

DOCUMENT AND PROCEDURES (DP)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	RECORDS
AIM: Plans and procedures in place to ensure safe and legal food production		
DP.a Producers must have a copy of the Red Tractor Assurance for Farms - Beef and Lamb Standards available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Up-to-date hard or electronic copy of the standards 	
DP.b A documented plan for the effective management of serious incidents and potential emergency situations that threaten the welfare of livestock, food safety or the environment must be in place and known to key staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ You have considered the risks to your farm and documented the actions to be taken in the event of, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – feed and/or water equipment failing – fire – power cuts – extreme weather (drought, flooding, snow) – disease outbreaks which have the potential to affect other farms/ the general public – reporting activist activity (to police, relevant trade body, your Certification Body, customers) – pollution incident ▪ Plan includes relevant contact details (including out of hours phone numbers) e.g. vet, electricity supplier, Environment Agency hotline, feed and water suppliers ▪ Key staff have access to plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency plan
DP.c Systems must be in place for recording, investigating and resolution of any complaints received that are relevant to the requirements of the Beef and Lamb Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Complaints made by Local Authority, general public, customers (e.g. abattoir feedback) or other ▪ Complaints including, but not limited to, medicine residue levels, dirty stock, welfare and environmental issues ▪ System includes recording the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – complaint – investigation result – action taken to prevent the issue happening again 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Complaints Record
DP.d Producers must ensure that new production sites are suitable for use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New production sites include, but are not limited to, buildings and grazing land, including that used seasonally ▪ The Certification Body has been informed of the site and where applicable have added them to your Red Tractor membership ▪ When deciding if suitable for use, consideration has been given to the following where relevant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – previous use – recent applications of chemicals and soil improvers (including sewage sludge and chicken manure) – physical hazards – injurious weeds – possible disease or parasitic risks from previous or nearby stock – downstream watercourses 	

STAFF AND LABOUR PROVIDERS (SC)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	RECORDS
AIM: All staff (including, but not limited to, full and part-time and family members) are trained and competent to carry out the activities they do		
SC.a Key Systems must be in place to ensure that all new staff are effectively trained and deemed competent to carry out the activities they are employed to do	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nobody starts work without an induction, supervision or explanation of the tasks they will carry out ▪ For any specific tasks referenced within the Standards (e.g. medicine treatments) additional training is given prior to being left to complete the task unsupervised, if it has not already been given 	
SC.b The performance and competence of staff must be regularly reviewed and refresher training implemented as required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If you have any staff they are regularly observed and the output of their work reviewed ▪ Refresher training is implemented immediately if issues are found 	
SC.b.1 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that a formal, documented annual review is undertaken</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Annual, documented assessment of skills and competency</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual review form
SC.c Records of training must be kept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A training record is available for all, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – name – start date (if applicable) – training given/ events attended/ experience – date of training – who provided the training ▪ Where staff are trained to undertake specific tasks this is listed in the record ▪ Records kept for two years after staff member has left employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Staff training record
SC.d Where labour providers are used to supply temporary or permanent staff an agreement must be in place to ensure competent persons are provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agreement in place where labour providers are used regularly or on an ad-hoc basis ▪ Agreement confirms that labour provided is competent and that a Gangmasters Licence is held 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Labour provider agreement

TRACEABILITY AND ASSURANCE STATUS (TI)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	RECORDS
AIM: Clear identification of livestock to deliver food chain traceability		
<p>Tl.a Key Cattle must be identified and records kept to maintain traceability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cattle are double tagged within 20 days of birth (first tag within 36 hours of birth if dairy bred) and have a UK passport ▪ Births, deaths and movements are recorded in up-to-date herd records and notified to the national database within the required timeframe (e.g. BCMS – within 27 days of birth, 7 days of death and 3 days of movement) ▪ Imported livestock are tagged and recorded in accordance with legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Herd records ▪ Movement records
<p>Tl.a.1 Key Sheep must be identified and records kept to maintain traceability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sheep are identified by an approved method within the required timeframe ▪ A holding register (paper or electronic) is kept up-to-date and covers: holding details, tag replacements, movements, deaths, annual inventory (on the holding as at 1st Dec each year), individual records of sheep born or identified as required by legislation ▪ Sheep movements are reported (paper or electronic) within 3 days of movement. Received paper movement documentation is kept for three years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Holding register ▪ Movement records
AIM: Traceability is maintained through to delivery		
<p>Tl.b Key Livestock must be accompanied by the required movement and delivery information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cattle are accompanied by their passports and sheep by animal movement documentation (e.g. ARAMS1) ▪ Documentation is carried for all journeys on/off the farm (unless less than 50km, by the member transporting own livestock) that states movement details (holdings moved from and to, number of livestock, movement date, vehicle identification) ▪ Food Chain Information (FCI) accompanies each consignment of livestock sent to slaughter (including those going via a livestock market) ▪ You make your customers aware of the origin of your stock in order that they can fulfill the obligations of the food labelling regulations 	

TRACEABILITY AND ASSURANCE STATUS (TI)

AIM: Controls in place to maintain assurance status

<p>Tl.c Key Controls must be in place to ensure assurance status of livestock being sold as assured</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ If livestock are purchased from a market, the market is assured▪ Livestock sent for slaughter are kept on beef and lamb assured farms for the minimum residency period (i.e. 90 days for cattle, 60 days for sheep)▪ Livestock stay on the farm for the whole time period or checks are made that the previous owner was farm assured▪ Vehicles used to transport livestock are assured, either under the farm scheme, the Red Tractor Livestock Transport scheme (or equivalent). Hauliers' membership numbers are known▪ Collection centres are assured under the Red Tractor Assurance Collection Centres Scheme or the QMS Auction Market Scheme▪ Only livestock that meet the above criteria are sold as farm assured
<p>Tl.c.1 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that bought-in livestock are bought from a farm assured farm</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <i>Holdings are assured to the RTA Beef and Lamb scheme, Farm Assured Welsh Livestock Scheme, QMS Cattle and Sheep scheme</i>▪ <i>Checks are made to verify the holding that livestock originates from is assured</i>

