end of each standard is an internal reference number (in brackets) which producers may find is used by assessors to identify any non-conformances on the report at the end of the assessment.

All of the words against each standard, whether in bold shaded and in most cases in the box below, form part of the standard. In a few cases there is additional text in italics. This provides useful information relevant to the standard but it will not form part of the assessment.

Some standards have greater significance as explained in paragraph 36 of the Rules and Procedures. Key standards are identified with a letter K. All other standards are normal and there are a small number of recommendations which are identified with a letter R.

A number of standards are supported by Appendices at the back of this manual. Appendices are numbered with the number of the standard that they relate to. An appendix can have one of three different functions:



Integral to Standards

Some are 'Integral to the Standards' - they provide important detail relating to conformance with the standard.



Farm Record

Others provide Farm Records. They may include examples of how records might be kept and/or a template record sheet when this is required.





General Information



The third type provides General Information including useful additional guidance and information.

Symbols are used to identify the three types of Appendix. The symbol will appear within the standards to indicate that there is a relevant Appendix and again within every Appendix.

DOCUMENTS AND PROCEDURES (DP)

Access to certain documents and Codes of Practice's ensures the most relevant information and best practice guidance is available to producers. Certain plans, records and procedures are required to assist the legal and safe production of food. (Other records will also be required by specific scheme standards.)


DP.1	Producers must have available a copy of the documents and codes of practice as indicated. (PG.DP.1)
 <p>Integral to Standards</p>	<p>Printed copies or access to these documents in electronic format (via internet or CD) is acceptable.</p> <p><i>The relevant appendix provides details of both required and useful publications and where they may be obtained from. For electronic versions accessed via the internet it is suggested they are downloaded and saved for easy access and to help demonstrate compliance to an assessor.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A copy of the assurance scheme standards • Protecting our Water Soil & Air - A Code of Good Agricultural Practice for farmers, growers and land managers • Defra Code of Recommendation for the Welfare of Livestock: Pigs PB7950 • Pig Veterinary Society - The Casualty Pig (2009) • Farm Animal Welfare Council - Report on the Welfare of Pigs Kept Outdoors PB 2608 [if appropriate] • Serious about Salmonella - A Guide for Pig Producers (FSA) • RUMA Guidelines - Responsible Use of Antimicrobials in Pig Production • Industry Code of Practice for On-farm Feeding • Welfare of Animals During Transport: Advice for Transporters of Pigs <p><i>In devolved regions, a copy of any equivalent publications would be acceptable.</i></p>
DP.2	An emergency plan must be available and accessible to all staff. (PG.DP.2)
 <p>Farm Record</p>	<p>The plan must include emergency contact telephone numbers and actions taken in the event of an accident or emergency that threaten the welfare of farm workers or livestock, or present a serious pollution risk. The relevant appendix provides an example plan.</p>
DP.2.1	Provision must be made to ensure an emergency supply of drinking water and feed to the pigs in case normal supply fails. (PG.DP.2.1)
	<i>This would normally be satisfied by the buildings' header tanks and by inclusion of feed companies contact numbers on the emergency plan.</i>
DP.3	Producers must be registered with regulatory authorities under relevant legislation as indicated. (PG.DP.3)
	<i>All livestock producers and producers of crops sold for animal feed are also advised that they should be registered with the Trading Standards department of their Local Authority (or DARD in Northern Ireland) as required by The Feed (Hygiene and Enforcement) Regulations 2005.</i>
DP.3.1	Producers must be registered with Defra as a keeper of pigs. (PG.DP.3.1)
	<i>This is done via the local Animal Health Office. If producers have a CPH number and a Defra herd mark (slap mark) they are already registered and need take no further action.</i>

DP.3.2	All farms which handle fishmeal as a raw material must be authorised by Defra as it is classified as a "Restricted Protein" under TSE Regulations. (PG.DP.3.2)
	<p><i>There is a guidance note at</i> http://collections.europarchive.org/tna/20090306103114/http://defra.gov.uk/animalh/bse/controls-eradication/feedban_leaflet.pdf</p> <p><i>An application form can be found at:</i> http://defra.gov.uk/animalhealth/forms/library/BSE50.pdf</p>
DP.3.3	Farms must make and record a decision as to whether they consider their business is required to gain a Permit under the IPPC Directive (enforced in England under the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2007). (PG.DP.3.3)
	<p><i>This will apply to all indoor farms with a capacity for over 2000 production pigs (>30kg) or 750 sows. Misrepresentation of unit capacity that results in the farm incorrectly avoiding registration under these regulations will be a contravention of this assurance standard.</i></p>
DP.4	There must be a documented record of any written complaints received that are relevant to the requirements of the scheme standards. (PG.DP.4)
 <p>Farm Record</p>	<p>The record will include details of action taken to resolve the problem and stop it happening again. Even where there have been no complaints to date a means of recording complaints in the future is required, (e.g. a complaints record form or file)</p> <p><i>An example complaints record form is provided in the relevant appendix.</i></p>
DP.5 New	R It is recommended that producers assess the suitability of new production sites before bringing them into use. (PG.DP.5)
 <p>General Information</p>	The relevant appendix suggests areas to consider.

TRACEABILITY AND INTEGRITY (TI)

All food must be fully traceable so it is possible to establish where it is from and where it went and provide consumers with the confidence they require.

TI.1	K There must be traceability up and down the production process and a system in place to pass this traceability link to the next point in the supply chain. (PG.TI.1)
TI.1.1	<p>K An on-farm movement record must be kept which includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • date • number moved • identification • for movements on to farm , name address and CPH number of previous holding • for movements off farm, name, address and CPH number of destination <p>(PG.TI.1.1)</p>

<p>TI.1.2 K</p>	<p>All pigs must be slap-marked or otherwise identified in accordance with legislative requirements prior to dispatch for slaughter to allow unique traceability to that unit. Slapmarkers must be kept clean and in serviceable condition such that slapmarks will be legible and do not cause distress when applied. All identification marks used must be registered with the Certification Body. (PG.TI.1.2)</p>
	<p><i>All pigs dispatched for slaughter must be 'slapped' on both shoulders with the holding's Defra Herdmark at or around the time of dispatch from the farm. The herdmark may be followed by additional characters to convey management information. As an alternative to slap-marking and by arrangement with the receiving slaughterhouse, metal ear tags may be used, but the identification information as above must be included on the tags.</i></p> <p><i>In order to deliver appropriate slap-marks, it is important that:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>All the needles are present and straight.</i> • <i>Characters are in the correct order and orientation.</i> • <i>The correct type of ink is used.</i> • <i>The mark is applied to the flat area of the shoulder.</i> • <i>Both shoulders are marked.</i> <p><i>If animals are not identified with legible slap-marks, individual ear tagging of all slaughter pigs may be imposed.</i></p>
<p>TI.1.3 K</p>	<p>In order to comply with the Scheme, any incoming weaners or stores must be sourced from Approved Producers. There cannot be assured and non-assured pigs on the same farm. Store pigs or weaners intended for finishing or slaughter as clean pigs must not be purchased from live auction markets at any stage. (PG.TI.1.3)</p>
	<p><i>Approved Producers are defined as farms which are approved at the time the pigs are moved under either the Scheme, Quality Meat Scotland Assurance - Pigs, the Genesis Pig Module or any other scheme as may be from time to time approved. If assured pigs are imported from a third country, the producer will have to comply with legal obligations regarding individual identification of the pigs and should be aware that meat from such pigs will be ineligible to be sold with any label indicating a British or UK origin. It is the producer's responsibility to ensure that any purchaser is aware of the origin of the pigs.</i></p>
<p>TI.1.4 K</p>	<p>A record must be held of the name, address including postcode and, where available the assurance registration number of all breeding stock suppliers. Such records must be kept for a minimum of 6 years. (PG.TI.1.4)</p>
	<p><i>The record of suppliers may form part of the Movement Records and must be readily available for inspection.</i></p>
<p>TI.1.5 K</p>	<p>All breeding stock must either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be sourced from farms which are approved producers with ABPigs, Genesis, QMS or other such QA Scheme as the Scheme may from time to time deem to be acceptable. • Be sourced from non-assured farms with the written consent of the Certification Body in accordance with the criteria set out in the relevant appendix. <p>(PG.TI.1.5)</p>
 <p>Integral to Standards</p>	<p><i>This standard relates to live boars and gilts. If importation of non-assured breeding stock is planned, written consent must be obtained before the movement takes place. The assessor will need to verify that any importations of non-assured stock have been made in accordance with a valid consent document issued by a recognised Certification Body. See relevant appendix.</i></p>

TI.1.6	K	<p>Farm assured pigs moving to slaughter may be traded through an ABM assured livestock auction market on the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They proceed directly from market to slaughter. • They are approved stock which have travelled from the approved premises directly to the market. • Transport from the market is undertaken by a haulier approved under the ABM/ABP Livestock Transport Scheme. • Assured pigs are kept separately from non-assured pigs when travelling to, and whilst residing at, or when travelling from the market. • Full traceability is maintained for all pigs. (PG.TI.1.6)
TI.1.7	K	<p>Pigs trigger a 20 day standstill on other pigs when they move onto a premises and a 6 day standstill on any cattle, sheep or goats on that premises. Cattle, sheep and goats moving onto a premises will impose a 6 day standstill on any pig on that premises. Exceptions to these standstill requirements are in place in the case of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pigs moving directly to a slaughterhouse, to a slaughter market or collecting centre for pigs intended for immediate slaughter. However, pigs may not return to farms from a slaughterhouse, slaughter market or collecting centre. • Pigs moving within a Defra approved pig 'pyramid' for pigs intended for breeding or growing (ie approved under Article 8(3)(b) of PRIMO (as amended)). • Pigs moving between premises under the same management and control in accordance with a 'Sole Occupancy Authority' issued by the Divisional Veterinary Manager. This applies to pig-only or pig and cattle holdings. It excludes premises where there are sheep, goats, deer or camelids. Groups of mixed premises which include species other than pigs and cattle may also be eligible for a SOA. • Pigs are moving direct to export or to a collecting centre prior to export. Pigs must meet the residency requirements of the export health certificate. (PG.TI.1.7)
		<p><i>Pigs moving to a show are exempt from the standstill on the premises of origin provided that they are individually identified and have been kept in Defra approved isolation facilities for 20 days before departure. They will not trigger a standstill on return provided that they are kept in Defra approved isolation facilities for 20 days.</i></p> <p><i>Pigs (mainly specialist or pedigree breeding stock) which are not within a pyramid may move to a farm for breeding and do not trigger a standstill either there or when they return home provided that:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>they are individually identified.</i> • <i>the person to whom the pigs are sent signs a declaration stating that the pigs are for breeding and sends the declaration to the local authority.</i> • <i>the pigs are isolated on the breeding premises in Defra approved isolation facilities. The facilities may contain resident stock but not animals brought from outside the breeding premises.</i> • <i>either they are isolated for 20 days in Defra approved isolation facilities before leaving, or they have observed a 20 day standstill on the premises of origin.</i>
TI.1.8	R	<p>It is recommended that ear tagging is the usual method of identifying individual breeding animals. Ear tattooing is permitted. Ear notching is not recommended but is permitted, particularly if the pig colouring precludes the satisfactory use of tattoo dyes for identification purposes. (PG.TI.1.8)</p>

STAFF AND CONTRACTORS (SC)


Properly trained and competent staff, whether directly employed or contractors, are essential to achieving good standards of production.

SC.1 <i>Revised</i>	K There must be sufficient people available who are competent, that is have the necessary experience and / or training for the work they do. (PG.SC.1)
	<p>Assessors will look at records of training and experience and may ask questions of individual workers to understand their knowledge of relevant codes or procedures.</p> <p>Assessors will observe the output of work on the holding including where relevant the condition of livestock.</p> <p>Key competencies will be the ability to maintain the standards of stockmanship, husbandry and animal health and welfare required by the scheme.</p> <p>The Producer must nominate an individual(s) with responsibility for animal welfare, food safety and environmental protection for each unit.</p> <p>Producers are fully responsible for ensuring all activities conducted by mobile service providers, contractors or advisors on their behalf do not contravene scheme standards.</p> <p>All pesticide spray operators must have the required certificate of competence as required by legislation, operators of knapsack sprayers will require a PA1 and PA6A qualification; operators of tractor mounted/drawn sprayers will require a PA1 and PA2 qualification.</p> <p>"Grandfather rights" are presently applicable to producers born on or before 31 Dec 1964. (NB - these rights may be removed by forthcoming legislation).</p> <p><i>Note - These requirements are not applicable if not spraying.</i></p>
SC.2	Records must be kept of the experience, qualifications and training for all persons working on the holdings (both full-time and part-time). (PG.SC.2)
	<p>Certificates of training or Continuing Professional Development (CPD) for permanent workers can be discarded after 2 years after leaving employment. Records for casual workers need only be available for the duration of the employment.</p> <p>This may be included in the Veterinary Health Plan.</p>

ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE (AH)

All animals must be maintained in good health and their welfare requirements must be met to ensure they are free from hunger and thirst; from discomfort; from pain, injury or disease; from fear and distress and to express normal behaviour. Competent staff are key to ensuring that animals are managed to good standards of husbandry and welfare as provided for in current EU, UK and regional legislation and Codes of Practice.

AH.1 <i>New</i>	K The welfare requirements of stock must be met at all times. (PG.AH.1)
	<p>Stock must be treated and handled in such a way as to avoid injury, minimise stress and express most normal behaviour in accordance with the Defra Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock - Pigs.</p> <p><i>Evidence that animals are exhibiting signs of injury, discomfort or distress caused by inadequate facilities or stockmanship will be recorded as a non-conformance.</i></p>

<p>AH.1.1 <i>Revised</i></p>	<p>To enable proper investigation and manipulation activities, all pigs must have permanent access to a sufficient quantity of material such as straw, hay, wood, sawdust, mushroom compost, peat or a mixture of such which does not adversely affect the health of the animals. Tyres containing metal or wire must not be used. Objects such as footballs and deformable-plastic pipe can satisfy some of the pigs' behavioural needs, but will be regarded as satisfactory only when demonstrated to satisfy investigation and manipulation activities. Chains alone are not acceptable. (PG.AH.1.1)</p>
<p>AH.1.2</p>	<p>If tail, flank, or ear biting, or fighting which goes beyond normal behaviour is a problem within the farm, it must be investigated and an action plan agreed between the veterinary surgeon and farmer to address the problem. (PG.AH.1.2)</p>
	<p><i>Immediately such behaviour is observed, the victim and where possible the aggressor should be segregated.</i></p>
<p>AH.1.3 <i>New</i></p>	<p>If shoulder sores are seen, their cause must be investigated and a documented action plan implemented, as agreed between the veterinary surgeon and the farmer, to address the problem. (PG.AH.1.3)</p>
<p>AH.1.4 K</p>	<p>The use of electric goads, sticks and pipes for handling stock is not permitted. Pig boards are the preferred method of moving pigs. An exception is made for the use of sticks when showing pigs. Staff must be aware of the allowable methods for pig movement. (PG.AH.1.4)</p>
	<p><i>'Show sticks' may be used provided the animal has been specifically and adequately trained in its response to the stick; which in any event may not be used to strike the pig.</i></p>
<p>AH.2</p>	<p>K All livestock units must retain the services of a veterinary surgeon/practice. (PG.AH.2)</p>
	<p>The stock must be under the routine care of a named veterinary surgeon/practice .</p>
<p>AH.2.1</p>	<p>The veterinary surgeon must be registered with the scheme. The producer must require the veterinary surgeon to conduct quarterly inspection visits to all areas of the production facility covered by the scope of the scheme certification. A documented report of the visit in the format approved by the scheme must be made available to the farm's certification body every quarter. (PG.AH.2.1)</p>
<p> <small>Integral to Standards</small></p>	<p>The procedure to be followed by veterinary surgeons wishing to register with the Scheme is outlined in the relevant appendix.</p> <p><i>The veterinary surgeon can download the form from the scheme website www.assuredpigs.co.uk</i></p>
<p>AH.2.2</p>	<p>The producer must retain a copy of the most recent quarterly vet report (as a minimum) and make it available at inspection and must take effective remedial action to resolve any adverse findings. (PG.AH.2.2)</p>

AH.3 <i>Revised</i>	K A pro-active approach must be taken to livestock health management demonstrated by a written health plan which must be established, implemented and reviewed regularly according to circumstances. (PG.AH.3)
	<p>The health plan must be farm-specific and contain a strategy for the prevention and control of common diseases and set out health and husbandry procedures covering the whole of the production cycle/year. The plan must be established, implemented and reviewed at least annually or more frequently in the event of any substantial changes to husbandry practices or in the light of poor enterprise performance. The plan must be documented and made available as appropriate to all staff who have responsibility for the stock.</p> <p>The Veterinary Health Plan must be drawn up and updated by the veterinary surgeon.</p> <p><i>A Veterinary Health Planner has been produced by the Pig Veterinary Society (available for download by PVS members from the PVS website), which outlines the areas which must be covered, though individual veterinary practices may choose to draw up their own versions.</i></p> <p><i>The Veterinary Health Plan and the farm's Cleaning Policy must be reviewed in the light of the ZNCP Control Plan for Salmonella.</i></p>
AH.3.1	The VHP must list all personnel deemed competent by the farm's veterinary surgeon to perform injections. (PG.AH.3.1)
AH.3.2	The quarantine procedure for replacement animals brought in from other farms must be detailed in the VHP. (PG.AH.3.2)
AH.4	All stock must be regularly inspected to monitor their health and performance. (PG.AH.4)
	<p>Stock must be inspected at a frequency appropriate to their production system and status in accordance with the Defra Welfare Codes. The inspection should check for signs of illness, injury or stress, to ensure all animals are maintained in good health.</p> <p>The Producer must require that each unit be regularly 'walked' to check all pigs for signs of illness, injury or distress. The frequency of the checks should depend on pig age and the stocking situation of the unit, but in all cases must not be less than once per day.</p>
AH.4.1	Particular attention must be given to stock close to farrowing and young animals. (PG.AH.4.1)


AH.5	Records of the health and performance of all stock must be maintained. (PG.AH.5)
	<p>Maintaining performance and health records is an essential element of the health planning process as they allow the most significant problems to be identified for priority attention. They also allow the effectiveness of any control measures to be determined and informed decisions to be made on whether further or different measures are adopted into future health plans.</p> <p><i>These should include (where appropriate) :</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Litter size - alive, dead, mummified • Farrowing % • Sow mortality % • Piglet mortality % • Rearing mortality % • Finishing mortality % • Growth rates • Feed conversion ratio • Slaughterhouse dead-on-arrivals • Slaughterhouse condemnations.
AH.5.1	Herd performance data must be monitored for signs of disease or production disorders, including the level of transit deaths and the level and type of condemnations of slaughter stock. (PG.AH.5.1)
AH.5.2 <i>Revised</i>	The producer must demonstrate that action is taken when mortality levels increase. Mortality records must also include: date of death, identity of pig (or pig type and location), whether found dead or euthanased, suspected reason for death. (PG.AH.5.2)
AH.5.3	Producers must comply with the requirements of the ZNCP Salmonella scheme. (PG.AH.5.3)
	<p><i>All farms are required to have and implement a Salmonella Control Plan. The impact of the Control Plan must be reviewed during Quarterly Veterinary Visits and the Control Plan updated as necessary. The implementation of the Control Plan will be verified as part of the Quarterly Veterinary Report and during the annual independent assessment. A copy of the current Control Plan must be sent to the Certification Body if requested. Full details of the sampling protocols and individual farm results are available on the BPEX website, www.bpex-zncp.org.uk</i></p>
AH.6	K Stock suffering ill health or injury must receive appropriate attention without delay. (PG.AH.6)
	<p>This must include the attendance of a veterinary surgeon if appropriate. Such pigs must be marked and treated without delay and accommodated with due regard to the nature and severity of their condition.</p> <p><i>It is recommended that lame pigs are housed on straw.</i></p>
AH.7	Facilities as appropriate must be provided when necessary for the segregation/isolation and the care of sick or injured animals. (PG.AH.7)
	<p>For segregation, a hospital pen adjacent to other stock is perfectly acceptable for an animal or animals that are injured or sick from a non-infectious condition. However if the condition is infectious, the animal or animals must be isolated from the main herd/flock if appropriate to prevent the spread of disease.</p> <p>The hospital pen specification must meet the requirements of the veterinary surgeon.</p>


AH.8	If an animal fails to respond to treatment, or if it is not appropriate to treat the animal, it must be humanely culled. (PG.AH.8)
	<p>The producer must follow the recommendations in the Pig Veterinary Society booklet 'The Casualty Pig' when determining whether a sick or injured pig should be treated or euthanased.</p> <p>Euthanasia methods must be in accordance with the recommendations in the 'The Casualty Pig' booklet.</p> <p>Approved methods are:</p> <p>Piglets less than 3 weeks of age - a blow to the head with a 'priest'.</p> <p>Other pigs - stunned using a captive bolt or shot. Stunned animals must be immediately bled or pithed.</p> <p><i>Legislation requires that those killing farm animals using a captive bolt have a slaughterman's licence (except when animals are killed in an emergency e.g. broken leg).</i></p>


ANIMAL MEDICINES AND BIOSECURITY (AM)

The use of medicines (including vaccines) and treatments may be required to maintain animals in good health and it is essential they are administered only when necessary and in an appropriate manner by competent staff. All medicines and treatments must be stored and disposed of safely to ensure no risk to animals, humans or the environment and all relevant medicine records must be kept to ensure traceability and demonstrate that the meat and milk is safe to consume. The implementation of biosecurity measures will prevent the spread of disease.

