

Ducks

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
- **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



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/

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Enterprise

KG	Grower
KL	Breeder Layers
KR	Breeder Replacements
KF	Free Range
KH	Hatchery

DOCUMENTS AND PROCEDURES

Standard	Enterprise	How you will be measured	Records
<p>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</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>DP.1.a The external areas around buildings and farm entrances are kept clear of rubbish, non-essential equipment and other debris</p> <p>DP.1.b Loose wire, scrap machinery, scrap metal, PPP containers and disused tyres are managed</p>	
<p>DP.1.1 A farm map must be in place</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>DP.1.1.a Map shows, where applicable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - position and size of bird housing - access points to bird housing - any auxiliary bird areas and their purpose - the designated biosecure areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General site biosecure area - Bird biosecure area(s) (plus associated range where applicable) - For multi-age sites this shows segregation of each bird biosecure unit/house(s) and where applicable, staff facilities - first aid kit - fire extinguishers - water sources available for firefighting (if available) - OS map reference or What3Words location of site for emergency services - 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 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm/hatchery map

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bait points - all fields, including area (hectares/acres) 	
<p><i>GUIDANCE: One or more maps may be used and this may be held as a hard copy or as an electronic document</i></p>			
<p>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 environment must be in place and known to those involved in farm/hatchery tasks</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>DP.2.a You have considered the risks to your farm and documented the actions to be taken in the event of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - feed and/or water equipment or supply failing - fire - extreme weather - disease outbreaks which have the potential to affect other farms/the general public - reporting activist activity - pollution incident, e.g. slurry spillages or leaks - other site-specific risks (where applicable) 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contingency/ Emergency Plan
		<p>DP.2.b An Avian Influenza contingency plan is in place and is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reviewed annually - updated when necessary - and for free range production, contains details for how to house the birds for the duration of the crop cycle without compromising the welfare standards expected for housed birds 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AI contingency plan
		<p>DP.2.c Up-to-date relevant contact details are displayed (including out of hours phone numbers) e.g. vet, electricity supplier, Environment Agency hotline, feed and water supplier.</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency contact list

		DP.2.d Key staff have access to plans	
DP.2.1 You must contact Red Tractor and/or your Certification Body immediately if a serious incident or emergency threatens the welfare of birds (e.g. stocking density breach), food safety or the environment occurs on farm.	KL, KR, KG, KF, KH		
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)	KL, KR, KG, KF, KH	DP.3.a System includes recording the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - complaint - investigation result - action taken to prevent/stop the issue happening again 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-bottom: 5px;"> R </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complaint/ Sample records
<i>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. Includes results of any relevant analyses carried out on any samples that have importance to human health, e.g. microbiological testing, residues, environmental sampling</i>			
DP.5 Farms must record if their business requires an Environmental Permit under the Environmental Permitting Regulations	KL, KR, KG, KF	DP.5.a Permit numbers should be available on site	
		DP.5.b Permits are reflective of the species and maximum number of that species that can be placed on site	


PERSONNEL

Standard	Enterprise	How you will be measured	Records
<p>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</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>PL.1.a No person starts work without an induction, supervision and explanation of the tasks they will carry out</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Induction record
		<p>PL.1.b Induction record to include as a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities role will undertake Health & Safety information Reporting lines 	
<p>PL.2 Records of training must be kept</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>PL.2.a A training record is available for all, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> name details of training/events attended date of training who provided the training (in-house or external provider) 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training Record
		<p>PL.2.b Where workers are trained to undertake specific tasks, these are listed in their record</p>	
		<p>PL.2.c Records kept for 2 years after person has left the business</p>	
<p>PL.3 The performance and competence of employees must be regularly reviewed and refresher training implemented as required</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>PL.3.a Working arrangements allows for observation of workers discharging their responsibilities. The frequency of observation is proportionate to risk</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training record
		<p>PL.3.b Gaps in competence are addressed by recorded refresher training, implemented</p>	

		immediately or within defined timeline	
<p><i>GUIDANCE: It is recognised that some roles may involve ongoing supervision and for other workers, particularly those with specialist skills, supervision may be much less common. Frequency of performance review shall be proportionate to the level of risk present and with reference to relevant, external training credentials. Such factors may justify a decreased frequency of performance review.</i></p>			
<p>PL.3.1 Producers must adopt British Poultry Training – Poultry Passport or Poultry Training Record, as the formal route for industry training and training recognition</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>PL.3.1.a The mandatory training requirement specified on the Poultry Passport is delivered by providers or in-house tutors that have been approved by British Poultry Training</p> <p>PL.3.1.b New personnel without a Poultry Passport are enrolled within six months of starting their position</p> <p>PL.3.1.c Personnel demonstrate progression in Poultry Passport Training by completing at least two modules every 12 months until complete. - Courses are in date and not expired</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training record
<p>PL.4 Where labour providers are used, they are licensed and a documented agreement is in place</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>PL.4.a All labour providers used hold a valid Gangmasters & Labour Abuse Authority (GLAA) licence</p> <p>PL.4.b A Service Level Agreement is in place between the business and the labour provider</p> <p>PL.4.c The agreement confirms that any workers provided are suitably competent</p> <p>PL.4.d The agreement confirms any training completed by the labour</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of GLAA licence • Service Level Agreement

		<p>provider as an alternative to the businesses’ own training systems</p>	
		<p>PL.4.e The agreement confirms that all workers are legally permitted to work within the UK</p>	
		<p>PL.4.f The agreement defines allocation of Health & Safety responsibilities between labour provider and labour user</p>	

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.

<p>PL.5 Written Health and Safety Policy in place</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>PL.5.b Policy is effectively communicated to all relevant workers</p>	<p> Health & Safety Policy</p>
		<p>PL.5.c Language and learning style is given due consideration to ensure all workers understand information</p>	

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	Enterprise	How you will be measured	Records
TI.1 (KEY) Birds/ducklings/eggs must be identified and records kept to maintain traceability	KL, KG, KF, KH	TI.1.b Scheme registration number is included on dispatch notes	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin-right: 5px;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traceability records including records of duckling origin Delivery tickets </div>
		TI.1.c Systems are in place that deliver traceability of product throughout the operation, including catching and transport certified to the relevant scheme standards	
		TI.1.d Records are kept of the origin of ducklings and/or eggs and, where necessary, this information passed on to the processor to allow accurate origin labelling of the final product	
	KR	TI.1.e Delivery tickets are kept for the current and previous flock and include numbers, date of delivery and origin	
		TI.1.f Records are kept of the origin of ducklings and, where necessary, this information passed on to the processor to allow accurate origin labelling of the final products	
	TI.2 (KEY) Eggs and/or ducklings must be sourced from Red Tractor Assured breeder farms/hatcheries certified to the relevant scheme standards	KL, KG, KF, KH	

*WHERE TO FIND HELP: Red Tractor Checker service to complete assurance checks on other farms, hatcheries, catching and transport companies and abattoirs:
<https://checkers.redtractor.org.uk/rtassurance/services.eb>*

VERMIN CONTROL




Standard	Enterprise	How you will be measured	Records
VC.1 (KEY) There must be effective control of vermin	KL, KR, KG, KF, KH	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 quarterly, detailing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - date of inspection - locations inspected - findings - actions required - date actions completed 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site surveys
		VC.1.c Dead/trapped vermin are searched for and disposed of when bait points are checked	
<p><i>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.</i></p>			
VC.2 Toxic bait must be used responsibly	KL, KR, KG, KF, KH	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 undertaken in accordance with the Appendix before bait is laid	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Risk Assessment
		VC.2.c Where baits are used a Bait Plan identifies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - location of bait points - bait used - bait point inspection - replenishment dates 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bait Plan



	VC.2.d Non-target animals do not have access to baits
	VC.2.e Bait is prevented from contaminating animal feed
	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.