VERMIN CONTROL (VC)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	RECORDS
AIM: Effective and responsible control of birds, rodents, insects and other animals to prevent contamination and food safety risk		
VC.a Key Systems must be in place to control vermin in areas where livestock and feed are kept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence that control is effective and being managed e.g. there is no evidence of contamination by vermin ▪ Systems include, but are not limited to, baiting and trapping ▪ Vermin entry points where possible are minimised ▪ System managed in-house by a demonstrably competent person or by an external contractor ▪ Traps checked regularly and positioned in such a way to reduce access by non-target animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ External contractor agreement
VC.b Bait must be used responsibly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prior to treatment with baits, a written site survey and environmental risk assessment is undertaken in accordance with Appendix ▪ Use of non-chemical control methods considered first, followed by the least toxic alternatives (Risk Hierarchy) ▪ Where baits are used a bait plan is in evidence ▪ Plan includes map/location of bait points, bait used, bait point inspection and replenishment dates ▪ Baits are approved for use in the UK ▪ Safe positioning of bait; non-target animals do not have access and there is no risk of contamination ▪ A COSHH assessment is carried out as required under the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH) 2002 ▪ Dead and dying rodents are removed, and disposed of in accordance with bait manufacturers' instructions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Site survey ▪ Environmental Risk Assessment ▪ Bait plan kept for 2 years ▪ COSHH assessment
VC.b.1 Permanent baiting must not routinely be undertaken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Baits only permanently sited where evidence shows they are being continuously effective. ▪ At the end of treatment, baits are removed and disposed of in line with manufacturers' instructions 	

HOUSING, SHELTER AND HANDLING FACILITIES (HF)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	RECORDS
AIM: Plans and procedures in place to ensure safe and legal food production		
HF.a Housing must be constructed and maintained to provide a safe and secure environment for livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sharp edges, projections or other hazards Electrical installations inaccessible to livestock 	
HF.b Housing must be appropriately and effectively ventilated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well ventilated housing (minimal high humidity, no build-up of odours and a comfortable temperature) Livestock not indicating signs of heat stress or exposed to draughts/ extreme cold 	
HF.c Floors must be constructed and maintained in a manner that minimises the risk of injury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Floor surfaces are sound and livestock can walk at ease without slipping or risk of injury Design of any slats are suitable for the species and do not cause livestock to slip or cause foot injuries. Non-slatted lying areas provided to breeding cows, in-calf heifers and calves Manhole covers/ drains that livestock have access to are maintained 	
HF.d Conditions in housing must be maintained in a manner that ensures livestock are able to keep clean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lying areas are well-drained and regularly cleaned out to avoid a build-up of dirty bedding All livestock sent to slaughter meet abattoir cleanliness specification 	
HF.d.1 Safe, suitable and legal bedding is provided in lying areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bedding (used in lying areas including cubicles, loose housing, non-slatted lying areas and corrals) is non-injurious, non-toxic and is absorptive Where slatted flooring is used for newborn and young lambs, bedding is provided Delivery records of waste materials used for bedding are kept e.g. recycled woodchip, paper Waste exemptions to use such materials are registered with the Environment Agency and kept 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery records e.g. invoice, diary information, Waste Transfer Notes
HF.e Housing must be lit to allow normal behaviours, rest and effective inspection of livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate lighting available to inspect animals at all times Housing is lit during normal daylight hours (natural or artificial). A period of rest from artificial lighting is provided daily Torches/ fixed lighting available for inspection 	
AIM: Housing and grouping should be specific to livestock size and requirements		
HF.f Housing must be of sufficient size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cubicle housing systems allow at least one cubicle per animal Cubicle design and size suitable for the animal breed and size Group yards and loose housing systems allow space for all to lie down simultaneously, rise without difficulty, turn around and stretch n See Appendix for recommended space allowances 	
HF.f.1 Tethered livestock must be managed appropriately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Untethered exercise is provided to maintain health and wellbeing of livestock All year-round tethering is not permitted Cattle untethered prior to calving Tethers do not cause pain and allow livestock sufficient space to lie down, rise without difficulty, stand in a natural position, stretch and groom without hindrance Halters/collars/head chains do not tighten and are made of non-abrasive materials 	

HOUSING, SHELTER AND HANDLING FACILITIES (HF)

<p>HF.g Livestock must be kept in appropriate groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Group sizes allow recognition and attention ▪ Livestock grouped according to age, size and production status (exception cow/ calf and ewe/ lamb) ▪ Livestock (including stock bulls) allowed the sound and view of other livestock (except where segregated/ isolated) ▪ Fractious or fully horned cattle not mixed with unfamiliar groups or removed from group if there is evidence of injury or bullying ▪ Sexually mature male and female livestock kept apart (unless breeding is planned)
<p>AIM: Appropriate, well maintained facilities are available for specific activities</p>	
<p>HF.h Handling facilities must be in place and maintained in a condition that minimises the risk of injury and distress</p>	<p>Well maintained, structurally sound and stable crush, race and handling pens (including portable systems) with no sharp edges and a complete floor Sheep dipping facility securely covered</p>
<p>HF.i There must be appropriate facilities for livestock to give birth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Facilities available to separate ewe/ cow from the rest of the group if necessary ▪ Clean, dry bedding provided and replaced regularly ▪ Lighting allows close inspection of livestock ▪ Restraining facility (e.g. crush) available for use where livestock give birth
<p>HF.j Facilities must be available on-farm that enable the loading and unloading of livestock with minimal stress and risk of injury to livestock</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adequate lighting ▪ Structurally sound and stable gates/ barriers to prevent livestock escaping ▪ Equipment free from injury risk (sharp edges/ projections) ▪ If loading ramps are used, they are designed to minimise risk of slipping and have secure side guards
<p>AIM: Appropriate shelter and conditions for livestock kept outdoors (applicable to livestock in fields, corrals and forage crops)</p>	
<p>HF.k Livestock kept outdoors must have access to shelter and well-drained lying areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shelter provided (natural or man-made; hedges, trees, walls) to protect from inclement weather ▪ Well-drained lying areas