AM.1	K	Medicines, veterinary treatments and operations must be used or carried out competently, only when necessary (for treatment or preventive purposes only), and in accordance with industry codes (e.g. RUMA guidelines), manufacturers' recommendations and current legislation. (PG.AM.1)
		<p>Regulations prohibit routine tail docking and teeth clipping of pigs. The Producer may only conduct these operations following formal confirmation from the veterinary surgeon that the practices are necessary and acceptable within the regulations and only on animals up to 72 hours old. The necessity for these practices must be reviewed and reported in the QVR.</p> <p>The Regulations do permit tail docking and teeth clipping where there is evidence on the farm that injuries have occurred to pigs as a result of not docking or clipping.</p>
AM.1.1	K	Castration is not permitted. (PG.AM.1.1)
AM.1.2	K	Tooth clipping or grinding, tail docking, boar tusk trimming, nose ringing and ear tagging must only be carried out by operators who have satisfied the Producer of their competence. Written records of operators approved to carry out any of the above procedures must be maintained by the producer. (PG.AM.1.2)
AM.1.3	K	<p>Producers must ensure that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. docked tails are of a uniform length, b. clipped or ground teeth are smooth, without sharp edges c. the same piece of equipment is not used for both teeth clipping and tail docking. <p>The equipment used for tooth clipping and tail docking shall be sufficiently sharp to allow clipping or docking at the first attempt and shall be kept in good working order, clean and clearly identified as to its use. (PG.AM.1.3)</p>

AM.2	K	The prescribed withdrawal periods must be strictly observed for all medicinal products and treated stock clearly identified. (PG.AM.2)
		<p>This is to ensure there is a minimal risk of residues in the product before it enters the food chain. When treatments are used in combination or the manufacturer's recommendations are varied, advice must be sought on the appropriate withdrawal periods.</p> <p><i>The veterinary surgeon will usually supply a list of the withdrawal periods applicable to all the medicines prescribed for the farm. Withdrawal periods are also printed as part of the label on medicine bottles / containers. A system must be in place which ensures that no pigs are presented for slaughter before the withdrawal period has expired for any medication with which they have been treated.</i></p> <p><i>Treated animals can be identified with marking paint or ear tags or according to the pigs location.</i></p> <p><i>The means of identification must remain in place for at least the duration of the withdrawal period of the medicine concerned.</i></p>
AM.2.1	K	<p>If a sample taken from a carcass as a result of the residue sampling made under the EEC Residue Directive 86/469/EEC is found to contain an identifiable antimicrobial above the Maximum Residue Level (MRL), the producer and his veterinary surgeon will be informed. The producer must have his veterinary surgeon investigate the incident, and submit a report to both the producer and his Certification Body. If there is evidence to suggest that procedures on farm regarding withdrawal periods are inadequate, the producer may be suspended from the Scheme. (PG.AM.2.1)</p>
AM.3 <i>New</i>	K	All medicines must be authorised medicines, or those being used under the specific direction of the veterinary surgeon. (PG.AM.3)
		<p>In accordance with UK legislation, the use of antibiotic growth promotors; anabolic agents, including growth-promoting hormonal products; or similar substances are prohibited.</p> <p>Any product that falls within the definition of a veterinary medicinal product, either by presentation or by function, is required by law to be authorised before it may be marketed in the UK. The sale, possession and administration of unauthorised veterinary medicines or medicines not supplied in accordance with the Veterinary Medicines Regulations are legal offences and not permitted by the scheme. Further details of medicinal product categorisation and labelling may be found in the relevant appendix.</p> <p><i>Prescribed medicines must be appropriately labelled by the veterinary surgeon / supplier to confirm that they have been legally sourced. Where medicines are not labelled, sufficiently detailed veterinary / supplier invoices can be an alternative means to demonstrate this. It is a requirement of the VMRs that if the veterinary medicinal product is not supplied in a container other than that specified in the marketing authorisation, the person supplying the veterinary medicinal product must ensure that the container is suitably labelled and must supply sufficient written information (which may include a copy of the summary of product characteristics or the package leaflet) to enable the product to be used safely, and failure to do so is an offence.</i></p>

AM.4	All medicines must be kept in a secure locked store and in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. (PG.AM.4)
	<p>The medicine storage facility may be a locked cupboard, safe or chest, or within a locked room with restricted access. If stored in a domestic fridge, a separate lockable container must be provided. Any special storage conditions specified by the manufacturer, such as refrigeration or darkness, must be met. Unless recommendations state otherwise, medicines should be kept in a cool area (below 25°C) but not allowed to freeze.</p> <p><i>NB - Inappropriate storage that is not in accordance with the label instructions may affect the safety, quality or efficacy of a medicine rendering it unsuitable for use. See standards AM.5.</i></p>
AM.5	Medicines that have been stored inappropriately or are beyond their 'use by' dates must not be used and must be disposed of in accordance with supplier advice and/or in line with local requirements. (PG.AM.5)
	<p>Such medicines must be disposed of safely, eg back to source. Disposal of medicines 'down the sink or drain' or in domestic rubbish is not acceptable.</p> <p>The 'use by' date will be the earlier of either the expiry date printed on the label or after the time period specified by the manufacturer in which the medicine must be used after first opening has elapsed.</p>
AM.6	Sharps and empty medicine bottles/containers must be disposed of responsibly and safely. (PG.AM.6)
 <p>General Information</p>	<p>Used needles and sharp instruments must be put in an unbreakable sharps box. Empty medicine bottles/containers must be suitably stored pending disposal. Both the sharps box and other containers must be disposed of in accordance with instructions from the supplier.</p> <p><i>There are various options. Further guidance is provided in the relevant appendix.</i></p>

AM.7 <i>Revised</i>	K Detailed medicine records for all treatments and medicines purchased and administered, including those administered by the veterinary surgeon, must be kept updated and retained for at least five years. (PG.AM.7)
	<p>All treatments including vaccinations, worming, anaesthetic, antibiotics and anti-parasite control must be recorded for all animals or group of animals.</p> <p>Medicine purchase records must include the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identity of medicine or therapy • quantity of medicine or therapy • date of purchase • name and address of supplier • batch numbers • expiry dates <p>For medicine purchase records, the supplier invoice or copy would be acceptable providing it is kept available and includes all the details specified above. Where the supplier of the medicine is different from the veterinary surgeon, it is the supplier's name and address details that must be recorded.</p> <p><i>It is good practice to record the length of withdrawal periods in case outer cartons / containers carrying this information are lost, though this is not a requirement of the standard.</i></p> <p>Medicine administration records must include the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identity of medicine or therapy • batch numbers • quantity of medicine or therapy administered • identification of the animal/bird or group of animals/birds to which administered • the number of animals/birds treated • date of administration • date treatment finished (if multiple treatment) • dates when product(s) becomes fit for human consumption (meat & milk) • name of person administering the medicine or therapy • reason for treatment. <p>If the veterinary surgeon administers the product, he is responsible for recording the relevant information into the records or for providing a written record to allow the producer to enter the details for themselves. Producers must ensure this obligation is fulfilled by their vet. (Note the NOAH medicine records book does not include a column for 'reason for treatment' but this information is required by this standard.)</p> <p>Medicine disposal records (for medicines disposed of other than by treating livestock) must include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the date • quantity • route of disposal <p>Electronic records are acceptable but must be made available to the assessor.</p> <p><i>An example of how medicine records might be kept is provided in the relevant appendix. Further guidance can be found in Veterinary Medicines Guidance Note 16 - Record Keeping Requirements for Veterinary Medicinal Products - available on the VMD website http://www.vmd.gov.uk/General/VMR/vmgn.htm</i></p> <p>Suitable records may be kept in the Pig Veterinary Society Medicines Recording Booklet; the NOAH Animal Medicines Record Book or on equivalent written or computer records which record the same level of information.</p> <p><i>In integrated / corporate businesses, these records may be held at another central site and will be assessed separately.</i></p>

AM.7.1 R	It is recommended that if adverse reactions to animal medicines are suspected these should be reported, with the help of the veterinary surgeon, to the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD). (PG.AM.7.1)
	<i>An adverse reaction is any harmful side effect to a veterinary medicine administered to an animal at its normal dose. A reaction may occur in an animal undergoing treatment or in an untreated animal in the same house as a treated animal. Human suspected adverse reactions may occur in a person administering a veterinary medicinal product, or a person exposed to a recently treated animal. The assessor will expect to see evidence of reporting such adverse reactions only if any have occurred on your farm.</i>
AM.8	All persons involved in the administration of animal medication must be competent based on experience and/or training to perform the tasks they are required to undertake. (PG.AM.8)
	Injection sites should be selected following administration instructions and maintaining least stress to animals and operator. Only those personnel deemed competent and identified in the Veterinary Health Plan may perform injections. <i>The assessor will check medicine records to confirm compliance with this point.</i>
AM.9	K Proper procedures must be followed in the event of, or suspicion of, a needle or part of a needle being left in an animal. (PG.AM.9)
	A pig containing or suspected of containing a broken needle may only be sold for slaughter providing:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any withdrawal period of the product being administered has expired. • it is identified individually such that the identification remains in place until arrival at the slaughterhouse. • it is penned separately during transport. • it is sent to the nearest available slaughterhouse. • it is accompanied by a fully completed Food Chain Information declaration form which includes written details of the date of the incident, the product being used and the site of the attempted injection. <p><i>Such pigs must be marked with a distinct and permanent form of identification, and the date of the incident, the identity of the pig and the means of the pig's disposal recorded in the Medicines Book. An ear tag is the recommended identification method.</i></p> <p><i>The pig should be ear tagged at the time of the incident and housed on its own as a casualty animal prior to dispatch for slaughter.</i></p>
AM.10 <i>Revised</i>	Farm dogs and cats (where practical) must be wormed regularly in accordance with product recommendations and the treatment recorded. (PG.AM.10)

AM.11 <i>Revised</i>	K	Appropriate biosecurity measures must be planned and implemented to minimise the spread of disease within the farm and between other farms. (PG.AM.11)
		<p>The measures will include management of incoming stock, housing and equipment, farm visitors and vehicles. Consideration should be given to both measures adopted routinely and measures that would be implemented in the event of a disease outbreak.</p> <p>The biosecurity measures must be documented either as a separate Farm Biosecurity Policy or as an element within the health plan. The plan must identify any precautions (such as personal protective equipment) that the farm considers necessary to address the risk of diseases spreading. A record must be kept of all visitors to the unit.</p> <p><i>The veterinary surgeon is usually involved in drafting this policy and it may be found within the Veterinary Health Plan. Assessors should be asked to comply with the policy and sign the record when inspecting the farm.</i></p>


HOUSING, SHELTER AND HANDLING FACILITIES (HF)

Provision of sufficient facilities which allow comfortable and clean housing and allow for the safe handling of animals is important to ensure healthy animals and prevent the spread of disease.

Evidence that livestock have been injured as a result of inadequate facilities will be marked as a non-conformance under Standard AH.1

HF.1 <i>Revised</i>		All housing must be constructed to provide a safe, hygienic and comfortable environment for stock and must be maintained to avoid injury and distress. (PG.HF.1)
		<p>Housing must be regularly checked for sharp edges, projections or other hazards which are accessible to stock and, where necessary, remedial action must be taken.</p> <p>Electrical installations must be inaccessible to stock.</p> <p><i>Paints, preservatives and other chemical compounds that may be toxic or may leave taints must not be used on surfaces accessible to stock.</i></p>
HF.1.1		All surfaces within housing must be in good condition, durable, able to be cleaned and disinfected to the extent necessary to prevent the spread of disease. (PG.HF.1.1)
HF.1.2		Pig housing must provide secure pig containment (PG.HF.1.2)

HF.2 <i>Revised</i>	All housing must be effectively ventilated appropriate to the type of stock and production system. (PG.HF.2)														
	<p>Ventilation is required to minimise high humidity, the build up of odours and to maintain temperature.</p> <p><i>A guide to the likely minimum temperature required by different classes of pig is given below. The lower end of the range will usually be adequate where generous amounts of straw are used. The higher end of the range will be required when bare concrete or slatted floors are used.</i></p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th><i>Category of Pig</i></th> <th><i>Min Temp (°C)</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Sows</i></td> <td><i>15 - 20</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Suckling Pigs in creeps</i></td> <td><i>25 - 30</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Weaned Pigs (3 - 4 weeks)</i></td> <td><i>27 - 32</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Later Weaned Pigs (5 weeks+)</i></td> <td><i>22 - 27</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Growers</i></td> <td><i>15 - 21</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Finishers</i></td> <td><i>13 - 18</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Evidence of panting or huddling may indicate a non-conformance.</i></p>	<i>Category of Pig</i>	<i>Min Temp (°C)</i>	<i>Sows</i>	<i>15 - 20</i>	<i>Suckling Pigs in creeps</i>	<i>25 - 30</i>	<i>Weaned Pigs (3 - 4 weeks)</i>	<i>27 - 32</i>	<i>Later Weaned Pigs (5 weeks+)</i>	<i>22 - 27</i>	<i>Growers</i>	<i>15 - 21</i>	<i>Finishers</i>	<i>13 - 18</i>
<i>Category of Pig</i>	<i>Min Temp (°C)</i>														
<i>Sows</i>	<i>15 - 20</i>														
<i>Suckling Pigs in creeps</i>	<i>25 - 30</i>														
<i>Weaned Pigs (3 - 4 weeks)</i>	<i>27 - 32</i>														
<i>Later Weaned Pigs (5 weeks+)</i>	<i>22 - 27</i>														
<i>Growers</i>	<i>15 - 21</i>														
<i>Finishers</i>	<i>13 - 18</i>														
HF.2.1 <i>Revised</i>	Ventilation must be checked daily and kept in working order. (PG.HF.2.1)														
HF.2.2	Where there is insufficient self-ventilation and forced or automatic ventilation is used there must be an alarm system to warn of failure. The alarm must be tested at least once a week. The unit must also have in place an appropriate back-up provision to allow ventilation of the pigs in the event of failure of the ventilation system. (PG.HF.2.2)														
	<i>Most pig buildings which incorporate fans into the ventilation system will require alarms. The main exception will be some farrowing houses which can self-ventilate.</i>														
HF.3	All housing must be kept in a clean condition to enable stock to be kept clean and to minimise the spread of disease. (PG.HF.3)														
HF.3.1	The Producer must have a written 'Cleansing Plan'. The plan should reflect the style of production (i.e. continuous or batch) and take full account of means of preventing the spread of infections within the herd and to other farms as part of the Veterinary Health Plan. (L 3.3) The plan must be fully implemented and effective. (PG.HF.3.1)														
	<i>Housing conditions and stock will be observed and standards that compromise the health and welfare of stock will be regarded as a non-conformance.</i>														
HF.3.2	Disinfectants must be Defra approved. The farm must hold Health and Safety Data Sheets for any disinfectants and other chemicals used. (PG.HF.3.2)														
HF.3.3	Stock sent by the producer for slaughter must be in a sufficiently clean condition. (PG.HF.3.3)														
	<i>Due regard will be taken of the need for pigs to control their body temperature during periods of high ambient temperature by wallowing or lying in moist areas.</i>														
HF.4	All floors must be constructed and maintained so as to prevent injury and distress, and a well-drained lying area must be available for all housed livestock. (PG.HF.4)														
	<i>The standards below are taken from The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2007 (SI 2007 No. 2078, Schedule 8).</i>														


HF.4.1	Floors must be well drained or if they cannot be drained they must be well maintained with dry bedding in order to provide dry lying areas. (PG.HF.4.1)
HF.4.2	Floors must be designed, constructed and maintained so as not to cause injury or suffering to pigs standing or lying on them. (PG.HF.4.2)
HF.4.3	When concrete slatted floors are used for gilts after service and sows kept in groups the maximum width of the openings must be 20mm. The minimum slat width must be 80mm. (PG.HF.4.3)
	<i>This standard applies to all buildings newly constructed after 1st January 2003 and to all buildings after 1st January 2013.</i>
HF.4.4	In pens used for natural service, either bedding or non-slip flooring must be provided to prevent injury during service. (PG.HF.4.4)
HF.5	All housing must be appropriately lit to allow normal behaviour of animals, rest and for adequate inspection of stock (PG.HF.5)
	<p>The level of natural or artificial lighting in stock buildings must be such that all housed stock can be seen clearly.</p> <p>Pigs must be allowed access to either natural or artificial light for a minimum period of 8 hours each day. The lighting must be sufficient to allow the reading of the inspection checklist, which will be the equivalent of at least 40 lux as specified. In addition, adequate lighting, whether fixed or portable (e.g. a torch), must be available for satisfactory inspection of stock at any time.</p>
HF.6	Housing must be of sufficient size to allow appropriate group sizes and stocking densities which must be determined with regard to type of stock, age, size and social groupings. (PG.HF.6)
	 <p>Pig space must meet or exceed the requirements specified in the relevant appendix to meet legal requirements.</p> <p><i>Many systems of pig housing necessitate higher pig space requirements than provided for within legislation. To identify the average weight of pigs for determining compliance with the relevant appendix, the highest weight that pigs will achieve in a given system will be used. For example from 7 to 20 kg, base the space allowance calculations on 20 kg average weight for a given area.</i></p>
HF.6.1	The use of stalls and tethers for dry sows and gilts is not permitted by law (The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2007) with the exceptions as detailed in those Regulations Schedule 8 Part II para 6. (PG.HF.6.1)
	<p><i>Pigs may not be kept in stalls except for the purposes as listed below. The periods of confinement must be no longer than the period necessary for these purposes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>While undergoing any examination, test, treatment or operation carried out for veterinary purposes.</i> • <i>For the purpose of service, artificial insemination or the collection of semen from boars.</i> • <i>Pigs may be fed in stalls.</i> • <i>For the purpose of marking, washing, weighing pigs or while accommodation is being cleaned.</i> • <i>While awaiting loading for transportation.</i> <p><i>With respect to AI, this exception relates to a period of no more than 4 hours.</i></p>


HF.6.2	Pens in which groups of sows / gilts are kept must have sides greater than 2.8m in length, except where there are less than 6 individuals in the group, when the sides of the pen must be no less than 2.4m in length. (PG.HF.6.2)
HF.6.3	The total unobstructed floor area available to each gilt after service and to each sow when gilts and/or sows are kept in groups must be at least 1.64m² and 2.25m² respectively. (PG.HF.6.3)
	<i>When these animals are kept in groups of less than 6 individuals the unobstructed floor area must be increased by 10%. When these animals are kept in groups of 40 or more individuals the unobstructed floor area may be decreased by 10%.</i>
HF.6.4	For gilts after service and pregnant sows, a part of the area required in HF.6.3 equal to at least 0.95m² per gilt and at least 1.3m² per sow must be of continuous solid floor of which a maximum of 15% is reserved for drainage openings. (PG.HF.6.4)
	<i>This standard applies to all buildings newly constructed after 1st January 2003 and to all buildings after 1st January 2013.</i>
HF.6.5	Adult and working boars must be provided with a minimum pen area for their own use of 6m². (PG.HF.6.5)
HF.6.6	In cases where pens are used for natural service, a minimum of 10m² must be provided and pens must be designed such as to allow adequate movement. (PG.HF.6.6)
HF.7	Stock must be kept in appropriate groups. (PG.HF.7)
	<i>When housed, stock should generally be grouped according to size, age and/or production status, except for dam/offspring groupings. Stock must be allowed the sound and view of others except in special circumstances such as when segregated for parturition, treatment, illness or injury.</i>
HF.7.1	Sows and gilts must be kept in groups except during the period between seven days before the predicted day of farrowing and the day on which the weaning of piglets (including any piglets fostered) is complete. (PG.HF.7.1)
	<i>Sows and gilts kept on holdings with fewer than 10 sows may be housed individually, but not in stalls or using tethers.</i>
HF.7.2	After weaning pigs must be kept in stable social groups with as little mixing as possible. (PG.HF.7.2)
	<i>Groups selected at weaning, should be kept together as a whole (or sub-group) throughout growing and finishing. Part-groups remaining as a result of slaughter weight selection should be managed in such a manner as to ensure stability when mixed with other part-groups. Small numbers of pigs which are poorer performers, disadvantaged or from different groups, may be mixed in fresh pens, to promote better welfare and growth rates.</i>
HF.8	All units must have appropriate handling facilities available. These facilities and other equipment must be maintained in a condition to prevent injury and distress to livestock. (PG.HF.9)

HF.9		Where necessary, there must be appropriate facilities for stock to give birth. (PG.HF.10)
		Clean facilities must be provided to minimise the risk of infection to both dam and offspring and, where appropriate, clean dry bedding must be provided. Adequate lighting (permanent or temporary) must be provided to allow close inspection of stock and the provision of assistance if required.
HF.9.1		Sow farrowing crates must be of a length that allows the sow to lie within that length, but not of such an excessive length that the sow may injure herself with excessive free movement. (PG.HF.10.1)
HF.9.2	R	It is recommended that crate length is adjustable to allow for variable sow length within a herd. (PG.HF.10.2)
		<i>If adjustable crates are not provided, then a range of different length fixed-length crates may be used providing individual sow size is matched to crate size.</i>
HF.9.3		In order to minimise stress, sows must not be placed in farrowing crates more than 7 days prior to their due date for farrowing. (PG.HF.10.3)
HF.9.4		In the week before the expected farrowing time, sows and gilts must be given suitable nesting material in sufficient quantity unless it is not technically feasible for the slurry system used. (PG.HF.10.4)
HF.9.5		Sows must not be kept in farrowing crates once they have finished suckling piglets. (PG.HF.10.5)
HF.10		Where relevant, housing areas must provide for the specific needs of young animals. (PG.HF.11)
		Pre - weaning piglets must be provided with a thermally comfortable and dry lying area.