HOUSING, SHELTER, AND HANDLING FACILITIES

Standard	Enterprise	How you will be measured	Records
HF.1 (KEY) Housing/hatchery must be constructed and maintained to provide a safe and secure environment for birds/ducklings	KL, KR, KG, KF, KH	HF.1.a Housing securely contains birds	
		HF.1.b There are no sharp edges, projections or other features presenting a hazard to birds	
		HF.1.c Electrical installations are inaccessible to birds/ducklings	
		HF.1.d Repairs and maintenance are carried out between production cycles except where delays could affect bird welfare	
HF.1.1 The sound level in	KL, KR, KG, KF, KH	HF.1.1.a Ventilation fans, feeding machinery and other equipment is	

housing must be minimised		constructed, placed, operated and maintained in a way that causes the least amount of noise	
HF.2 Housing/hatchery must be appropriately and effectively ventilated	KL, KR, KG	HF.2.a Ventilation minimises high humidity, build-up of odours and maintains a comfortable temperature	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ventilation plan
		HF.2.b In controlled environment housing a documented ventilation plan is in place	
		HF.2.c Concentration of Ammonia should not exceed 25ppm	
	KF	HF.2.d Ventilation minimises high humidity, build-up of odours and maintains a comfortable temperature	
		HF.2.e Pop-holes are evenly distributed around the house	
		HF.2.f Pop-holes make up a combined length of at least 4m per 100m ² of floor space	
		HF.2.g Pop-holes are a minimum height of 450mm	
	KH	HF.2.h Ventilation minimises high humidity, build-up of odours and maintains a comfortable temperature	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records of filter cleaning/ changing
<i>GUIDANCE: When the outside temperature exceeds 30°C in the shade the inside temperature should not exceed the outside temperature by more than 3°C</i>			
HF.2.1 Temperature records must be kept	KL, KR, KG, KF	HF.2.1.a Records kept of minimum and maximum daily temperatures at bird/duckling level	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temperature records

	KH	HF.2.1.b Duckling holding areas are to be temperature controlled and monitored	
HF.2.2 A written policy must be in place outlining recognition of and procedures to be followed in the event of heat or cold stress occurring	KL, KR, KG, KF	HF.2.2.a Heat stress policy and ventilation plan is implemented	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heat and cold stress policy
		HF.2.2.b Policy reviewed in the event of bird losses due to an exceptional weather incident	
HF.3 Floors must be constructed and maintained in a manner that minimises the risk of injury	KL, KR, KG	HF.3.a Floors in fixed housing are made of concrete or asphalt: - where slatted flooring is provided under water facilities it makes up no more than 25% of the total floor area	
		HF.3.b Floors are well drained, and floor surface is above outside ground level	
	KF	HF.3.c Floors in fixed housing are made of concrete or asphalt	
		HF.3.d Floors are well drained	
	KH	HF.3.e Floors are sealed and in good condition	
		HF.3.f Floors are hygienically managed	
HF.4 (KEY) Conditions within the housing must be maintained in a manner that ensures birds are able to keep clean	KL, KR, KG, KF	HF.4.a A written cleaning and disinfection policy in place, which contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cleaning and disinfection procedures for house, house furniture, egg storage facilities, water tanks and bulk feed bins handling of waste materials; litter, packaging, feed spillages details of Defra approved disinfectants and detergents 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaning and disinfection policy Cleaning records Environmental bacteria test records

		used, including safe usage, storage and dilution	
		<p>HF.4.c Whenever bird accommodation is emptied it is thoroughly cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the policy</p>	
		<p>HF.4.d Swabs are taken for environmental bacteria and are cultured in a government approved laboratory - records are kept of these tests</p>	
	KH	<p>HF.4.e Environmental swabs for TVCs are carried out monthly and records maintained</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental bacteria test records
	KL, KR, KG, KF	<p>HF.4.f Bedding/bale stores are cleaned and disinfected whenever they are emptied</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning and disinfection policy • Cleaning records • Environmental bacteria test records
	KF	<p>HF.4.g Non-bird biosecure areas have a full clean-down between flock cycles, areas include but are not limited to: - feed stores/buildings - the range</p>	
	KH	<p>HF.4.h A written cleaning and disinfection policy in place</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning and disinfection policy
<p>HF.4.1 Surfaces within housing/hatchery must be in good condition and must be able to be</p>	KL, KR, KG, KF, KH		

cleaned and disinfected		
HF.4.2 Flocks are provided with clean, fresh bedding to a minimum depth of 2cm	KL, KR, KG, KF	HF.4.2.a Products which expand to a minimum depth of 2cm can be used
		HF.4.2.b Bedding is not re-used: - areas around water facilities and slats may be free of bedding
HF.4.3 Bedding must remain in a dry, friable condition	KG	HF.4.3.a Birds are bedded daily
HF.4.4 Bedding stored in the open is stored on pallets and is covered	KL, KR, KG, KF	HF.4.4.a The cover provides protection from water, birds and vermin
		HF.4.4.b Damaged or wet bales are not used
HF.4.5 Bedding is traceable	KL, KR, KG, KF	<div style="text-align: right;">  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record of origin of bedding </div>
HF.4.7 Ducklings must be loaded into clean duckling boxes	KH	HF.4.7.a Duckling boxes are cleaned, dried and sanitised after every delivery
HF.4.8 Drains in production areas are accessible and cleanable	KH	
HF.4.9 <i>(Recommendation)</i> <i>It is recommended that bales are stored in buildings which do not allow for the ingress of wild birds or rodents</i>	KL, KR, KG, KF	

<p>HF.5 Housing/hatchery must be lit to allow normal behaviours, rest and effective inspection of birds/ducklings</p>	KL, KG, KF	<p>HF.5.a Lighting intensity is at least 20 lux, measured at least once per crop, at bird eye level and illuminating at least 80% of the useable area, during lighting periods</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Light level records Lighting pattern records
	KR	<p>HF.5.b Lighting intensity is at least 10 lux, measured at least once per crop, at bird eye level and illuminating at least 80% of the useable area, during lighting periods</p>	
	KL, KR, KG, KF	<p>HF.5.c Reductions in lighting made only on advice of vet</p>	
		<p>HF.5.d Lighting patterns are recorded</p>	
	KH	<p>HF.5.e Levels of natural or artificial lighting in duckling grading areas is of a level that all ducklings can be seen clearly</p>	
		<p>HF.5.f Holding rooms should be lit with controlled or blue lighting</p>	
<p>HF.5.1 Lighting follows a 24-hour rhythm</p>	KL, KR, KG, KF	<p>HF.5.1.a This occurs within 7 days of the ducks being placed in the building</p>	
		<p>HF.5.1.b 24 hour rhythm includes: - period of uninterrupted darkness lasting at least 6 hours - a minimum of 8 hours natural daylight or artificial light</p>	
		<p>HF.5.1.c Transition between light and dark periods occurs over a period of at least 30 minutes</p>	
<p>HF.5.2 Birds must have access to the</p>	KF	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pop-hole opening records 	

