Version 5
Modified

Red Tractor Standards Manual
01 February 2025

Dairy Standards

TRACEABLE, SAFE & FARMED WITH CARE

How to use this booklet

Our standards are organised in sections. All of the words against each standard, including the column **'How you will be assessed'**, form part of it.

Standard coding begins with a two-letter prefix which identifies the section (e.g. EC for Environmental Protection and Contamination Control). You may notice that the codes are not always consecutive – rest assured that no information is missing from this guide.

Assessors will use this code together with one to identify the enterprise to which it relates (e.g. DR for Dairy) to record any non-conformances on the report at the end of the assessment.

Look out for the **guidance boxes** throughout this guide – these offer useful tips to help you meet the relevant standard.

- **Key** While all standards must be met, particular attention should be paid to these as they can have implications for your certification
- **Not Applicable** N/A Identifies a standard an assessor may deem as not applicable to some memberships. While certain Red Tractor standards apply to all, others are applicable only where a particular practice, process, facility or system is in place
- **Recommendation** This is not a standard and a non-conformance raised will not affect your certification. However, these are recommended actions to undertake to help demonstrate working to Red Tractor and industry core principles
- **New** A completely new standard which the member must now adhere to, or a new recommendation
- **Revised** A standard that has changed and requires the member to take some different or additional action to before
- **Upgraded** The standard has been upgraded to a Key standard or from a Recommendation to a full standard
- **Appendix** Indicates that additional information is provided. Appendices can be found by visiting: redtractorassurance.org.uk

R Indicates that a record is required and suggests potential documentary evidence which could be used to show compliance

- Visit our website: redtractorassurance.org.uk for additional help and templates.
- Read the Red Tractor Membership Rules on the Red Tractor Assurance website: redtractorassurance.org.uk/member-rules/

Contents

Documents and Procedures

Standard	How you will be assessed	Records
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**	**DP.1.a** The external areas around buildings and farm entrances are kept clear of rubbish, non-essential equipment and other debris **DP.1.b** Loose wire, net and silage wrap, scrap machinery, scrap metal and disused tyres are managed	
GUIDANCE: Any waste awaiting collection or disposal is stored appropriately, i.e. in a dedicated area away from livestock. Old machinery, tyres, wire and silage wrap are stored neatly. External areas around buildings should be kept clear to discourage vermin.		
DP.1.1 **A farm map must be present and areas of specific risk are identified**	**DP.1.1.a** Farm map shows where applicable: • all buildings • all fields, including area (hectares/acres) • watercourses including ditches and ponds • boreholes, springs and wells, including any on neighbouring land, within 50m of the boundary • any areas of high pollution risk	R • Farm map
GUIDANCE: One or more maps may be used and this may be held as a hard copy or as an electronic document		
DP.2 **A documented plan for the effective management of serious incidents and potential emergency situations that threaten the welfare of livestock, food safety or the**	**DP.2.a** You have considered the risks to your farm and documented the actions to be taken in the event of: • feed and/or water equipment failing • fire • power cuts • extreme weather (drought, flooding, snow)	R • Contingency/emergency plan

environment must be in place.	• disease outbreaks which have the potential to affect other farms/the general public • activist activity • pollution incident e.g. slurry spillages or leaks • loss of assurance status • other site-specific risks **DP.2.b** Up-to-date relevant contact details are displayed (including out of hours phone numbers) e.g. vet, electricity supplier, Environment Agency (or equivalent), feed and water supplier **DP.2.c** Details must be noted on how situations would be dealt with if the person with primary responsibility for stock is unavailable for any period **DP.2.d** Plan is accessible and known to those involved with tasks on the farm	
DP.3 **Systems must be in place for recording, investigating and resolution of any complaints and/or sampling results that are relevant to the requirements of the Red Tractor Standards (REVISED)**	**DP.3.a** System includes recording the: • complaint • investigation result • action taken to prevent/stop the issue happening again	R • Complaint/Sample records
GUIDANCE: · Includes complaints made by local authority, general public, customers or other, including but not limited to those related to food safety and environmental protection e.g. Milk test fails· Includes results of any relevant analyses carried out on any samples that have importance to human health, e.g. microbiological testing, residues, environmental sampling		
DP.4 **The Nominated vet or vet from the nominated vet**	**DP.4.a** Nominated vet or vet from the nominated vet practice informed within	R • Complaints record

practice must be informed of each antibiotic failure. N/A	1 week of the farmer being made aware of the failure. **DP.4.b** Nominated vet or vet from the nominated vet practice reviews medicine use and makes recommendations to prevent the issue happening again. **DP.4.c** Milk test failure recorded in the complaints record.	• Vet review record
DP.5 **You must have a written breeding and management policy in place and implemented so there is no routine euthanasia of calves.**	**DP.5.a** Policy must cover breeding and management decision processes to include: • semen usage/breeding management decisions • tools used to determine replacement rates etc (can be N/A if true flying herd) • provision of rearing facilities to cover the number of youngstock (see appendix how calculation should be undertaken. You must provide calving pattern provision for 100% of expected births over a 10-day period) • identified market for breed of calf produced • provision/plan for TB breakdown **DP.5.b** Evidence that the breeding and management policy is implemented on-farm.	
DP.6 **Where a member has 2 or more antibiotic fails in a 12-month rolling period the BCVA/Dairy UK investigation report form must be completed (NEW)**		

Personnel

Standard	How you will be assessed	Records
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**	**PL.1.a** From November 2021, all new starters have a documented induction covering at least the following: • an explanation of the tasks they will undertake • Health and Safety information • reporting lines	R • Induction record
GUIDANCE: Records of induction and training may be recorded on either separate or consolidated records, provided that compliance with all relevant requirements can be demonstrated.		
PL.2 **Records of training must be kept**	**PL.2.a** A training record is available for all, including: • name • start date (where applicable) • induction date (where applicable) • details of training/events attended • date of training • who provided the training (in-house or external provider) **PL.2.b** Where workers are trained to undertake specific tasks, these are listed in their record **PL.2.c** Records kept for 2 years after person has left the business **PL.2.d** Those using sheep dip hold an NPTC Certificate of Competence in the Safe Use of Sheep Dips or are working under the supervision and in the presence of a person who holds the certificate	R • Training Record

PL.4 **Where labour providers are used, they are licensed and a documented agreement is in place.** N/A	**PL.4.a** All labour providers used hold a valid Gangmasters & Labour Abuse Authority (GLAA) licence **PL.4.b** A Service Level Agreement is in place between the business and the labour provider **PL.4.c** The agreement confirms that any workers provided are suitably competent **PL.4.d** The agreement confirms any training completed by the labour provider as an alternative to the businesses' own training systems **PL.4.e** The agreement confirms that all workers are legally permitted to work within the UK **PL.4.f** The agreement defines allocation of Health & Safety responsibilities between labour provider and labour user	R • Evidence of GLAA licence • Service Level Agreement
GUIDANCE: The GLAA defines specific circumstances which are excluded from the licensing requirements – refer to GLAA website for further information. This standard does not apply where workers are supplied outside of the scope of licensing requirements.		
PL.5 **Written Health and Safety Policy in place**	**PL.5.b** Policy is effectively communicated to all relevant workers **PL.5.c** Language and learning style is given due consideration to ensure all workers understand information	R • Health & Safety Policy
GUIDANCE: Definition of worker (taken from https://www.gov.uk/employment-status/worker):		

A person is generally classed as a 'worker' if:

- *they have a contract or other arrangement to do work or services personally for a reward (your contract doesn't have to be written)*
- *their reward is for money or a benefit in kind, for example the promise of a contract or future work*
- *they only have a limited right to send someone else to do the work (subcontract)*
- *they have to turn up for work even if they don't want to*
- *their employer has to have work for them to do as long as the contract or arrangement lasts- they aren't doing the work as part of their own limited company in an arrangement where the 'employer' is actually a customer or client*

HSE - How to write your Health and Safety Policy (including link to example template):
https://www.hse.gov.uk/simple-health-safety/policy/how-to-write-your-policy.htm

Traceability and Assurance

Standard	How you will be assessed	Records
TI.1 (KEY) **Cattle must be identified in accordance with legislation**	**TI.1.a** Calves are double tagged within 20 days of birth (in the case of a dairy herd the first tag within 36 hours of birth) **TI.1.b** Imported livestock are tagged and recorded in accordance with legislation.	
TI.1.1 (KEY) **Sheep must be identified in accordance with legislation.** N/A		
TI.2 (KEY) **Records of cattle movements must be accurately kept to maintain traceability** N/A	**TI.2.a** A holding register is kept for the cattle, which can be paper/computer based or a combination of both detailing births, deaths and movements **TI.2.b** The national database is notified within the required timeframe:	R • Herd Records • Movement Records