FEED AND WATER (FW)


All animals must be fed to ensure their good health and well-being. Safe feedstuffs are vital both for the animals' health and to ensure there is no risk of contamination of the meat and milk they produce. All feedstuffs must comply with relevant, current EU, UK and regional legislation, be stored in good conditions and relevant records must be kept to ensure all feed is traceable.

FW.1	K	All stock must receive a daily diet sufficient to maintain full health and vigour. (PG.FW.1)
		<p>The diet must be adequate and appropriate to the production status and body condition of the animal.</p> <p>The ingredient composition of all purchased and home-mixed feed must be known and recorded. All dry pregnant sows and gilts must be given a sufficient quantity of bulky or high fibre food as well as high energy food. The herd must be managed so as to ensure the breeding females are in a suitable body condition both at service and farrowing (i.e. 2-4). Cull sows must be treated in the same manner as all other breeding sows.</p> <p><i>Condition scoring diagrams should be used as the basis for judging the body condition see relevant appendix.</i></p>
		

FW.2	All stock must be provided with sufficient access to feed appropriate to the feeding system. (PG.FW.2)
	<p>Trough space in restricted feed systems must be sufficient to allow all pigs in the pen to feed at the same time. A useful guide is to allow at least 30cm of trough space per finishing pig or per sow. In loose-housed systems, individual sows must have sufficient space to allow them access to feed as well as the opportunity to escape the feed area and avoid other sows. The system must be checked daily for correct performance and cleanliness. Automatic feeding systems must be checked for defects daily and maintained in working order.</p> <p><i>See the relevant appendix for recommended feed trough space allowances.</i></p>
FW.3	K Stock must have adequate access to a supply of fresh, clean drinking water. (PG.FW.3)
	<p>There must be adequate water troughs and drinkers provided for the number of stock. These must be suitably located and at an appropriate height to allow unrestricted access whilst minimising the risk of fouling.</p> <p>All pigs over two weeks of age must have permanent access to a sufficient quantity of fresh drinking water.</p> <p><i>Current (2010) interpretation of legislation suggests that suckling piglets may gain sufficient water from the sow's milk. All other classes of pig will require a permanent water supply though this may be by means of manually filled troughs. Bowls and troughs must be regularly checked to ensure the water on offer is not fouled.</i></p>
FW.3.1	<p>Water requirements are related to the feeding system in operation, i.e.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nipples or Mini-Bowls - Ad lib feeding 1 per 15 pigs Restrict-Feeding 1 per 10 pigs • Bowls - Ad lib feeding 1 per 30 pigs Restrict-Feeding 1 per 20 pigs. <p>In cases where nipples and bowls are not provided and water is provided in troughs, the trough space must be in excess of the following minimum values; 0.30m of trough space per 40 pigs of <15 kg. 0.30m of trough space per 30 pigs of 15 to 35 kg 0.30m of trough space per 25 pigs of >35 kg. (PG.FW.3.1)</p>
	<p><i>Recommended minimum flow rates for drinkers are given in the Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock - Pigs.</i></p>
FW.3.2 <i>Revised</i>	<p>The water delivery system must be capable of supplying the necessary quantity to satisfy the demands of all pigs. In pens with wet feeding systems, Standard FW 3.1 does not apply, but a minimum of one fresh water drinker or bowl per pen must be in place. (PG.FW.3.2)</p>
	<p><i>Recommended minimum flow rates for drinkers are given in the Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock - Pigs</i></p>
FW.4 <i>Revised</i>	K Feeds must only include feed materials, additives and medicines permitted by the scheme and by UK and EU law. The use of antibiotic and hormonal growth promoters is not permitted. (PG.FW.4)
	<p><i>Delivery records and the contents of the feedstore will be examined to assess compliance with this standard.</i></p> <p>The ingredient composition of all purchased and home-mixed feed must be known.</p>

<p>FW.4.1 <i>Revised</i></p>	<p>The only permitted animal proteins and fats are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fishmeal* • fish oils • non-ruminant gelatine • di-calcium phosphate and hydrolysed protein* • milk and milk products and • egg and egg products. <p>* - as defined by and when manufactured in accordance with relevant EU Regulations (PG.FW.4.1)</p>
	<p><i>As fishmeal is classified a 'Restricted Protein' under TSE Regulations, all users are required to be authorised by Defra (see Standard DP.3. - Legal Registrations). By specific omission from the above list of permitted products, this standard goes further than the legislation in that the feeding of 'Blood Products' as defined in the TSE Regulations is not permitted.</i></p>
<p>FW.4.2</p>	<p>Only former foodstuffs which are not catering waste and fall into one of the following categories may be fed: Bakery products (such as bread, cakes, pastry, biscuits), pasta, chocolate, sweets and similar products such as breakfast cereals which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • may contain ingredients such as rennet or melted fat, milk, milk products, flavourings, egg, honey, flavourings or gelatine of non-ruminant origin which have been incorporated into those products but which do not constitute the main characteristic ingredient; and • do not contain, and have not been in contact with raw eggs, meat, fish, and products or preparations derived from or incorporating meat or fish. <p>Dairy products (in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 79/2005):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raw milk which has not been withheld from human consumption due to possible residues of veterinary medicines and has been derived from animals that do not show clinical signs of any disease communicable to humans or animals through milk • Dairy products including pasteurised milk, cheese, whey, yoghurt, butter, milk based desserts and ice cream. <p>Pasteurised or cooked or processed eggs, in accordance with Chapter X of Annex VII of Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002. (PG.FW.4.2)</p>
	<p>Farms which feed milk or milk products must be registered with Defra.</p>
<p>FW.4.3</p>	<p>"Catering waste" defined in Defra guidance as 'all waste food including used cooking oil originating in restaurants, catering facilities and kitchens, including central kitchens and household kitchens' and "Blood Products" are NOT permitted. (PG.FW.4.3)</p>
<p>FW.4.4 <i>New</i></p>	<p>Diets must only contain up to a maximum of 170mg copper /kg feed for pigs up to 12 weeks of age and 25mg copper/kg feed for pigs over 12 weeks of age. (Note: this is total copper in the ration rather than added copper). (PG.FW.4.4)</p>
	<p><i>Assessors will need to correlate Statutory Declarations from all diets used with the stages at which the diets are fed.</i></p>

FW.5	All compounds / blended feeds must be sourced from compounders or merchants certified by the AIC Universal Feed Assurance Schemes (UFAS) or schemes deemed equivalent by AFS. (PG.FW.5)
	<p>Evidence of the current certification status of the feed supplier will be present on the feed label and/or accompanying documentation such as the delivery note or invoice.</p> <p><i>Details of certified compounders and merchants may also be found on the AIC website - www.agindustries.org.uk. Details of equivalent schemes are given in the relevant appendix.</i></p>
FW.6 <i>Revised</i>	All other purchased feed materials must be sourced from suppliers certified by the AIC Universal Feed Assurance Schemes (UFAS), the Feed Materials Assurance Scheme (FEMAS) or an approved equivalent, other appropriately assured farms or, in specific circumstances, with a suitable warranty. (PG.FW.6)
 	<p>Farmers purchasing cereals from an assured farm must keep a copy of the grain passport and assurance sticker which will accompany all deliveries.</p> <p>For farmer - farmer transactions or for forage crops a warranty letter may suffice to ensure traceability is maintained. The relevant appendix details the specific situations in which a warranty letter is acceptable and provides a suitable format. Such a warranty declaration will state that the supplier and any third party haulage complies with all current feedingstuffs legislation (including Local Authority Registration if required) to ensure that every reasonable precaution has been taken to keep the feed material free from contamination and fit for purpose of use as an animal feedstuff.</p> <p><i>Details of certified merchants may be found on the AIC website - www.agindustries.org.uk. Details of equivalent schemes are given in the relevant appendix.</i></p>
FW.7	Delivery documents or other records of all feedstuffs purchased must be kept. (PG.FW.7)
	<p>Delivery documentation or other records must be available for all purchased feeds that are intended for direct or indirect (as a component of a home mix ration) feeding to stock. The minimum information that is required is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supplier name • feed type including ingredient composition / statutory declaration • the date of delivery • quantity • the load/batch number. <p>The documents may be individual delivery notes or a statement from the feed supplier with appropriate referencing. These documents must be retained for a minimum period of 2 years or, in the case of feeds containing medication, 5 years.</p> <p><i>It is acceptable for the feed supplier to provide a summary document for all feed purchases; however, the farmer must ensure that these documents are available for inspection at the time of the assessment either in paper or electronic format.</i></p> <p>For integrated / corporate operations, the prescriptions for medicated feed may be held centrally by the parent body.</p>
FW.7.1	If stock are supplied with medicated feedingstuff(s), the producer must hold and retain the relevant Medicated Feedingstuff Prescription(s) (MFSP). (PG.FW.7.1)

FW.8 <i>Revised</i>	When home-mixing feed, producers must maintain appropriate records and samples. (PG.FW.8)
 <small>Farm Record</small>	<p>Home-mixing is deemed to occur when two or more feed materials are mixed together on farm. The exceptions to this are when the mix comprises forages only (eg grass silage and maize silage) OR when a single feed material is mixed with water.</p> <p>Home-mixing records must be retained to show the ingredients, the quantities used and the dates of mixing. For home-mixed compounds, meals or blends based on dry feed ingredients, records must be maintained for every batch mixed. For total mixed rations (TMR) produced on a daily basis and incorporating forages or moist feeds, records need only be updated when the diet mix is changed. These records must be retained for a minimum of two years.</p> <p><i>An example home-mixing record is provided in the relevant appendix.</i></p> <p>Home-mixers are required to retain a sample of all dry feed ingredients used (excluding supplements of less than 3% inclusion) and of the finished feed mix (if comprises dry ingredients only) every time there is a significant change in formulation. Samples must be taken and retained for a minimum of four weeks after last use.</p> <p>To allow for meaningful analysis and follow-up if required, all feed samples taken must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative - take small samples from several points; • Of adequate quantity - approx 0.5kg / 1lb; • Kept free from contamination - use clean bags; • Identifiable - label samples with feed details and date; • Stored to avoid deterioration - keep in cool, dry area. <p><i>More information on home-mixing may be found within the Industry Code of Practice for On-farm Feeding.</i></p>
FW.9	If home-mixing using statutorily defined 'pre-mixtures', 'additives' or medicated feeds, local authority approval and associated obligations must be met. (PG.FW.9)
	<p>Where the mixing involves feed ingredients that are statutorily defined as 'pre-mixtures' or 'additives', there is a need for local authority approval, a HACCP system and a Quality Control Plan. Where medicated feeds are incorporated, additional approval from the Animal Medicine Inspectorate (AMI) is required. (NB Many commonly used supplements such as mineral/vitamin supplements are actually statutorily defined as 'mineral' or 'complementary' feeds as indicated on the label/ticket and therefore no additional approval over and above standard registration as a feed producer/user is required - see DP.3)</p> <p><i>More information on home-mixing may be found within the Industry Code of Practice for On-farm Feeding.</i></p>
FW.10	R When mobile mixers are used, it is recommended that they are a member of the NAAC Assured Land-Based Contractor (Mobile Feed Mixing and Processing) scheme. (PG.FW.10)
	<i>This will become a requirement of the scheme from 1 October 2011.</i>
FW.11	Machinery and equipment used for handling and mixing of feed; mechanised feeding equipment; and lorries/trailers/feed boxes used for transporting feed must be suitable for purpose, be in good working order and be maintained in a clean and serviceable condition. (PG.FW.11)
	<p>Controls must be in place to avoid any risk of external / inappropriate cross-contamination of feeds. It is particularly important to clean between batches if the feeds contain additives or medication, to avoid carryover.</p>

FW.12	K	All feed must be readily identifiable and stored in clean conditions to prevent any form of contamination. (PG.FW.12)
		<p>Easy identification of feeds is necessary so as to avoid confusion or cross-contamination with other products. Buildings, bins and lofts must be constructed to protect as far as practicable against entrance and harbouring of domestic animals, wildlife and vermin. Additionally there must be evidence to show efforts are being made to protect feedstuffs from soiling and contamination. Medicated feed must be kept in separate clearly labelled and identified bulk storage or bags.</p> <p><i>The Industry Code of Practice for On-Farm Feeding provides guidance on good practice in relation to feed storage.</i></p> <p>Lighting in loose feed storage areas must be covered unless shatterproof bulbs are used.</p>

VERMIN CONTROL (VC)

Control of vermin (including birds, rodents and insects) and other animals (including cats and dogs) is vital to prevent contamination of animal feed or harvested crops. This is important in the production of safe food, managing biosecurity and preventing the spread of disease.

VC.1	K	An effective control system must be in operation in the areas detailed to control infestation by vermin and other animals. (PG.VC.1)
		<p>Control can be undertaken either in house or by outside contractors. Attention should always be paid to the safe placing of bait.</p> <p>The system must be adequate to control evidence of vermin infestation in the pig housing, feed storage areas and curtilage.</p> <p><i>Further guidance is provided in the relevant appendix.</i></p>



General Information

CASUALTY AND FALLEN STOCK (CF)


Promptly managing any fallen stock on farm by handling, storing and disposing of them in accordance with current legislation and best practice will prevent pollution of the environment (including watercourses, soil, air and wildlife habitats), contamination and spread of disease.


CF.1	Fallen stock must be removed promptly from housing/pens/fields. (PG.CF.1)
	Fallen stock must not be left where other stock have immediate access to it.
CF.2	Carcases must be stored in accordance with current legislation and protected from vermin, birds or other animals whilst awaiting disposal (whether by incineration or collection). (PG.CF.2)
	Current legislation is The Animal By-Products Regulations 2005



CF.3 <i>New</i>	Carcases must be removed from the site without undue delay in line with current legislation. (PG.CF.3)
	<p>Current legislation is The Animal By-Products Regulations (2005). The National Fallen Stock Scheme or alternative licensed collector can be used. Evidence of which collector is used and collections must be maintained.</p> <p><i>'Without undue delay' means as soon as is reasonably practicable, taking account of the circumstances. For instance, it may be that the farmer has arranged for his fallen stock to be collected, but the collector has a regular collection round which visits only every 3 days. Alternatively, he may have arranged for a regular collection of his by-products, perhaps on a weekly basis. It is considered that a court may conclude that these delays are reasonable, having taken account of the availability of the collection service, the need to collect a sufficient quantity of material to justify collection, and the conditions under which it is temporarily stored. External conditions, such as the weather and other pressures on the farmer's time, may also be relevant. For example, the length of time for which fallen stock can be stored without presenting a health risk will be shorter in hot weather (when the carcasses will decompose more quickly) than in cold weather. Similarly, material that is refrigerated can be kept for longer than material which is kept at ambient temperature.</i></p>
CF.3.1	On-farm disposal may be by incineration only and any incinerators in use must be covered by a current approval document issued by Animal Health under the Animal By-Products Regulation (2005). Ash resulting from incineration should be disposed of by mixing with manure and spreading on agricultural land. However under the Agricultural Waste Regulations, an exemption must be sought from the Environment Agency (Exemption No. 53) to permit this activity. (PG.CF.3.1)





ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION & CONTAMINATION CONTROL (EC)

A responsible attitude to the countryside and the environment is essential. Carefully managing the storage, application and disposal of fertilisers, pesticides (including insecticides, herbicides and fungicides), manures and other potential pollutants in accordance with current legislation and best practice will prevent pollution of the environment (including watercourses, soil, air and wildlife habitats), contamination and spread of disease.

EC.1 <i>Revised</i>	The farm must present a clean and tidy appearance. (PG.EC.1)
 <p>Integral to Standards</p>	<p>A satisfactory level of cleanliness and basic conditions must be maintained particularly where it impacts on food safety, animal welfare and environmental protection. Accumulated rubbish and redundant equipment must be kept in controlled areas separate from livestock and crop storage and packing areas.</p> <p>Farms will be assessed separately with regard to weed control, manure containment and accumulations of redundant material.</p> <p><i>A score of 3 in any section will indicate non-conformance with this standard. See the relevant appendix.</i></p>

EC.2 <i>New</i>	K All pesticides must be kept in a secure store to prevent contamination and pollution. (PG.EC.2)
	<p>Contamination of crops, feedstuffs, fertilisers and animals must be avoided.</p> <p>Pesticides must be stored in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations and good practice. In particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stores must be of sound construction and kept locked. • The store must have emergency facilities to deal with accidental spillages (e.g bucket of sand or absorbent granules) or have an adequate sump. • Pesticides must be currently approved and stored in their original package. In the case of breakage only, the new container must be suitable with a fitted lid or cap and display all relevant information from the original label. <p>(NB If no pesticides are stored, this standard is not applicable.)</p> <p><i>General guidance on the safe storage of pesticides may be found in the Code of Practice for Using Plant Protection Products. Other recommended good practice measures are that stores have appropriate warning signs, are adequately ventilated but frost-proof with easy access and suitable lighting. The store should also be fire resistant and away from other flammable materials or sources of ignition. Keys and access to the pesticide store should be limited to staff with adequate training in the handling of pesticides.</i></p>
EC.3 <i>New</i>	K All fertilisers must be kept stored in a way that will prevent contamination and pollution. (PG.EC.3)
	<p>Contamination of crops, feedstuffs, pesticides and animals must be avoided.</p> <p><i>Fertilisers must be suitably stored (at least 10m from watercourses and at least 50m from a well, spring or borehole) to minimise the risk of environmental pollution.</i></p> <p>(NB If no fertilisers are stored, this standard is not applicable.)</p>
EC.4 <i>New</i>	In the interests of security, fertiliser must be stored in such a way as to reduce the risk of theft, and appropriate actions taken should a theft be discovered. (PG.EC.4)
 <small>Integral to Standards</small>	<p>Where possible fertiliser should be stored in a secure building or compound where there is no public access and which is located away from and is not visible from the public highway. Where a secure building or compound is not available, the producer must be able to explain what system he uses to ensure that stored fertiliser has not been tampered with or moved without his knowledge. A protocol must be in place and known to all staff that details what action must be taken if a discrepancy or theft of fertiliser is discovered.</p> <p><i>See relevant appendix for details of how to store fertilisers safely, a self-assessment checklist and an example protocol of actions in the event of discovering a fertiliser loss.</i></p>