<p>range for at least half their lives</p>																			
<p>HF.5.3 Birds have access to the range for a minimum of 8 hours a day</p>	<p>KF</p>	<p>HF.5.3.a Pop-holes are open for 8 hours except where: - natural daylight lasts less than 8 hours - there are inclement weather conditions</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pop-hole opening records 																
<p>HF.5.4 Shelter/cover must be provided on the range (REVISED)</p>	<p>KF</p>	<p>HF.5.4.a Natural shelter/cover is encouraged, however where this is not present, artificial cover must be provided (e.g. camouflage netting, big bales, A frames)</p>																	
<p>HF.5.5 <i>(Recommendation)</i> <i>It is recommended that windows equating to 3% of the floor area are fitted in all buildings which house birds</i></p>	<p>KG, KF</p>	<p>HF.5.5.a The windows equate to a minimum of 3% of the floor area</p>																	
		<p>HF.5.5.b Windows are evenly distributed providing uniform daylight throughout the building</p>																	
<p>HF.6 (KEY) Housing/duckling areas must be of sufficient size</p>	<p>KG, KF</p>	<p>HF.6.a Birds are not kept in cages</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duckling placement records • Flock weight records 																
		<p>HF.6.b Stocking density is in line with the following:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="646 1503 1129 1771"> <thead> <tr> <th>Bird Weight (kg)</th> <th>Max. Stocking Density kg/m²</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.5</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.5</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.5</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.5</td> <td>24</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Bird Weight (kg)	Max. Stocking Density kg/m ²	1.5	17	2	18	2.5	20	3	21	3.5	22	4	23	4.5	24
	Bird Weight (kg)	Max. Stocking Density kg/m ²																	
1.5	17																		
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2.5	20																		
3	21																		
3.5	22																		
4	23																		
4.5	24																		
<p>KF</p>	<p>HF.6.c The range comprises an area mainly covered by vegetation of no less than 2m²/bird</p>																		
<p>KL, KR</p>	<p>HF.6.d Birds are not kept in cages</p>																		

		HF.6.e Stocking density does not exceed 15kg/m ²	
HF.6.1 Houses must have plates which highlight important information	KL, KR, KG, KF	HF.6.1.a Plates list: - total floor space available to the birds - number of feeders and drinkers - feed bin capacity	
HF.7 Housing areas must provide for the specific needs of young birds	KR, KG, KF	HF.7.a On arrival, ducklings are placed in pre-heated housing as soon as possible	
HF.8 Automatic equipment is inspected once a day	KL, KR, KG, KF, KH	HF.8.a Records kept of: - checks - malfunctions - rectifications	R • Equipment inspection records
HF.8.1 An alternative power supply must be available which is capable of supplying all essential electrical systems within the poultry houses/hatchery	KL, KR, KG, KF, KH	HF.8.1.a Malfunctions are rectified immediately	R • Generator test record
		HF.8.1.b Generators are tested weekly on load	
HF.8.2 An alarm system must be in place which alerts stockmen to ventilation equipment failure	KL, KR, KG, KF	HF.8.2.a Alarm system responds to high and low temperatures and to failures in each phase of the mains electricity	R • Alarm system checks • Alarm test records
		HF.8.2.b Alarm systems are checked daily and records kept of: - checks - malfunction - rectifications	
		HF.8.2.c Alarm system tested every 7 days and results recorded	

		HF.8.2.d Alarm system works without mains power supply	
HF.8.3 Alarms must be responded to within 15 minutes	KH	HF.8.3.a When an alarm is triggered the following are recorded: - time - date - response	R • Alarm records
HF.8.4 Incubation equipment is alarmed for high and low temperatures and mains failure	KH	HF.8.4.a Incubation equipment includes both setters and hatchers	
HF.8.5 All incubators in operation must be checked twice daily for temperature, humidity and direction of turn	KH		R • Incubator records kept and displayed
HF.8.6 Duckling and egg disposal equipment and bill treatment equipment must be checked daily by trained operators to ensure it is working effectively, and a record kept of the outcome	KH		R • Check records
HF.9 Fire prevention measures must be taken	KL, KR, KG, KF, KH	HF.9.a Safe use and storage of flammable/combustible materials	
		HF.9.b Every building exceeding 30m in length has two doors and	

	complies with relevant building regulations, particularly with regard to fire escape exits
	HF.9.c Access to building is restricted
	HF.9.d Buildings are secure
	HF.9.e Smoking is restricted to designated areas only
	HF.9.f Machinery undergoes routine maintenance
	HF.9.g Escape routes and passages are kept clear at all times
	HF.9.h Notices are displayed in all main houses of the nearest telephone point

FEED AND WATER


Standard	Enterprise	How you will be measured	Records
FW.1 (KEY) Birds must be provided with sufficient feed	KL, KR, KG, KF	FW.1.a The diet is adequate and suitable to the production status and body condition of the bird	
FW.2 Birds must be provided with sufficient access to feed	KL, KR, KG, KF	FW.2.a Feed delivery systems are free of sharp edges, parts capable of causing injury and are adjustable to provide a comfortable feeding level	
		FW.2.b Feed delivery systems are checked daily for correct performance and cleanliness	
		FW.2.c Feed space allowances are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - day old to 8 weeks 50cm feeding space/100 ducks - 8 weeks and over 60cm feeding space/100 ducks 	

	KF	FW.2.d Feed is not provided on the range	
FW.2.1 Controlled feeding programmes must be agreed with a vet or nutritionist and reviewed annually	KL, KR		<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record of detail of controlled feeding programme which includes vet/nutritionist sign-off and review date
FW.3 (KEY) Birds must be provided with adequate access to a supply of fresh, clean drinking water	KL, KR, KG, KF	FW.3.a 50% of water provision is allocated as drinking water, minimum drinker space/ratio allowances are as follows: - Troughs – 30cm per 100 birds - Bells – 30 cm per 100 birds - Nipples - 1 nipple per 20 birds before 3 weeks of age - 1 nipple per 10 birds, after 3 weeks of age, depending on manufacturers’ recommendations, water pressure and flow rate	
		FW.3.b Trough drinkers are no more than 25cm high	
		FW.3.c Bell type drinkers are of the wide channel type when used beyond 3 weeks of age	
		FW.3.d Drinker height is checked daily, birds are checked to ensure they are drinking adequately, and drinkers are positioned and maintained in a way that spillage is minimised	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water consumption records
		FW.3.e Adequate water supply is available right up to depopulation	
		FW.3.f Non-mains water is tested every 6 months to ensure it	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-mains water test results


