



Self-Assessment – Dairy

This document has been provided for our members as a checklist which can be used at any time to determine if a farm is meeting the Red Tractor standards for dairy. This includes the wording of our standards; however, members should refer to the detail within the Dairy Manual to ensure sound understanding of the 'How You Will Be Measured' section as this is what assessors will be auditing on farm.

Standard	Description	Do you meet the standard?		Corrective action	
Documents & Procedures					
DP.1 Key	The farm, as a whole, must present an acceptable and tidy appearance to the general public. The site management must not present a food safety, animal welfare or environmental risk (Upgraded)	Y	N		
DP.1.1	A farm map must be present, and areas of specific risk are identified	Y	N		
DP.2	A documented plan for the effective management of serious incidents and potential emergency situations that threaten food safety, legality or the environment must be in place and known to those involved in farm tasks (Revised)	Y	N		
DP.3	Systems must be in place for recording, investigating and resolution of any complaints that are relevant to the requirements of the Red Tractor Standards	Y	N		
DP.4	The nominated vet or vet from the nominated vet practice must be informed of each antibiotic failure	Y	N		
DP.5	You must have a written breeding and management policy in place and implemented so there is no routine euthanasia of calves (New)	Y	N		
Personnel					
PL.1 Key	Systems must be in place to ensure all personnel are effectively trained and deemed competent to carry out the activities they are required to do (Revised)	Y	N		



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PL.2	Records of training must be kept	Y	N		
PL.3	The performance and competence of employees must be regularly reviewed and refresher training implemented as required (Revised)	Y	N		
PL.4	Where labour providers are used, they are licensed and a documented agreement is in place (Revised)	Y	N	n/a	
PL.5	Health and Safety Policy in place and effectively communicated to workers (NEW)	Y	N		
Traceability and Assurance					
TI.1Key	Cattle must be identified in accordance with legislation (Revised)	Y	N		
TI.1.1 Key	Sheep must be identified in accordance with legislation (Revised)	Y	N		
TI.2 Key	Records of cattle movements must be accurately kept to maintain traceability (Revised)	Y	N		
TI.2.1 Key	Records of sheep movements must be accurately kept to maintain traceability (Revised)	Y	N		
TI.3 Key	Livestock must be accompanied by the required movement and delivery information	Y	N		
TI.4 Key	Controls must be in place to ensure assurance status of livestock and semen being sold as assured (Revised)	Y	N		
TI.4.1 (Recommendation)	It is recommended that bought-in livestock are bought from a farm assured farm	Y	N	n/a	
TI.5	If livestock from multiple holdings are collected onsite must hold an Animal Gatherings Order (Revised)	Y	N	n/a	
Vermin Control					
VC.1 Key	There must be effective control of vermin (Revised)	Y	N		
VC.2	Toxic bait must be used responsibly (Revised)	Y	N	n/a	



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VC.3	Systems must be in place to control vermin in milk production/storage areas				
Milk Production					
MP.1	The milk collection area must be kept practically clean and tidy	Y	N		
MP.2	The milk collection area must be externally lit to facilitate the safe collection of milk	Y	N		
MP.3	The dairy and milk storage area must be kept clean, tidy and free from foul odours and airborne dust	Y	N		
MP.4	Structures within the dairy and milk storage area must be sound, maintained and suitable	Y	N		
MP.5	The dairy and milk storage access points must be kept secure when unattended (Revised)	Y	N		
MP.6	Milk storage tanks are managed to reduce the risk of milk contamination	Y	N		
MP.7	Milk cooling systems and storage tanks cool milk to required temperatures	Y	N		
MP.8	Milk cooling systems and storage tanks must be maintained to ensure effective cooling and washing	Y	N		
MP.9	The milking parlour/automated milking units must be kept clean and tidy	Y	N		
MP.10	Equipment in the parlour/automatic milking units must be kept clean	Y	N		
MP.11	A supply of water and suitable means of washing must be available to the parlour area (Revised)	Y	N		
MP.12	Structures within the parlour area must be sound, maintained and suitable	Y	N		
MP.13	The parlour must be well lit and any lighting must not be a cause for contamination	Y	N		