EC.5 <i>Revised</i>	K Potential pollutants such as silage, slurry, agricultural fuel oil and waste such as empty containers must be stored appropriately to prevent pollution and spread of disease. (PG.EC.5)
	<p>The Control of Pollution (Silage, Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil) Regulations requires that these potential pollutants be appropriately stored to avoid the risk of polluting watercourses. Storage areas for moist feeds and storage areas for wastes must be environmentally safe.</p> <p><i>(See relevant appendix for summary of the legal requirements). Further Guidance is contained in Defra's 'Protecting our Water Soil & Air - A Code of Good Agricultural Practice for farmers, growers and land managers' or equivalent regional publications.</i></p> <p>Any slurry pit/lagoon must not be leaking or overflowing and must be fenced for human and animal safety. All muck heaps, including temporary field heaps must be at least 10m from a watercourse and at least 50m from a well, spring or borehole that supplies water for human consumption (or for use in dairies), unless specifically exempted by the Environment Agency or the equivalent Agency in devolved regions of the UK. To prevent the spread of disease, muck heaps in a field with grazing animals must be fenced off to avoid animals having direct contact.</p> <p>Where required by legislation, fuel tanks must be bunded in case of leakage.</p>
EC.6 <i>New</i>	K All paints, preservatives, disinfectants, baits, lubricants and other chemical products must be kept in a suitable store to prevent contamination and pollution. (PG.EC.6)
	<p>Contamination of crops, feedstuffs, pesticides and animals must be avoided. (NB If no paints, preservatives or other chemicals are stored, this standard is not applicable.)</p>
EC.7 <i>New</i>	K Pesticides and other crop protection products must be applied to land in ways which prevent pollution. (PG.EC.7)
	<p>When pesticide or an agro-chemical is applied to grazing or forage conservation land and / or land producing crops for consumption on the farm, it must be done in accordance with current legislation and the environmental codes of Good Agricultural Practice. The producer must avoid the over-application of pesticides and agro-chemicals. Manufacturers' instructions must be followed at all times.</p> <p><i>Pesticides must never be applied to crops in unsuitable conditions, i.e. high winds or in other situations where there is likely to be drift onto hedgerows, woodlands and wetlands, into private homes or gardens, or into public places such as parks or school playgrounds or other non-target areas.</i></p>
EC.8 <i>New</i>	Pesticide and crop protection product use records must be kept. (PG.EC.8)
	<p>All pesticide applications whether carried out by the producer or a qualified contractor must be recorded and kept for a minimum period of 3 years, as stated in the Code of Practice for Using Plant Protection Products. Details of the required records are provided in the relevant appendix. These records must be made available to the assessor.</p>



EC.9 <i>New</i>	R It is recommended that pesticide spraying equipment is checked regularly to ensure accurate and efficient application of pesticides. (PG.EC.9)
 <small>General Information</small>	<p>For sprayers, other than hand-held applicators and knapsacks, it is recommended that they are adequately maintained annually and calibrated when changing from one product to another, and records of maintenance and calibration kept for at least 2 years.</p> <p><i>A provision for regular sprayer testing will become a legal requirement from 2011 and will then become a full requirement of the scheme. Practical guidance on testing sprayers is provided in the relevant appendix. Testing via an independent sprayer certification scheme (such as NSTS) would fulfil this requirement.</i></p>
EC.10 <i>New</i>	K Fertilisers, manures and composts must be applied to land in ways which prevent pollution, contamination and spread of disease . (PG.EC.10)
 <small>Integral to Standards</small>	<p>Producers will need to consider soil type, slope, crop requirements, field conditions, grazing intervals and the position of surface waters and water supplies.</p> <p>The NVZ legislation will impose additional restrictions on land to which it relates.</p> <p><i>Further advice may be found in the relevant appendix.</i></p> <p>For producers who do not apply nutrients to land this standard is not applicable.</p>
EC.11 <i>New</i>	R It is recommended that fertiliser spreaders are checked regularly to ensure accurate and efficient application of nutrients. (PG.EC.11)
EC.12	All farms using organic waste and manures must have and implement a written Manure Management Plan to prevent pollution, contamination and spread of disease. (PG.EC.12)
 <small>Integral to Standards</small>	<p>Farm manures in this context are those which can be applied to land and include slurry, solid manure, poultry litter, silage effluent, dirty water and other organic wastes. The NVZ legislation will have an important impact on manure management. Guidance on producing a Manure Management Plan is provided in Defra's "Protecting our Water Soil & Air - A Code of Good Agricultural Practice for farmers, growers and land managers" or equivalent regional documentation.</p> <p><i>The relevant appendix provides an example of an acceptable Manure Management Plan.</i></p>
EC.13 <i>Revised</i>	K All wastes, including surplus pesticides, other chemicals and empty containers must be disposed of in accordance with legislation and relevant codes of practice to prevent risks of contamination and pollution. (PG.EC.13)
 <small>Farm Record</small>	<p>These requirements are covered by the The Agricultural Waste Regulations 2006. This can be demonstrated by producing a farm waste management plan or producing receipts from a registered waste disposal contractor. The plan or receipts must cover all sources of waste such as disposal of agro-chemical waste and empty containers, silage wrap and other plastics, tyres and rubber, and waste fuel oil. Details regarding the disposal of wastes that may be burned must be included in the plan in order to show how the risk of atmospheric pollution is minimised. (Most wastes may not be burned). A suitable form of plan is given at the relevant appendix.</p>




LIVESTOCK TRANSPORT (LT)


To ensure animals are transported safely and compassionately all farmers moving their own livestock must do so in accordance with current legislation. Drivers are responsible for the welfare of any animal they transport and must drive in an appropriate manner. Precautions to minimise animals contaminating each other during transit are important to prevent the spread of disease.

Standards LT.2 to LT.12 are only applicable to producers carrying out their own transport of livestock. Standard LT.13 relates to any producer using contract hauliers.

LT.1	K	All stock must be accompanied by relevant movement/delivery information (PG.LT.1)
		<p>Delivery documentation must, as a minimum, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name and address where stock has moved from and to • number of animals moved • identification of animals moved • date of movement • identification of vehicle • farm assurance number <p>Records must be completed and retained as required under the Defra Animal Movement Licence. These may be paper based or electronic but must be available for inspection.</p> <p><i>An AML2 is required for all pig movements except walking of pet pigs. The versions kept on farm need only have the details relating to the farm of origin and the haulier completed. The recipient of the pigs is responsible for the remaining sections and forwarding the information to the local authority. (In the case of exports the sender of the animals is responsible for sending the required information to the local authority).</i></p>
LT.1.1	K	As required by legislation, Food Chain Information (FCI) must be sent to the receiving slaughterhouse for each consignment of pigs sent to slaughter. (PG.LT.1.1)
		<i>It is recommended that producers use the on-line system for Food Chain Information provided by BPEX.</i>
LT.2		Facilities must be provided on farm to allow loading of animals with minimum stress and risk of injury to animals and staff. (PG.LT.2)
		<p>Adequate lighting must be available when required.</p> <p><i>The lighting may be fixed or portable.</i></p>
LT.2.1		Facilities must be in place (i.e. a loading ramp or other physical facilities) such that a tail-ramp angle no steeper than 4 in 7 (29 degrees) can be achieved. (PG.LT.2.1)
LT.2.2		Where a loading ramp is provided its slope must be no steeper than 4 in 7, it must have a suitable non-slip surface, and be kept in a clean condition. New loading ramps constructed after 1 October 1999 must have a slope no steeper than 1 in 3 (20 degrees). (PG.LT.2.2)
		 <p><i>Legislation requires that vehicles built after 5th January 2007 must achieve a ramp angle of no more than 20 degrees without the aid of a loading ramp. (See relevant appendix which also provides details of tighter legal requirements which will come into force in January 2012 for vehicles built before 5th January 2007).</i></p>
LT.2.3		Loading arrangements must be such as to control potential fighting between different groups. (PG.LT.2.3)

LT.3	K Vehicles must be of sound construction and suitable for the species being transported. (PG.LT.3)
	<p>Vehicles used for road transport must be fitted with a roof which ensures effective protection from the weather. They must also have adequate headroom for the animals to stand in a natural position; non-slip flooring which also must prevent the leakage of faeces and urine as far as practicable; be free from projections and other hazards likely to cause injury; and have facilities to allow the animals to be inspected on all decks. Vehicles must also provide adequate ventilation.</p> <p><i>The facilities for inspection must include lighting which may be a hand-held torch carried in the vehicle.</i></p>
LT.4	Suitable bedding must be provided where necessary. (PG.LT.4)
 <p>Integral to Standards</p>	<p><i>See the relevant appendix for guidance on the requirements for bedding.</i></p> <p>It is the responsibility of the producer and any haulier used to deliver pigs to the slaughterhouse in a clean condition. Suitable and adequate bedding must be provided (unless the vehicle has slatted floors and collection tanks) to ensure pigs are delivered to the destination without becoming more dirty than at the time of loading.</p> <p><i>“Suitable” bedding may be straw, shavings or sawdust.</i></p>
LT.5	Animals must be transported at prescribed stocking densities as required by current legislation. (PG.LT.5)
 <p>Integral to Standards</p>	<p>Space allowances must be adjusted according to weather conditions, type of vehicle, size and category of stock. Animals must not be stocked in a manner that could result in physical injury or animal welfare being compromised. Animals should not be too tightly loaded nor so loosely stocked that injuries could result. Different species must not be carried in the same compartment.</p> <p>Stocking densities are shown in the relevant appendix.</p> <p>Pigs must be stocked according to size and weight. Stocking density for slaughter weight pigs (70 - 130kg LW) must be based on the guideline figure of 235kg per m². Space allowance may need to be increased by up to 20% in hot weather. Note: The 235kg per m² figure is inappropriate for pigs outside the weight range above. Common sense must be used when determining space allowance required for pigs outside this weight range.</p> <p>All vehicles used to carry slaughter pigs must carry a written stocking density statement. This statement must show the maximum number of pigs allowable at 90kg, 100kg and 110kg LW based on 235 kg per m².</p>
LT.6	Vehicles must be fitted with partitions to allow the segregation of stock where necessary. (PG.LT.6)
	<p>Partitions must be of sound construction.</p> <p>Where the internal length of the vehicle exceeds 3.1m and the vehicle is used for road transport, it must be fitted with partitions to divide the floor area. The maximum interval between partitions must not exceed 3.1m.</p> <p><i>Where the vehicle body has partitions, it is suggested that these are at least 76cm high.</i></p>

LT.7	K	<p>Animals must not be transported unless they are fit for the intended journey. Unfit animals, must not be transported unless, in certain circumstances, under the direction of a veterinary surgeon. Animals becoming unfit during transport must be delivered as soon as possible to a suitable place for unloading or slaughter.</p> <p>(PG.LT.7)</p>
 <p>General Information</p>	<p>Unfit to travel includes ill, injured or casualty stock. Animals that are likely to give birth must not be transported. Further guidance on determining fitness to travel and where veterinary advice is required is given in the relevant appendix.</p> <p>Slightly ill or injured animals may be considered fit for transport but must travel direct from the farm to the nearest available slaughterhouse.</p> <p><i>NOTE: The term 'unfit' in this standard relates to animal health and welfare and not human consumption. In particular, such animals must be capable of bearing weight on all 4 legs and walking unaided.</i></p>	
LT.7.1	<p>A record must be kept of all mortalities arising during the transport of stock.</p> <p>(PG.LT.7.1)</p>	
LT.7.2	K	<p>Pigs which are injured or show signs of abnormality and those that may contain a broken needle must be individually identified and accompanied by a declaration which provides the Food Chain Information required under Food Hygiene Regulations (see LT.1.1). They must be penned separately on the vehicle except in the case of small car trailers with no pen divisions. A model declaration form is included in the relevant appendix on Food Chain Information. The format of the declaration is not important provided all the information listed is included. It is recommended that producers utilise the on-line system provided by BPEX</p> <p>(PG.LT.7.2)</p>
 <p>Farm Record</p>	<p>A model declaration form is included in the relevant appendix on Food Chain Information.</p>	
LT.8	<p>There must be evidence that emergency contingency plans are in place appropriate for the length and nature of the journey.</p> <p>(PG.LT.8)</p>	
 <p>Farm Record</p>	<p>In the case of long journeys over 8 hours this will be a written contingency plan. Producers hauling livestock on short journeys must as a minimum carry a mobile phone and be aware of relevant emergency contact numbers. It is suggested that this is also detailed in a written contingency plan. (The relevant appendix provides an example).</p>	
LT.9	K	<p>Livestock transport vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected regularly in accordance with current legislation. (PG.LT.9)</p>
<p>Vehicles delivering animals to auction marts, slaughterhouses, other farms or shows must be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected using Defra-approved disinfectants after each load and within 24 hours of delivery. An exception to that is where vehicles are used to make repeat journeys between the same two points in a single day. Cleansing and disinfection within 24 hours of delivery of the last load is required.</p> <p>Where vehicles are used to transport animals between farms in the same ownership or control, the vehicle must be clean before the transporting commences and cleaned as soon as possible after completion. In these circumstances, disinfection is recommended.</p>		

LT.10	All livestock must be transported by a competent person. (PG.LT.10)
	<p>Drivers must hold a statutory licence to drive the type of vehicle used. For journeys over 65km but under 8 hours the driver or attendant must hold a species specific certificate of competence for short journeys. Drivers or attendants undertaking journeys over 8 hours must hold a certificate of competence for long journeys.</p> <p>The producer must ensure that pigs are accompanied by an attendant (probably the driver) who is experienced in the handling and welfare of pigs and has the appropriate knowledge and ability to look after the pigs during the journey.</p>
LT.10.1	Drivers must be trained to carry out their individual role. (PG.LT.10.1)
	<p>The training must be documented in the training records.</p> <p><i>Training can be either in-house via an experienced member of staff, or by attendance at an external source such as those approved by the Road Haulage Association (RHA) (01932 841515) or NPTC (024 7685 7300). Drivers should be aware that mixing of pigs with other species is prohibited and that pigs from different farms under the same ownership must be penned separately on the vehicle.</i></p>
LT.11	All businesses must have a valid transporter authorisation appropriate for journeys undertaken. (PG.LT.11)
	<p><i>This is not applicable for businesses undertaking journeys less than 65km. Authorisations are issued by Defra Animal Health. There are two types of Authorisation available:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a. Short Journey (65km to 8 hours)</i> <i>b. Long Journeys (over 8 hours). Long journey authorisations are only valid when accompanied by a Vehicle Approval Certificate.</i> <p><i>Application forms for authorisations are available from the DEFRA website at http://www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/docs/forms/awelf/.</i></p>
LT.12	All vehicles undertaking journeys in excess of 8 hours must hold the relevant approvals. (PG.LT.12)
	<p>All vehicles must be approved under the Defra vehicle approval scheme.</p> <p>Pigs must be offered water at appropriate intervals and afforded an adequate opportunity to drink.</p>
LT.13	K In order to retain their assured status, stock must be transported by members of a recognised livestock transport assurance scheme. (PG.LT.13)
 <small>General Information</small>	<p>Recognised schemes are the ABM/ABP Livestock Transport Scheme or the Quality Meat Scotland Haulage Assurance Scheme.</p> <p><i>See the relevant appendix.</i></p>

OUTDOOR PIGS (OP)

OP.1	All Producers operating an outdoor site must hold a copy of the FAWC Report on Outdoor Pigs. (PG.OP.1)
-------------	---

OP.2	Outdoor pig sites must be located on soil that is free draining. (PG.OP.2)
	Heavy soil that prevents free draining, exposed sites and steep slopes should be avoided.
OP.3	Arcs or other equivalent accommodation must be available to pigs and positioned in a manner that provides shelter from the prevailing wind, where this is beneficial. (PG.OP.3)
OP.4	R It is recommended that accommodation is provided with bedding material appropriate to thermal comfort. (PG.OP.4)
OP.5	The stocking density of outdoor sites must not exceed 30 sows per hectare. (PG.OP.5)
	Stocking density must depend on the condition of the land.
OP.6	Breeding stock must be of a type that is bred for outdoor production. (PG.OP.6)
	That is, given the circumstances on farm, can be managed satisfactorily outdoors.
OP.7	The Producer must ensure that effective measures are in place to control predators and vermin in the vicinity of both pig feed and pigs. (PG.OP.7)
OP.8	A training area must be available and used to allow new gilts, sows and boars to become accustomed to electric fences. (PG.OP.8)
OP.9	Facilities must be provided in order to allow pigs to keep cool during warm weather. (PG.OP.9)
OP.10	Outdoor sows must be farrowed in huts that are thermally comfortable and which protect from wind. (PG.OP.10)
OP.11	Farrowing huts must be supplied with clean, dry straw. (PG.OP.11)
	It is recommended that fenders should be fitted such that piglets are prevented from straying.
OP.12	Nose ringing is only permitted in order to prevent damage to paddocks or in cases where the soil type, accommodation or soil stone content would otherwise lead to injury. (PG.OP.12)
OP.13	Farrowing arcs/ huts and weaner runs must be moved to fresh land after each farrowing cycle or batch. (PG.OP.13)
	Used bedding must be removed or burnt.

Appendices

page 46	DP.1 Required Documents and other useful Publications
page 50	DP.2 Emergency Contacts and Contingencies Plan
page 53	DP.4 Complaints Record pro-forma
page 54	DP.5 Assessment of Suitability of New Sites
page 55	TI1.5 Application to source non-assured breeding stock onto the assured holding
page 56	AH.2 Registration of Private Veterinary Surgeons
page 58	AM.3 Veterinary Medicines - Legal Classification
page 59	AM.6 Storage & Disposal of Sharps and Pharmaceutical Waste
page 60	AM.7 Medicine Records for Purchase, Use & Disposal
page 62	HF.6 Housing Space Allowances Pigs
page 63	FW.1 Pig Condition Scores
page 64	FW.2 Trough Lengths Pigs
page 65	FW.5 and FW.6 Accepted Feed Assurance Schemes
page 66	FW.6 Feed Warranty Declaration
page 69	FW.8 Home Mixing Record Form
page 71	VC.1 Vermin Control Policy
page 72	EC.1 General Housekeeping Scores
page 73	EC.4 Secure Storage of Fertiliser Self Assessment Checklist
page 76	EC.5 Storage of Potential Pollutants
page 77	EC.8 Spraying Records - Crop Protection Products
page 78	EC.9 Sprayer Maintenance and Self-Assessment form
page 80	EC.10 Safe Applications to Land
page 83	EC.12 Manure Management Plan
page 90	EC.13 Farm Waste Management Plan
page 91	LT.2, LT.4 and LT.5 Transport:- Bedding Provision and Space Allowances
page 93	LT.7 Determining Fitness to Travel
page 95	LT.7.2 Declaration Form Template
page 97	LT.8 Emergency Contingency Plan
page 98	LT.13 Transport Assurance Guidelines



Appendix DP.1

Required Documents and other useful publications

Documents that must be available (DP.1)

Where equivalent documents have been produced by authorities in devolved regions of the UK producers in those regions may have a copy of a local equivalent to the Defra document.	
Defra PB No. 7950	Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock – Pigs http://www.Defra.gov.uk/foodfarm/farmanimal/welfare/onfarm/documents/pigcode.pdf
Defra PB 12544d	Welfare of Animals During Transport: Advice for transporters of pigs http://www.Defra.gov.uk/foodfarm/farmanimal/welfare/transport/documents/transport_pigs.pdf
Food Standards Agency	Serious about Salmonella: A guide for pig producers http://www.food.gov.uk/multimedia/pdfs/publication/salmonellapig1207.pdf
PVS	Pig Veterinary Society - The Casualty Pig (Revised 2009)
RUMA Alliance	Responsible use of antimicrobials in pig production http://www.ruma.org.uk/guidelines/antimicrobials/short/pig.pdf
Defra (2009) ISBN 978 0 11 243284 5	Protecting our Water, Soil and Air A Code of Good Agricultural Practice for farmers, growers and land managers http://www.Defra.gov.uk/foodfarm/landmanage/cogap/documents/cogap090202.pdf
Assured Food Standards	Industry Code of Practice for On-farm Feeding http://www.redtractor.org.uk/site/REDT/Templates/GeneralStandards.aspx?pageid=40

Other useful reference documents

Defra Web only publication	Welfare of Animals During Transport Guidance Notes Part 2a Fitness to Travel http://www.Defra.gov.uk/foodfarm/farmanimal/welfare/transport/documents/watoguidance180208.pdf
Defra PB No. 9326	Farm fires: Protecting farm animal welfare http://www.Defra.gov.uk/foodfarm/farmanimal/welfare/documents/farmfires.pdf
Defra PB No. 2202	Code of Practice for the Control of Salmonella during the Storage, Handling and Transport of Raw Materials intended for incorporation into, or direct use as, animal feedingstuffs. http://www.Defra.gov.uk/foodfarm/farmanimal/diseases/atoz/zoonoses/documents



Appendix DP.1 (continued)