		<p>is potable and results are recorded</p>	
<p>FW.3.1 A system must be in place to ensure that any water supply problems are identified and rectified within a timescale that does not compromise welfare</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>FW.3.g Header tanks are covered and hygienically managed; regular cleaning and disinfection of tanks and drinking lines</p> <p>FW.3.1.a There is an emergency water supply capable of providing water at maximum demand for 24 hours</p>	
<p>FW.4 (KEY) Feed must be suitable</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF</p>	<p>FW.4.a Feed is palatable (i.e. not stale or contaminated)</p>	
		<p>FW.4.b Feed only includes feed materials and additives permitted by the scheme and UK and EU law</p>	
		<p>FW.4.c The composition of all purchased and home mixed feed is known</p>	
		<p>FW.4.d Antibiotic or hormonal growth promoters are not used</p>	
		<p>FW.4.e Feed does not contain meat and bone meal, poultry by-products or tallow</p>	
<p>FW.5 Bought-in feed must be from an assured source or in specific circumstances with a</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF</p>	<p>FW.5.a The following materials are sourced as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - compounds and blended feed - UFAS, or equivalent - bagged or sealed compounded or blended feed - from a UFAS merchant a UFAS, or equivalent, compounder - straights - UFAS, FEMAS, or equivalent, or a farm that is a member of a combinable crops assurance scheme accompanied by a completed grain passport - processed food by-products – UFAS, FEMAS, or equivalent 	

<p>warranty declaration</p>		<p>FW.5.b The following materials are sourced with a completed warranty declaration: - farm-to-farm supplies of any feeds unexpectedly in surplus</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Warranty declaration
<p><i>GUIDANCE: See Appendix for equivalent schemes. Red Tractor warranty declaration template provides details of what information should be included.</i></p>			
<p>FW.6 Records of all feedstuffs purchased must be kept</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF</p>	<p>FW.6.a Feed records detail: - supplier name - feed type including ingredient composition - date of delivery - quantity - load or batch number</p>	<p>R Feed delivery documents/invoices/warranty declarations/grain passports/own records</p>
		<p>FW.6.b Records are kept for 2 years</p>	
		<p>FW.6.c Samples of each delivery of feed are taken and kept for three months</p>	
<p>FW.7 When mixing two or more feed materials together records must be kept</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home mixing feed records kept for two years
		<p>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</p>	
<p><i>GUIDANCE: Forage only, (forage top-dressed with concentrates) or single feeds mixed with water do not require records</i></p>			
<p>FW.8 When the mix</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF</p>	<p>FW.8.a Samples of dry feed ingredients (over 3% inclusion) are kept</p>	

<p>formulation changes samples must be kept</p>		<p>FW.8.b For dry mixes, samples of finished feed mix are kept</p>	
		<p>FW.8.c Samples are kept for a minimum of four weeks after last use</p>	
		<p>FW.8.d Samples are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	
<p>FW.9 If mixing using ‘pre-mixtures’, ‘additives’ or medicated feeds you must have Local Authority approval and meet any associated obligations</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF</p>	<p>FW.9.a Not applicable to the inclusion of bought in mineral feeding stuffs (labelled as such) used in TMRs</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authority approval • HACCP • Quality Control Plan • VMD approval
		<p>FW.9.b You have Local Authority approval, a HACCP system in place and a Quality Control Plan if mixing using:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - feed additives (labelled as such); substances such as vitamins, trace elements (e.g. copper, zinc) and preservatives - pre-mixtures (labelled as such); are mixtures of feed additives at high concentration 	
		<p>FW.9.c If you are incorporating medicated feeds, you have additional approval from the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD)</p>	
<p>FW.10 Mobile feed milling and/or mixing contractors</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF</p>	<p>FW.10.a Contractors certified to the NAAC Assured Land Based Contractor Mobile Feed Mixing and Processing</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor's NAAC registration number

must be suitably certified		scheme, or scheme deemed equivalent by Red Tractor	
FW.11 Controls must be in place to minimise the risk of contamination of feeds by machinery and equipment	KL, KR, KG, KF	FW.11.a 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.11.b Particular attention is paid to cleaning between batches if feed contains additives or medication	
FW.12 (KEY) Feed must be stored in a manner which minimises the risk of contamination	KL, KR, KG, KF	FW.12.a Storage facilities protect against feed contamination by domestic animals, wildlife and vermin	
		FW.12.b In loose feed storage areas, lighting is covered or shatterproof bulbs are used	
		FW.12.c Risk of cross-contamination is minimised by ensuring feed is readily identifiable and keeping different feeds separate	
		FW.12.d Medicated feed is managed in a way which ensures withdrawal periods are met	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medicated feed use procedure

ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

Standard	Sector	How you will be measured	Records
AH.1 (KEY) A Flock Health Plan to proactively manage and improve health and welfare of birds must be established and implemented	KL, KR, KG, KF	AH.1.a Is specific to a farm or group of farms under same company's control	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flock Health Plan
		AH.1.b Is prepared and reviewed by the vet that has overall responsibility for the care of the animals	

		<p>AH.1.c Is reviewed annually or more often in the event of substantial changes to husbandry practices or poor performance</p>	
		<p>AH.1.d Contains a strategy for the prevention and control of common diseases</p>	
		<p>AH.1.e Sets out health and husbandry procedures covering the whole of the production cycle/year</p>	
		<p>AH.1.f Sets out a vaccination programme, which is tailored to the needs of the farm</p>	
		<p>AH.1.g Is available to all members of staff who have responsibility for birds</p>	
<p>AH.2 Records of the health and performance of all birds must be maintained</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>AH.2.a Records are present for current and previous flock/hatchery cycles</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and performance records
		<p>AH.2.b Records are up to date</p>	
		<p>AH.2.c Health and performance records contain as a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of eggs, ducklings or birds delivered - date eggs/ducklings/birds delivered - origin of flock (hatchery, breeder flock) - breed - daily mortality rate and cumulative daily mortality rate, including culls 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - date of sale, number sold and average weight - litter used - incidence of disease - post-mortem records - levels of PMI rejections - any problems or extraordinary events - veterinary advice 	
	KH	<p>AH.2.e cull records for each hatching day</p>	
<p>AH.3 Health and performance records must be reviewed regularly</p>	KL, KR, KG, KF	<p>AH.3.a Regular review of records to identify key issues</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key issues documented in Flock Health Plan
		<p>AH.3.b If key issues are identified, veterinary advice is sought</p>	
	KL, KR, KG, KF, KH	<p>AH.4.a Any health or welfare issues have been detected and are being managed</p>	
<p>AH.4.1 Environmental enrichment in the form of bathing water and straw is provided at all times from day old</p>	KG, KF	<p>AH.4.1.a 50% of water provision is allocated as bathing water which equates to 30cm per 100 birds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the water facilities allow the duck to cover their head and take water up by the bill so that they can shake water over the body without difficulty - bathing water can be provided in, for example, troughs, bells, baths or showers 	

GUIDANCE: Access to water for bathing can assist ducks in meeting their biological requirements, such as wet preening. It is accepted that it is often impractical to provide open water for most birds because of risks to health, hygiene and food safety.

It should be possible to observe ducks dipping their heads under the water and being able to take water up by their bill and shaking water over their body without difficulty.