FEED AND WATER (FW)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	RECORDS
AIM: All livestock receive a daily diet sufficient to maintain full health and wellbeing		
FW.a Key Livestock must be provided with sufficient feed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The diet is adequate and suitable to the production status and body condition of the animal ▪ Livestock are provided with sufficient roughage/forage 	
FW.a.1 A system is in place to ensure newborn calves/ lambs receive sufficient, suitable colostrum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ System in place to ensure that colostrum is received as soon as possible after birth, but at least within 6 hours of birth. Best practice is that colostrum is received within 2 hours ▪ Alternative sources of colostrum are accessible in event of the dam not being able to provide (e.g. sourced from another dam (fresh/ frozen), artificial) 	
FW.a.2 Body condition must be assessed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment carried out by producer, staff member or 3rd party ▪ Livestock grouped/ managed accordingly 	
FW.b Livestock must be provided with sufficient access to feed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is enough feeding space per animal or animals are fed ad-lib ▪ See Appendix for recommended space allowances 	
FW.c Key Livestock must be provided with adequate access to a supply of fresh, clean drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The water supply is sufficient to cover times of peak demand e.g. during hot weather/ lactation and there is sufficient trough space/ drinkers for the number of livestock ▪ Refill rates and capacity of water tanks are sufficient so as not to run dry whilst livestock are drinking ▪ Water is easily accessible to livestock and troughs do not obstruct walkways and feeding areas and do not have the potential to cause injury to livestock ▪ Water troughs are kept clean ▪ A back-up source of water is available where private water supplies (e.g. boreholes) are used (e.g. mains water) ▪ Grazing livestock have access to troughs or natural water sources 	
AIM: Animal feed is suitable and traceable		
FW.d Key Feed must be suitable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Feed is palatable (i.e. not stale or contaminated) ▪ Feed only includes feed materials and additives permitted by the scheme and UK and EU law ▪ You know the composition of all purchased and home mixed feed ▪ No non-permitted materials are used, specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – no antibiotic or hormonal growth promoters – no animal products or by-products (mammalian, avian or fish) with the exception of fish oils and milk products – no rejected food that contain meats or have been in contact with meat (including bakery) – no catering waste, including used cooking oils 	
FW.e Bought-in feed must be from an assured source or in specific circumstances with a warranty declaration (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The following materials are sourced as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - compounds and blended feed - UFAS, or equivalent - bagged or sealed compounded or blended feed, minerals, mineral blocks/ licks (with the exception of rock salt), supplements and milk replacers - from a UFAS merchant or from a non-UFAS merchant if compounded by a UFAS, or equivalent, compounder - straights from a merchant - UFAS, FEMAS, or equivalent - Combinable crops, sugar beet and fresh produce sourced from another farm - Red Tractor Farm Assurance or equivalent - processed food by-products and co-products from the biofuels industry – UFAS, FEMAS, or equivalent ▪ The following materials are sourced with a completed warranty declaration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - farm-to-farm supplies of any feeds unexpectedly in surplus 	

FEED AND WATER (FW)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hay and/or silage supplied via forage merchants - roots for which no assurance scheme exists (e.g. fodder beet) which have not been processed beyond basic grading and washing ▪ Materials produced by Anaerobic Digesters are not suitable for animal feed ▪ Details of equivalent schemes are given in the relevant Appendix 	
<p>FW.e.1 Recommendation When sourcing cereals, fruit or vegetables from another farm it is recommended that the supplying farm is a member of a farm assurance scheme (Revised)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cereals from an assured combinable crops farm accompanied by a grain passport ▪ Fruit and vegetables from an assured fresh produce farm accompanied by a warranty declaration 	
<p>FW.f Records of all feedstuffs purchased must be kept</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As a minimum your records contain (where applicable) supplier name, feed type including ingredient composition, date of delivery, quantity and the load or batch number 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Feed delivery documents/ invoices/ warranty declarations/ grain passports/ own records kept for two years
AIM: On-farm mixing produces safe animal feed		
<p>FW.g When mixing two or more feed materials together records must be kept</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For total mixed rations (TMR) that incorporate forages or moist feeds produced on a daily basis, produce a record of the ingredients and quantities and update it when the mix changes ▪ For home mixed compounds, meals or blends based on dry feed ingredients records including ingredients, quantities and mixing dates are kept for every batch mixed ▪ Forage only, forage top-dressed with concentrates or single feeds mixed with water do not require records 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Home mixing feed records kept for 2 years

FEED AND WATER (FW)