	• within 27 days of birth • 7 days of death • 3 days of movement **TI.2.c** Passports or proof of application are available for all cattle on site.	
GUIDANCE: This register should be farm specific and cannot only be held in the national database.		
TI.2.1 (KEY) **Records of sheep movements must be accurately kept to maintain traceability** N/A	**TI.2.1.a** A holding register which can be paper or computer based or a combination of both is kept up to date and covers: • holding details • tag replacements • movements • deaths • annual inventory (on holding as at 1st December each year) • individual records of sheep born or identified as required by legislation **TI.2.1.b** Sheep movements are reported within the required timeframe. **TI.2.1.c** Received paper movement documentation is kept for 3 years.	R • Holding register • Movement records
TI.3 (KEY) **Cattle are accompanied by their passports and sheep by animal movement documentation.**	**TI.3.b** Food Chain information (FCI) accompanies each consignment of livestock sent to slaughter (including those going via a livestock market).	
TI.4 (KEY) **Controls must be in place to ensure assurance status of**	**TI.4.a** Only livestock that meet the following criteria are sold as farm assured:	R • Transport Declaration

livestock being sold as assured (see Appendix – Chain of Assurance Requirements)	• Livestock sent to slaughter meet the minimum required 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 • If livestock are purchased from a market, the market is assured • If livestock passes through a collection centre, the collection centre is assured **TI.4.b** Vehicles used to transport livestock are assured: • assessed under the farm scheme if transporting the farms own livestock • Transport of other members stock is permitted when all parties are farm assured not for hire and reward and with a completed declaration • Red Tractor Livestock Transport scheme (or equivalent) and hauliers membership numbers are known	
TI.4.1 (Recommendation) It is recommended that bought-in livestock are bought from a farm assured farm N/A	***TI.4.1.a*** *Checks are made to verify the holdings of origin are assured to the RTA Beef & Lamb scheme, Farm Assured Welsh Livestock Scheme, QMS Cattle and Sheep scheme or the Northern Ireland Beef and Lamb Farm Quality Assurance Scheme*	
TI.5 (KEY) If livestock from multiple holdings are collected onsite the site must hold an	**TI.5.a** The conditions of the AGO are being met	R • Animal Gatherings order

Animal Gatherings Order N/A		

Vermin Control

Standard	How you will be assessed	Records
VC.1 (KEY) **There must be effective control of vermin**	**VC.1.a** No build-up of vegetation close to farm structures that could harbour vermin **VC.1.b** A site survey is completed at least annually while stock are housed and/or the feed storage areas are in use, detailing: • date of inspection • locations inspected • findings • action required • date actions completed **VC.1.c** Dead/trapped vermin are searched for and disposed of when bait points are checked	R • Site surveys
GUIDANCE: A site survey is a record of every inspection and/or survey undertaken to look for signs of rodent activity and/or environmental management requirements.		
VC.2 **Toxic bait must be used responsibly** N/A	**VC.2.a** Prior to treatment with baits the use of non-chemical control methods is considered first followed by the least toxic alternatives (see Appendix – risk hierarchy) **VC.2.b** An Environmental Risk Assessment is	R • Environmental Risk Assessment • Bait Plan • COSHH assessment (where applicable)

	undertaken in accordance with the Appendix before bait is laid **VC.2.c** Where baits are used a Bait Plan identifies: • location of bait points • bait used • bait point inspection • replenishment dates **VC.2.d** Non-target animals do not have access to baits **VC.2.e** Bait is prevented from contaminating animal feed/milk storage area **VC.2.f** Permanent baiting is not routinely undertaken, and toxic bait is removed when treatment is finished **VC.2.g** Product label directions are followed **VC.2.h** A documented COSHH assessment is carried out where there are 5 or more employees	
GUIDANCE: Permanent baiting is the application of a rodenticide product when no active infestation is present. Permanent baiting is strictly limited to sites with a high potential for reinvasion when other methods of control have proven insufficient and can only be carried out by professional users and only with products authorised for this use.		
VC.3 **Systems must be in place to control vermin in milk production/storage areas**	**VC.3.a** In the milk storage facility doors are kept closed **VC.3.b** In the parlour feed hoppers are clean and covered **VC.3.c** There is no evidence of accumulated dirt from nesting birds	

	VC.3.d Insect elimination measures (such as screens, food-safe fly sprays, strips, electric fly killers) are positioned and managed where they cannot contaminate the product **VC.3.e** Vermin access points are eliminated

Milk Production

Standard	How you will be assessed	Records
MP.1 **The milk collection area must be kept practically clean and tidy.**	**MP.1.a** The area from the back axle of the tanker to the storage tank access is made of concrete or similar surface, complete, drained **MP.1.b** The walkway from the driver's door to the back axle of the tanker and storage tank access provides clean, hard-standing access for the tanker driver. **MP.1.c** Kept sufficiently clean that the tanker hose is not soiled when in use	
MP.2 **The milk collection area must be externally lit to facilitate the safe collection of milk in darkness.**		
MP.3 **The dairy and milk storage area must be free from accumulated dirt, dust, cobwebs, mould, rust, rubbish and medicines,**	**MP.3.a** Foul odours avoided by keeping drains free from blockages, adequate ventilation and not siting slurry/effluent tanks next to dairy. **MP.3.c** A means of cleaning the dairy available e.g. dedicated brush or hose pipe.	

chemicals/products, buckets and equipment not in use (including pressure washers when not specifically used for dairy).	
GUIDANCE: Dairy being any area where the milk is either held or where equipment through which the milk passes it sited (i.e. plate cooler, filter).	
MP.4 **Structures within the dairy and milk storage area must be sound, maintained and suitable.**	**MP.4.a** Walls (the full height to the ceiling) and doors are undamaged with a sealed, washable finish. **MP.4.b** Floors are impervious, well-drained (no standing water) and complete (any cracks not able to hold dirt or water). **MP.4.c** Ceilings, beams and roof linings are complete and maintained. False ceilings are fully sealed. **MP.4.e** Well-fitting, complete windows that are permanently secured shut or have fitted fly screens. **MP.4.f** Lights are shatterproof or covered.
MP.5 **The dairy and milk storage access points must be kept secure when unattended.**	**MP.5.a** All access points to the dairy/milk storage facilities can be secured. **MP.5.b** The external door(s) or room can be locked. **MP.5.c** Doors are kept closed when not in use.

MP.6 **Milk storage tanks are managed to reduce the risk of milk contamination.**	**MP.6.a** Tank and silo lid hatches/covers and bungs are entire and kept routinely closed. **MP.6.b** Checks can be made on milk to ensure it is not contaminated i.e. tanks have lids or sampling points and space between the tank lid and ceiling to allow sampling and visual inspection of milk. **MP.6.c** Exterior: • tanks/silos, pipelines, rubber seals, motor casings, outlets and hoses/pressure washers are free from external accumulated dirt, dust, rust, bird droppings • water heaters, agitator motors free from rust • milk silo air inlets are fitted with a filter • milk silos are located on a drained concrete pad **MP.6.d** Interior: • cleaning completed after every complete milk collection and left free of chemical residues achieved by a final rinse with potable water • clean outlet pipes, dipsticks, lids, caps, bungs, internal ladders, external valves and sampling points	
MP.7 **Milk cooling systems and storage tanks cool milk to required temperatures**	**MP.7.a** Milk cooled immediately after milking to at least the legal maximum temperatures. For everyday collection milk is cooled and maintained at 8°C or lower, for alternate day collection 6°C or lower. *First Purchaser contracts may specify more stringent temperature requirements.* **MP.7.b** Tanks are fitted with functioning temperature gauges. Temperatures checked after each milking and comparisons between temperatures on tanker collection receipts and tank gauges made to identify faults.	
MP.8 **Milk cooling systems and storage tanks**	**MP.8.a** Evidence of annual service.	R • Service sheets

must be maintained to ensure effective cooling and washing.	**MP.8.b** Maintenance/calibration of relevant gauges and leakage testing as required by legislation. **MP.8.c** Faults identified during the service are rectified.	
MP.9 **The milking parlour/automated milking units must be kept clean and tidy.**	**MP.9.a** The parlour area/automatic milking unit is free from accumulated dirt, dung, dust and rubbish. **MP.9.b** The parlour/automatic milking unit, walls, doors and gates and collecting yard close to the entrance are washed and cleaned down after each milking. **MP.9.c** Troughs are free from mould and a build-up of mould of feed debris. **MP.9.d** Ceilings are visually clean and beams/girders free from rust and accumulated dust. **MP.9.e** The parlour/automatic milking unit is kept tidy and clear of products, chemicals and items not in constant use.	
MP.10 **Equipment in the parlour/automatic milking units must be clean.**	**MP.10.a** Equipment visually clean: internally and external - applies to ducts, jars, clusters and pipework. **MP.10.b** Detailed plant cleaning protocol available, displayed and implemented. Must include stages of wash and final rinse, products used, water temperature and checks undertaken (frequency). If auto wash used stages should be detailed along with frequency of checks undertaken	 • Plant cleaning protocol

MP.11 **A supply of water and suitable means of washing must be available to the parlour area.**	**MP.11.a** A dedicated hose or power washer for the parlour which is long enough to reach all areas of the parlour and all milking points.
MP.12 **Structures within the parlour area must be sound, maintained and suitable.**	**MP.12.a** Walls (with a washable height to 2.5m or whole wall) and doors are undamaged with a sealed, washable finish. **MP.12.b** Floors are impervious, well-drained (no standing water), complete (any cracks not able to hold dirt or water). **MP.12.c** Ceilings, beams and roof linings complete and maintained. False ceilings fully sealed.
MP.13 **The parlour must be well lit and any lighting must not be a cause for contamination.**	**MP.13.a** Parlour light intensity enables cattle I.D. to be read and foremilk inspection carried out. **MP.13.b** Lights are shatterproof or covered. **MP.13.c** Light covers are free from accumulated dead flies and cobwebs.
MP.14 **The milking machine and all associated equipment, fixtures and fittings must be maintained and suitable.**	**MP.14.a** Fixtures and fittings are of sound construction with a washable finish. **MP.14.b** No signs of perishing rubber ware. **MP.14.c** Automatic dipping and flushing systems are maintained and functioning to ensure milk contamination is avoided. **MP.14.d** Automatic milking units are inspected at least daily.