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MP.14	The milking machine and all associated equipment, fixtures and fittings must be maintained and suitable	Y	N		
MP.15	Teat cup liners must be clean, free from damage and changed regularly	Y	N		
MP.16	The milking machine must be tested at least annually, identified faults rectified and records kept	Y	N		
MP.17 (Recommendation)	It is recommended that a milking-time test is undertaken	Y	N	n/a	
MP.18 (Recommendation)	It is recommended that milking machine testing is undertaken by a competent engineer or technician	Y	N	n/a	
MP.19	Water used in the milk production area that is in contact with teats/udders and internal equipment surfaces must be safe	Y	N		
MP.20	Chemicals and cleaning agents used within the milk production area must be authorised for intended use, stored and used in accordance with manufacturer's instructions (Revised)	Y	N		
MP.21	The temperature of the wash cycle must be checked regularly	Y	N		
MP.22	Current safety sheets for all chemicals and cleaning agents (including disinfectants) used within the milk production area must be available	Y	N		
MP.23 Key	Lactating cows must be milked daily	Y	N		
MP.24 Key	Procedures must be in place to reduce the risk of contaminating milk and to inspect for abnormalities	Y	N		
MP.25 Key	Milk consigned for human consumption must be suitable for use	Y	N		
MP.26 Key	Systems are in place to ensure that milk unfit for human consumption does not enter the milk storage tank	Y	N		
MP.27	Milking personnel are aware of relevant procedures that prevent contaminated milk from entering the milk storage tank	Y	N		



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MP.28 Key	Milking personnel must follow good hygiene practices	Y	N		
MP.29	Dedicated and accessible hand and arm washing and drying facilities must be provided (Revised)	Y	N		
MP.30	The dairy and all milking areas are designated no smoking areas	Y	N		
Housing, Shelter and Handling Facilities					
HF.1 Key	Housing must be constructed and maintained to provide a safe and secure environment for livestock (Upgraded)	Y	N		
HF.2	Housing must be appropriately and effectively ventilated	Y	N	n/a	
HF.3	Floors must be constructed and maintained in a manner that minimises risk of injury	Y	N	n/a	
HF.4 Key	Conditions in housing must be maintained in a manner that ensures livestock are able to keep clean (Revised)	Y	N	n/a	
HF.4.1	Safe, suitable, and legal bedding is provided in lying areas <i>*please see additional audit points if Recycled Manure solids are being used as bedding material</i>	Y	N	n/a	
HF.4.2	Lying areas provide comfort (Revised)	Y	N		
HF.5	Lighting in housing must allow normal behaviours, rest and effective inspection of livestock (Revised)	Y	N	n/a	
HF.6	Housing must be of sufficient size (Revised)	Y	N		
HF.6.1 Key	Tethered housing systems are not permitted (Revised and upgraded)	Y	N	n/a	
HF.7	Livestock must be kept in appropriate groups	Y	N		



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HF.8	Handling facilities must be in place and maintained in a condition that minimises the risk of injury and distress to livestock and handlers (Revised)	Y	N		
HF.9	There must be appropriate facilities for livestock to give birth	Y	N		
HF.10	Facilities must be available on-farm that enable the loading and unloading of livestock with minimal stress and risk of injury to livestock and handlers (Revised)	Y	N		
HF.11	Livestock kept outdoors must have access to shelter and well-drained lying areas (Revised)	Y	N		
HF.12	There must be controls in place to minimise overgrazing and poaching	Y	N		
Feed and Water					
FW.1 Key	Livestock must be provide with sufficient feed	Y	N		
FW.1.1	A system is in place to ensure newborn calves/lambs receive sufficient, suitable colostrum (Revised)	Y	N		
FW.1.2	Colostrum or milk from Johne's positive cows must not be fed to dairy or beef breeding stock	Y	N		
FW.1.3 (Recommendation)	<i>It is recommended that milk (excluding colostrum) from cows under the statutory withdrawal period for antibiotics is not fed to youngstock</i>	Y	N	n/a	
FW.1.4 (Recommendation)	<i>It is recommended that quality of colostrum is tested</i>	Y	N	n/a	
FW.2	All livestock must be provided with sufficient access to feed (Revised)	Y	N		



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FW.3 Key	All livestock must be provided with adequate access to a supply of fresh, clean drinking water (Revised)	Y	N		
FW.4 Key	Feed must be suitable	Y	N		
FW.4.1 (Recommendation)	<i>It is recommended that regular body condition scoring is undertaken</i>	Y	N	n/a	
FW.5	Bought-in feed must be from an assured source or in specific circumstances with a warranty declaration	Y	N		
FW.5.1 (Recommendation)	<i>When sourcing cereals, fruit or vegetables from another farm it is recommended that the supplying farm is a member of a farm assurance scheme</i>	Y	N	n/a	
FW.6	Records of all feedstuffs purchased must be kept	Y	N		
FW.7	When mixing 2 or more feed materials together records must be kept	Y	N	n/a	
FW.8	When the mix formulation changes samples must be kept	Y	N	n/a	
FW.9	If mixing using 'pre-mixtures', 'additives' or medicated feeds you must have Local Authority approval and meet any associated obligations	Y	N	n/a	
FW.10	Mobile feed mixing contractors must be suitably certified	Y	N	n/a	
FW.11	Controls must be in place to minimise the risk of contamination of feeds by machinery and equipment	Y	N		
FW.12 Key	Feed must be stored in a manner which minimises the risk of contamination (Revised)	Y	N		
Animal Health and Welfare					