<p>FW.h When the mix formulation changes samples must be kept</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Samples of dry feed ingredients (over 3% inclusion) are kept ▪ For dry mixes, samples of finished feed mix are kept ▪ Samples are kept for a minimum of four weeks after last use ▪ Your feed samples are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – representative; you have taken small samples from several different points – of adequate quantity; approx. 0.5kg/ 1lb – free from contamination – identifiable; labelled with feed details and date – stored in a cool, dry area to avoid deterioration
<p>FW.i If mixing using 'pre-mixtures', 'additives' or medicated feeds you must have Local Authority approval and meet any associated obligations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not applicable to the inclusion of bought-in mineral feedingstuffs (labelled as such) used in TMRs ▪ You have Local Authority approval, a HACCP system in place and a Quality Control Plan, if mixing using: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – feed additives (labelled as such); substances such as vitamins, trace elements and preservatives – pre-mixtures (labelled as such); are mixtures of feed additives, at high concentration ▪ If you are incorporating medicated feeds you have additional approval from the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD)
<p>FW.j Mobile feed milling and/or mixing contractors must be suitably certified</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contractors certified to the NAAC Assured Land-Based Contractor Mobile Feed Mixing and Processing Scheme, or scheme deemed equivalent by Red Tractor
<p>FW.k Controls must be in place to minimise the risk of contamination of feeds by machinery and equipment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All feeding and mixing equipment and lorries/ trailers/ feed boxes/buckets used for transporting feed are maintained in a clean condition and are suitable for purpose ▪ Particular attention is paid to cleaning between batches if feed contains additives or medication
<p>AIM: Feed remains clean, palatable and free from contamination</p>	
<p>FW.l Key Feed must be stored in a manner which minimises the risk of contamination</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is evidence that efforts are made to protect feed from contamination ▪ Storage facilities protect, as far as possible, against access by and harbouring of domesticated animals, wildlife and vermin ▪ In loose feed storage areas, lighting is covered or shatterproof bulbs are used ▪ Risk of cross-contamination is minimised by ensuring feed is readily identifiable and keeping different feeds separate ▪ Medicated feed is kept in separate, clearly labelled bulk storage or bags

ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE (AH)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	RECORDS
AIM: Proactive management of the health and welfare of all livestock through planning and reviewing		
AH.a Key A Livestock Health Plan to proactively manage and improve health and welfare of livestock must be established and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The plan is farm specific and available to all staff looking after livestock ▪ Include plans to prevent and control diseases and parasites ▪ Include plans to manage young animals (including husbandry procedures) and euthanasia ▪ Updated as and when changes occur ▪ Details of what should be included in the Health Plan can be found in the relevant Appendix 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health Plan
AH.a.1 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that Livestock Health Plans are written in conjunction with a veterinary surgeon</i>	<i>Recommended that all involved with livestock management are involved</i>	
AH.b Records of the health and performance of livestock must be maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Records include as a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – medicine records, including reason for treatment – culling and mortality records and possible reasons for culling/ mortality – abattoir feedback (where provided) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Medicine records ▪ Holding register ▪ Fallen stock records ▪ Kill sheets
AH.c Health and performance records must be reviewed regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual review of records to collate data and identify key issues ▪ Identification of actions to control identified issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health and performance review
AH.c.1 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that an annual livestock health and performance review is undertaken by the vet</i>	<i>The vet reviews records, sees livestock and makes recommendations to improve on identified issues</i>	
AIM: The health and welfare of all livestock is being checked and managed		
AH.d Key The health and welfare of livestock must be met at all times	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any health or welfare issues have been detected and are being managed (applies to any livestock including unmarketable youngstock and planned culls) ▪ Unmarketable livestock have their welfare needs met prior to humane euthanasia 	
AH.e The health and welfare of livestock must be checked regularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At least minimum daily checks for livestock outside, twice daily inside. Increased checks for newborns and those about to give birth. Flock inspection frequency in extensive, upland areas appropriate to need ▪ Checks made for signs of illness, injury and stress 	
AH.f Key Livestock must be handled in a way that avoids injury and minimises stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No electric goads in use ▪ Dogs kept under control ▪ Livestock handled quietly and calmly without excessive force 	

ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE (AH)

AIM: The health and welfare of all livestock is being managed by competent people		
<p>AH.g Key All persons looking after the health and welfare of livestock must be demonstrably competent</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Staff have skills and knowledge in animal husbandry ▪ You are satisfied that any contractors used, e.g. foot trimmers, shearers, AI technicians are competent 	
<p>AH.h Key All livestock units must retain the services of a named veterinary surgeon or practice</p>	<p>— During the vet visit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the vet has seen the livestock under their care - the vet has discussed and reviewed records related to your purchase and use of medicines and antibiotics - It is recommended that all farms receive an annual veterinary visit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vet invoice/ diary date/ contract
<p>AH.h.1 If prescription medicines are or have recently been used, the prescribing vet/ practice must have visited within the last twelve months</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the vet visit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the vet has seen the livestock under their care - the vet has discussed and reviewed records related to your purchase and use of medicines and antibiotics, including antibiotic collation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Antibiotic collation signed by the vet
<p>AH.h.2 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that all farms receive a veterinary visit at least annually</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vet invoice/ diary date/ contract
AIM: Effective and appropriate management of sick or injured livestock		
<p>AH.i Key Sick or injured livestock must receive prompt attention in order that suffering is not prolonged</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Livestock that are sick from a non-infectious condition or injured are treated either within the group or are moved to segregation facilities ▪ For an infectious condition, if appropriate, the animal is isolated from the main herd/ flock ▪ If appropriate a vet has been involved 	
<p>AH.j Key Livestock that do not respond to treatment or require emergency euthanasia must be promptly and humanely euthanased by a competent person</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evidence in health plan that euthanasia is carried out by a competent person using acceptable methods ▪ The competent person is available to production sites as soon as possible (normally within a 60 minute drive) in order to deal with emergency cases promptly and prevent unnecessary suffering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Euthanasia policy in the Health Plan
<p>AH.k Appropriate facilities must be provided for the segregation or isolation of sick or injured livestock</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Segregation facilities for livestock that are sick or injured from a non-infectious condition are available at all times. Facilities can be situated within/ close to other livestock housing and in some cases a field may be suitable ▪ Isolation facilities for livestock suffering from an infectious condition are available for use within three hours. The facility is capable of cleansing and disinfection, is a building/ part of a building that shares no airspace with other livestock housing, does not allow direct contact with any other animal and its drainage prevents contamination of other livestock areas ▪ Facilities are managed and maintained in accordance with scheme standards for housing and facilities, feed and water ▪ Rules related to notifiable diseases including TB may go above scheme requirements 	