Required Documents and other useful publications

Defra PB No. 2201	Code of Practice for the Control of Salmonella in the Production of Final Feed for Livestock in Premises Producing Less Than 10,000 Tonnes Per Annum http://www.Defra.gov.uk/foodfarm/farmanimal/diseases/atoz/zoonoses/documents/reports/salmorethan10000.pdf
Defra PB 13303	Code of Practice for the Control of Salmonella during the Production, Storage and Transport of Compound Feeds, Pre-mixtures, Feed Materials and Feed Additives Defra link not yet available
Defra PB No. 7350	Better biosecurity provides peace of mind, healthy stock and a more viable business. http://www.Defra.gov.uk/foodfarm/farmanimal/diseases/documents/biosecleaf.pdf
HSE	HSE Farmwise publication – revised May 09 and includes a section on Risk Assessment. http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg427.pdf
Defra PB11909	The Code of Practice for Using Plant Protection Products http://www.pesticides.gov.uk/safe_use.asp?id=64



Appendix DP.1 (continued)

Required Documents and other useful publications

Relevant Legislation

Primary Legislation
The Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966
The Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1968
The Animal Health Act 1981 - 2002
The Environment Protection Act 1990
The Food Safety Act 1990
The Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999
The Animal Welfare Act 2006

Secondary & Directly Applicable EU Legislation – Food Safety	
S.I. 1989 No. 285	The Zoonoses Order 1989
S.I. 1997 No. 1729 S.I. 2006 No. 755 S.I. 2009 No. 1925	Animals and Animal Products (Examination for Residues and Maximum Residue Limits) Regulations 1997 as amended 2006 - 2009
S.I. 1998 No. 1046	The Medicated Feedingstuffs Regulations 1998
S.I. 1999 No. 1871	The Feedingstuffs (Zootechnical Products) Regulations 1999
EC Regulation 183/2005	EU Feed Hygiene Regulation 2005
S.I. 2005 No. 1033	The Feedingstuffs (Zootechnical Products) and Medicated Feedingstuffs (Amendment) (England, Scotland and Wales) Regulations 2005
S.I. 2005 No. 2347 S.I. 2009 No. 1119	The Animal By-Products Regulations 2005 as amended 2009
S.I. 2005 No. 3280	The Feed (Hygiene and Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2005
S.I. 2005 No. 3281	The Feedingstuffs (England) Regulations 2005
S.I. 2006 No. 14	The Food Hygiene (England) Regulations 2006
S.I. 2008 No. 1881 S.I. 2008 No. 3295	The Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (England) Regulations 2008 as amended 2008
S.I. 2008 No. 2297	Veterinary Medicines Regulations 2008 Note: These Regulations are renewed annually. See http://www.vmd.gov.uk/ for details

**Appendix DP.1 (continued)****Required Documents and other useful publications**

Secondary & Directly Applicable EU Legislation – Health and Welfare	
S.I. 1990 No. 2628 S.I. 1993 No. 3085	The Welfare of Animals at Markets Order 1990 as amended 1993
S.I. 1995 No. 731 S.I. 1999 No. 400 S.I. 2003 No. 3272 S.I. 2007 No. 402	The Welfare of Animals (Slaughter or Killing) Regulations 1995 as amended 1999 - 2007
S.I. 2003 No. 1724 S.I. 2007 No. 1020	Transport of Animals (Cleansing and Disinfection) (England) (No.3) Order 2003 as amended 2007
S.I. 2003 No. 1729	The Disease Control (England) Order 2003
EC Regulation 1/2005	EU Welfare in Transport Regulation 2005
S.I. 2006 No. 2211	The Animal Gatherings (England) Order 2006
S.I. 2006 No. 3260	Welfare of Animals (Transport) (England) Order 2006
S.I. 2007 No. 448	The Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants) (England) Order 2007
S.I. 2007 No. 642	The Pigs (Records, Identification and Movement) Order 2007
S.I. 2007 No. 1100	The Mutilations (Permitted Procedures) (England) Regulations 2007
S.I. 2007 No. 2078	Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2007

Secondary & Directly Applicable EU Legislation – Environment Protection	
S.I. 1991 No. 324	The Control of Pollution (Silage, Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil) Regulations 1991
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 96/61/EC	Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control 1996
S.I. 2003 No. 3242	The Water Environment (Water Framework Directive) (England and Wales) Regulations 2003
S.I. 2005 No. 894 S.I. 2009 No. 507	The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 as amended 2009
S.I. 2005 No. 3459 S.I. 2008 No. 80	The Common Agricultural Policy Single Payment and Support Schemes (Cross-compliance) (England) Regulations 2005 as amended 2008
S.I. 2006 No. 937	The Waste Management (England and Wales) Regulations 2006 “The Agricultural Waste Regulations”
S.I. 2007 No. 3538	The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2007
S.I. 2008 No. 2349	The Nitrate Pollution Prevention Regulations 2008



Emergency Contacts & Contingencies Plan

EMERGENCY CONTACT TELEPHONE LIST

Emergency Services Dial 999.

Remember:

- Do not put yourself at risk
- Raise the alarm immediately
- Summon help from the appropriate services straightaway
- Provide clear contact details and directions from the information below

Telephone Numbers	
Doctor:	
Nearest Hospital A&E Department	
Health & Safety Executive*:	Info Line 0845 300 9923
Environment Agency*: General Enquiries	Incident Hotline 0800 807 060 Floodline Service 0845 988 118
Environment Agency (England & Wales)	08708 506 506
SEPA (Scotland)	01786 457 700
Northern Ireland Environment Agency	0845 302 0008
SEPA in Scotland*	Pollution Hotline 0800 807 060 Floodline Service 0845 988 1188 General Enquiries 01786 457 700
Electricity Company Emergency No:	
Gas Supply Company Emergency No:	
Water Supply Company Emergency No:	
Customer contacts:	Name Phone number
Contact 1	
Contact 2	
Veterinary Surgeon:	

* These are the correct contact details at the time of print



Emergency Contacts & Contingencies Plan

Your Contact Information:	
Farm Address: Postcode:	Farm Contact Name Farm Tel No: Mobile Contact No.
Farm map reference	Farm CPH No:
Location of nearest telephone:	Directions to farm:
Location of nearest alternative water supply Location of washing facilities Location of fire extinguishers	Location of isolation points: Gas Electricity
Location of gas cylinders, fuel tanks and any highly flammable substances (for example fertilisers)	Location of any corrosive, poisonous or other noxious substances (pesticides, paints, preservatives, acids)



Emergency Contacts & Contingencies Plan

Emergency Plan

Farm emergencies are not something we can easily plan for but they do happen.

This Plan should identify in advance how you will deal with emergencies to protect against threats to the safety of farm workers, animals and risks of pollution. From the plan all staff members should know what to do if an incident happens.

Type of Emergency	Action
Examples:	
Flood	
Fire	
Extreme weather	
Failure of water supply	
Failure of electricity supply	
Failure of gas supply	
Equipment failure	

Your Plan:	



Appendix DP.4

Complaints record pro-forma

A complaints record is required to demonstrate that all complaints relevant to the topics covered by the assurance standard are taken seriously and to provide a record of any action taken as a result.

If a letter of complaint is received then a copy of the letter is a sufficient record. Where no written complaints have been received by the farm the table below is sufficient to demonstrate that a means of recording any complaints received in future is available.

Date	Received From	Nature of Complaint	Action Taken

Appendix DP.5

Assessment of Suitability of New Sites

When a new site, either land for outdoor stock or a building, is introduced to a production system it is recommended that producers assess its suitability before bringing it into use. The assessment should consider whether any measures should be taken to minimise any food safety (residues) or animal health and welfare problems before the 'site' is used.

Points to consider:

- How has the land or building been used before?
- Has it been used previously by another assured producer and inspected under their assurance registration
- How close are the nearest other pigs / poultry and what is their health status
- Is the area or the buildings free from any physical hazards (for example old machinery, vehicle batteries, sharp edges, etc)?
- Do the buildings comply with current / anticipated legal requirements (Note: New requirements from 2013)
- Has the land had any recent applications of:
 - Herbicides or pesticides?
 - Slurry or manure (especially from other species)?
 - Poultry litter?
 - Sewage sludge?
 - Abattoir waste?
 - Compost?
- Is the land free of noxious weeds?
- Are there any known or likely health & disease risks from previous stock (for example parasites)?



Appendix Tl.1.5

Application to source non-assured breeding stock onto the assured holding

Applications to source non-assured breeding stock must state:

- The reason why non-assured stock is being sought.
- The number intended to be imported relative to the herd size. In most circumstances this cannot exceed 35% of the herd size for gilts and 5% of the herd size for boars.
- The name and address of the intended supplier.

- The application must be made to the Certification Body before any movements take place.
- A separate application must be submitted for each intended supplier.
- The application should be submitted at least 3 weeks before the intended importation and the Certification Body should respond within 1 week.

Any consents granted by the Certification Body must:

- Be limited to a period of 12 months after which a further consent must be sought.
- State the maximum number of stock to be imported.
- State the name and address of the supplier to which the consent relates.
- Be conditional on both the supplier and receiver complying with relevant Defra Health Rules (See <http://www.defra.gov.uk/foodfarm/animaltrade/imports/iins/pigs/pigs3.htm>).
- Advise the producer that any stock imported with the intention of breeding and subsequently rejected cannot be sold as assured.



Appendix AH.2

Registration of Private Veterinary Surgeons

1. Objective:

To maintain optimum communication with the reporting veterinary surgeons and thereby ensure an effective and uniform level of reporting.

2. Requirements:

- a) Veterinary Surgeons must be Members or Fellows of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons and actively working in farm animal practice.
- b) Veterinary Surgeons are encouraged to become members of the Pig Veterinary Society.
- c) Veterinary Surgeons must sign to commit themselves to completing Quarterly Veterinary Visit Report forms in accordance with the guidance issued by the RCVS for Certification.

3. Procedure:

(This has been agreed following consultation with the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons)

- a) Each Private Veterinary Surgeon will be supplied with a Scheme Standards Manual, a summary paper about the Scheme and a copy of this Registration procedure for Private Veterinary Surgeons.
- b) Veterinary Surgeons are asked to sign to confirm they are content to register with the Scheme based on the provisions contained in these documents.
- c) All veterinary surgeons who return this signed confirmation will be registered with the Scheme, and their contact details will be made available to all Certification Bodies authorised to operate the Scheme.
- d) Where a Veterinary Surgeon is not prepared to register with the Scheme, the farmer will be informed and a suitable alternative Veterinary Surgeon must be nominated by the farmer.
- e) Private Veterinary Surgeons not wishing to be registered with the Scheme are entered onto a Non-registered Veterinary Surgeons List. Any future applicants to the Scheme quoting a Veterinary Surgeon on this list will immediately be informed that they will have to nominate a different Veterinary Surgeon. A Veterinary Surgeon may at any time choose to register with the Scheme subject only to the requirement set out in Sections 2 above and 4 below.

Note: The above requirements are not designed to undermine the Private Veterinary Surgeon and client relationship in any way. This is rather to ensure the credibility of the Scheme, the effectiveness and rigour of the inspection process, and thus the Scheme's acceptance by major customers.

4. Procedures for Dealing with Veterinary Surgeons Suspected of Failing to Comply with the Provisions of The Scheme.

4.1 Unsatisfactory Audit Reports (Due diligence):

- a) Where the Veterinary Surgeon submits reports that are incomplete or consistently lacking in detail, the Scheme or the Certification Body will discuss this with its Veterinary Advisor.
- b) The Scheme Veterinary Advisor will contact the Veterinary Surgeon in question, specify the problem area and ask for immediate improvement.
- c) Where no improvement is made, The Scheme or the Certification Body will write to the Veterinary Surgeon specifying the problem area asking for immediate improvement. The Veterinary Surgeon will be informed of the risk of removal from the Scheme register.
- d) Where no improvement is made, the Veterinary Surgeon will be informed that he will be removed from the Scheme register within 30 days unless the Veterinary Surgeon in question wishes to make an appeal to The Scheme in writing.



Appendix AH.2

Registration of Private Veterinary Surgeons

4.2 False Reporting:

Where there is a reason to believe a Veterinary Surgeon may be reporting falsely on a farm, the following action will be taken.

- a) The possibility of false reporting will be discussed by the Scheme Board.
- b) Where the Certification Bodies believe there may be a case to answer the Scheme will arrange for a spot check of the farm to be carried out by the Scheme Veterinary Advisor.
- c) The Veterinary Surgeon in question will be informed of the visit immediately prior to the visit being undertaken.
- d) A written report will be prepared for consideration by the Board.
- e) Where the report confirms possible false reporting has occurred the Scheme will inform the Veterinary Surgeon in writing making a copy of the report available.
- f) The Veterinary Surgeon will have 30 days in which to appeal. The Veterinary Surgeon will be informed of the likelihood of suspension from the Scheme register after 30 days.
- g) The Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons will be sent a copy of all correspondence at the end of the 30 day period.
- h) Where false reporting has taken place the Veterinary Surgeon will be removed from the Scheme register immediately and participants using the Veterinary Surgeon will be informed of his / her removal.

4.3 Appeals Procedure for Veterinary Surgeons:

Where action for false reporting has been taken against a Veterinary Surgeon the following may occur.

- a) A Veterinary Surgeon may appeal against the compliance procedures being enforced against him / her at any time by writing to The Scheme
- b) Any written appeal will be considered by The Scheme appeals committee. The members of this committee will have had no prior knowledge of the personalities or the specific issues involved (if this proves difficult then the members of the committee may be agreed by The Scheme and the appellant to be suitably independent).
- c) The appeals committee will either:
 - Endorse the non-compliance action taken by the Board.
 - Rescind the action.
 - Refer the matter back with recommendations.
- d) The appeals committee will consist of:
 - A Veterinary Surgeon.
 - A Member of the Scheme Technical Advisory Committee.
 - The Scheme Chairman or his nominee

Veterinary Medicines – Legal Classification

Veterinary Medicines are controlled by regulations. Four different categories are defined and the different controls on supply and use for each category are summarised in the Table. The classification changed recently and the right hand column is a cross check with the previous classes.

Name	Supply Information	Previous Classification
POM-V	Prescription Only Medicine – Veterinarian Must be prescribed by a veterinary surgeon and can be supplied by any veterinary surgeon or pharmacist	POMs, MFS and a few P products
POM-VPS	Prescription Only Medicine - Veterinarian, Pharmacist, Suitably Qualified Person (SQP) Must be prescribed by a veterinary surgeon, pharmacist or SQP, and can be supplied by any of those persons	Livestock PMLs, MFSX, and a few P products
NFA-VPS	Non-Food Animal medicine - Veterinarian, Pharmacist, Suitably Qualified Person Can be supplied by a veterinary surgeon, pharmacist or SQP.	Companion animal PMLs, and a few P products
AVM-GSL	Authorised Veterinary Medicine - General Sales List Can be supplied by anyone	GSL products including, for the moment, livestock GSLs

Every veterinary medicine must be authorised before it can be marketed in the UK. An authorised medicine is one which is labelled for the UK market and bears the UK marketing authorisation number. This can be identified by the letters **Vm** or **PL** followed by a five digit code, an oblique and a four digit code, for example **Vm 04321/4001**. Only veterinary medicines, which display an authorisation number in this format or products displaying a code with a prefix EU (which are authorised throughout Europe) may be used in the UK. Manufacturers of authorised products must produce a data sheet or a summary of the product characteristics (SPC) which identifies the legal distribution category and sets out recommended conditions of use.

Veterinary medicines must be properly labelled. Even if a POM has a product authorisation it is **NOT** an authorised product unless it is properly labelled and it must not be used.

In special circumstances veterinary surgeons may import medicines authorised in other countries if they are in possession of a Special Treatment Authorisation (STA) for the product concerned.

Homeopathic remedies

Any product or substance that is claimed to have an effect on health or is to be used to treat disease is defined as a medicinal product and must comply with the Veterinary Medicines Regulations. Full details as to how the Regulations apply to Homeopathic remedies can be found on the VMD website at: <http://www.vmd.gov.uk/General/VMR/vmgn/vmgnNote09.pdf>

Any products administered to food producing animals must be labelled with withdrawal periods unless it has been demonstrated that the level of active principle is equal to or less than one part per million.

Homeopathic remedies must not be confused with herbal or other remedies. If herbal or other remedies make any medicinal claim they must undergo product authorisation as with all other medicines.

Appendix AM.6

Storage & Disposal of Sharps and Pharmaceutical Waste

Below are some guidelines on the safe storage and disposal of sharps and pharmaceutical waste.

DO's

- Prior to disposal, all waste must be stored safely in a secure, rigid container (glass containers are not suitable) marked with appropriate warning symbols.
- 'Sharps boxes' can be obtained from independent companies licensed for the safe disposal of sharps and clinical and pharmaceutical waste. Such companies supply their disposal boxes via Agricultural Suppliers, Veterinary Surgeons, or Local Health Authorities.
- Needles and sharp instruments must be put in the sharps box together with any glass containers that will fit. Other glass containers and medicine containers must be kept in a suitable secure container awaiting disposal.
- The licensed waste disposal companies collect full boxes from Veterinary Practices and Agricultural Suppliers periodically. The charge for a box will include the price of collection from these collection points. If your waste is moved in this way, i.e. on a carrier collection round, the licensed carrier will be responsible for all the paper work (a schedule and consignment note).
- Always read the label – many manufacturers provide disposal information on their Health and Safety data sheets.
- All staff should be trained so that they are aware of waste management procedures.
- Try to reduce the quantity of waste generated if possible. This can be achieved by purchasing only the quantity of medicine needed for immediate use thus ensuring that there is no surplus product exceeding its use by date.

DON'Ts

- Bury
- Burn
- Bin

IF IN DOUBT CONSULT YOUR VETERINARY SURGEON

Medicine Records for Purchase, Use & Disposal

This appendix provides examples of an acceptable format for records of medicine usage and purchase.

All records marked * are legal requirements. Others are required by the scheme as best practice.

Both the Pig Veterinary Society (PVS) and the National Office for Animal Health (NOAH) also publish templates for medicine records. Although each has small differences, used properly, both meet the requirements of the assurance standards.

Medicine Purchase Record

Date of Purchase*	Name of Veterinary Medicine*	Quantity Purchased*	Batch Number*	Expiry Date ¹	Supplier of Veterinary Medicine*	Bottle No ²
02/05/06	Nuflor	50mls	batch 123	Aug 2008	High Town Veterinary Practice	1
02/05/06	Duphapan + Strep	100mls	123S152	July 2007	High Town Veterinary Practice	8

¹ This must be recorded in the purchase record in case outer cartons / containers carrying the expiry date are lost

² It is good practice, though not a requirement of the Scheme, to identify each bottle with a sequential number at the time of purchase and then cross refer to this identification number in the Treatment Record

Disposal of Surplus Medicines Record

Name of product	Date of disposal	Quantity	Route of Disposal

Medicine Records for Purchase, Use & Disposal

Routine Treatments Record

E.g. Vaccines, routine in feed medication

Note: As an alternative, these may be recorded in your Veterinary Health Plan

Date Commenced	Date Ceased	Animals	Identification of Animals	Product	Dosage	Time of Use	Withdrawal Period	Responsible person
03/02/09		Gilts	All pregnant gilts	Porcilis Ery	2ml	7 and 3 weeks prior to due date	Nil	A Farmer
03/02/09		Sows	All pregnant sows	Porcilis Ery	2ml	4 weeks prior to due date	Nil	A Farmer
03/05/09	31/07/09	Weaners	All pigs at weaning	Potencil	2kg/t in feed	For 2 weeks post weaning	24 hours	A Farmer
03/01/09		Piglets	All piglets	Stellamune	2ml	10 days old	Nil	A Farmer

Individual Treatments Record

Name of product*	Batch No. or Bottle No	Date administered*	By Whom	Animal	Identification	Number Treated	Date Treatment Finished (if multiple treatments) ¹	Withdrawal Period (Days)	Clearance Date ²	Total quantity used*	Reason for treatment
Nuflo	1	20/05/09	A Farmer	Grower	Red spot 2nd stage shed pen 3	1	22/05/09	18	10/06/09	2x2 = 4 mls	Pneumonia
Duphapan + Strep	8	25/05/09	H Stockman	Sow	U104	1	27/05/09	18	15/06/09	3x 10mls = 30mls	Infection after farrowing difficulty

¹ If a course of treatment requires more than one administration over a period this column will record the final treatment and allow all treatments to be recorded in a single line of the record. The end of the withdrawal period will be calculated from the date of the final treatment.

² This will be the withdrawal period added to the date treatment was finished plus 1 day i.e. the first date the animal could be slaughtered for human consumption.