<p>AH.5 The health and welfare of birds must be checked regularly</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF</p>	<p>AH.5.a Regular checks looking for signs of illness, injury and stress</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flock inspection records 	
<p>AH.5.b Flock inspection is carried out at least twice daily</p>	<p>AH.5.c Ducklings are closely monitored on arrival</p>	<p>AH.5.d Stockmen walk within 3m of every bird and encourage them to move</p>		<p>AH.5.e Records of inspections are made and include observations, problems identified and any remedial action taken</p>
<p>AH.5.1 Records of welfare outcome scores, which are carried out during processing are kept for each flock</p>	<p>KG, KF</p>	<p>AH.5.1.a Welfare outcome scores include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - feather cleanliness - feather coverage - foot health - ocular health - nostril health 		<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welfare outcome score records
<p>AH.5.1.b Welfare outcome scoring is carried as per the Duck Welfare Outcome Protocol, available on the Red Tractor website</p>	<p>AH.6 (KEY) Birds must be handled in a way that avoids injury and minimises stress</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>		
<p>AH.7 (KEY) All persons looking after the health and</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>AH.7.a Staff have skills and knowledge in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - normal and abnormal bird behaviour 		

<p>welfare of birds/ducklings must be demonstrably competent</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fear reactions - signs of good health and poor health and disease - correct handling of birds - litter management - signs of thermal stress in birds and procedures to be followed in event of a problem
<p>AH.7.1 There must be a named Welfare Officer who is responsible for co-ordinating welfare on-farm/in the hatchery</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>AH.7.b You are satisfied that any contractors used are competent</p> <hr/> <p>AH.7.1.a The Welfare Officer's name and contact number are displayed on farm/in the hatchery</p> <hr/> <p>AH.7.1.b The Welfare Officer is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - liaison with vets, Defra, APHA - ensuring all staff are fully trained in welfare issues - monitoring welfare policies, procedures and standards
<p>AH.7.2 (KEY) All poultry farms/hatcheries must retain the services of a named veterinary surgeon or practice</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	
<p>AH.8 (KEY) Sick or injured birds/ducklings must receive prompt attention in order that suffering is not prolonged</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>AH.8.a If mortality exceeds 0.5% in a 24 hour period the cause is investigated</p>
<p>AH.9 (KEY) Birds that do not respond to treatment or require emergency euthanasia must be promptly and humanely euthanased by a trained and competent person</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF</p>	<p>AH.9.a Decision to euthanase made by a trained and competent person</p> <hr/> <p>AH.9.b Ducks of 3kg and under are euthanased by neck dislocation</p> <hr/> <p>AH.9.c Ducks over 3kg are euthanased by a percussive killer or equivalent method permitted by legislation and recommended by the Humane Slaughter Association (HSA)</p>


		<p>AH.9.d Staff that euthanase birds are trained</p>	
<p>AH.10 Flocks must be monitored for Salmonella</p>	<p>KG, KF</p>	<p>AH.9.e Decision to euthanase made by a trained and competent person</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documented method of euthanasia
		<p>AH.9.f Euthanasia is carried out in accordance with a documented method that is recommended by the Humane Slaughter Association (HSA), at no more than 15 minute intervals</p>	
		<p>AH.9.g In-shell embryos are macerated in accordance with relevant legislation</p>	
		<p>AH.9.h Unviable ducklings are identified and euthanased</p>	
		<p>AH.9.i Staff that euthanase ducklings are trained</p>	
<p>AH.10.a Tests are carried out in a Government authorised laboratory</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salmonella testing records kept for two years Cleaning and disinfection procedure 		
<p>AH.10.b Where a flock has been confirmed as infected a written cleaning and disinfection procedure is implemented</p>			
<p>AH.10.c Confirmed infected flocks are sent for slaughter at the end of the processing plant’s daily programme</p>			
<p>AH.10.d Litter samples are taken two</p>			

		<p>weeks prior to slaughter and tested</p>	
	<p>KL, KR</p>	<p>AH.10.e Composite faeces or boot samples are taken from each house at 20-24 weeks and thereafter every 12 weeks</p> <hr/> <p>AH.10.f Egg supplies cease immediately if either <i>S. enteritidis</i> or <i>S. typhimurium</i> is positively confirmed in a house and the following steps are taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all unhatched eggs are recovered, destroyed and disposed of - a slaughter programme is implemented - a written cleaning and disinfection procedure appropriate to ensure effective eradication of the pathogen is implemented once depletion is complete - inputs for subsequent flocks are not brought on farm until the farm is confirmed as <i>Salmonella</i>-negative <hr/> <p>AH.10.g Parent stock are vaccinated with an approved <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> and <i>S. typhimurium</i> vaccine</p>	
<p>AH.10.1 Where a flock has tested positive for <i>Salmonella Enteritidis</i> and/or <i>Typhimurium</i> environmental swabs, representative of the building/housing must be taken and building/housing not restocked until two negative results have been obtained</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF</p>		<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental swab test results
<p>AH.10.2 Hatcheries must be monitored for <i>Salmonella</i></p>	<p>KH</p>	<p>AH.10.2.a Tests are carried out in a Government authorised laboratory</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Salmonella</i> testing records kept for two years

HUSBANDRY PROCEDURES

Standard	Enterprise	How you will be measured	Records
HP.1 Mutilations are not permitted	KG, KF	HP.1.a This includes bill trimming, castration, etc	
HP.2 Husbandry procedures are carried out by competent persons in accordance with scheme requirements and only when necessary	KL, KR	HP.2.a Bill trimming is kept to a minimum and written veterinary approval has been obtained	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterinary approval for bill trimming

BIOSECURITY AND DISEASE CONTROL

Standard	Enterprise	How you will be measured	Records
BI.1 (KEY) A documented Biosecurity policy must be in place	KL, KR, KG, KF, KH	BI.1.a Policy is specific to the farm/hatchery	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biosecurity Policy
		BI.1.b Policy details control measures to minimise the spread of disease on farm and between farms, including risks from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - incoming stock - equipment - vehicles - staff and visitors 	
		BI.1.c Policy is being implemented	
		BI.1.d Policy is reviewed annually, and corrective action taken where necessary	

<p>BI.1.1 The farm/hatchery entrance and exit for vehicles must be secure</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>		
<p>BI.2 Access to the farm must be limited to essential visitors only and visitor records must be kept</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>BI.2.a A record is kept of all visitors who are not site specific staff members, detailing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - date - time of arrival - name - organisation - contact number (one number acceptable per group) - site name of last contact with poultry within the last 7 days (or within 14 days if visited overseas) - confirmation of no vomiting or diarrhoea, or flu-like symptoms in the last 24 hours 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor record
		<p>BI.2.b Entry is refused if there is significant risk to the health and welfare of the birds</p>	
<p>BI.3 (KEY) The biosecure areas on the farm/hatchery must be defined</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>BI.3.a General and bird biosecure areas are indicated on farm/hatchery map(s)</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm/hatchery map
		<p>BI.3.b Biosecure areas include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the farm site - each bird area, including where applicable the associated range and brood house - feed stores - litter stores - staff offices 	

	KF	BI.3.d Biosecure area on the range for fixed housing has a clearly defined perimeter fence
BI.4 Controls on access to the site must be in place and risk of disease spread by vehicles must be minimised	KL, KR, KG, KF, KH	BI.4.a Where safety necessitates parking inside the general biosecure area, wheels of all vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected on entry, otherwise designated parking must be offsite
		BI.4.b Wheels and equipment of all vehicles are cleansed and disinfected on entering and exiting the farm/hatchery
		BI.4.c There are effective wheel wash facilities and drainage does not cause contamination
		BI.4.d Defra-approved disinfectants for both General Orders and for diseases of poultry are used at the prescribed dilution rates
		BI.4.e Disinfectants are used in accordance with manufacturers' instructions
		BI.4.f The farm/hatchery has an area of clean concrete, metal surface or rolled stone which is large enough for a collection vehicle or feed lorry to stand
		BI.4.g Loading areas are level, well drained and are cleaned daily
BI.5 (KEY) Farm dedicated protective clothing must be supplied to and worn by all when on-farm/in the hatchery	KL, KR, KG, KF	BI.5.a Clothing is washed or discarded between flocks
	KH	BI.5.b Clothing is changed daily and discarded or washed at the end of each day
BI.6 (KEY) Risk of disease	KL, KR, KG, KF, KH	BI.6.a Foot dips are provided at the entrance to the general