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AH.1 Key	A Veterinary Health Plan (VHP) must be established and implemented (Revised)	Y	N		
AH.1.1	A written annual livestock health and performance review must be undertaken by the nominated vet or a vet from the nominated vet practice (Revised)	Y	N		
AH.1.2	BVD eradication must be managed as detailed in the herd health plan	Y	N		
AH.1.3	Johne's disease must be managed through the implementation of the National Johne's Plan	Y	N		
AH.2	Records of the health and performance of livestock must be maintained (Revised)	Y	N		
AH.2.1	Annual collation of calf births/deaths must be maintained (New)	Y	N		
AH.3	The nominated vet/vet practice must visit the farm at least annually and see the livestock (Revised)	Y	N		
AH.4 Key	The health and welfare of livestock must be met at all times	Y	N		
AH.5	The health and welfare of livestock must be checked regularly	Y	N		
AH.6 Key	Livestock must be handled in a way that avoids injury and minimises stress (Revised)	Y	N		
AH.7 Key	All persons looking after the health and welfare of livestock must be demonstrably competent	Y	N		
Ah.8 Key	Sick or injured livestock must receive prompt attention in order that suffering is not prolonged	Y	N		
AH.8.1	Appropriate facilities must be provided for the segregation or isolation of sick or injured livestock	Y	N		



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AH.9 Key	Livestock that do not respond to treatment or require emergency euthanasia must be promptly and humanely euthanised by a competent person	Y	N		
Youngstock (Calves and Lambs)					
CR.1	Housing areas must provide for the specific needs of artificially reared youngstock	Y	N	n/a	
CR.2 Key	Artificially reared youngstock must receive a daily diet to maintain their health and welfare	Y	N	n/a	
CR.3 Key	Artificially reared youngstock must be provided with sufficient access to clean fresh drinking water	Y	N	n/a	
Biosecurity and Disease Control					
BI.1 Key	A documented Biosecurity Policy must be in place (Revised)	Y	N		
BI.2	Cleaning and disinfecting facilities must be available for use on the farm	Y	N		
BI.3	Disease risks to livestock from within the farm holding must be minimised (Revised)	Y	N		
Animal Medicines					
AM.1 Key	Only authorised veterinary medicines are used	Y	N		
AM.2 Key	Veterinary medicines must be used appropriately (Revised)	Y	N		
AM.2.1	Udder and hoof care products must not contain quaternary ammonium compounds (QACs)	Y	N		
AM.3	Veterinary medicines must only be administered by demonstrably competent persons	Y	N		
AM.3.1	At least one person who is responsible for overseeing use of medicines on the unit has undertaken training and holds a certificate of competence/attendance from training undertaken since October 2016	Y	N		



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AM.4	Veterinary medicines must be stored appropriately (Revised)	Y	N		
AM.5	Purchase records for all veterinary medicines must be kept	Y	N		
AM.6 Key	Records must be kept of all administered veterinary medicines (paper and/or electronic) (Revised)	Y	N		
AM.7	Veterinary medicines, their containers and administration equipment must be disposed of responsibly (Revised)	Y	N		
AM.8	Medicine records must provide an annual collation of total antibiotic used for the farm	Y	N		
AM.9 Key	Use of HP-CIA antibiotics (i.e. those belonging to Category B “Restrict”, as defined by the European Medicines Agency), must only be as a last resort, under veterinary direction (Revised)	Y	N	n/a	
AM.10 Key	Livestock being treated must be clearly identified and prescribed withdrawal periods complied with	Y	N		
AM.11	Procedures must be in place to deal appropriately with needles or part needles remaining in livestock	Y	N		
Husbandry Procedures					
HP.1 Key	Husbandry procedures are carried out by competent persons in accordance with scheme requirements (Revised)	Y	N		
HP.1.1	Cauterising paste is only used on animals less than 1 week of age and the calf must receive analgesia	Y	N	n/a	
Fallen Stock					
FS.1	Fallen stock must be removed from housing/pens/fields	Y	N		
FS.2 Key	Carcasses of fallen and euthanased stock must be stored in a manner that prevents contamination and protects them from vermin and other animals (Revised)	Y	N		
FS.3	Carcasses must be disposed of correctly either by a licensed				