MP.15 **Teat cup liners must be clean, free from damage and changed regularly.**	**MP.15.a** The milking machine has teat cup liners that are changed in accordance with manufacturers' instructions for number of milkings/hours of use. **MP.15.b** Records of liner changes are kept for 12 months.	R • Records of date of liner change
MP.16 **The milking machine must be tested at least annually, identified faults rectified and records kept.**	**MP.16.a** Machine tested statically at least annually to latest standards relevant to machine or installation date (currently ISO6690:2007). **MP.16.b** Copies of test report available to assessor. **MP.16.c** Test reports/delivery notes/invoices demonstrate faults have been rectified.	R • Machine test certificate and report – showing test compliance to ISO6690:2007
MP.18 ***(Recommendation)*** ***It is recommended that milking machine testing is undertaken by a competent engineer or technician***	***MP.18.a*** *Technician/engineer holds accreditation through the Milking Equipment Association or similar.*	R • *Documentation quotes membership number*
MP.19 **Water used in the milk production area that is in contact with teats/udders and internal equipment surfaces must be safe.**	**MP.19.b** Where private water supplies are used an annual risk assessment or water test has been carried out and water has been determined as being safe. See relevant Appendix for guidance.	R • Water test report Risk Assessment
MP.20 **Chemicals and cleaning agents used within the milk production area must**	**MP.20.a** Products used are within date, not phenolic based, not known to cause taint in milk, not harmful to livestock if in contact with the udder.	R • Data sheets/warranty

be authorised for intended use, stored and used in accordance with manufacturers' instructions.	**MP.20.b** Cleaning chemicals do not contain quaternary ammonium compounds (QACs), as stated on the chemical data sheet or a warranty received from the supplier. **MP.20.c** Correct quantities are used (measuring jug used or regular checks on auto-dosing systems). **MP.20.d** Products are used in water of the correct temperature.	declaration from supplier • Wash protocol
MP.21 **The temperature of the wash cycle must be checked regularly.**	**MP.21.a** Functional thermal tapes, electronic thermometers or integrated monitoring systems are used. **MP.21.b** Gauges on water heaters indicate start temperature.	
MP.22 **Current safety sheets for all chemicals and cleaning agents (including disinfectants) used within the milk production area must be available.**	**MP.22.a** Chemical safety sheets are easily accessible to all, in case of emergency or spillage, either printed or downloaded and saved on an electronic device accessible by all.	
MP.23 (KEY) **Lactating cows must be milked daily.**	**MP.23.a** Milking times and intervals are consistent for all milking cows including those in isolation. **MP.23.b** Less frequent milking (i.e. alternate day) for drying-off is not practised **MP.23.c** For automatic milking unit systems checks are made daily that all lactating cows have been milked.	

MP.24 (KEY) **Procedures must be in place to reduce the risk of contaminating milk and to inspect for abnormalities**	**MP.24.a** Udders and teats are clean and dry prior to milking with a means of cleaning soiled udders available and used as necessary **MP.24.a.1** Udder cloths, if used, are single use or sanitised between cows **MP.24.b** Cows have their milk individually inspected at the start of milking – for presence of blood, clots and discolouration. Methods of inspection are: foremilking, conductivity meter/colour detection system, transparent claws long milk tube filters or recording jars. **MP.24.c** Contamination of milk from antibiotic sprays minimised by only applying post milking
MP.25 (KEY) **Milk consigned for human consumption must be suitable for use.**	**MP.25.a** Milk is unsuitable and discarded if: • It is from a TB reactor (from the point of veterinary diagnosis) • Inspection/detection identifies abnormalities in the milk • The cow it derives from shows signs of disease, infection, udder inflammation or wounds (and therefore the cow is being treated); or is under medicine withdrawal period
GUIDANCE: Animals are in a good state of health and present no sign of disease that might result in the contamination of milk. *In particular are not suffering from any infection of the genital tract with discharge, enteritis with diarrhoea and fever, udder wound likely to affect the milk and colostrum or recognisable inflammation of the udder. Animals are free of brucellosis.*	
MP.26 (KEY) **Systems are in place to ensure that milk unfit for human consumption does not enter the milk storage tank.**	**MP.26.a** In conventional parlour systems, cows whose milk is unfit for human consumption are: • clearly identified for the full withdrawal period. Treated cows are visually identified with stock marker/spray, tail tapes, lower leg tapes/bands • milked last or into a separate bucket unit system. If separate units are unavailable and treated cows not milked last, the unit is thoroughly cleaned prior to being used on other cows

	MP.26.b In Automatic Milking Unit systems: • the cows are recorded on the controlling computer by a nominated person • the system automatically discards the milk and the unit is cleaned prior to milking the next cow
MP.27 **Milking personnel are aware of relevant procedures that prevent contaminated milk from entering the milk storage tank.**	**MP.27.a** I.D. of treated cows is communicated to milking personnel including relief milkers (e.g. white board). **MP.27.b** All aware of methods of identifying treated cows (as outlined in Herd Health Plan).
MP.28 (KEY) **Milking personnel must follow good hygiene practices**	**MP.28.a** Wellingtons, milking apron/suit are clean at the start of milking and cleaned/changed when soiled during milking. Clean gloves are used for each milking. **MP.28.b** Hands, forearms (and gloves, if used), are kept clean during milking. **MP.28.c** Cuts, wounds and sores are covered. **MP.28.d** Stockmen suffering from infectious illness that could contaminate raw milk do not carry out milking.
MP.29 **Dedicated and accessible hand and arm washing and drying facilities must be provided**	**MP.29.a** Located within the dairy or an adjacent room which is also accessible to tanker driver **MP.29.b** Facilities include; • Sink/vessel/hose • Hot water is made available • Soap **MP.29.c**

	Paper towels along with bin (emptied regularly) or hygienic method of hand drying are available **MP.29.d** Hand basins discharge into a drain or well-drained floor
GUIDANCE: If sinks are used for the purpose of hand washing then it needs to be working, clean and not used as a storage area. *If a hose point/drop hose is used for hand washing then the floor should be free draining and impervious to avoid pooing water.*	
MP.30 **The dairy and all milking areas are designated no smoking areas.**	**MP.30.a** Smoking does not occur in the dairy or parlour/automated milking unit area. **MP.30.b** Both areas have appropriate signage.

Housing, Shelter, and Handling Facilities

Standard	How you will be assessed	Records
HF.1 (KEY) **Housing must be constructed and maintained to provide a safe and secure environment for livestock.** **(See Appendix – Outcome Measures)** N/A	**HF.1.a** Housing secure to prevent straying/escaping **HF.1.b** There are no sharp edges, projections or other features presenting a hazard to livestock **HF.1.c** Electrical installations are inaccessible to livestock **HF.1.d** Lights over feed troughs are shatterproof/protected **HF.1.e** No unmanaged welfare outcomes in relation to hair loss, lesions and swellings	
GUIDANCE: *The member is aware of outcomes, the incidence within the herd and any issues identified are actively managed. See Appendix.*		

HF.2 **Effective ventilation of housing to minimise high humidity, build-up of odours and maintains a comfortable temperature must be provided** N/A		
HF.3 **Floor surfaces are sound, well-constructed and maintained and livestock can walk at ease without slipping or risk of injury** N/A	**HF.3.b** 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	
HF.4 (KEY) **Conditions in housing must be maintained in a manner that ensures livestock are able to keep clean** N/A	**HF.4.a** Lying areas are well-drained and regularly cleaned out to avoid a build-up of dirty bedding **HF.4.b** All livestock sent to slaughter meet abattoir cleanliness specifications **HF.4.c** Slurry and manure from loafing areas/areas at rear of cubicles is scraped/removed at least twice daily **HF.4.d** No accumulation of excess water, urine, dung or slurry **HF.4.e** No unmanaged welfare outcome issues in relation to cleanliness	
GUIDANCE: The member is aware of outcomes, the incidence within the herd and any issues identified are actively managed. See Appendix.		
HF.4.1 **Safe, suitable, and legal bedding is provided in lying areas**	**HF.4.1.a** Bedding (used in lying areas including cubicles, loose housing, non-slatted lying areas, and corrals)	R • Delivery Records