<p>spread from footwear is minimised</p>		<p>biosecure area and at the entrance of each bird biosecure area</p>	
		<p>BI.6.b Foot dips are used by anyone entering the general biosecure area and any bird biosecure area</p>	
		<p>BI.6.c All staff and visitors change into clean site-specific boots (capable of being dipped in disinfectant) or use new disposable overshoes on entry to the general biosecure area and any bird biosecure area</p>	
		<table border="1"> <tr> <td> <p>BI.6.d Defra approved disinfectant solutions in foot dips are replaced on a prescribed basis and this is recorded</p> </td> <td> <p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foot dip records </td> </tr> </table>	<p>BI.6.d Defra approved disinfectant solutions in foot dips are replaced on a prescribed basis and this is recorded</p>
<p>BI.6.d Defra approved disinfectant solutions in foot dips are replaced on a prescribed basis and this is recorded</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foot dip records 		
<p>KL, KR, KG, KF</p>	<p>BI.6.e A physical barrier footwear system, that is no less than 30 cm high, is provided at the entrance to each biosecure bird area</p>		
	<p>BI.6.f Anyone entering a biosecure bird area uses the physical barrier system to remove outdoor footwear on the external side and put on dedicated footwear on the internal side</p>		
	<p>BI.6.g The physical barrier will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be removable for washing, or a fixed barrier may be used if appropriate drainage allows effective cleansing of the barrier area at the end of the crop - offer provision to be seated whilst changing boots 		
	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>BI.6.h Foot dips are covered when placed outside</p>	
<p>BI.6.1 Controls must be in place on the movement of reusable</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF</p>	<p>BI.6.1.a Intra-site biosecurity is observed and reusable equipment, such as wheelbarrows and buckets are confined to the general biosecure area where possible, or else are cleaned and disinfected between bird biosecure areas</p>	

<p>equipment between sheds</p>		<p>BI.6.1.b Vehicles used for bedding up have wheels disinfected between sheds and operate on areas that are cleaned before use</p>	
<p>BI.7 (KEY) Hand cleanliness is maintained</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>BI.7.a Toilets with means to clean and disinfect hands are available</p>	
		<p>BI.7.b Hands are washed or sanitised prior to starting work, after handling deadstock, before and after meals and after visits to the toilet</p>	
		<p>BI.7.c Hand sanitisers or hand wash facilities are present within reach of the physical barrier at the entrance to each biosecure bird area</p>	
		<p>BI.7.d Hands are sanitised or washed before entry and after exit of the biosecure bird area</p>	
<p>BI.7.1 Repairs and maintenance to buildings are carried out between production cycles except where delays could affect bird welfare</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF</p>	<p>BI.7.1.a All buildings are inspected at each turn around for damage that compromises site biosecurity</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance check log
		<p>BI.7.1.b Bird housing does not have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> leaks gaps in the fabric of the building allowing for ingress of birds or rodents 	
<p>BI.8.2 It is only permitted to move birds to another building where birds are being moved from brood houses to finishing sites</p>	<p>KL, KG, KF</p>	<p>BI.8.2.a In exceptional circumstances, e.g. flooding, it is permissible for birds to be moved to another building</p>	
<p>BI.8.3 Turnaround times between flocks on</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF</p>	<p>BI.8.3.a The turnaround time is defined</p>	<p>R</p>

<p>farm must be no less than 5 calendar days</p>		<p>as 'last bird out to first bird in' on a per house basis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flock depopulation records • Placements records
<p>BI.8 (KEY) The farm must operate a period free of all birds between flock cycles</p>	<p>KG, KF</p>	<p>BI.8.a Where farms have multiple ages of birds on site at the same time, house(s) within separate general biosecure areas are to be single age and operate as all-in/all-out</p>	
<p>BI.9 Permanent standing water must not accumulate on the farm</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF</p>		
<p>BI.10 Employed and contracted staff must not keep other poultry or any avian species (REVISED)</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>BI.10.a Where staff also work with pigs they must follow an additional farm specific biosecurity protocol before coming into contact with poultry</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biosecurity protocol
<p><i>GUIDANCE: The protocol should cover what precautions are taken with reference to footwear, protective clothing, hand cleanliness, and additional measures depending on the facilities available (i.e., showers)</i></p>			
<p>BI.11 Toilets, offices, stores and break rooms must be kept clean and tidy</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>		
<p>BI.12 There must be no smoking or consumption of food within bird areas</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>		
<p>BI.13 Pets and other animals must not</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>BI.13.a Naturally ventilated buildings are netted with a gauge of</p>	

<p>have access to poultry houses, service buildings and where applicable, the range</p>		<p>25mm or less, to prevent wild birds accessing bird housing</p>	
<p>BI.14 Farms must be capable of implementing a compulsory housing order</p>	<p>KF</p>	<p>BI.14.a A policy for delivering birds for postmortem with particular reference to biosecurity is in place</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documented policy
<p>BI.14.1 <i>(Recommendation)</i> <i>It is recommended that each free-range farm should only rear a single species at any given time</i></p>	<p>KF</p>	<p>BI.14.1.a If other domestic poultry are present, there is spatial separation, e.g. a double fence</p>	

ANIMAL MEDICINE

Standard	Sector	How you will be measured	Records
<p>AM.1 (KEY) Only authorised veterinary medicines are used (REVISED)</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>AM.1.a POM-V products are prescribed by a vet</p> <p>AM.1.b POM-VPS products are prescribed by a vet, pharmacist or Suitably Qualified Person (SQP)/Registered Animal Medicines Advisor (RAMA)</p> <p>AM.1.c An approved medicines list, compiled in conjunction with a vet, is kept, listing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> storage administration active ingredient withdrawal period dosage 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved medicines list with definition of a VMP (i.e. includes vaccines, antimicrobials, anthelmintics, anaesthetic, medicated feed)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - duration of treatment - circumstances for use 	
<p>AM.2 (KEY) Veterinary medicines must be used appropriately</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>AM.1.d Prescriptions for medicated feed detail all legally required information, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 	
		<p>AM.2.a Prescription-only medicines are used in accordance with the prescription</p>	
		<p>AM.2.b General Sales Medicines (AVM-GSL) (non-prescription) are used in accordance with manufacturers or veterinary instructions</p>	
		<p>AM.2.c Expired medicines and open medicines not used within specified timescale (in-use shelf-life) are not used</p>	

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 stands for ‘Prescription-Only Medicine – Veterinarian, Pharmacist, Suitably Qualified Person (SQP, also known as RAMA – Registered Animal Medicines Advisor)’ 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.