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	collector or by approved on-farm incineration	Y	N		
Livestock Transport					
LT.1 Key	Vehicles used maintain the health and welfare of livestock being transported (Revised)	Y	N	n/a	
LT.2	Where bedding is used it must be clean, safe and suitable	Y	N	n/a	
LT.3	Legally required stocking densities must be followed in order to minimise stress and risk of injury	Y	N	n/a	
LT.4 Key	Livestock transported off the farm must be fit for the intended journey	Y	N		
LT.5	Livestock transported by a trained and competent person	Y	N	n/a	
LT.6	Emergency plans and facilities must be in place	Y	N	n/a	
LT.7	A valid transporter authorisation for the journeys undertaken must be held	Y	N	n/a	
LT.8	Vehicles and trailers used for journeys in excess of 8 hours must be approved by the relevant competent authority	Y	N	n/a	
LT.9 Key	Vehicles used to transport pigs must be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected with Defra-approved disinfectants	Y	N	n/a	
Environmental Protection and Contamination Control					
EC.1 Key	Potential pollutants must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution to crops, feedstuffs, animals, soils, groundwater and watercourses (Revised)	Y	N		
EC.1.1 Key	Organic manures must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution to crops, feedstuffs, animals, soils, groundwater and watercourses (Revised)	Y	N		
EC.1.2 Key	Silage must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution	Y	N	n/a	
EC.1.3	Slurry pits/lagoons must be fenced for animal and personnel safety	Y	N	n/a	



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EC.2	In the case of packaging breakages potential pollutants must be transferred to a suitable container (Revised)	Y	N	n/a	
EC.3	Nitrogen based fertilisers must be stored in a way that minimises the risk of theft (New)	Y	N	n/a	
EC.4 Key	PPPs must be appropriate for their intended use (Revised)	Y	N	n/a	
EC.5 Key	PPPs must be applied in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution (Revised)	Y	N	n/a	
EC.6	PPP application must be undertaken by competent operators	Y	N	n/a	
EC.7	All PPP application equipment must be maintained and tested (Revised)	Y	N	n/a	
EC.8	Records must be kept of all PPP applications (Revised)	Y	N	n/a	
EC.8.1 (Recommendation)	<i>It is recommended where PPPs are used on crops an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan is completed</i>	Y	N	n/a	
EC.9 Key	Manufactured fertilisers and organic manures must be applied in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution (Revised)	Y	N	n/a	
EC.10	All manufactured fertiliser application equipment must be maintained and calibrated at least annually (Revised)	Y	N	n/a	
EC.11 Key	All wastes which cannot be utilised are disposed of in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution (Revised)	Y	N		
EC.12	Waste sheep dip must be dealt with in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution (Revised)	Y	N	n/a	
Recycled Manure Solids					
RM.1	RMS must only be produced using raw cattle manure/slurry from housing and/or yards	Y	N	n/a	
RM.2	RMS must only be used as a bedding for cattle which are in the same epidemiological unit as those cattle from which it is	Y	N	n/a	



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	generated				
RM.3	RMS is not used on farms under restrictions for notifiable diseases or where herd is showing clinical signs of infection e.g. salmonella	Y	N	n/a	
RM.4	Bought-in livestock must be quarantined for a minimum of 1 month	Y	N	n/a	
RM.5	RMS must only be used as bedding for housed cattle aged over twelve months	Y	N	n/a	
RM.6	RMS must only be used on cubicle beds	Y	N	n/a	
RM.7	Pre-milking teat preparation must include a pre-milking teat disinfection	Y	N	n/a	
RM.8	RMS produced by a slurry separator unit designated for the purpose	Y	N	n/a	
RM.9	Slurry separator must be maintained in accordance with manufacturer's instructions	Y	N	n/a	
RM.10	Equipment used for handling and processing RMS must not be used for handling/processing feed without appropriate cleaning and disinfection	Y	N	n/a	
RM.11	Separation equipment used for RMS production must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before moving between sites (epidemiological units)	Y	N	n/a	
RM.12	RMS material must be covered between production and use (used within 12 hours of production)	Y	N	n/a	
RM.13	An annual review of the use of RMS must be undertaken by the farm's vet	Y	N	n/a	
RM.14	Material that has been composted/digested must not be used as RMS	Y	N	n/a	