***please see additional audit points if Recycled Manure solids are being used as bedding material (See Appendix – Outcome Measures)** N/A	is non-injurious, non-toxic and is absorptive **HF.4.1.b** Where slatted flooring is used for newborn and young lambs, bedding is provided **HF.4.1.c** Delivery records of waste materials used for bedding are kept e.g. recycled woodchip, paper **HF.4.1.d** Waste exemptions to use such materials are registered with the Environment Agency and kept	• Waste transfer notes • Waste exemption records
HF.4.2 **Lying areas provide comfort** N/A	**HF.4.2.a** Comfort provided through provision of bedding, mattresses, matting. **HF.4.2.b** No unmanaged welfare outcomes in relation to lesions caused by lying comfort	
GUIDANCE: The member is aware of outcomes, the incidence within the herd and any issues identified are actively managed. See Appendix		
HF.5 **Housing must be lit during normal daylight hours (natural or artificial) to allow normal behaviours, rest and effective inspection of livestock** N/A	**HF.5.a** Adequate lighting (whether fixed or portable) is available to enable inspection of stock at any time **HF.5.c** A period of rest from artificial lighting is provided daily **HF.5.d** Fixed lighting is provided in all milking cow housing	
HF.6 **Housing must be of sufficient size (See Appendix – Outcome Measures**	**HF.6.a** Cubicle housing systems allow at least one cubicle per animal **HF.6.b** Cubicle design and size is suitable for the animal breed and size	

and Housing Space Allowance) N/A	**HF.6.c** Group yards and loose housing systems allow space for them all to lie down simultaneously, rise without difficulty, turn around and stretch **HF.6.d** Passageways must be wide enough to facilitate cow movement so they can turn around easily **HF.6.e** No unmanaged welfare outcomes in relation to housing size
GUIDANCE: The member is aware of outcomes, the incidence within the herd and any issues identified are actively managed. See Appendix	
HF.6.1 (KEY) Tethered housing systems are not permitted N/A	
GUIDANCE: Definition of tethered housing: a housing practice used throughout the housed period whereby the stock is fed, watered and sleeps within the area defined by the reach of its restraining method.	
HF.7 Livestock grouped according to age, size and production status (exception cow/calf, ewe/lamb, and goat/kid)	**HF.7.b** Livestock (including stock bulls/bucks) allowed the sound and view of other livestock (except where segregated/isolated) **HF.7.c** Fractious or fully horned cattle/goats are not mixed with unfamiliar groups or are removed from the group if there is evidence of injury or bullying **HF.7.d** Sexually mature male and female livestock kept apart (unless breeding is planned)
HF.8 Handling facilities (fixed or portable systems) must be in place or easily accessible	**HF.8.a** There are no sharp edges, projections or other features presenting a hazard to livestock or handlers **HF.8.b** Sheep dip is covered when not in use.

	HF.8.c A crush or restraining gates, if applicable, is structurally sound and stable
HF.9 **There must be appropriate facilities for livestock to give birth which are maintained in accordance with scheme standards**	**HF.9.d** Restraining facility (e.g. crush/restraining gates) available for use when livestock give birth
HF.10 **Facilities must be available on-farm that enable the loading and unloading of livestock with minimal stress**	**HF.10.a** Adequate lighting to inspect stock at point of loading **HF.10.b** Structurally sound and stable gates/barriers to prevent livestock escaping **HF.10.c** Facilities are free from sharp edges or other projections which may cause injury to livestock and handlers **HF.10.d** If loading ramps are used, they are designed to minimise risk of slipping and have secure side guards • ramp angles do not exceed 26.6° for adult cattle and sheep, 20° for calves. **HF.10.e** The use of tailgating to overcome site access issues and minimise journey lengths is only permitted if it occurs within the loading site boundary, with suitable facilities (as defined in legislation)
HF.11 **Livestock kept outdoors must have access to shelter (natural or man-made; hedges, trees, walls) and well-drained lying areas**	

HF.12 **There must be controls in place to minimise overgrazing and poaching**	**HF.12.a** Outdoor feeding areas are situated so that they do not become excessively poached or allow a large build-up of dung **HF.12.b** Tracks and gateways are maintained to reduce the risk of foot damage or injury

Feed and Water

Standard	How you will be assessed	Records
FW.1 (KEY) **Livestock must be provided with sufficient feed to maintain rumen function and suitable to the production status and body condition of the animal**	**FW.1.b** No unmanaged welfare outcomes in relation to Body Condition Score of milking herd **FW.1.c** Systems in place to ensure nutritional needs are met either: • regular documented body condition scoring OR • documented feed plan for the milking herd plus documented feed plans for dry cows, heifers and calves Feed plans available and reviewed twice a year, updated as required and kept for 2 years.	R • BCS Sheets • Feed Plan
GUIDANCE: The member is aware of outcomes, the incidence within the herd and any issues identified are actively managed. See Appendix.		
FW.1.1 **A system is in place to ensure newborn calves/lambs/kids receive sufficient, suitable colostrum as**	**FW.1.1.b** Alternative sources of colostrum (fresh/frozen/artificial) are available in the event of the dam not being able to produce	

soon as possible after birth but definitely within 6 hours	
FW.1.2 **Colostrum or milk from Johne's positive cows must not be fed to dairy or beef breeding stock** N/A	**FW.1.2.a** Detail contained within colostrum policy in herd health plan including alternative provision e.g. frozen colostrum from clean cows/powdered colostrum **FW.1.2.b** ID of known Johne's positive animals recorded and available
FW.1.3 (Recommendation) It is recommended that milk (excluding colostrum) from cows under the statutory withdrawal period for antibiotics is not fed to youngstock N/A	
FW.1.4 (Recommendation) It is recommended that quality of colostrum is tested N/A	***FW.1.4.a*** *Tested in accordance with AHDB guidance*
FW.2 **All livestock must be provided with sufficient access to feed**	**FW.2.a** There is enough feeding space per animal - dependent on the system of feeding (See Appendix for recommended space allowances)
FW.2.1 **Feeding systems inc. automatic feeders are checked at least daily to ensure they are working and clean (REVISED)**	

FW.3 (KEY) **All livestock must be provided with adequate access to a supply of fresh, clean drinking water**	**FW.3.a** 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 (10% of the herd can drink at any one time) **FW.3.b** 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 **FW.3.c** Water troughs are kept clean **FW.3.d** Provision is made to ensure an emergency supply of suitable drinking water can be supplied if normal supplies were to fail
GUIDANCE: Emergency water supply is an alternative source of water i.e. tankers, fire service, natural etc.	
FW.4 (KEY) **Feed must be suitable**	**FW.4.a** Feed is not stale or contaminated **FW.4.b** Only feed materials and additives permitted by the Scheme and UK law are used **FW.4.c** The composition of all purchased and home mixed feed is known **FW.4.d** Materials produced by Anaerobic Digesters are prohibited for animal feed **FW.4.e** Injurious weeds (e.g. ragwort) that livestock have access to are controlled **FW.4.f** No non-permitted materials are used specifically: • 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 contains meats or have been in contact with meat (including bakery)

	• no catering waste, including used cooking oils	
FW.4.1 (Recommendation) It is recommended that regular body condition scoring is undertaken	***FW.4.1.a*** *Scoring conducted in accordance with AHDB guidelines for milking herd. Results are kept and form part of the health and performance review.*	R • *BCS sheets*
FW.5 Bought-in feed must be from an assured source or in specific circumstances with a warranty declaration (See Appendix – Accepted Feed Assurance Schemes)	**FW.5.a** Compounds and blended feed are UFAS assured, or equivalent **FW.5.b** Bagged or sealed compounded or blended feed, minerals, mineral blocks/licks (except for rock salt), supplements and milk replacers are sourced from a UFAS merchant or from a non-UFAS merchant by a UFAS, or equivalent, compounder **FW.5.c** Straights from a merchant, processed food by-products and co-products from the biofuels industry are UFAS, FEMAS, or equivalent **FW.5.d** The following materials are sourced with a completed warranty declaration: • farm-to-farm supplies of any feeds unexpectedly in surplus • hay and/or silage supplied via forage merchants • roots and vegetable/fruit which have not been processed beyond basic grading and washing	R • Warranty declaration
GUIDANCE: See Appendix for equivalent schemes. Red Tractor warranty declaration template provides details of what information should be included.		