ARTIFICIALLY REARED YOUNGSTOCK (CALVES AND LAMBS) (CR)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	RECORDS
AIM: The welfare needs of calves and lambs in artificial rearing systems are met		
<p>CR.a Housing areas must provide for the specific needs of artificially reared youngstock</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The housing area and pens are, or allow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – constructed and maintained to provide a safe, comfortable and hygienic environment. Flooring is non-slip and maintained. – effectively ventilated and lit – clean, dry, bedded and have a non-slatted lying area – of sufficient size to allow calves to lie down simultaneously, rise without difficulty, stretch and move freely without injury – visual and tactile contact with other calves/ lambs (where there are 2 or more) – livestock over 8 weeks to be housed in groups of two or more where feasible – calves are not tethered except for group housed feeding and then only for a maximum of 1 hour. Tethers do not cause pain and allow calves to lie down, rise without difficulty, stand in a natural position and groom without hindrance – calves are not muzzled 	
<p>CR.b Key Artificially reared youngstock must receive a daily diet to maintain their health and welfare</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Calves provided with at least two milk feeds a day until 28 days and not weaned before 5 weeks of age ▪ Lambs weaned in accordance with milk replacer manufacturers' guidelines ▪ Manufacturers' instructions followed for artificial milk replacers where used ▪ Youngstock not weaned until sufficient hard feed is being eaten ▪ Youngstock given fresh, clean feed including forage from 8 days of age (latest) and receive a sufficient and wholesome diet post weaning ▪ Individual buckets provided where bucket fed ▪ Feeding equipment teats positioned for easy reach ▪ Feeding equipment kept in a clean condition 	
<p>CR.c Key Artificially reared youngstock must be provided with sufficient access to fresh, clean drinking water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unrestricted access provided at all times 	

BIOSECURITY AND DISEASE CONTROL (BI)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	RECORDS
AIM: Effective biosecurity measures to prevent the spread of disease and protect food safety and animal health		
<p>BI.a Key Control measures must be in place to minimise the spread of disease within the farm and between other farms (Revised) A documented Farm Biosecurity Plan must be implemented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The plan is relevant to the farm and updated to reflect any changes in practice in relation to the farm health and performance reviews ▪ The plan details controls on-farm to manage biosecurity risks to the farm including risks from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incoming stock (bought-in and returning livestock) - Equipment - Vehicles - Farm visitors that have access to livestock ▪ The plan forms part of the health plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Farm Biosecurity Policy (forms part of health plan)
<p>BI.b Cleaning and disinfecting facilities must be available for use on farm</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Defra approved disinfectant and cleaning equipment available for use on boots, clothing, vehicles and facilities 	
<p>BI.c Disease risks to livestock from within the farm holding must be minimised</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Farm dogs wormed regularly, in accordance with wormer manufacturer's recommendations ▪ Where muck is spread on grazing land, grazing intervals in relevant Appendix (Safe Applications to Land) adhered to ▪ Grazing livestock do not have direct access to muck heaps ▪ If livestock from multiple holdings are collected onsite for transport to abattoirs, the animals' movement onto the holding is registered (and standstill periods adhered to) or the animals are moved onto a holding licensed in accordance with the Animal Gatherings Order 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Records of dog worming (medicine records/diary date)

ANIMAL MEDICINES AND HUSBANDRY PROCEDURES (AM)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	RECORDS
AIM: Responsible and competent use of medicines and veterinary treatments		
AM.a Key Medicines must be authorised for use in the UK and used appropriately	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No use of antibiotic growth promoters; anabolic agents, including growth promoting hormonal products or similar substances ▪ Prescription Only Medicines (POM) are prescribed by a vet, labelled by a vet or a Suitably Qualified Person and used in accordance with the prescription ▪ General Sales Medicines (non-prescription e.g. wormers) are used in accordance with manufacturers' or veterinary instructions 	
AM.b Key Medicines and veterinary treatments must only be administered by demonstrably competent persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Person undertaken task has relevant experience or training 	
AIM: Safe, secure and responsible management of medicines		
AM.c Medicines must be kept in an appropriate locked store, in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stored in a locked cupboard/ safe/ chest/ locked room ▪ Medicines that require refrigeration and are stored in a domestic fridge are stored in a container 	
AM.d Medicines, medicine containers and used sharps must be stored safely pending disposal and be disposed of responsibly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unbreakable/ shatterproof storage containers used ▪ Medicines, medicine containers and used sharps are disposed of in line with manufacturers' advice or via a veterinary practice or business with the relevant waste transfer licence ▪ Medicines that require disposal include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – medicines past their use-by date – opened medicines not used within the specified timescale – medicines stored incorrectly ▪ Medicine disposal records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – identity of medicine – date – quantity – route of disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Medicine disposal records
AM.e Records for all medicines purchased must be kept for five years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Medicine purchase records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – identity of medicine – quantity of medicine – date of purchase – name and address of supplier – batch number(s) – expiry date(s) ▪ For any medicated feed, a Medicated Feeding Stuff Prescription (MFSP) is kept for five years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Medicine purchase records ▪ MFSP