<p>AM.3 Veterinary medicines must only be administered by demonstrably competent persons</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>AM.3.a Person undertaking task has relevant experience or training</p>
<p>AM.4 Veterinary medicines must be stored appropriately</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>AM.4.a Kept in a locked storage facility/room</p> <p>AM.4.b Stored in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions</p> <p>AM.4.d Medicines are not stored in the same refrigerator as food/drink</p> <p>AM.4.e Refrigerators are temperature checked at least weekly, whenever medicines are stored in them</p>
<p>AM.5 Purchase records for all veterinary medicines must be kept</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>AM.5.a Records detail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identity of medicine - quantity - date of purchase - supplier name & address - batch number(s) and assigned bottle number if using for administration records - expiry date(s)



- Refrigerator temperature records



- Medicine purchase records

		<p>AM.5.b Medicine purchase records are kept for 5 years</p>	
	KL, KR, KG, KF	<p>AM.5.c Medicated Feeding Stuff Prescriptions (MFSPs) are kept for 5 years</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MFSPs (may be held centrally by parent company)

GUIDANCE: Assigned bottle number allows members to assign a bottle number in the purchase records and note the assigned number in the administration records and for those bulk buying medication so individual bottles can be accounted for in records.

<p>AM.6 (KEY) Records must be kept of all administered veterinary medicines (paper and/or electronic)</p>	KL, KR, KG, KF, KH	<p>AM.6.a Records detail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identity of medicine date of administration quantity of medicine administered length of withdrawal period for meat and eggs identification of the bird or group of birds to which administered batch number(s) or assigned bottle number linked back to purchase records number of birds treated date treatment finished date when bird(s)/eggs becomes fit for human consumption name of person administering medicine reason for treatment 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medicine administration records Veterinary prescriptions
		<p>AM.6.b Medicine administration records are kept for 5 years</p>	

<p>AM.7 Veterinary medicines, their containers and administration equipment must</p>	KL, KR, KG, KF, KH	<p>AM.7.a Expired and unusable medicines awaiting disposal are stored separately to in-use medicines</p>
		<p>AM.7.b Used needles and blades are stored in a dedicated sharps container pending disposal</p>

<p>be disposed of responsibly</p>		<p>AM.7.c Records of medicine disposal are kept, detailing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identity of medicine - batch/bottle number - quantity - date of disposal - route of disposal 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicine disposal records • Waste transfer note/receipt
<p>AM.8.1 Prophylactic administration of antibiotics is only permitted in exceptional circumstances (REVISED)</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF</p>	<p>AM.8.1.b The rationale for prescribing a product for prophylaxis is clearly recorded by the vet</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rationale for prophylaxis (per prescription) • Management review (group prophylaxis)
<p><i>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.</i></p>			
<p>AM.8.2 Antibiotic usage must be supported by</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF</p>	<p>AM.8.2.a Use of antibiotics supported by at least one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - postmortem report 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicine administration

<p>veterinary intervention</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - site visit report by vet - other written instruction from a vet 	<p>records supported by vet's postmortem report/vet site visit report and/or veterinary instruction</p>
<p>AM.8 Total antibiotic used per crop must be measured as Milligrams active antibiotic per population correction unit (mg/PCU) and recorded</p>	<p>KG, KF</p>	<p>AM.8.a Total amount of antibiotic used per crop known by farm manager</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total antibiotic used per crop recorded in medicine
<p>AM.9 (KEY) The use of 3rd and 4th generation cephalosporins, glycopeptides and colistin are not permitted</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF</p>		
<p>AM.9.1 (KEY) Use of macrolides and fluoroquinolones must only be as a last resort, under veterinary direction</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF</p>	<p>AM.9.1.a Use is supported by a veterinary statement outlining the justification for use</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vet statement justifying prescription • Written agreement from company director
<p>AM.10 (KEY) Prescribed withdrawal periods must be correct and complied with</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF</p>		

FALLEN STOCK

Standard	Enterprise	How you will be measured		Records	
<p>FS.1 Fallen stock must be removed from housing/pens/fields</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>FS.1.a Evidence that checks for fallen stock are regularly conducted and any found are promptly removed</p>			
<p>FS.2 (KEY) Carcasses of fallen and euthanased stock and IMD waste must be stored securely and in a manner that protects them from vermin and other animals</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>FS.2.a Carcasses are stored in a locked container or locked room</p>			
	<p>KH</p>	<p>FS.2.b IMD and other hatchery waste is stored in locked containers or containers which are accessible only to removal services</p>			
<p>FS.3 Carcasses must be disposed of correctly, either by a licensed collector or by approved on-farm incineration</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>FS.3.a Carcasses disposed of before they present an infestation/health risk</p>			
		<p>FS.3.b Carcasses collected by a licensed fallen stock collector</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection records 		
		<p>FS.3.c No evidence of carcasses being disposed of by burning or burying (other than by incineration)</p>			
		<p>FS.3.d On-farm incinerators are covered by species approval document issued by the relevant competent authority</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competent authority Incinerator Approval 		
		<p>FS.3.e Records are kept for 2 years</p>			

ENVIRONMENT

Standard	Enterprise	How you will be measured	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	KL, KR, KG, KF, KH	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 are not limited to, PPPs, manufactured fertilisers, fuel oil, empty containers, disinfectants and rodenticides.*


**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	KL, KR, KG, KF, KH	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 runoff does not enter a watercourse, either directly or through land drains, roads, tracks or other pathways
		EC.1.1.c Where manure is stored in temporary field heaps, these must be moved at least every 12 months

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

<p>EC.2 In the case of packaging breakages potential pollutants must be transferred to a suitable container</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>EC.2.a Container has an appropriate safe closure cap or bag tie</p>	
		<p>EC.2.b The original label information is displayed</p>	
<p>EC.4 (KEY) PPPs must be appropriate for their intended use</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>EC.4.a Manufacturer’s instructions are followed</p>	
		<p>EC.4.b PPPs are approved for use</p>	
		<p>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</p>	
<p>EC.4.1 PPPs are mixed/handled in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>		
<p>EC.5 (KEY) PPPs must be applied in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>EC.5.a PPP application does not occur in areas of high pollution risk, as identified on farm map</p>	
		<p>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 hours</p>	
		<p>EC.5.c Buffer zone requirements of the PPP being applied are complied with</p>	
<p>EC.6 PPP application</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>EC.6.a NPTC Pesticide Application</p>	

<p>must be undertaken by competent operators</p>		<p>Certificates/Lantra Awards Level 2 Pesticides qualification</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPTC/Lantra certificates
<p>EC.7 All PPP application equipment must be maintained and tested</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>EC.7.a Frequency of testing is carried out as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 <p>EC.7.b Equipment calibration occurs at least annually</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSTS Certificates • Calibration records
<p>EC.8 Records must be kept of all PPP applications</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>EC.8.a Records include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - field/area identifier - crop/variety - total area, where applicable - sowing or planting date, where applicable - date and time applied - justification/target for application - product name and active ingredient - rate of application - water volume 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPP application records

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - wind direction and speed - grazing/harvest interval, where applicable - first permissible harvest date, where applicable - name of sprayer operator 	
<p>EC.8.1 Where PPPs are used on crops an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan is completed</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>EC.8.c Records are kept for at least 3 years</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPM plan
<p>EC.9 (KEY) Manufactured fertilisers and organic manures must be applied in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>EC.9.a Any materials, including waste materials, that are applied to land should have agricultural benefit</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exemptions/permits • Manure Management Plan (or records detailing required information)
		<p>EC.9.b Exemptions/permits to use waste materials are held</p>	
		<p>EC.9.c A Manure Management Plan (MMP) is kept and followed when applying organic manures to land</p>	
		<p>EC.9.d MMP includes, at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - where and when manure can/cannot be applied (detailed on a map) - calculations of total area required to apply volume of organic manure produced by stock at legal application rate - details of Total Spreadable Area available and outlets for any excess organic manure 	