FW.5.1 (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 N/A	***FW.5.1.a*** *Cereals from an assured combinable crops farm accompanied by a grain passport* ***FW.5.1.b*** *Fruit and vegetables from an assured fresh produce farm accompanied by a warranty declaration*	
FW.6 **Records of all feedstuffs purchased must be kept**	**FW.6.a** Feed records detail: • supplier name • feed type including ingredient composition • date of delivery • quantity • load or batch number **FW.6.b** Records are kept for 2 years	R • Feed delivery documents invoices • warranty declarations • grain passports • own records
FW.7 **When mixing two or more feed materials together records must be kept** N/A	**FW.7.a** 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 **FW.7.b** For home mixed compounds, meals or blends based on dry feed ingredients records of every batch mixed are kept detailing ingredients, quantities, mixing dates	R • Home-mixing records
GUIDANCE: Forage only, (forage top-dressed with concentrates) or single feeds mixed with water do not require records		
FW.8 **When the mix**	**FW.8.a** Samples of dry feed ingredients (over 3% inclusion) are kept	

formulation changes samples must be kept N/A	**FW.8.b** For dry mixes, samples of finished feed mix are kept **FW.8.c** Samples are kept for a minimum of four weeks after last use **FW.8.d** Samples are: • representative (small samples from several different points) • of adequate quantity (approx. 0.5 kg) • free from contamination • identifiable (labelled with feed details and date) • stored in a cool, dry area	
FW.9 **If mixing using 'pre-mixtures', 'additives' or medicated feeds you must have Local Authority approval and meet any associated obligations** N/A	**FW.9.a** The site has Local Authority Approval **FW.9.b** There is a HACCP system in place **FW.9.c** There is a Quality Control Plan in place **FW.9.d** Additional approval from the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD) is in place if medicated feeds are being incorporated	R • Local authority approval • HACCP • Quality Control Plan • VMD approval
GUIDANCE: Not applicable to the inclusion of bought-in mineral feeding stuffs (labelled as such) used in TMRs. Feed additives are substances such as vitamins, trace elements (e.g. copper and zinc) and preservatives. Pre-mixtures are mixtures of additives at high concentrations.		
FW.10 **Mobile feed mixing contractors must be suitably certified** N/A	**FW.10.a** Contractors certified to the NAAC Assured Land-Based Contractor Mobile Feed Mixing and Processing scheme, or scheme deemed equivalent by Red Tractor	R • Contractor's NAAC registration number
FW.11 **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	
FW.12 (KEY) Feed must be stored in a manner which minimises the risk of contamination	**FW.12.a** Storage facilities protect against feed contamination by domestic animals, wildlife and vermin **FW.12.b** Storage facilities for dry feed are weatherproof **FW.12.c** In loose feed storage areas lighting is covered unless shatterproof bulbs are used **FW.12.d** Risk of cross-contamination is minimised by ensuring feed is readily identifiable and keeping different feeds separate

Animal Health and Welfare

Standard	How you will be assessed	Records
AH.1 (KEY) A written Health Plan must be established and implemented (REVISED) **(See Appendix – Health Plan and Review)**	**AH.1.a** The plan is signed, dated and reviewed annually by the vet **AH.1.b** The plan is farm specific and updated as and when changes occur **AH.1.c** The plan makes reference to those responsible for livestock and other relevant persons e.g. nutritionist, foot trimmer, shearer, nominated vet or nominated vet practice **AH.1.d** The dated plan includes as a minimum: • biosecurity policy	R • Health Plan

	• any specific infectious disease programmes such as BVD, Johnes and TB • vaccination • parasite control • foot care and lameness management • mastitis • metabolic disorders • husbandry procedures • identifying treated animals • pain relief procedures • downer cows • protocol for use of shackles/hobbles • euthanasia • dry cow therapy **AH.1.e** Plan is easily accessible to all persons involved in the care and management of the stock **AH.1.f** Health plan covers management of beef cattle and sheep where applicable.	
Guidance: The Health Plan can be compiled by the farmer and/or by a number of animal health professionals. Any professionals carrying out any advising/prescribing under this plan are legally responsible for their work or for the prescribing of any VPS medicines by them. Prescribing may not be the direct responsibility of the vet signing off the plan, the vet is confirming that the appropriate content for the plan has been completed.		
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** **(See Appendix – Health Plan and Review)**	**AH.1.1.a** Review of records/data taking into account those records maintained throughout the year: **Health and Performance Data** • lameness (clinical cases, non-routine trimmings and treatments) • mortality records (for all classes of stock) • culling records and reasons for culling (planned culls sent to abattoir that would not show as on-farm deaths or TB reactors)	R • Health and performance review

	• involuntary culls (excluding TB reactors) • mastitis (clinical cases, treatments, cell counts) • disease • parasites • consider industry initiatives e.g. BVD Free England **Medicine usage data** • medicine administration records • medicine collation • antibiotic collation • review use of HP-CIAs • prophylactic treatments e.g. Dry Cow Therapy • review cascade use • make recommendations for alternative strategies and reduction where possible **AH.1.1.b** The review is signed and dated by the nominated vet or vet from the nominated vet practice **AH.1.1.c** Provide recommendations for any updates to the Health Plan if required	
AH.1.2 **BVD eradication must be managed as detailed in the herd health plan**	**AH.1.2.a** Plan is being implemented	R • Health Plan • Test results

GUIDANCE: Management of the breeding herd may include:

- *Vaccination*
- *Tag and test all calves*
- *Blood sampling to determine status of herd*
- *Milk sampling to determine presence of disease*
- *Removal of PI animals from the herd*

AH.1.3 **Johne's disease must be managed through the implementation of the National Johne's Plan.**	**AH.1.3.a** The appropriate strategy is identified through a discussion with a BCVA or NI JMP accredited Johne's Veterinary Advisor **AH.1.3.b** Johne's Management Plan Declaration completed and signed by Accredited Johne's Veterinary Advisor* *Accredited under the appropriate national scheme	
AH.2 **Records of the health and performance of livestock must be maintained** (See Appendix – Health Plan and Review)	**AH.2.a** Records include an annual collation of: • lameness (clinical cases, non-routine trimmings and treatments, medications) • mastitis (clinical cases, treatments, medications, somatic cell counts) • mortality records (for all classes of stock) • culling records and reasons for culling (planned culls sent to abattoir that would not show as on-farm deaths or TB reactors) • medicine records including reason for treatment • abattoir feedback (where provided and applicable)	R • Farm records • Recording tools • Mortality Records
AH.2.1 **Annual collation of calf births/deaths must be maintained**	**AH.2.1.a** Annual figures to be entered into yearly vet review. • number of cows calved • number of calves born dead or die <24 hours old • number of calves die >1 and <42 days old • number of calves sold off farm <42 days (including those under TB orders) **AH.2.1.b** Trends to be observed and actions arising noted in health plan.	
AH.3 **The nominated vet/vet practice must visit the farm at least annually and see the livestock**		

to check for signs of disease		
AH.5 **The health and welfare of livestock must be checked regularly for signs of illness, injury and stress**	**AH.5.a** Livestock checks as follows: • 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	
AH.6 (KEY) **Livestock are handled in a manner without frightening and excessive force and not in a way to cause pain and suffering** *Refer to Red Tractor Appendix for definition of unacceptable behaviour with regards to livestock handling.*	**AH.6.b** No electric goads or electrified backing gates used **AH.6.c** Dogs kept under control	
AH.7 (KEY) **All persons looking after the health and welfare of livestock must be demonstrably competent**	**AH.7.a** All personnel have skills and knowledge in animal husbandry and are aware of unacceptable behaviours **AH.7.b** The member can demonstrate they are confident that any contractors used e.g. foot trimmers, shearers, AI technicians are competent	
AH.8 (KEY) **Sick or injured livestock must receive prompt attention in order that suffering is not prolonged**	**AH.8.a** There is evidence of systems in place to ensure sick and injured livestock are identified and managed appropriately. Where required they are promptly treated and/or moved to segregation facilities or humanely euthanised **AH.8.c** If appropriate the vet has been involved **AH.8.d**	R • Euthanasia policy

	Evidence in health plan that euthanasia is carried out by a competent person using acceptable methods **AH.8.e** The competent person is available to production sites as soon as possible (normally within 60-minute drive) in order to deal with emergency cases promptly and prevent unnecessary suffering **AH.8.f** Lame cows identified, treated and managed in accordance with the Herd Health Plan.	
AH.8.1 **Appropriate facilities must be provided for the segregation of sick and injured livestock, that are managed and maintained in accordance with scheme standards for housing and facilities, feed and water**		
GUIDANCE: *Rules related to notifiable diseases including TB may go above scheme requirements.*		

Husbandry Procedures

Standard	How you will be assessed	Records
HP.1 (KEY) **Husbandry procedures must be carried out appropriately** N/A	**HP.1.a** Routine husbandry procedures are detailed in the health plan **HP.1.b** Carried out in accordance with timescales outlined in the Appendix	R • Medicine records for pain relief • Training Records

	HP.1.c Anaesthetic and analgesics are used in accordance with the Appendix **HP.1.d** Carried out by appropriately trained and competent persons in accordance with the Appendix **HP.1.e** Dewlap tags are not permitted	• Health Plan
GUIDANCE: *A person is considered "competent" when they can demonstrate they understand the tasks they are required to do and how to undertake them correctly, e.g. how to use equipment.*		
HP.1.1 **Cauterising paste is only used on animals less than 1 week of age and the calf must receive analgesia** N/A		

Youngstock (Calves and Lambs)

Standard	How you will be assessed	Records
CR.1 **Housing areas must provide for the specific needs of artificially reared youngstock** N/A	**CR.1.a** The housing area and pens are constructed and maintained to provide a safe, comfortable and hygienic environment **CR.1.b** Effectively ventilated and housing lit during normal day light hours normally 09:00-17:00 **CR.1.c** Clean, dry, bedded and have a non-slatted lying area **CR.1.d** Of sufficient size to allow calves to lie down simultaneously, rise without difficulty, stretch and move freely without injury	