ANIMAL MEDICINES AND HUSBANDRY PROCEDURES (AM)

<p>AM.f Key Records for all medicines administered must be kept for five years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Treatments including vaccinations, anaesthetic, antibiotics and anti-parasitic control (including dog worming) are recorded ▪ Medicine administration records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – identity of medicine – quantity of medicine administered – batch number(s) or bottle number linked back to purchase records – identification of the animal or group of animals to which administered – number of animals treated – date of administration – date treatment finished – length of withdrawal period – date when animal(s)/ milk becomes fit for human consumption – name of person administering medicine – reason for treatment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Medicine administration records
<p>AM.f.1 Medicine records must provide an annual collation of total antibiotic used for the unit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Antibiotics used identifiable in medicine administration record (e.g. written in different colour pen, identified with asterisk or listed by product if computer software used) ▪ Antibiotics collated by product name ▪ Collation either provided by vet from prescription data or completed by farmer from medicine records ▪ If new legislation requires this total to be presented in a different format this is also acceptable 	
<p>AIM: Prevention of contamination in food</p>		
<p>AM.g Key Livestock being treated must be clearly identified and prescribed withdrawal periods complied with</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ System in place that ensures no livestock are presented for slaughter before the withdrawal period has expired ▪ Means of identification remains in place for the full withdrawal period ▪ Withdrawal period for 'off label' or cascade use is in accordance with veterinary prescription (standard minimum is 28 days for meat) 	
<p>AM.g.1 All livestock leaving the farm must be accompanied by a declaration confirming if medicine withdrawal period is applicable</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Withdrawal period declaration
<p>AM.h Key Procedures must be in place to deal with needles or part needles accidentally being left in livestock</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Livestock containing a broken needle is only sold for slaughter providing that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the animal is identifiable up to the time of slaughter – it is penned separately during transport – it is accompanied by a Food Chain Information declaration form which includes date of incident, product being used and site of injection 	
<p>AIM: Responsible and competent undertaking of husbandry procedures</p>		
<p>AM.i Key Husbandry procedures are carried out by competent persons in accordance with scheme requirements and only when necessary</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Husbandry procedures are carried out in accordance with the Appendix, including the specified time frames for methods and anaesthetic requirements 	

FALLEN STOCK (FS)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	RECORDS
AIM: Fallen stock promptly removed, stored and disposed of to prevent contamination and spread of disease		
FS.a Fallen stock must be removed promptly from housing/ pens/ fields	Evidence that checks for fallen stock are regularly conducted and any found are promptly removed	
FS.b Carcasses of fallen and euthanased stock must be stored in a manner that protects them from vermin and other animals	Where possible carcasses are stored out of public view , in containers or covered	
FS.c Carcasses must be disposed of correctly, either by collection by a licensed collector or by approved on-farm incineration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Carcasses are disposed of before they present an infestation/ health risk ▪ Carcasses are stored and collected in a manner that does not threaten the biosecurity of the farm ▪ Carcasses collected by or taken to a licensed fallen stock collector ▪ Carcasses are not buried or burnt (other than by incineration, unless a specific derogation has been issued by Defra/ APHA) ▪ On-farm incinerators are covered by a species specific approval document issued by the APHA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Collection records kept for 2 years ▪ AHVLA Incinerator Approval

LIVESTOCK TRANSPORT (LT)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	RECORDS
AIM: The health and welfare of livestock is managed during transportation		
<p>LT.a Key Vehicles used maintain the health and welfare of livestock being transported</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Headroom that allows livestock to stand in a natural position ▪ Non-slip flooring ▪ Flooring that prevents the leakage of faeces and urine (as far as practicable) ▪ Free from injury risk (sharp edges/ projections) ▪ Facilities that allow livestock to be inspected, including lighting (e.g. torch) ▪ Adequate ventilation ▪ Where used, partitions are sound. For journeys over 8 hours, partitions are provided. For journeys less than 8 hours, partitions are provided as necessary to allow segregation of stock and prevent individual or small groups of animals from injury ▪ Vehicle is secure i.e. has side gates to prevent livestock escaping during loading/ unloading and whilst on-board ▪ Loading ramps have foot batons to reduce the risk of slipping ▪ The steepness of internal and external ramps is such that welfare is not compromised for journeys over 50km: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the ramp angles do not exceed 26.6° for adult cattle and sheep, 20° for calves ▪ – vehicles fitted with roof to protect from weather 	
<p>LT.b Where bedding is used it must be clean, safe and suitable</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Calves and lambs provided with straw during transport ▪ Adult cattle and sheep transported on non-slip flooring with/ without bedding material 	
<p>LT.c Legally required stocking densities must be followed in order to minimise stress and risk of injury</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adjustments made when required to allow for current weather conditions, type of vehicle and size and category of livestock ▪ Not tightly or loosely stocked ▪ Legal stocking densities outlined in Appendix adhered to ▪ Different species not carried in the same compartment 	
<p>LT.d Key Livestock transported must be fit for the intended journey</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Livestock are able to bear weight on all four legs and walk onto the vehicle unaided ▪ The following livestock are not transported unless under the direction of a veterinary surgeon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – sick or injured livestock where moving them would cause additional suffering – heavily pregnant females (where more than 90% of the gestation period has passed) unless being transported for veterinary treatment – females who have given birth during the last 7 days – newborns with unhealed navels not transported. Calves (less than 10 days of age) and lambs (less than 1 week of age) not transported more than 100km. Calves less than 14 days not transported more than 8 hours 	