Appendix HF.6

Housing Space Allowances Pigs

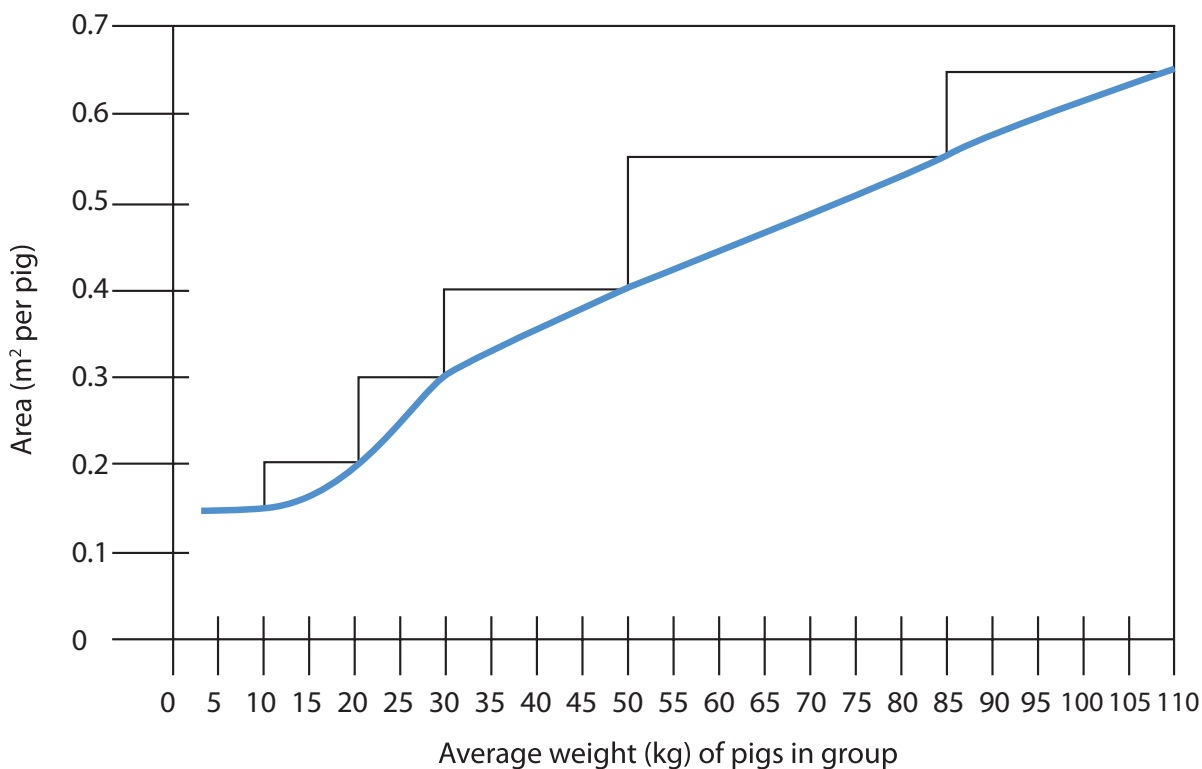
PIG SPACE REQUIREMENTS

Taken from: The Welfare of Farmed Animals Regulations (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2003.

Minimum permitted space allowances are based on the average weight bands shown below.

Average Live Weight (kg)	Minimum Total floor Area (m ² /pig)
<10	0.15
10.1 – 20	0.20
20.1 – 30	0.30
30.1 – 50	0.40
50.1 – 85	0.55
85.1 – 110	0.65
> 110	1.00

This is depicted on the graph below.



In every situation and at all times, space allocation must exceed line A on this graph.



Appendix FW.1

Pig Condition Scores

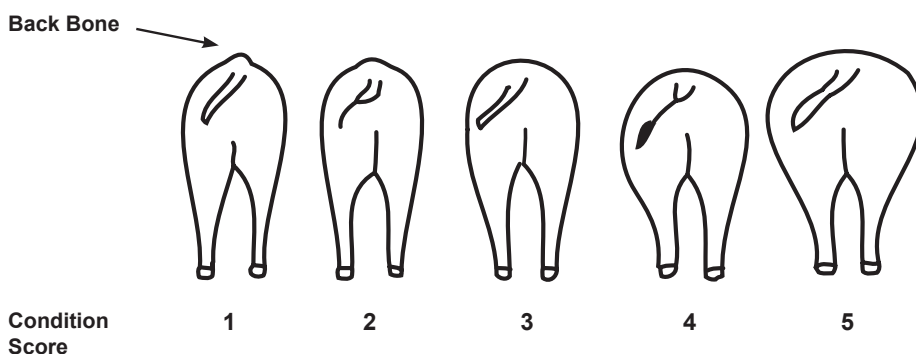
PIG CONDITION SCORING DIAGRAM

Score Number	Condition	Description	Shape of Body
5	Overfat	Hips and backbone heavily covered	Bulbous
4	Fat	Hips and backbone cannot be felt	Tending to bulge
3.5	Good Condition	Hips and backbone only felt with difficulty	Tube shaped
3	Normal	Hips and backbone only felt with firm pressure	Tube shaped
2.5	Somewhat Thin	Hips and backbone felt without palm pressure	Tube shaped but flat (slab) sides
2	Thin	Hips and backbone noticeable and easily felt	Ribs and spine can be felt
1	Very Thin	Hips and backbone visible	Bone structure apparent (ribs and backbone)

Score:

1. Emaciated
2. Thin, backbone prominent.
3. Ideal condition during lactation and at weaning, backbone just palpable
4. Slightly overweight. Cannot find the backbone.
5. Body rotund, over fat.

Note: The “condition score” and “back fat” correlation does differ between different breeds



After: “Managing Pig Health and the Treatment of Disease,” M Muirhead.



Appendix FW.2

Trough Lengths Pigs

Trough Space

Feeding trough space in restrict feeding systems must be sufficient to allow all pigs in the same pen to feed at the same time. As a guide trough length should allow 30cm per finishing pig or per sow.

Where water is provided in troughs the trough length must exceed the following:

At least 0.3 metre of trough for:

40 pigs <15kg

30 pigs 15 to 35kg

25 pigs >35kg



Appendix FW.5 & FW.6

Accepted Feed Assurance Schemes

Feed suppliers certified in the following schemes for feed materials are approved for supply to assured farms:

UFAS (AIC)	Universal Feed Assurance Scheme	Assured Compound feeds, complementary feeds, licks, premixtures and feed ingredients/ materials
FEMAS (AIC)	Feed Materials Assurance Scheme	Production of and trade in feed ingredients/ feed materials
TASCC (AIC)	Trade Assurance Scheme for Combinable Crops	Whole Combinable crops. Note: this scheme covers crops storage and transport. Farm assurance is covered by the schemes listed below.
GTAS	GAFTA Trade Assurance Scheme	Trade in feed ingredients/ feed materials
IGAS	Irish Grain Assurance Scheme	Whole Combinable crops. Note: this scheme covers crops storage and transport. Farm assurance is covered by the schemes listed below.
COCERAL GTP	European trade body for Agro supply and animal feeds	Trade in feed ingredients/ feed materials
GMP+ (PDV)	Dutch Product Board for Animal Feed	Assured Compound feeds, complementary feeds, licks, premixtures and feed ingredients/ materials
FAMI-QS	European Feed Additives And Pre-mixtures Quality System	Feed additives and premixtures
BFBi scheme	Brewery & Food & Beverage Industries Suppliers Association	Certifies grains from smaller breweries
ACCOS	AFS Cold Crush Oilseeds Scheme	Certifies meal from cold crush oil seeds

Farm Assurance

NOTE THAT FARM ASSURANCE OF FEEDSTUFFS MUST COVER THE RELEVANT CROP, THAT IS:

Combinable Crops

(formerly ACCS)	Red Tractor Farm Assurance Scheme for Combinable Crops and Sugar Beet	Combinable Crops
SQC	Scottish Quality Crops	Combinable Crops
GQA	Genesis Quality Assurance (Crops module)	Combinable Crops
NIFQACS	Northern Ireland Quality Assured Crops Scheme	Combinable Crops
SAFA	Soil Association Farm Assurance (Crops module)	Combinable Crops

Produce

(formerly APS)	Red Tractor Farm Assurance Scheme for Fresh Produce	Produce – vegetables, fruits and root crops
----------------	---	---

AIC is the UK Agricultural Industries Confederation – membership of AIC schemes can be checked at: <http://www.agindustries.org.uk/content.template/28/28/Trade%20Assurance/Trade%20Assurance/Trade%20Assurance%20Homepage.msp>



Appendix FW.6

Feed Warranty Declaration

This Appendix provides a draft 'Warranty' letter to provide information from the seller about the safety, quality and traceability of feeds supplied from non-assured sources or supply chains.

This draft warranty letter is only permitted for –

- Supply of forages or forage replacers (eg silage, hay, roots, root by-products, forage crops in situ)
- Farm to farm supplies of home-grown cereals or pulses.
- Farm to farm supplies of blends, compounds or other feed materials that are surplus to own requirements.*

* **The validity of the warranty letter does not extend to cover compounds, blends, or feed materials purchased with the primary intent of re-sale directly or after blending. Farmers operating as such must register as a merchant or compounder and comply with the appropriate UFAS requirements.**

Following completion, the letter must then be signed, dated and returned to the farmer by the feed supplier. The address of the feed supplier must be clearly stated. The letter can be valid for deliveries of the same material for a period of up to 12 months from the date of signature.

1. In the case of farm to farm supplies of home grown cereals or pulses a grain passport must also be supplied with the warranty letter. A specimen passport is included in the final page of this Appendix.
2. (An assured producer of cereals / pulses must provide a grain passport although a warranty letter is not needed).



Appendix FW.6 (continued)

Feed Warranty Declaration

DRAFT LETTER

From:

.....

.....

(Supplier name & address)

Date:

To: [Recipient farmer]

With reference to: Supply of [enter feed type]

Warranty Declaration:

- This feed is suitable for consumption by livestock and is considered wholesome and free from any known contaminants.
- This feed has been stored, handled and transported so that the risk of contamination by pests or other means has been minimised and hygiene standards maintained at a level which is appropriate for materials entering the feed/food chain.
- Our records and premises are accessible for traceability and auditing purposes, on an appointment basis.

For feeds **other** than forages or roots – (please tick)

Either

- These cereals / pulses are not assured under a farm assurance scheme but are accompanied by a grain passport which records details of any post-harvest pesticide treatments if applied.

Or

- This feed or feed material comprises homegrown and/or purchased feed or feed materials surplus to own requirements. [NB - Any purchased feed or feed material must have originated from a UFAS, FEMAS or equivalent certified source.]

Yours sincerely,

..... (Signature)

..... (Name – print)



Appendix FW.6 (continued)

Feed Warranty Declaration

CROP
ASSURANCE
IDENTIFICATION

POST - HARVEST COMBINABLE CROPS PASSPORT

CROP TYPE (e.g. wheat, beans etc.) NAME OF HAULIER

VEHICLE REG. NO. TRAILER IDENTIFICATION NO.....

1. POST-HARVEST TREATMENT - PLEASE DELETE / COMPLETE SECTIONS A,B AND/OR C AS APPLICABLE

A. No post-harvest treatment has been applied to the crop carried in the vehicle referred to above.

B. Post-harvest applications of pesticides and/or other treatments, at or below the recommended level as stated by the manufacturer, have been made to the crop carried in the vehicle referred to above. For malting barley, only treatments permitted on the British Beer and Pub Association Approved List have been used. Details are as follows:

DATE PRODUCT

C. (Applies to grain drawn from bulk stores)

The crop carried in the vehicle referred to above has been drawn from a bulk, delivered by suppliers who declared it had been partly/entirely treated with post-harvest treatments at or below the recommended levels as stated by the manufacturer as follows:

2. INSPECTION OF VEHICLE

"We have visually inspected this vehicle prior to loading and believe it to be in a fit condition to carry grain to enter into the food /feed chain. No tests have been carried out to establish this and no warranty is given by this declaration".

SIGNATURES Note: Signature on behalf of grower/storekeeper and haulier required to complete form

Grower/Storekeeper (Sections 1&2) Haulier (Section 2 only)

Signed Signed (Driver)

(Print Name) (Print Name)

Position

Date Date

3. FUSARIUM MYCOTOXINS (DON) – (all wheat)

A risk assessment* for fusarium mycotoxins has been carried out giving the following score

A mycotoxin (DON) test result is required where risk assessment gives a score of 15 or greater.

DON Test Result ppb

* www.hgca.com, www.assuredcrops.co.uk or www.genesisqa.com

4. GM STATEMENT (Oilseed Crops Only)

In compliance with Regulations (EC) no's.1829/2003 & 1830/2003, the crop covered by this declaration is NOT subject to the labelling requirement specified in the above mentioned regulations and necessary steps have been taken to preserve the conventional (ie. non-GM) status of the crop.

5. HAULAGE PREVIOUS LOADS

	Date	Product	Tick Cleansing Method				
			Swept	Sanitised	Washed	Steamed	Other
1st Load (most recent)							
2nd Load							
3rd Load							

FOR USE BY RECEIVER

Reason for non-acceptance
(food safety rejections only)

Contract No

Date of Delivery

Weighbridge Ticket No

Received By



Appendix FW.8

Home Mixing Record Form

This Barn/Day Book will provide a record of all home mixing activities, with the date produced, raw materials used and quantity produced. The details of each ration produced only need to be recorded once, unless any amendments are made to the ration.

Date produced	Quantity	Raw Materials
10th Nov 2009	4.0 tonnes	Mix 1 – TMR Premix
10th Nov 2009	0.5 tonnes	Mix 2 – Calf Mix
From 11th Nov 2009 (daily)	2.25 tonnes	TMR - Grass Silage 1.5t Maize Silage 0.5t TMR Premix 0.25t
25th Nov 2009	3.5 tonnes	Mix 1

Standard Mixes

Mix name / No: TMR premix	Ingredient	Amount*
		%
	Distillers Grains	40
	Sugarbeet Pulp	40
	Soyabeal Meal	17.5
	Min/Vit supplement	2.5

Mix name / No: Calf Mix	Ingredient	Amount*
		kg/tonne
	Rolled Barley	300
	Sugarbeet Pulp	200
	Distillers Grains	200
	Soyabeal Meal	125
	Flaked Maize	100
	Molasses	50
Min/Vit Supplement	25	

* Amounts can be %, weights per tonne or per batch, proportions



Home Mixing Record Form

Date produced	Quantity	Raw Materials

Standard Mixes

Mix name / No:	Ingredient	Amount*

Mix name / No:	Ingredient	Amount*

* Amounts can be %, weights per tonne or per batch, proportions



Appendix VC.1

Vermin Control Policy

This policy relates to controlling pests and rodents within and around feed storage areas, pig housing and curtilage.



Control

- Ensure all bagged feed is stacked tidily on pallets off the floor and away from the walls
- All spilt food should be swept up and removed
- Temporary baits - Check baits every week and continue baiting for one week after baits have stopped being taken
- Permanent baits - Check baits every 2 weeks. If signs of feeding are found replenish the bait and re-survey the premises. Place baits in drain pipes placed at the base of straw
- Baits must be placed safely; they should not be accessible to non-target species and not contaminate feed.

Survey

- Ensure feed storage areas, housing and curtilage are checked for pests on a regular basis.

Clean

- Remove and dispose of all dead rodents found and all unused clearance bait boxes.
- Prevent access to the bait by children and other animals.
- Remove all rubbish and overgrown vegetation from outside the buildings. Keep weeds and grass short.
- Maintain good housekeeping in all housing.

Proof

- Block all holes wherever possible. Wire mesh on windows should be no larger than 6 mm to keep out mice.
- Seal water cisterns and header tanks. Seal and remove obsolete plumbing.



Appendix EC.1

General Housekeeping Scores

The farm must be clear of accumulated rubbish and unused equipment; or products, chemical substances and feeding stuffs not in immediate use. A satisfactory level of cleanliness and basic conditions must be maintained where it impacts on food safety, animal welfare and environmental protection.

On pig farms this will be assessed against three general topics:

- Weed control within the curtilage of the unit.
- Management and containment of manure and slurry within the unit
- Management and storage of scrap metal and redundant equipment or materials

Farms will be scored for each of these on a scale of 1 – 3. A score of 1 or 2 would indicate conformance with the Schemes' requirements. A score of 3 will be recorded as a non-conformance against this standard which will have to be rectified to the satisfaction of the Certification Body.

General Housekeeping Scores – aligned around specific issues.			
Issue	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3
Weed control between buildings & around perimeter.	Weed growth controlled and managed in all areas.	Some weed growth evident but not providing harbourage for vermin around perimeter or among buildings used for feed or pigs.	Weed growth is excessive around perimeter and / or among buildings used for feed or pigs and control measures are necessary.
Manure management & containment	No excessive accumulations of muck within the unit or evidence of leaking slurry / run-off.	There is evidence of good management but in certain instances (which will be indicated in the audit report) there is need for action in the forthcoming 3 months.	Excessive accumulation of manure and / or evidence of leaking slurry or un-controlled run-off.
Management of scrap or redundant equipment and materials	No accumulation of scrap or redundant equipment or materials.	There is evidence of good management of scrap equipment or redundant equipment or materials but in certain instances (which will be indicated in the audit report) there is need for action in the forthcoming 3 months.	Accumulations of scrap or redundant equipment or materials sufficient to provide harbourage and compromise the ability to control vermin.



Appendix EC.4

Secure Storage of Fertiliser Self Assessment Checklist

Mineral [or Manufactured] fertiliser is a valuable product for farmers and growers but is potentially dangerous in the wrong hands. The storage and security of fertiliser in your possession is therefore of paramount importance and the purpose of this self assessment is to help you to ensure that basic storage and security is maintained. The leaflet “Security of Fertiliser Storage on Farms” is reproduced below and you must have in place a protocol to monitor the security of fertiliser (an example is given below). It is also recommended that you complete the Checklist.

The leaflet includes the following 10-point code:

DO NOT:

- X Store fertiliser where there is public access.
- X Leave fertiliser in the field overnight.
- X Store fertiliser near to, or visible from, the public highway.
- X Sell fertiliser unless the purchaser is personally known by you to be a bona-fide farmer user and is aware of the need to follow this guidance

DO:

- ✓ Record fertiliser deliveries and usage.
- ✓ Wherever possible, and with regard to HSE safety guidance, store fertiliser inside a locked building or compound.
- ✓ Fully sheet fertiliser when stored outside and regularly check to ensure that the stack has not been tampered with.
- ✓ Carry out regular stock checks.
- ✓ Report immediately any stock discrepancy or loss to the police.
- ✓ Record any manufacturer code numbers from the bags and, if available, the number of the detonation resistance certificate.

You can get more information from your supplier or from the HSE booklet “Storing and Handling Ammonium Nitrate” at <http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg230.pdf> .

If you store 25 tonnes or more of fertiliser you must notify your local fire officer and Health and Safety Executive (HSE). Under the NIHHS (Amendment) Regulations 2002 users of Ammonium Nitrate (AN) and AN based fertilisers must provide additional information to the HSE if 150 tonnes of these fertilisers are being handled or stored which contain over 15.75% Nitrogen by weight.

You must not sell fertiliser unless the purchaser is known by you to be a bona-fide user and if you re-sell ammonium nitrate fertiliser with high nitrogen content, (i.e. a nitrogen content of more than 28% of its weight), you must be in possession of a valid detonation resistance certificate for that batch.



Appendix EC.4 (continued)

Secure Storage of Fertiliser Self Assessment Checklist

Checklist

		Yes	No
1.	Did you obtain your fertiliser from a Fertiliser Industry Assurance Scheme (FIAS) approved supplier?		
2.	Is your fertiliser stored away from areas where there is public access?		
3.	Have you ensured that your fertiliser is not stored or left unattended within sight of a public highway?		
4.	Do you have a current inventory of your fertiliser stock?		
5.	Does your inventory detail the type and brand of fertiliser delivered, stored and used?		
6.	Do you have a record of the manufacturers' code numbers?		
7.	Is your fertiliser stored in a secure building or compound? Or Is your fertiliser stored fully sheeted with tamper evident precautions?		
8.	Do you have a protocol, which is known to all staff, detailing what action must be taken if stored fertiliser is tampered with or unaccountably goes missing (i.e. theft)?		
9.	How often do you check your fertiliser stock to ensure that any discrepancy is noticed as soon as possible? (Tick as appropriate) Daily <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/>		
10.	If you store 25 tonnes or more of fertiliser, have you notified your local fire officer and Health and Safety Executive (HSE)? For further advice please refer to SI 1990 No. 304 – The Dangerous Substances (Notification and Marking of Sites) Regulations 1990.		
11.	If you are storing 150 tonnes or more of ammonium nitrate or ammonium nitrate based fertilisers which contain more than 15.75% nitrogen by weight, have you notified the Health and Safety Executive?		

If you have answered 'No' to any of the above questions record what steps you are taking to make it 'Yes'.

The following page provides an example and an acceptable template for the fertiliser theft protocol.