	CR.1.e Visual and tactile contact with other calves/lamb (where there are two or more) **CR.1.g** Flooring is non-slip and maintained **CR.1.h** Calves are not housed in individual hutches/pens after eight weeks of age but in groups of two or more unless under veterinary advice **CR.1.i** 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 **CR.1.j** Calves are not muzzled
CR.2 (KEY) **Artificially reared youngstock must receive a daily diet to maintain their health and welfare** N/A	**CR.2.a** Calves provided with at least two milk feeds a day until 28 days and not weaned before 5 weeks of age **CR.2.b** Lambs weaned in accordance with milk replacer manufacturers' guidelines **CR.2.c** Manufacturers' instructions followed for artificial milk replacers where used **CR.2.d** Youngstock not weaned until sufficient hard feed is eaten **CR.2.e** At the latest youngstock are given dry, fresh, clean feed including forage from 14 days of age (calves)/eight days (lambs) **CR.2.f** Individual buckets provided where bucket fed **CR.2.g** Feeding equipment teats positioned for easy reach **CR.2.h** Feeding equipment kept in a clean condition
CR.3 (KEY) **Artificially reared youngstock must be**	

provided with unrestricted access to clean fresh drinking water at all times from birth N/A	

Biosecurity and Disease Control

Standard	How you will be assessed	Records
BI.1 (KEY) A documented Biosecurity Policy must be in place	**BI.1.a** The policy is specific to the farm and updated to reflect any changes in practice in relation to the farm health and performance reviews **BI.1.b** The policy details controls on-farm to manage biosecurity risks to the farm including risks from: • incoming stock (bought-in and returning livestock) • equipment inc. husbandry contractors' equipment and clothing • vehicles • farm visitors that have access to livestock • working dogs and domestic pets on the farm have a worming routine • storage of muck/soil improvement products on grazing land • grazing intervals when manure/slurry/soil improvement products are spread on grazing land **BI.1.c** The policy is being implemented	R • Farm Biosecurity Policy (can form part of the health plan)
BI.2 Cleaning and disinfecting facilities must be available for use on the farm	**BI.2.a** DEFRA approved disinfectants and cleaning equipment available for use on boots, clothing, vehicles and facilities	

Animal Medicines

Standard	How you will be assessed	Records
AM.1 (KEY) Only authorised veterinary medicines are used (REVISED)	**AM.1.a** POM-V products are prescribed by a vet **AM.1.b** POM-VPS products are prescribed by a vet, pharmacist or Suitably Qualified Person (SQP)/Registered Animal Medicines Advisor (RAMA) **AM.1.d** Prescriptions for medicated feed detail all legally required information, including • the species of animal, the number of animals and their ID • the diagnosed disease to be treated or prevented • name, active substance and amount of product prescribed and inclusion rates (medicinal premix and active ingredient) • overall amount of feed to be supplied under the prescription	
AM.2 (KEY) Veterinary medicines must be used appropriately	**AM.2.a** Prescription-only medicines are used in accordance with the prescription **AM.2.b** General Sales Medicines (AVM-GSL) (non-prescription) are used in accordance with manufacturers or veterinary instructions **AM.2.c** Expired medicines and open medicines not used within specified timescale (in-use shelf-life) are not used **AM.2.d** Antibiotic footbaths must not be used in milking stock	
GUIDANCE: A Veterinary Medicinal Product is legally defined as:- - *any substance or combination of substances presented as having properties for treating or preventing disease in animals* - *any substance or combination of substances that may be used in, or administered to, animals with a view either to restoring, correcting or modifying physiological functions by exerting a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action, or to making a medical diagnosis.*		

Veterinary medicinal products used to treat and prevent disease in farm animals include, but are not limited to, vaccines, ecto- and endoparasiticides, antibiotics, anti-inflammatories and anesthetics.

POM-V stands for 'Prescription Only Medicine – Veterinarian' and these veterinary products may only be supplied upon prescription by a veterinary surgeon for animals under their care. All antibiotics for food-producing animals are classified as POM-V.

POM-VPS standards for 'Prescription-Only Medicine – Veterinarian, Pharmacist, Suitably Qualified Person (SQP)' and these products may be prescribed by these registered qualified persons.

The use of antibiotics as growth promoters is illegal.

'Medicines' includes medicinal premix (a veterinary medicinal product authorised for incorporation into feedingstuffs) and medicated feed.

Subject to their professional obligations to ensure the health and welfare of animals under their care, vets are not permitted to prescribe antibiotics for routine use, or to compensate for poor hygiene, inadequate animal husbandry or poor farm management practices.

AM.2.1 **Udder and hoof care products must not contain quaternary ammonium compounds (QACs)**	**AM.2.1.a** Either the chemical data sheet or a warranty declaration from the supplier confirms product does not contain QACs	R • Chemical data sheets/warranty declaration
AM.2.2 **Prophylactic administration of antibiotics is only permitted in exceptional circumstances (NEW)**	**AM.2.2.a** The rationale for prescribing a product for prophylaxis is clearly recorded by the vet **AM.2.2.b** When an antibiotic is prescribed for administration to a group of animals for prophylaxis a management review is carried out by the vet to identify factors and implement measures for the purpose of eliminating the need for any future such administration	• Rationale for prophylaxis (per prescription) • Management review (group prophylaxis)

GUIDANCE: Prophylactic administration or prophylaxis means the administration of a veterinary medicinal product to an animal or group of animals before clinical signs of disease in order to prevent the occurrence of disease or infection.

Clinical signs of disease include visible outward signs of disease as well as sub-clinical disease detected through laboratory testing.

Exceptional circumstances include where the risk of an infection or of an infectious disease is very high and where the consequences of not prescribing the product are likely to be severe.

Group prophylaxis is when antibiotics are administered prophylactically via a group administration route such as in-feed, in-water, in milk/milk replacer or in liquid feed, to more than one animal at the same time.

AM.3 **Veterinary medicines must only be administered by demonstrably competent persons**	**AM.3.a** Person undertaking task has relevant experience or training	R • Named in HHP or training records
AM.3.1 **At least one person, who is responsible for administering medicines has undertaken training within the last 5 years and holds a certificate of competence/attendance (REVISED)**	**AM.3.1.a** Training courses cover at least: • medicine types • medicine handling • administration • medicine storage • recording requirements • avoiding residues	R • Certificate of competence/attendance • Training records

GUIDANCE: Courses include, but are not limited to, City & Guilds, NOAH/Lantra Antimicrobial Best Practice and veterinary led training courses, as approved by Red Tractor. A list of approved courses can be found on the Red Tractor Assurance website.

AM.4 **Veterinary medicines must be stored appropriately**	**AM.4.a** Kept in a locked storage facility/room. This must not be in the same room as that classified as the dairy. **AM.4.b** Stored in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions **AM.4.c** Medicated feed is kept in separate clearly labelled bulk storage or bags **AM.4.d** Medicines that require refrigeration and are stored in a domestic fridge are stored in a container	
AM.5	**AM.5.a** Records detail:	R

Purchase records for all veterinary medicines must be kept	• identity of medicine • quantity • date of purchase • supplier name and address • expiry date(s) • batch number(s) **AM.5.b** Medicine purchase records are kept for 5 years **AM.5.c** Medicated Feeding Stuff Prescriptions (MFSPs) are kept for 5 years	• Medicine purchase records • MFSPs (may be held centrally by parent company)
AM.6 (KEY) **Records must be kept of all administered veterinary medicines (paper and/or electronic)**	**AM.6.a** Records detail: • identity of medicine • date of administration • quantity administered • length of withdrawal period for meat/milk • identification of the animal or group of animals administered • batch number • number of animals treated • date treatment finished • date animal/milk becomes fit for human consumption • name of person administering medicine • reason for treatment **AM.6.b** Medicine administration records are kept for 5 years	R • Medicine administration records

GUIDANCE: The required information does not need to be in a single location (e.g. a medicine book); it can be stored in a combination of documents.

However, a farm must be able to demonstrate how the information can be collated to correlate administration of particular medicines to specific groups of livestock so as to ensure the food chain is protected and any use of medicines is traceable. For example, medicines administered routinely to groups of animals, such as vaccines, need not be individually entered in the medicine

book – a list in the VHP covering the necessary information will suffice as long as it can be correlated against other farm records and associated medicine purchase records.		
AM.7 **Veterinary medicines, their containers and administration equipment must be disposed of responsibly**	**AM.7.a** Expired and unusable medicines awaiting disposal are stored separately to in-use medicines **AM.7.b** Used needles and blades are stored in a dedicated sharps container pending disposal **AM.7.c** Records of medicine disposal are kept, detailing: • identity of medicine • batch number • quantity • date of disposal • route of disposal **AM.7.d** Medicines, their containers and administration equipment are disposed of through the supplier, a registered waste disposal contractor or local authority, referring to the product literature for further guidance	R • Medicine disposal records • Waste transfer note/receipt
AM.8.1 (Recommendation) ***It is recommended total annual antibiotics used should be collated and uploaded onto AHDB medicine hub or Welsh Lamb and Beef Producers AMU Calculator or equivalent***		
GUIDANCE:		

Medicine Hub is an online tool developed and managed by AHDB on behalf of industry to collate antibiotic usage data for dairy, beef and sheep enterprises in the UK.