LIVESTOCK TRANSPORT (LT)

AIM: Well managed transportation		
LT.e Livestock transported by a trained and competent person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drivers have an understanding of handling and driving livestock to avoid injury, minimise stress and express normal behavior ▪ For journeys over 65km and less than 8 hours - species specific Certificate of Competence for Short Journeys ▪ For journeys over 8 hours - species specific Certificate of Competence for Long Journeys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Species specific Certificate of Competence
LT.f Emergency plans and facilities must be in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Driver equipped with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – mobile phone and emergency contact numbers – in the case of long journeys (over 8 hours) a written contingency plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contingency plan
LT.g A valid transporter authorisation for the journeys undertaken must be held	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transporter authorisations held: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A short journey (Type 1) authorisation for journeys between 65km to 8 hours – A long journey (Type 2) authorisation for journeys over 8 hours 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transporter authorisation
LT.h Vehicles used for journeys in excess of 8 hours must be approved under the Defra vehicle approval scheme	Not applicable to journeys less than 8 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vehicle approval certificate
AIM: Controls to prevent the spread of disease		
LT.i Key Vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected using Defra approved disinfectants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cleaned and disinfected after every load and within 24 hours of delivery unless vehicles are used to make repeat journeys between the same two points in a single day 	

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND CONTAMINATION CONTROL (EC)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	RECORDS
AIM: A well maintained farm		
<p>EC.a The farm must be maintained in a manner that does not present risks to food safety, animal welfare or environmental protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accumulated rubbish, redundant equipment or scrap kept in controlled areas separate from livestock/ feed storage areas/ public access ▪ No unintended build-up of weeds. Injurious weeds in fields that livestock have access to are controlled ▪ Outdoor feeding areas are situated so that they do not become excessively poached or allow a large build-up of dung 	
AIM: No contamination, pollution or spread of disease from any potential contaminants or wastes		
<p>EC.b Key Potential pollutants are stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potential pollutants include, but are not limited to, silage, silage effluent, slurry, anaerobic digestate, sheep dip, agricultural fuel oil, empty containers, paints, disinfectants, baits, other chemical products ▪ Slurry pits/ lagoons have sufficient capacity (i.e. are not leaking or overflowing) and are fenced for animal safety ▪ All muck heaps are at least 10m from a watercourse and 50m from a well, spring or borehole that supplies water for human consumption, unless specifically exempted by the Environment Agency/ equivalent agency in devolved regions ▪ Fuel tanks bunded where required by legislation ▪ Further information can be found in the relevant Appendix 	
<p>EC.c Key All wastes must be disposed of in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wastes generated by on-farm activities include, but are not limited to, used plastics, chemicals, oils and empty containers ▪ Wastes are disposed of by registered waste carriers ▪ Wastes are not burnt (with the exception of vegetation and untreated wood) ▪ If discharging sheep dip on land, an authorisation is held ▪ Empty PPP containers are cleaned using an integrated pressure rinsing device, or rinsed appropriately, and the rinsate returned to the spray tank ▪ Non-returnable empty PPP containers are not reused and are stored and disposed of in accordance with legislation ▪ Returnable PPP containers are kept safe and secure until disposal or recovery takes place ▪ The disposal of redundant PPPs is carried out by an approved chemical waste contractor or the supplying company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Incinerator Approval ▪ Waste Transfer Notes/ receipts and PPP disposal records ▪ Sheep dip authorisation

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND CONTAMINATION CONTROL (EC)

AIM: Plant Protection Products (PPPs) are suitable for use and are stored and managed in a safe and responsible manner to prevent contamination and pollution		
EC.d Key PPPs used must be approved for use in the UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PPPs include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – pesticides – insecticides – fungicides – herbicides – molluscicides e.g. slug pellets – nematicides ▪ Approved PPPs in use and manufacturers' instructions followed ▪ Any un-approved PPPs are kept in quarantine in the PPP store for no longer than 12 months after the use up date has expired while pending collection 	
EC.d.1 PPPs must be appropriate for the control required as recommended on the product label or Extension of Authorisation for Minor Uses (EAMU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consideration is given to environmental impact and residue levels ▪ Particular attention is paid to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – maximum permitted dose rates – restrictions on repeated applications to a single crop – latest application stage and/or harvest/grazing interval ▪ The Defra Code of Practice for Using Plant Protection Products is adhered to if reduced spray volume applications are used 	
EC.e Key PPPs must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No contamination of crops, feedstuffs, fertilisers, animals, soils, groundwater or watercourses by PPPs ▪ PPP store is fit for purpose (i.e. maintained and kept locked) ▪ PPPs kept in their original packaging, or if packaging is broken they are transferred to a suitable container with a fitted lid/ cap and display original label information ▪ Emergency facilities are available for dealing with PPP spillages e.g. bucket of sand/ absorbent granules/ an adequate sump/ bunding 	
AIM: Plant Protection Products (PPPs) are correctly applied to prevent contamination or pollution of the wider environment		
EC.f Key PPPs must be applied in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Applications relate to, but are not limited to, grazing, forage, conservation land, land producing crops for consumption on the farm ▪ Areas of high pollution risk on the farm are identified on farm maps and PPP application does not occur in these areas – farm maps are provided to any contractors undertaking spraying ▪ Certain PPPs carry 'buffer zone' requirements when applied near water. When applying these PPPs using a boom sprayer or air assisted sprayer a Local Environment Risk Assessment for Pesticides (LERAP) is undertaken and results recorded ▪ Manufacturers' instructions are followed at all times, including during handling and filling ▪ PPPs are not applied in unsuitable conditions e.g. when there is a risk of drift to non-target areas or soil conditions are unsuitable ▪ Care is taken when applying near hedgerows, woodlands, wetlands, private homes or public places i.e. schools, parks, playgrounds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Farm map identifying areas of high pollution risk