Appendix EC.4 (continued)

Secure Storage of Fertiliser Self Assessment Checklist

Farm Name:	
<i>Home Farm</i>	
Name of member of staff responsible for checking store and reporting: <i>A. Farmer</i>	
1.	<i>The fertiliser store/s is checked at the frequency stated below to ensure stock has not been tampered with or stolen.</i> E.g. Daily/Weekly/Monthly
2.	<i>Any evidence of tampering or loss will be reported immediately to: the Police Anti-terrorist hotline 0800 789321</i>

Farm Name:	
Name of member of staff responsible for checking store and reporting:	
1.	E.g. Daily/Weekly/Monthly
2.	
3.	



Appendix EC.5

Storage of Potential Pollutants

Summary of Legal Requirements

The Control of Pollution (Silage, Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil) Regulations set out the requirements for storage of a number of potential pollutants in agriculture. The following provides an outline of some of the key details of this legislation. Further information may be found on the Netregs website (www.netregs.gov.uk) or by contacting the Environment Agency or appropriate regional body.

Control of Pollution (Silage, Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil) Regulations

General

- Installations must be at least 10 metres from watercourses and at least 50 metres from well / bore hole
- Pre 1991 structures exempt in England, Wales & Scotland (2003 – Northern Ireland)
- Substantially reconstructed or enlarged facilities lose exemption
- Environment Agency can issue improvement orders on any structure deemed to present a significant risk

Silage

- Silage Clamps
 - must have sufficient effluent collection capacity
 - the base, drains & tank must be impermeable
 - walls are optional, but if present and permeable, must have collection drains beyond
- Towers - not covered
- Field Heaps - no excavation is permitted and prior approval should be sought from the Environment Agency or equivalent regional body.
- Big Bales - must not leak and be stored at least 10m from watercourses
- The regulations are equally applicable to clamps for maize and whole crop silages

Slurry

- Tanks must have -
 - A base, reception pit and channels which must be impermeable
 - Adequate capacity, particularly in NVZ areas

Agricultural Fuel Oil

- Requirements are applicable only to tanks installed in England and Wales since 1991 and if total tank capacities are greater than 1500 litres or in Northern Ireland since 2003 and with capacity greater than 1250 litres. [NB In Scotland, storage of any fuel falls under The Water Environment (Oil Storage) (Scotland) Regulations 2006 which will from April 2010 require bunding of all tanks over 200 litres capacity].
- Tanks
 - Must have an impermeable bund of sufficient capacity, either at least 110% capacity of the individual tank, or if there is more than one tank within the bund, 25% of the total or 110% of the largest tank.
 - Must have the outlet within bund (NB – with double skinned tanks, in principle the outer skin can act as the bund for the inner tank however this benefit is lost if the outlet is at the bottom of the tank as any leakage through or around the outlet will not be captured.)
- Underground & mobile tanks are outside the scope of the legislation
- Domestic only supplies are exempt from this legislation

(It is best practice for all tanks to be bunded even if they benefit from exemptions to the legislation.)

Spraying Records - Crop Protection Products

It is a legal requirement to keep records of all applications of pesticides. The following provides a useful template.

Crop or area treated	Date Applied	Start Time	Finish Time	Operator	Reason for Treatment	Product(s) applied	Other information	Dose Rate (Litres or kg per hectare)	Water Volume (litre/ha)	Total area treated	Total of product used	Weather e.g. wind speed / direction
Home field	01/04/09	9.00	3pm	Fred Smith	Thistles spot	Spear MCA	Do not graze for 7 days	3.5 l/ha	240 l/ha	2ha	7 litres	1 km/hr SW
Bottom field	01/05/09	10.00	5pm	Joe Jones	chickweed	Optica	Do not graze for 7 days	2.0 l/ha	200 l/ha	6ha	12 litres	1.5 km/hr SE

Appendix EC.9

Sprayer Maintenance and Self-Assessment form

It is recommended that every sprayer, other than hand-held applicators and knapsacks, is either NSTS tested with a current certificate or that these self-assessment checks are completed annually.

This form can be used to record the annual check.

Sprayer Make:	Model:
Date of assessment:	Name of person who made the checks:

Key:	Checked/Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Needs Attention <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Adjusted <input type="checkbox"/>	Not Applicable <input type="checkbox"/>

Mechanical

- Is the attachment to tractor secure?
- Is the chassis and structure free of cracks and rust?
- Are the wheels and tyres in good condition?
- Are guards, inc. PTO shaft guard, secure and undamaged?

Hydraulic system, incl. tracking system if fitted

- Are they free from leaks under pressure?
- Are the hoses and connections worn or cracked?

Electrical system

- Is the wiring undamaged & are all connections properly insulated?
- Do all the lights work properly?

Pneumatic system

- Is the system free from leaks when working under operating pressures?

Sprayer tank

- Are the tank/chassis fasteners secure?
- Free from leaks?
- Does the lid fit securely and free from leaks?
- Is the contents gauge clearly legible?

Boom

- Is it properly latched when folded for transport?
- When unfolded, is it straight and level?
- Does the height adjustment and suspension work properly?
- Does the boom return to level when displaced to left and right?
- Are the break-backs functioning freely?
- Are the mountings and linkages secure and not worn?

'Spray lines'

- Are they free from leaks under pressure?
- No hoses and connectors worn or cracked?
- Are all valves and filters in good condition?

Nozzles

- Are all fittings and turrets in good condition?
- Are all nozzles correctly orientated?
- Are all check valves working properly?
- Is the spray/distribution pattern visually correct?

Controls and valves

- Are the master on/off switches working correctly?
- Are all boom section switches functioning?
- Can you read the pressure gauges easily?
- Are all labels appropriate and legible?
- Is the pressure adjustment/stable?
- Pressure gauge reading zero?

Chemical induction system

- Are the system and controls working properly?
- Is it free from leaks under pressure?
- Are all labels appropriate and readable?
- Is the rinse system and container wash system working properly?

Tank rinse system

- Is the system functioning properly?

External washdown

- Is the system functioning properly?

Personal

- Water supply tank filled?
- Is the clothing locker clean and contents complete?



Appendix EC.9 (continued)

Sprayer Maintenance and Self-Assessment form

CALIBRATION

It is recommended that sprayers, other than hand-held applicators and knapsacks, are calibrated regularly following the manufacturers instructions. Calibration must be done at least annually but more often if the sprayer is used frequently.

This form can be used to record calibration checks.

Sprayer	Date of Calibration Check	Checked By



Appendix EC.10

Safe Applications to Land

Guidance on application of manures, sludge or composts

Applications of organic manures, sludges or compost can provide a valuable source of nutrients or soil conditioning. But they might also cause pollution of the local environment, or contamination of crops and livestock. Some applications are restricted by law and there is additional advice on good practice. These are summarised here.

MANURES

Use of manures on grazing land (pasture)

Using manures on grazing land can lead to significant problems. Avoid doing this where possible.

Spreading manures onto pasture can play a role in transferring disease to healthy stock. The main risk is from spreading fresh, unstored slurry. Risks are reduced by storage, using low application rates and leaving pasture for as long as possible before grazing.

Aerobic composting of solid manures by turning of manure heaps or forced aeration, will significantly reduce the risk of disease transmission. Store slurries and solid manures for at least one month before spreading. Pasture should not be grazed for one month, or preferably eight weeks afterwards, or until all visible signs of the slurry solids have disappeared, to minimise the risk of transferring disease. Young stock are more susceptible to infection and the interval between application and grazing should be six months.

Key Management Actions

- Know the nutrient content of applied manures
- Apply manures evenly and at known rates
- Rapidly incorporate manures (where appropriate) or use an application technique that will minimise ammonia losses
- Apply manures in Spring (where possible) to reduce nitrate leaching losses
- Take the nutrient supply from manures into account when calculating inorganic fertiliser additions.

By following these steps manures will be used efficiently, without compromising crop yields and quality, and you will greatly reduce the risk of environmental pollution.

Poultry Manure

It is recommended that producers should avoid, where possible, spreading poultry manure onto grazing land. If poultry manure is spread on grazing land producers should be aware of the disease risks associated with cattle contracting botulism and take precautions by enforcing an appropriate grazing interval.

For more information see the ADAS Managing Livestock Manures Series – Booklet 2, Making better use of livestock manures on grassland.

Available free of charge from ADAS 01623 844 331



Appendix EC.10 (continued)

Safe Applications to Land

Sewage Sludge

The application of untreated sewage sludge is **not** allowed. Treated sludges can only be used under strictly controlled conditions. Use of sludges must be registered and the soil must be tested by the sludge producer. Application must follow the 'Safe Sludge Matrix' and the way the sludge has been treated may affect where and when the sludge can be applied. The local Sewerage Operator will be able to provide more information.

Sludge	Untreated Sludge	Conventionally Treated Sludge	Enhanced Treated Sludge
Fruit	X	X	✓ 10 month harvest interval
Salads	X	X 30 month harvest interval	✓ 10 month harvest interval
Vegetables	X	X 12 month harvest interval	✓ 10 month harvest interval
Horticulture	X	X	✓ 10 month harvest interval
Combinable & Animal Feed Crops	X	✓	✓
Grass & Forage - grazed	X	X But deep injected or ploughed down only. 3 week no-grazing / no-harvesting interval	✓ 3 week no-grazing / no-harvesting interval
Grass & Forage - harvested	X	✓ No grazing in season of application	✓ 3 week no-grazing / no-harvesting interval

Untreated Sludge: Has not been permitted on any agricultural land since the start of 2006.

Conventionally Treated Sludge: There is a range of different treatment processes used to reduce the fermentability and possible health hazards associated with sewage sludge. These rely on biological, chemical or heat treatment. The most common form of treatment is anaerobic digestion. Conventionally treated sludge has been subjected to defined treatment processes and standards that ensure at least 99% of pathogens have been destroyed.

Enhanced Treated Sludge: Enhanced treatment, originally referred to as "Advanced Treatment", is a term used to describe treatment processes which are capable of virtually eliminating any pathogens which may be present in the original sludge. Enhanced treated sludge will be free from Salmonella and will have been treated so as to ensure that 99.9999% pathogens have been destroyed (a 6-log reduction).



Appendix EC.10 (continued)

Safe Applications to Land

Composts

Composts produced from organic materials originating **off farm** are becoming increasingly available for application to land. These may be beneficial but the application must be appropriate to the source of the compost, how it has been treated and the land to which it is applied. Regulations apply.

Green Waste Compost

Compost produced from source-segregated 'Green' waste only can be applied to land provided:

- The composting facility is certified to the standard 'PAS100'
- and (in England & Wales) its use follows the 'Quality Protocol'

OR:

- Use of the material is subject to specific exemptions or permissions from the Environment Agency

Material from source-segregated green waste originating outside the holding that does not meet one of these conditions must not be applied.

Compost from Mixed Green Waste & Food Waste

Compost produced from source-segregated 'Mixed Food & Green' waste originating off the farm may include meat waste from catering and domestic premises and may include additional hazards. This should only be applied to land to be used for Combinable Crops:

Again it cannot be used unless:

- The composting facility is certified to the standard 'PAS100'
- and (in England & Wales) its use follows the 'Quality Protocol'

OR:

- The use of the material is subject to specific exemptions or permissions from the Environment Agency

Until the completion of risk assessments by government agencies during 2009/10 it is not recommended that this material is applied to grazing land and in fact minimum grazing intervals are specified in the legislation for this type of compost. These are:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------|
| ■ PIGS | 2 months |
| ■ OTHER LIVESTOCK | 3 weeks |

Similarly it is **not** recommended that this material is applied to land used to grow fresh produce and in particular land used for Fruit and Salad (ready to eat) crops identified in columns 1 and 2 of the 'Matrix of Cropping Categories'.

Assessment

Assessors will examine records of compost applications whether following the Quality Protocol or in accordance with permits from the Environment Agency or regional equivalents.

Note: Even where applications of sludge and compost are permitted by law and comply with codes of practice producers should also check with buyers to ensure their acceptance to particular customers.

There is more information at <http://www.wrap.org.uk/composting/>



Appendix EC.12

Manure Management Plan Part 1

The plan described here will be the minimum required on any holding. If your farm falls within an NVZ you will already have to complete a more detailed Manure Management Plan, and a properly completed NVZ plan will meet the requirement of this standard. More information on the NVZ Action Programme (NAP) is provided on the final page of this Appendix.

What is a Manure Management Plan?

A simple Manure Management Plan will help identify when, where and at what rate to spread manures, slurry, dirty water and other organic wastes. It will help identify whether there is enough storage or usable spreading area. Producers will benefit while minimising the risk of causing pollution.

What is required by the Standards?

As a minimum producers will be expected to have a map of the farm identifying where and when Manure can be applied and demonstrating that there is enough land area available for manures to be applied without exceeding a Total Nitrogen application of 250kg/ha/year. (Lower rates may apply for Nitrogen Vulnerable Zones (NVZ's).

How?

Step 1: Map - begin with a map of the farm. An example is given below.



Not to Scale



Appendix EC.12 (continued)

Manure Management Plan Part 1

Step 2: Identify where and when:

Mark these areas on the map, estimate each total area size and include a key of when manures can be spread. (Colour codes will help to make it simple)

What	Where	Spreadable Area (Ha)	When
Non-spreading Areas (WHITE)	Fields where manure would not normally be spread; non-farmed fields, woodlands or fields simply too far away from the farm buildings.	n/a	DO NOT SPREAD
Water (BLUE)	Any ditches, watercourses and ponds. Also springs, wells or boreholes where water is used for human consumption or farm diaries, including any on neighbouring land close to the farm boundary.	n/a	DO NOT SPREAD
Don't spread Area's (BLUE)	Areas where manure shouldn't be spread. At least 10 metres either side of all ditches and watercourses; 50 metres around springs, wells and boreholes, steep slopes with a high risk of run-off throughout the year; and Environmentally Sensitive Areas, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, or other land subject to management agreements.	n/a	DO NOT SPREAD
High Risk Areas (LIGHT GREY)	Fields next to watercourse, spring or borehole with soil at field capacity with moderate slope or slowly permeable soil; where soil depth over fissured rock is less than 30cm; with effective pipe or field drains	Examples 30	Use throughout the year subject to ground conditions, but restrict application rates in winter.
Very High Risk Areas (DARK GREY)	Fields likely to flood sometime in most winters; next to watercourse, spring or borehole where surface is severely compacted or waterlogged or have a steep slope and the soil is at field capacity or have a moderate slope and slowly permeable soil.	12.5	Avoid in winter and in a dry summer when soil cracks down to the drains, or when the soil is compacted.
Low Risk Areas (LIGHT BLUE)	All other areas not already marked	16	Can be used throughout the year.
Total Spreadable Area Available:		58.5	



Appendix EC.12 (continued)

Manure Management Plan Part 1

Step 3: Compare area available and waste production

Calculate the area required to spread the manure produced on the farm in a year without exceeding a Total Nitrogen application rate of 250kg/ha.

Calculating Minimum Area Required:

RUMINANTS				
Stock Unit	No of Stock Units	Months Housed	Hectares needed by Stock Unit	Total Area Needed (Ha)
Cow (650kg)	75	X 6	X 0.039	= 17.55
Cow (550kg)	10	X 6	X 0.032	= 1.92
Cow (450kg)	8	X 6	X 0.025	= 1.2
Heifer 2yr+ (500kg)	12	X 8	X 0.019	= 1.82
Youngstock 1-2yr (400kg)	6	X 8	X 0.016	= 0.77
Youngstock 6-12mths	20	X 8	X 0.008	= 1.28
Calf	40	X 10	X 0.005	= 2.00
Bull	1	X 10	X 0.019	= 0.19
Sheep	N/A	X 0	X 0.003	= 0
Lamb (up to 6 months)	N/A	X 0	X 0.001	= 0
Lamb (6-12 months)	N/A	X 0	X 0.002	= 0
			Total Area Required	26.73

PIGS				
Type	Land area/pig at 250 Kg/ha	Land area/pig at 170 Kg/ha	Total No of Pigs	Total area required
Maiden Gilts	0.052 ha	0.076 ha		
Breeding Sows & Boars	0.080 ha	0.118 ha		
Weaners 4 – 8 weeks	0.013 ha	0.019 ha		
Growers 8 – 12 weeks	0.025 ha	0.037 ha		
Finishers over 12 weeks	0.042 ha	0.062 ha		
			Total Area	



Appendix EC.12 (continued)

Manure Management Plan Part 1

Producers are recommended to have storage capacity for 4 months slurry. According to their soil type producers in NVZ's must observe the Autumn Closed Period for spreading.

Slurry **must not** be applied:

- Between 1 September and 1 November to fields in grass or to be sown with an autumn sown crop
- Between 1 August and 1 November to fields that are neither in grass, nor to be sown with an autumn sown crop.

If **Total Spreadable Area Available** is bigger than the **Total Area Required** the plan is complete.

If **Total Spreadable Area Available** is less than the Total Area Required then a more detailed plan or alternative action is required.

Benefits of a Plan

- Following a Manure Management Plan reduces pollution risk.
- Retaining NPK for crop growth by minimising losses will save on the farms bagged fertiliser bill.
- If producers use contractors for muck spreading, a plan will provide a simple way of keeping them fully informed about pollution risks on the farm.
- Following a plan will help producers comply with the Protecting our Water, Soil and Air (2009) A Code of Good Agricultural Practice for farmers, growers and land managers <http://www.defra.gov.uk/foodfarm/landmanage/cogap/documents/cogap090202.pdf>
- Such a plan may be required if producers intend to carry out improvements involving less than four months storage of slurry or dirty water.
- A plan provides evidence that effective procedures are in place.

Useful publications

Full guidance on making optimum use of manures and slurry can be found in the Defra publication: Fertiliser Recommendations for Agricultural and Horticultural Crops - RB209, 7th Edition, 2000 (ISBN 0 11 243058 9). This is a priced publication available from The Stationery Office on **0870 600 5522** or it can be downloaded free via <http://www.defra.gov.uk/foodfarm/landmanage/land-soil/nutrient/fert/rb209/>



Appendix EC.12 (continued)

Manure Management Plan Part 2

TEMPLATES

You can use the following for your own management planning.

What	Where	Spreadable Area (Ha)	When
Non-spreading Areas (WHITE)	Fields where manure would not normally be spread; non-farmed fields, woodlands or fields simply too far away from the farm buildings.	n/a	DO NOT SPREAD
Water (BLUE)	Any ditches, watercourses and ponds. Also springs, wells or boreholes where water is used for human consumption or farm dairies, including any on neighbouring land close to the farm boundary.	n/a	DO NOT SPREAD
Don't spread Area's (BLUE)	Areas where manure shouldn't be spread. At least 10 metres either side of all ditches and watercourses; 50 metres around springs, wells and boreholes, step slopes with a high risk of run-off throughout the year; and Environmentally Sensitive Areas, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, or other land subject to management agreements.	n/a	DO NOT SPREAD
High Risk Areas (LIGHT GREY)	Fields next to watercourse, spring or borehole with soil at field capacity with moderate slope or slowly permeable soil; where soil depth over fissured rock is less than 30cm; with effective pipe or field drains		Use throughout the year subject to ground conditions, but restrict application rates in winter.
Very High Risk Areas (DARK GREY)	Fields likely to flood sometime in most winters; next to watercourse, spring or borehole where surface is severely compacted or waterlogged or have a steep slope and the soil is at field capacity or have a moderate slope and slowly permeable soil.		Avoid in winter and in a dry summer when soil cracks down to the drains, or when the soil is compacted.
Low Risk Areas (LIGHT BLUE)	All other areas not already marked		Can be used throughout the year.
Total Spreadable Area Available:			

Appendix EC.12 (continued)

Manure Management Plan Part 2

Calculating Minimum Area Required:

RUMINANTS				
Stock Unit	No of Stock Units	Months Housed	Hectares needed by Stock Unit	Total Area Needed (Ha)
Cow (650kg)		X	X 0.039	=
Cow (550kg)		X	X 0.032	=
Cow (450kg)		X	X 0.025	=
Heifer 2yr+ (500kg)		X	X 0.019	=
Youngstock 1-2yr (400kg)		X	X 0.016	=
Youngstock 6-12mths		X	X 0.008	=
Calf		X	X 0.005	=
Bull		X	X 0.019	=
Sheep		X	X 0.003	=
Lamb (up to 6 months)		X	X 0.001	=
Lamb (6-12 months)		X	X 0.002	=
			Total Area Required	

PIGS				
Type	Land area/pig at 250 Kg/ha	Land area/pig at 170 Kg/ha	Total No of Pigs	Total area required
Maiden Gilts	0.052 ha	0.076 ha		
Breeding Sows & Boars	0.080 ha	0.118 ha		
Weaners 4 – 8 weeks	0.013 ha	0.019 ha		
Growers 8 – 12 weeks	0.025 ha	0.037 ha		
Finishers over 12 weeks	0.042 ha	0.062 ha		
			Total Area	

Producers are recommended to have storage capacity for 4 months slurry. According to their soil type producers in NVZ's must observe the Autumn Closed Period for spreading.