The threat of antimicrobial resistance is real, with potentially serious consequences for human health. Livestock farming must play its part to ensure responsible antibiotic use, while continuing to protect animal health.

Equivalent systems could include Welsh Beef and Lamb producers AMU calculator or existing First Purchaser systems. Evidence of antibiotic purchase/usage submission is required to demonstrate compliance regardless of the route of submission.

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** N/A	**AM.9.a** Use is supported by a veterinary statement outlining the justification for use, including sensitivity testing and/or diagnostics (this can occur parallel with treatment)	R • Vet statement
AM.10 (KEY) **Prescribed withdrawal periods must be correct and complied with**	**AM.10.a** Treated livestock are identifiable for the entire withdrawal period **AM.10.b** For farm-to-farm sales, animals under statutory withdrawal periods are accompanied by a withdrawal period declaration	R • Withdrawal period declaration

GUIDANCE: Ensuring treated livestock are "identifiable" may be achieved in different ways. It is not a specific requirement that treated animals are physically marked, although this is one way of ensuring animals are identifiable. The key is that it is possible, through systems employed on the farm, to identify treated animals to protect the food supply chain.

AM.11 **Procedures must be in place to deal appropriately with needles or part needles remaining in livestock**	**AM.11.a** Broken needle policy detailing: • how the animal should be identified • procedures around informing the abattoir if sent for slaughter	R • Broken needle policy

	• records to be kept **AM.11.b** Broken needle policy is followed **AM.11.c** Livestock containing broken needles may only be sold for slaughter if the animal is identifiable up to the time of slaughter	

Fallen Stock

Standard	How you will be assessed	Records
FS.1 **Fallen stock must be removed from housing/pens/fields**	**FS.1.a** Evidence that checks for fallen stock are regularly conducted and any found are promptly removed.	
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**	**FS.2.a** Carcasses awaiting collection are stored in a manner that does not threaten the biosecurity of the farm, out of public view, and in containers or covered **FS.2.b** If any containers are used for storage they are vermin proof (including birds) **FS.2.c** Kept away from milk production and collection areas	
FS.3 **Carcasses must be disposed of correctly, either by a licensed collector or by approved on-farm incineration**	**FS.3.a** Carcasses disposed of before they present an infestation/health risk **FS.3.b** Carcasses collected by or taken to a licensed fallen stock collector **FS.3.c** No evidence of carcasses being disposed	R • NFSCo contract • Competent authority Incinerator Approval

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	of by burning or burying (other than by incineration) **FS.3.d** On-farm incinerators are covered by species approval document issued by the relevant competent authority **FS.3.e** Records are kept for 2 years	• Collection records

Livestock Transport

Standard	How you will be assessed	Records
LT.1 (KEY) **Vehicles used maintain the health and welfare of livestock being transported** N/A	**LT.1.a** Headroom that allows livestock to stand in a natural position **LT.1.b** Non-slip flooring **LT.1.c** Flooring that prevents the leakage of faeces and urine (as far as practicable). **LT.1.d** No sharp edges, projections or other hazards which may cause injury **LT.1.e** Adequate ventilation **LT.1.f** Partitions are appropriately designed, constructed and positioned **LT.1.g** 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 individuals or small groups of animals from injury **LT.1.h** The vehicle is secure with side gates to prevent livestock escaping during loading/unloading and whilst on-board **LT.1.i** Loading ramps have foot batons to reduce risk of slipping	

	LT.1.j The internal and external ramp angles do not exceed 26.6˚ for adult cattle and sheep or 20˚for calves **LT.1.k** Vehicles fitted with roof to protect from weather **LT.1.m** Lighting (fixed or portable, i.e. torch) is available for inspection of livestock.
LT.2 **Where bedding is used it must be clean, safe and suitable** N/A	**LT.2.a** Calves and lambs are provided with straw during transport
LT.3 **Legally required stocking densities must be followed in order to minimise stress and risk of injury (See Appendix – Livestock Transport Stocking Densities)** N/A	**LT.3.a** Adjustments made when required to allow for current weather conditions, type of vehicle and size and category of livestock. **LT.3.b** Not tightly or loosely stocked. **LT.3.d** Different species not carried in the same compartment.
LT.4 (KEY) **Livestock transported off the farm must be fit for the intended journey**	**LT.4.a** Livestock are able to bear weight on all four legs and walk onto the vehicle unaided. **LT.4.b** The following livestock are not transported: • sick or injured livestock where moving them would cause additional suffering • shorn sheep (with less than 7mm of staple growth) during extremely cold weather • 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

	LT.4.c Restrictions on youngstock are adhered to as outlined below: • Calves less than 10 days: Not transported more than 100km unless accompanied by their dam. • Calves 11-14 days: Not transported more than 8 hours unless accompanied by their dam. • Lambs of less than 7 days: Not transported more than 100km unless accompanied by their dam.	
GUIDANCE: Animals that are slightly ill or injured may only be transported under very limited circumstances including transport within keepership, only if it does not cause any unnecessary suffering.		
LT.5 **Livestock transported by a trained and competent person** N/A	**LT.5.a** Drivers have an understanding of handling and driving livestock to avoid injury, minimise stress and express normal behaviours. **LT.5.b** Drivers hold the relevant Species-Specific Certificate of Competence for the journeys they undertake: • 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	R • Species Specific Certificate of Competence
LT.6 **Emergency plans and facilities must be in place** N/A	**LT.6.a** Driver equipped with a mobile phone and emergency contact numbers. **LT.6.b** In the case of long journeys (over 8 hours) a written contingency plan is available.	R • Contingency plan
LT.7 **A valid transporter authorisation is held for the journeys undertaken** • **a short journey (Type 1)**		R • Transporter authorisation

• **authorisation for journeys over 65km and up to 8 hours** • **a long journey (Type 2) authorisation for journeys over 8 hours** N/A		
LT.8 **Vehicles and trailers used for journeys in excess of 8 hours must be approved by the relevant competent authority** N/A		R • Vehicle approval certificate
LT.9 (KEY) **Vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected using DEFRA approved disinfectants** N/A	**LT.9.a** 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.	

Environment

Standard	How you will be assessed	Records
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** **(See Appendix - SSAFO Storage)**	**EC.1.a** Fuel tanks are bunded where required by legislation (see Appendix) **EC.1.b** Agrochemicals are kept in a well-maintained store which allows for containment of any spillages **EC.1.c** Manufactured fertiliser is stored on a hard, dry surface **EC.1.d** Fertilisers that pose a combustion or oxidiser hazard are stored in accordance with the Safety Data Sheet	

GUIDANCE: Potential pollutants include but not limited to, PPPs, manufactured fertilisers, fuel oil, empty containers, disinfectants, rodenticides, dairy chemicals, sheep dip.*

**PPPs are defined as any product with a current MAPP number*

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	**EC.1.1.a** Organic manures (not including storage within a building) are not stored: • within 10m of inland freshwaters or coastal waters • within 50m of a spring, well or borehole • where there is significant risk of runoff entering watercourses **EC.1.1.b** Manure heap (not including field heaps) effluent run off does not enter a watercourse, either directly or through land drains, roads, tracks or other pathways In Scotland, manure heap effluent is collected in an effluent tank or drained to a constructed farm wetland **EC.1.1.c** Where manure is stored in temporary field heaps, these must be moved at least every 12 months **EC.1.1.d** Slurry tanks, reception pits, pipes and channels are impermeable **EC.1.1.e** Above ground slurry stores with a pipe for emptying are fitted with at least two functioning valves (one of which can be the nozzle), locked when not in use. **EC.1.1.f** Reception pits can hold 48 hours' production including likely rainfall on all surfaces draining into the pit **EC.1.1.g** The combined available capacity of	R • Documented slurry storage requirement calculation

	slurry tanks, pits, compounds and lagoons have sufficient capacity for slurry storage of: • at least 4 months in non-NVZ areas • at least 5 months in NVZ areas • at least 22 weeks in Scotland • at least 5 months in Wales **EC.1.1.h** There is a documented up-to-date calculation of slurry storage requirements	

GUIDANCE: Watercourse = includes, water courses (ditches, streams, rivers), ponds, lakes, reservoirs, canals, estuaries, coastline.

Organic manure = livestock manures, sewage sludge/biosolids, compost, digestates, organic industrial wastes.

Risk factors which could lead to runoff, which should be taken into account are: slope (especially if greater than 12 degrees), ground cover, proximity to watercourses or wetlands, weather conditions and forecasts, soil type and condition, presence and condition of land drains.