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND CONTAMINATION CONTROL (EC)

<p>EC.f.1 Recommendation It is recommended that you consider alternative ways of controlling weeds, crop pests and crop diseases</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consideration is given, demonstrated by a completed Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan ▪ Relates to areas between housing and buildings on-farm, grazing, forage, conservation land and land producing crops for consumption on the farm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IPM plan
<p>EC.g PPP application must be undertaken by competent operators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Operators include those applying granular/ dust PPPs, post-harvest treatments or seed treatments ▪ If PPP application operations are undertaken by a contractor, checks are made that certificates of competence are held ▪ (Added on 1st Jan '16, amended 1st Apr '16) Competence is demonstrated by holding City & Guilds NPTC (relevant Pesticide Application (PA) Certificates or equivalent) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (Amended 1st Apr '16) City & Guilds NPTC certificates or equivalent
<p>EC.g.2 If spraying operations are contracted, contractors must be registered with the National Register of Sprayer Operators (NRoSO)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If spraying operations are contracted, the name and valid NRoSO number of the contractor has been recorded 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NRoSO membership numbers and expiry date
<p>EC.g.3 Where an adviser advises on pesticide usage a BASIS Professional Register number must be provided</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BASIS Professional Register number and the adviser's name
<p>EC.h Records must be kept of all PPP applications for a minimum of three years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Records kept for applications made both by staff and contractors ▪ PPP application records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – name of crop/ area treated and total area treated (e.g. ha) – name of operator – application date, start and finish time – name of product applied, information about product (e.g. grazing interval) – dose rate, water volume, total product used – weather conditions (e.g. wind speed/ direction) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PPP application records

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND CONTAMINATION CONTROL (EC)

<p>EC.i All PPP application equipment must be maintained and from 26th Nov 2016 tested</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Does not apply to handheld and knapsack sprayers ▪ From 26th Nov 2016: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – boom sprayers have been NSTS tested once and thereafter are NSTS tested once every 5 years (unless they are less than 5 years old on that date) – foggers/ misters/ batch dippers and granular applicators have been NSTS tested once and thereafter are NSTS tested once every 6 years (unless they are less than 5 years old on that date) ▪ Outside contractors also hold valid NSTS certificates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NSTS certificates
<p>EC.i.1 All PPP application equipment must be regularly checked to ensure accurate application</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PPP application equipment is calibrated at least annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Calibration records kept for a minimum two years
<p>EC.i.4 Surplus spray mix must be dealt with in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Surplus is sprayed onto designated areas (e.g. sprayed or unsprayed crop left specifically for the purpose) or securely stored pending collection by a registered waste contractor ▪ Tank washings and rinsates are treated in a biobed or biofilter and treated under a registered waste exemption or disposed directly to the ground in accordance with an appropriate permit ▪ Care is taken not to exceed maximum rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tank washings/ rinsates permit
<p>AIM: Fertilisers are stored and managed in a safe and responsible manner to prevent theft, contamination and pollution</p>		
<p>EC.j Manufactured fertilisers must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of theft</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stored where there is no public access and located away from and not visible from a public highway ▪ Checks are made to ensure fertiliser has not been tampered with, moved or stolen ▪ If a discrepancy or theft is discovered it is reported to the police immediately 	
<p>EC.k Key Fertilisers must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is no risk of contamination to crops, feedstuffs, PPPs, animals, soils, groundwater or watercourses ▪ Granular fertiliser is stored on hard, dry surfaces ▪ Fertiliser spillage can be contained ▪ Fertiliser is stored at least 10m from a watercourse and at least 50m from a well, spring or borehole ▪ Fertilisers are not stored with PPPs or any other flammable material 	
<p>AIM: Fertilisers/ soil improvement products are legal, suitable for their intended use and applied in a manner that prevents contamination and pollution</p>		
<p>EC.l Key Only appropriate, safe and suitable fertilisers and soil improvement products must be applied to land (Revised)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Soil improvement products include, but are not limited to, manure, composts, anaerobic digestate (biofertiliser), treated sewage sludge ▪ Any materials originating outside the holding, including waste materials, that are applied to land have agricultural benefit and are permitted for use ▪ Exemptions/ permits to use waste materials are held and Waste Transfer Notes kept 	<p>Waste Transfer Notes/ delivery records/ invoices</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND CONTAMINATION CONTROL (EC)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ No untreated abattoir or catering derived animal byproducts are spread to land	
--	--	--

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND CONTAMINATION CONTROL (EC)

<p>EC.m Key Fertilisers and soil improvement products must be applied to land in a manner which minimises the risk of contamination or pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Soil improvement products applied in accordance with Appendices (Safe Applications to Land & Manure Management Plan) ▪ Before application, factors including NVZ restrictions, soil type, soil conditions, crop requirements, slope, weather conditions, surface water, water supplies and abstraction points, even on neighbouring land, are considered ▪ Grazing and planting intervals in the Appendix (Safe Applications to Land) adhered to ▪ Staff and contractors have knowledge of high risk areas on-farm 	<p>Manure Management Plan</p>
<p>EC.m.1 Recommendation All equipment used for applying manufactured fertilisers must be checked to ensure accurate application</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Applications relate to, but are not limited to, grazing, forage, conservation land, land producing crops for consumption on the farm ▪ Equipment checked at least annually 	
<p>EC.m.2 Where an adviser advises on fertiliser usage a FACTS Professional Register number must be provided</p>		<p>FACTS Professional Register number and the name of the adviser</p>