Slurry **must not** be applied:

- Between 1 September and 1 November to fields in grass or to be sown with an autumn sown crop
- Between 1 August and 1 November to fields that are neither in grass, nor to be sown with an autumn sown crop.

Appendix EC.12 (continued)

Manure Management Plan Part 3

The following is applicable to producers in designated NVZs

The NVZ Action Programme (NAP) came into effect on 1st January 2009 requiring farmers to follow new rules with regard to manure application, crop requirements, fertiliser spreading, closed periods, manure storage and record keeping.

The new programme will affect farmers in 5 main ways:

- Reducing the total organic nitrogen loading on the farm.
- Increased closed periods where spreading of manure is not allowed.
- Extensions of the minimum storage requirements.
- Greater details of planning for N usage.
- Increased depth of recording of N applications.

Effective dates

Farmers in existing NVZ's (designated in 1996 or 2002) The new regulations came into force on 1st January 2009.

Farmers in newly designated NVZ's (2008) Were given an extra year of grace, compliance was required from 1st January 2010.

Click on the link given below to download

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/water/waterquality/diffuse/nitrate/documents/nvz-england-new-map.pdf>

The MAGIC website (www.magic.gov.uk) jointly run by Defra, Natural England, Environment Agency etc, provides designation maps to find out whether your land has been designated an NVZ.

Visit the link below for a step by step guide on using MAGIC website:

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/water/waterquality/diffuse/nitrate/documents/magic-web-guidance.pdf>

Information relating to NAP

Full details on various areas of the new regulations can be found in the following Defra leaflets:

- 1 Summary guidance notes
- 2 Implementing the rules
- 3 Standard values and Manure Sampling
- 4 Storage of organic manures
- 5 Livestock Manure N farm limit
- 6 Planning N use
- 7 The N Max Limit
- 8 Field Applications
- 9 Field application of manufactured nitrogen fertilisers.

Click on the link below to download Defra leaflets:
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/water/waterquality/diffuse/nitrate/help-for-farmers.htm>

More information on the topics covered in this document can be found as follows:

England <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/water/quality/nitrate/action-nvz.htm>

Scotland <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Agriculture/Environment/NVZintro>

Wales <http://www.netregs.gov.uk/netregs/businesses/agriculture/61885.aspx>

Northern Ireland <http://www.dardni.gov.uk/nitrates-and-phosphorus-regualtions-2007-questions>

Farm Waste Management Plan

This plan identifies how 'chemical' wastes such as surplus crop protection products, plastic containers and similar wastes are managed on the farm. These can cause serious pollution problems and must be disposed of carefully and certainly in accordance with The Agricultural Waste Regulations 2006 and relevant Codes of Practice. A simple and positive step for any farm is to complete a farm waste management plan. This identifies the types of waste encountered on the farm and how they should be disposed of.

Type of Waste Material	Chemical Name/Components (if applicable)	Method of Disposal / recycling

Appendix LT.2, LT.4 & LT.5

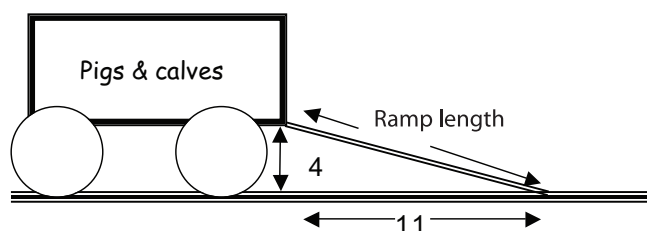
Transport:- Bedding Provision and Space Allowances

Part 1: Loading Ramps (LT.2)

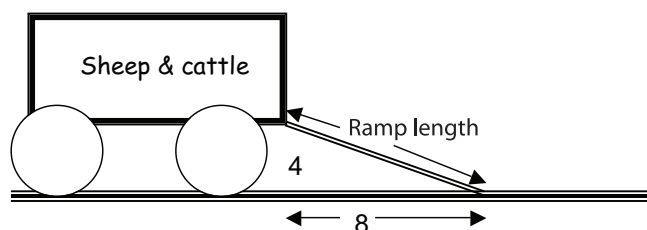
Advice on the Regulations is included in 'Welfare of Animals during Transport' Part 1 Main Guidance.

Ramps must not be steeper than:

Livestock	Angle	Vertical rise
Pigs and calves	20 degrees or 36.4% to the horizontal	4 over a distance of 11
Sheep and cattle other than calves	26 deg 34 mins 50% to the horizontal	4 over a distance of 8



In simple terms, on level ground the ramp length must be at least 3 times as long as the height from the ground.



On level ground the ramp length must be at least 2.2 times as long as the height from the ground.

It is difficult to measure accurately the slope angle of a ramp, particularly when the vehicle is on uneven ground, therefore a tolerance of +/- 5° may also be allowed.

Vehicles constructed and in use prior to January 2007 do not have to comply with the above until January 2012 provided they comply with previous regulation (WATO 1997) as follows:

Livestock	Angle	Vertical rise
Maximum angle - all species	29 deg 44 min	4 in 7

Part 2: Bedding Requirements in Transport (LT.4)

	Non-slip flooring only	Straw	Saw-dust	Perforated Floor
Cattle	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Calves	No	Yes	No	No
Sheep	No	Yes	Yes	No
Pigs (Adult)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
7kg weaner	No	Yes	No	No

Appendix LT.2, LT.4 & LT.5 (continued)

Transport:- Bedding Provision and Space Allowances

Part 3: Space Allowances in Transport (LT.5)

Bovine Animal

Category	Approx. weight (in kg)	Area in m ² /animal
Small Calves	55	0.30 to 0.40
Medium-sized calves	110	0.40 to 0.70
Heavy calves	200	0.70 to 0.95
Medium-sized cattle	325	0.95 to 1.30
Heavy cattle	550	1.30 to 1.60
Very heavy cattle	>700	(>1.60)

These figures may vary, depending not only on the animals' weight and size, but also on their physical condition, the meteorological conditions and the likely journey time.

Sheep/Goats

Category	Weight (in kg)	Area in m ² per animal
Shorn sheep and lambs of 26kg and over	<55	0.20 to 0.30
	>55	>0.30
Unshorn sheep	<55	0.30 to 0.40
	>55	>0.40
Heavily pregnant ewes	<55	0.40 to 0.50
	>55	>0.50
Goats	<35	0.20 to 0.30
	35 to 55	0.30 to 0.40
	>55	0.40 to 0.75
Heavily pregnant goats	<55	0.40 to 0.50
	>55	>0.50

The surface area indicated above may vary depending on the breed, size, the physical condition and the length of fleece of the animals, as well as on the meteorological conditions and the journey time. As an indication; for small lambs, an area of under 0.2m² per animal may be provided.

Pigs

All pigs must at least be able to lie down and stand up in their natural position.

In order to comply with these minimum requirements, the loading density for pigs of around 100kg should not exceed 235 kg/m².

The breed, size and physical condition of the pigs may mean that the minimum required surface area given above has to be increased; a maximum increase of 20% may also be require, depending on the meteorological conditions and the journey time.

Source: Council Regulations (EC) No 01/2005 'Space allowances' (Annex 1, Chapter VII)

Appendix LT.7

Determining Fitness to Travel

These notes are taken from the Defra Publication: “WELFARE OF ANIMALS DURING TRANSPORT GUIDANCE NOTES Part 2aA FITNESS TO TRANSPORT”

See <http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/welfare/farmed/transport/pdf/fitness2a.pdf>

(Bolds are direct quotations from legislation. Normal type is guidance).

- 1. No animal shall be transported unless it is fit for the intended journey, and all animals shall be transported in conditions guaranteed not to cause them injury or unnecessary suffering.**
- 2. Animals that are injured or that present physiological weaknesses or pathological processes shall not be considered fit for transport and in particular if:**

(a) they are unable to move independently without pain or to walk unassisted:

- The animal must be able to walk freely and unassisted on all limbs without any need for more than usual encouragement. An animal showing signs of lameness is likely to be in pain and must not be transported, unless for reasons of veterinary diagnosis or treatment. Animals generally should not be pushed or dragged, and nor should any mechanical apparatus be used to load them onto vehicles (except pneumatic tailgates, but the animal must walk onto these freely) unless there are clear benefits to the welfare of the animal. Lameness can usually be detected by good observation of the affected animal, or by comparing that animal with other animals in the group.
- Lameness is a common condition in livestock. There are very few circumstances where lameness is not a painful condition. As a general rule therefore, any animal that is suffering lameness in one or more legs must not be transported.
- Whenever a lame animal is transported, the journey conditions will need to be improved. It will usually be necessary to pen the animal singly, ensure the floor provides good footing, provide sufficient space for the animal to lie down, provide deep litter bedding for comfort, and the driver should take special care to avoid any sudden changes in speed or direction that might throw the animal off balance.

(b) they present a severe open wound, or prolapse:

- Animals with any wounds entering a body cavity, such as the chest or abdomen, or the groin are not fit for transport. If a wound is bleeding freely, or has become infected, the animal will be unfit. Any other sizable skin wound that is actively bleeding (other than ear tags damaged during loading in the case of livestock) makes an animal unfit. For animals with wounds that are healing or under active veterinary treatment, where the wound is small, almost healed, non-infected and not causing the animal any pain, then the animal may be fit for transport. Animals with larger wounds that are supported and dressed adequately to prevent them from worsening during transport may be fit if careful attention is given to the conditions of transport.
- Prolapses occur where body organs and tissues move from their normal position within a body cavity. The prolapse may be ‘internal’, e.g. inguinal or umbilical prolapses, where the prolapsed tissue is covered by an intact layer of skin and might only be seen as an abnormal swelling beneath the skin. Rectal or vaginal prolapses are ‘external’; here the displaced tissue is exposed to the environment. Animals with external prolapses, are not fit for transport, unless the prolapse is small, as it could easily be damaged during transport. Animals with internal prolapses may be fit for transport if the prolapse is not causing pain and is unlikely to worsen or become damaged during the journey. Animals with ruptured prolapses must not be transported. For livestock, attempts should be made to correct any external prolapse well before moving the animal. An animal suffering from a prolapse can only be transported in limited circumstances – usually for treatment or slaughter. The prolapse must be small, nonpainful, not bleeding, and must be protected during transport, for example by single penning and deep bedding the animal.

(c) they are pregnant females for whom 90 % or more of the expected gestation period has already passed, or females who have given birth in the previous week.

(d) they are newborn mammals in which the navel has not completely healed.

Appendix LT.7 (continued)

Determining Fitness to Travel

(e) they are pigs of less than three weeks, lambs of less than one week and calves of less than ten days of age, unless they are transported less than 100 km:

- The rules on fitness for transport in Annex I of EC Regulation 1/2005 do not apply to transport carried out by farmers of their own animals, in their own vehicles, for a distance of less than 50 km from their holding (it should be noted, however, that general conditions for transport set out in Article 3 still apply). This means that a farmer may transport his own late pregnant stock, and newly born stock, short distances between or within nearby farm premises, or make use of a haulier to undertake such movements, where the purpose is to improve the conditions of birth. Pregnant animals must not be moved when birth is imminent, however.

Such transport must not cause unnecessary pain or suffering and should be undertaken only for reasons of improving the welfare of the animals around the time of birth.

3. However, sick or injured animals may be considered fit for transport if they are:

(a) slightly injured or ill and transport would not cause additional suffering; in cases of doubt, veterinary advice shall be sought:

In certain circumstances the transport of slightly ill or injured animals is permissible. The judgement of what is 'slightly ill or injured' will be difficult in many cases. The following considerations should be taken into account:

- The condition should only be minor and have little impact on the animal's ability to withstand transport.
- Transport must not cause the animal to suffer unnecessarily or more so than if it had not been transported; the condition must not worsen during transport.
- It is advisable to have any slightly ill or injured animal assessed by a veterinary surgeon before considering transport. A veterinarian can provide an informed opinion and advise on whether and how an animal might be moved.
- Where there is any doubt or disagreement, it is better not to transport it.
- Each case must be judged individually, and the welfare of the animal must be the first consideration. Where there is any doubt, a veterinary surgeon should be consulted. After examination of the animal, the vet may offer advice on whether transport would be acceptable, or indicate that the animal is only fit for a short journey where the transport conditions are improved to benefit the animal's welfare. Animals that are slightly ill or injured will usually benefit from, and in many cases require improved transport conditions.
- Animals that are slightly ill or injured may be transported under very limited circumstances. They may be transported to a veterinary surgery for purposes of diagnosis or treatment, and in some cases, it may be acceptable to transport the animals direct from a farm to the nearest available slaughterhouse for immediate slaughter. This provision would allow farmers to transport small numbers of livestock with mild to moderate lameness direct from the farm of origin to a slaughterhouse. In addition to ensuring that the official veterinarian of the slaughterhouse will accept the animals in question, the transporter must ensure that additional requirements during transport are met to protect the welfare of lame livestock. Lame animals must be transported in improved conditions: each lame animal should be penned singly, given sufficient space to lie down, and adequately deep bedded for comfort. The transporter must move the animals directly from the farm to the slaughterhouse and careful driving should be practised throughout the journey. In all circumstances, the transport of slightly ill or injured animals must not cause any unnecessary suffering or necessitate any ill treatment of the animals concerned. Slightly ill or injured animals, including lame animals, must not be transported to or presented for sale at markets.

(b) transported for the purposes of Council Directive 86/609/EEC 1 if the illness or injury is part of a research programme.

(c) transported under veterinary supervision for or following veterinary treatment or diagnosis. However, such transport shall be permitted only where no unnecessary suffering or ill treatment is caused to the animals concerned.

(d) animals that have been submitted to veterinary procedures in relation to farming practices such as dehorning or castration, provided that wounds have completely healed.



Appendix LT.7.2

Declaration Form Template

FOOD CHAIN INFORMATION TO ACCOMPANY PIGS FOR SLAUGHTER THAT ARE KNOWN OR SUSPECTED TO BE INJURED OR SHOWING SIGNS OF ABNORMALITY

Owner's Name Owner's Address Holding Number	
Production Site Address Holding Number	
Contact Name of owner/ owner's agent	
Telephone Number of owner/owner's agent	
email address of owner/ owner's agent	
Proposed date of slaughter	
Identification Details (including country prefix)	
Slapmark	
Individual Identification	
Age in weeks / adult	



Appendix LT.7.2 (continued)

Declaration Form Template

Describe the injury the animal has suffered or abnormality it is showing, or if the veterinary surgeon has examined the animal, his/her diagnosis	
Record all veterinary medicinal products or other treatments administered to the animal within the last 28 days , dates of administration and withdrawal periods	
Is the holding/area under restrictions for animal health or other reasons?	
Have any analyses shown that the animal may have been exposed to food-borne zoonoses or substances likely to result in residues in meat? If so, attach a copy.	
Is the herd in a Salmonella monitoring scheme ? If so what is its status?	
Name, address and contact details of the owner's veterinary surgeon	
Signature	
Name (BLOCK LETTERS)	
Status (e.g. owner, manager, stockman)	
Date	
Time	



Emergency Contingency Plan

EXAMPLE TRANSPORT EMERGENCY CONTINGENCY PLAN

Whenever animals are transported on public roads the driver must be aware that the animals might suffer in the event of breakdown, delay or accident and that he/she has a responsibility for their welfare.

As a minimum and on shorter journeys (less than 8 hours) the driver must carry a mobile phone and have available necessary emergency contact numbers.

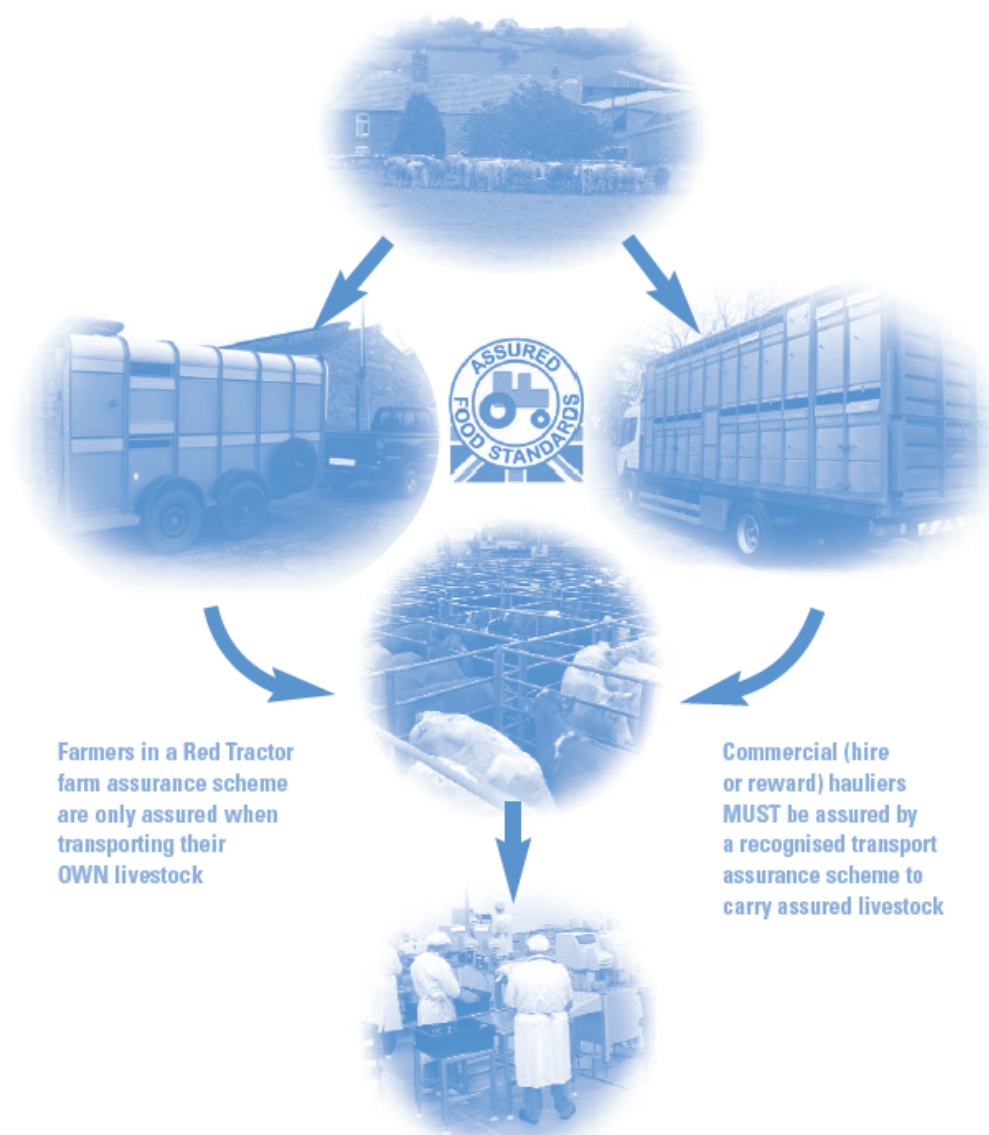
For longer journeys (more than 8 hours) a written contingency plan must be available in the vehicle and again the driver must carry a mobile phone in order to make emergency arrangements when necessary. The following is an example of a contingency plan.

EVENT	ACTION	CONTACT
<i>Fire</i>	<i>Evacuate animals if possible and safe to do so into an area where they can be contained</i>	<i>Phone 999 for fire service and contact Vet if necessary. Tel:</i>
<i>Ill/Injured/Sick animals during transport</i>	<i>Deliver to nearest suitable place where animal(s) can be removed from the vehicle such as a market or original destination if close.</i>	<i>Destination</i>
<i>Breakdown</i>	<i>Determine how long breakdown will take to rectify. Arrange for another vehicle to transfer animals</i>	<i>Breakdown service Owner of animals &/or someone who can provide a vehicle for transfer of animals Destination to inform of late arrival</i>
<i>Accident</i>	<i>Depending on seriousness attend to immediate welfare of animals</i>	<i>- Emergency services - A Vet</i>

Appendix LT.13

Transport Assurance Guidelines

The body of the standards indicates the procedures that you must follow when transporting your livestock using your own transport. When a commercial haulier is used to transport your cattle, sheep or pigs they must be assured under the ABM/ABP Livestock Transport Scheme (or in Scotland the Quality Meat Scotland Haulage scheme.)



For more details about ABM transport assurance, contact ABM at:

PO Box 5273, Winterhill House, Milton Keynes, MK6 1HL

Email: abmsec@abm.org.uk Website: www.abm.org.uk