Useful slurry storage calculation tools include AHDB Slurry Wizard and CAFRE Nutrients Calculator

EC.1.2 (KEY) **Silage must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution** N/A	**EC.1.2.a** Silage is made and stored at least 10m from watercourses and at least 50m from springs, wells and boreholes. **EC.1.2.b** Silos have an effluent collection system **EC.1.2.c** Effluent from baled silage does not leak into water source **EC.1.2.d** Field silage effluent is contained (field storage not permitted by Scottish legislation)
EC.1.3 **Slurry pits/lagoons must be fenced for animal and personnel safety** N/A	

EC.2 **In the case of packaging breakages potential pollutants must be transferred to a suitable container** N/A	**EC.2.a** Container has an appropriate safe closure cap or bag tie **EC.2.b** The original label information is displayed
EC.3 **Nitrogen based fertilisers must be stored in a way that minimises the risk of theft** N/A	**EC.3.a** Is stored where there is no public access **EC.3.b** Product is either not stored close to, or is not visible from, a public highway (covering or sheeting is an acceptable way of ensuring the product is not visible) **EC.3.c** Checks are made to ensure manufactured fertiliser has not been tampered with, moved or stolen **EC.3.d** Any theft or losses are reported to the police immediately (Tel: 101)
EC.4 (KEY) **PPPs must be appropriate for their intended use** N/A	**EC.4.a** Manufacturer's instructions are followed **EC.4.b** PPPs are approved for use **EC.4.c** Unapproved product is kept in a segregated area of the pesticide store, pending collection for disposal at the earliest opportunity; clearly marked with signs/labels stating that it must not be used
EC.5 (KEY) **PPPs must be applied in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution** N/A	**EC.5.a** PPP application does not occur in areas of high pollution risk, as identified on farm map **EC.5.b** PPP application does not occur in unsuitable conditions e.g. • when there is a risk of drift or where soil conditions are unsuitable e.g. waterlogged, flooded or snow • covered soil or where the soil has been frozen for more than 12 hours in the previous 24 hour

	EC.5.c Buffer zone requirements of the PPP being applied are complied with	
EC.6 **PPP application must be undertaken by competent operators** N/A	**EC.6.a** NPTC Pesticide Application Certificates/Lantra Awards Level 2 Pesticides qualification	R • NPTC/Lantra certificates
EC.7 **All PPP application equipment must be maintained and tested** N/A	**EC.7.a** Frequency of testing is carried out as follows: • all new trailed/mounted/self-propelled sprayers are NSTS tested before they are 5 years old • subsequently trailed/mounted/self-propelled sprayers with a boom width over 3m are NSTS tested once every 3 years • subsequently trailed/mounted/self-propelled sprayers with a boom width of 3m or under and other application equipment (slug pellet, micro-granular applicators, weed wipers) are NSTS tested once every 6 years • knapsack, handheld and pedestrian equipment does not require an NSTS test but should be checked by the operator at least annually **EC.7.b** Equipment calibration occurs at least annually	R • NSTS Certificates • Calibration records
EC.8 **Records must be kept of all PPP applications** N/A	**EC.8.a** Records include: • field identifier • crop/variety • date and time applied • justification/target for application • product name and active ingredient • rate of application • water volume	R • PPP application records

	• name of sprayer operator • grazing/harvest interval • total area • wind direction and speed • first permissible harvest date **EC.8.c** Records are kept for at least 3 years	
EC.8.1 (Recommendation) It is recommended where PPPs are used on crops an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan is completed N/A		R • *IPM plan*
EC.9 (KEY) Manufactured fertilisers and organic manures must be applied in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution N/A	**EC.9.a** Any materials, including waste materials, that are applied to land should have agricultural benefit **EC.9.b** Exemptions/permits to use waste materials are held **EC.9.c** A Manure Management Plan (MMP) is kept and followed when applying organic manures to land **EC.9.d** MMP includes, at least: • where and when manure can/cannot be applied (detailed on a map) • calculations of total area required to apply organic manure • details of Total Spreadable Area available and outlets for any excess organic manure	R • Exemptions/permits • Manure Management Plan (or records detailing required information)

	EC.9.e Before application the following factors are considered: • NVZ restrictions • soil type • soil condition • crop requirements • slope • weather conditions • the location of watercourses • water supplies and abstraction points (including on neighbouring land) **EC.9.f** Applications are not carried out during high risk times e.g. on waterlogged, flooded or snow-covered soil or where the soil has been frozen for more than 12 hours in the previous 24 hours **EC.9.g** Biosolids are assured under the Biosolids Assurance Scheme **EC.9.h** Untreated sewage sludge, untreated abattoir or catering derived animal by-products are not applied **EC.9.i** Applications are made in accordance with Appendix	
EC.10 **All manufactured fertiliser application equipment must be maintained and calibrated at least annually** N/A		R • Calibration record
GUIDANCE: Annual field calibration and records are acceptable		

EC.11 (KEY) **All wastes which cannot be utilised are disposed of in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution**	**EC.11.a** Wastes are disposed of by a registered waste carrier **EC.11.b** Wastes are not burnt, with the exception of vegetation and untreated wood **EC.11.c** Empty PPP containers are: • cleaned using an integrated pressure rinsing device, or triple rinsed appropriately and the rinsate returned to the spray tank • stored securely • not reused • returned to the supplier or where non-returnable, disposed of via a registered waste carrier **EC.11.d** Redundant PPPs are disposed of via the supplier or a registered waste carrier	R • Waste transfer notes • Waste carrier name and registration number
GUIDANCE: In order to transport your own waste you must be registered (free of charge) as a low tier waste carrier: https://www.gov.uk/register-renew-waste-carrier-broker-dealer-england.Opportunities are considered for:- reducing the production of waste- re-using waste (where appropriate)- recycling waste, plastics in particular		
EC.12 **Waste sheep dip must be dealt with in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution** N/A		

Recycled Manure Solids

Standard	How you will be assessed	Records
RM.1 **RMS must only be produced using raw cattle manure/slurry from housing and/or yards.**	**RM.1.a** Manures/slurries and used bedding as detailed below managed separately, and thus not used in production of RMS: • parlour waste (including waste milk) • isolation/quarantine/hospital pens and calving pens • TB inconclusive reactors, TB reactors, and cattle under Brucellosis investigation • the herd during periods of non-OTF status • livestock under statutory medicine withdrawal periods • other livestock species **RM.1.b** Placental material and birthing fluids not included in slurry/manure intended for production of RMS.	
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 generated.**	**RM.2.a** RMS not moved between epidemiological units **RM.2.b** All manure used for RMS production sourced from within the epidemiological unit.	
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.**	**RM.3.a** Production and use of RMS suspended in event of breakdown or infection (loss of Officially Tuberculosis Free (OTF). **RM.3.b** Suitable alternative bedding source available.	
RM.4 **Bought-in livestock must be quarantined for a minimum of 1 month.**	**RM.4.a** Quarantine procedure documented in the Biosecurity Plan/Health Plan. **RM.4.b** Manure from bought-in stock not used for RMS production during quarantine period.	R • Biosecurity policy/ health plan

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RM.5 **RMS must only be used as bedding for housed cattle aged over twelve months.**		
RM.6 **RMS must only be used on cubicle beds.**		
RM.7 **Pre-milking teat preparation must include a pre-milking teat disinfection.**		
RM.8 **RMS produced by a slurry separator unit designed for the purpose.**	**RM.8.a** RMS produced is at least 34% Dry Matter.	
RM.9 **Slurry Separator must be maintained in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.**		R • Service report
RM.10 **Equipment used for handling and processing RMS must not be used for handling/processing feed without appropriate cleaning and disinfection.**		
RM.11 **Separation equipment used for RMS production must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before moving between sites (epidemiological units).**		
RM.12 **RMS material must be covered between**		

production and use (used within 12 hours of production).		
RM.13 **An annual review of the use of RMS must be undertaken by the farm's vet.**		R • RMS review
RM.14 **Material that has been composted/digested must not be used as RMS.**		

Urea

Standard	How you will be assessed	Records
UR. 1 **Fertiliser containing urea must only be applied where the following requirements are met (NEW)**	**UR.1.a** Protected/inhibited fertilisers containing solid urea can be applied within any product use by/best before dates **UR.1.b** Protected/inhibited fertilisers containing liquid urea can be applied with the prescribed rate of protector/inhibitor for the application, and within any product use by/best before date **UR.1.c** In England, unprotected/uninhibited solid fertiliser containing urea can only be applied between 15th January and 31st March **UR.1.d** In England, unprotected/uninhibited liquid fertiliser containing urea can be applied between 15th January and 31st March	R • Application records • Name and FACTS professional register number • Recommendation sheet for applications

	UR.1.e In England, unprotected/uninhibited liquid fertiliser containing urea can be applied between 1st April and last application in autumn* only if agronomic justification is provided by FACTS-qualified farm personnel** or o Advice specific for the crop has been provided by a FACTS-Qualified Adviser and been followed (see EC 9.1) **UR.1.f** In Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales fertiliser containing urea (solid and liquid) can be applied as per relevant legislation	

** All applications should be made before the end of October in accordance with RB209.*

*** A member of the FACTS Professional RegisterProtected/inhibited means urease inhibitors or treatments to mitigate ammonia emissions.*

This standard includes: All mineral fertilisers for agricultural use, containing 1% ureic nitrogen or more, except urea solution for late foliar application for protein