		<p>EC.9.e Before application the following factors are considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NVZ restrictions - soil type - soil condition - crop requirements - slope - weather conditions - the location of watercourses - water supplies and abstraction points (including on neighbouring land) 	
		<p>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</p>	
		<p>EC.9.g Biosolids are assured under the Biosolids Assurance Scheme</p>	
		<p>EC.9.h Untreated sewage sludge, untreated abattoir or catering derived animal by-products are not applied</p>	
		<p>EC.9.i Applications are made in accordance with Appendix</p>	
<p>EC.10 All manufactured fertiliser application equipment must be maintained and calibrated at least annually</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>		<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calibration record
<p><i>GUIDANCE: Annual field calibration and records are acceptable</i></p>			
<p>EC.11 (KEY) All wastes which cannot be utilised are disposed of in a manner that</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>EC.11.a Wastes are disposed of by a registered waste carrier</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste transfer notes • Waste carrier name and registration number
		<p>EC.11.b Wastes are not burnt, with the</p>	


<p>minimises the risk of contamination and pollution</p>		<p>exception of vegetation and untreated wood</p>
		<p>EC.11.c Empty PPP containers are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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
		<p>EC.11.d Redundant PPPs are disposed of via the supplier or a registered waste carrier</p>

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>

<p>EC.12 Systems are in place to manage waste responsibly</p>	<p>KL, KR, KG, KF, KH</p>	<p>EC.12.a Opportunities are considered for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reducing the production of waste - re-using waste - recycling waste, plastics in particular
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BREEDER LAYER EGGS

Standard	Enterprise	How you will be measured	Records
<p>BE.2 Egg collecting staff must sanitise their hands prior to handling eggs and between handling floor eggs and nest eggs</p>	<p>KL</p>		
<p>BE.3 All eggs found to be cracked, defective or dirty</p>			

<p>must be identified and rejected. These eggs must be kept separate from clean eggs</p>		
<p>BE.4 Eggs must be collected at minimum frequencies</p>		<p>BE.4.a Eggs are collected at least once per day</p>
<p>BE.5 All eggs selected for hatching must be placed in clean, dry trays and placed into suitable storage rooms as soon as possible</p>		<p>BE.5.a Storage rooms are no more than 21°C</p>
<p>BE.6 Hatching eggs must be marked with a black mark using an indelible pen</p>		
<p>BE.7 Each trolley must be marked with the breeder farm and date laid</p>		
<p>BE.8 Egg collection records must be kept</p>		<p>BE.8.a Egg collection records are kept for 3 years and include the following details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - quantities collected - quantity of floor eggs - number of reject eggs <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">  </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egg collection records </div>

DEPOPULATION

Standard	Enterprise	How you will be measured	Records
DE.1 The person responsible for birds must be present at depopulation	KL, KR, KG, KF		
DE.2 A loading area must be available for the loading of birds for transport and must be clean, tidy and hygienically managed	KL, KR, KG, KF		
DE.3 (KEY) Feed must not be withdrawn for more than nine hours prior to catching (UPGRADED)	KL, KR, KG, KF		
DE.3.1 Water must be provided up to transfer and must be available in the destination house prior to unloading the birds	KL, KR		
DE.4 Water must be available up to catching	KL, KR, KG, KF		
DE.5 There must be a system in place for a designated person to inspect forklifts and other catching equipment,	KL, KR, KG, KF	DE.5.b Where catching frames are not farm specific, they are to be cleansed and disinfected before arrival onto farm	

including catchers' transport, for cleanliness and disinfection with a Defra approved disinfectant prior to entry to the biosecure area		
DE.6 Clean and tidy facilities must be made available for catchers to use during breaks	KL, KR, KG, KF	DE.6.a If catchers use their own company vehicle for breaks, controls are in place to ensure it is clean and disinfected on entry to the general biosecure area

HATCHERY EGGS

Standard	Enterprise	How you will be measured	Records
HC.1 Eggs from flocks infected with <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> or <i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> must not be admitted to the hatchery	KH	HC.1.a Hatchery has ensured that breeding flocks supplying eggs have been tested for Salmonella	
HC.3 One way product flow must be maintained from egg receipt to duckling dispatch	KH		
HC.4 Incoming air must be	KH	HC.4.a Filters are cleaned/changed weekly or in accordance with manufacturer's instructions	

<p>filtered and a positive airflow from eggs to ducklings must be maintained</p>		<p>HC.4.b Records of weekly filter checks are kept</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Filter check records
		<p>HC.4.c Exhaust systems will take into account where down and dust may go and who may be affected by it</p>	
<p>HC.5 Differentiation must be maintained between 'clean' and 'dirty' areas</p>	<p>KH</p>	<p>HC.5.a Staff are aware of these requirements and are provided with dedicated protective clothing and footwear</p>	
<p>HC.6 All eggs must be fumigated or sanitised prior to setting</p>	<p>KH</p>	<p>HC.6.a Fumigation and sanitising parameters are recorded for each batch</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fumigation/sanitising parameter records Written fumigation Procedure
<p>HC.7 Incubation hatcher and setter equipment must be easy to clean, in good working order and sealed to the floor</p>	<p>KH</p>		
<p>HC.7.1 Automation and conveyors must not cause injury to ducklings</p>	<p>KH</p>		
<p>HC.7.2 The appropriate incubator or hatchery programme for the machine</p>	<p>KH</p>		<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incubator or hatchery programme

<p>used must be available for inspection</p>			
<p>HC.8 The hatchery must have a dedicated egg store and a designated setter room.</p>	<p>KH</p>		
<p>HC.9 Eggs must be stored in a temperature and humidity controlled room</p>	<p>KH</p>		<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily records of temperatures in incubator and hatcher rooms
<p>HC.10 Hatching eggs must be identifiable</p>	<p>KH</p>	<p>HC.10.a The following can be identified for each egg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> farm of origin date of lay flock/house ID age of flock 	
		<p>HC.10.b Floor eggs and dirty nest eggs are labelled and stored separately</p>	
<p>HC.11 The hatchery must retain production records for each consignment of eggs</p>	<p>KH</p>	<p>HC.11.a Production records include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> farm of origin date of lay date of collection and vehicle identity setting date setter number transfer date hatchery number duckling and cull numbers (hatchability) transport records, which include quantity, destination and driver's name placement details 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production records

		- dead in shell analysis	
<p>HC.12 Eggs and ducklings must be transported in purpose built vehicles</p>	KH	<p>HC.12.a Vehicles are fitted with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a powered ventilation system - a temperature recording system - an in-cab read-out - a load-locking system - a tail-lift (where applicable) 	
		<p>HC.12.b Vehicles equipped to regulate temperature by actively regulating airflow and ventilation</p>	
		<p>HC.12.c Vehicles are easily cleanable</p>	
		<p>HC.12.d If carrying ducklings the driver has means of communication in the event of emergency</p>	
		<p>HC.12.e If the load is left unattended it is locked</p>	
<p>HC.13 A vehicle cleaning and sanitation policy is in place</p>	KH	<p>HC.13.a Vehicles are cleaned internally between loads</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle sanitation policy
		<p>HC.13.b Vehicles are cleaned between loads, unless a split delivery is being carried out</p>	
<p>HC.14 Injured or sick ducklings must not be transported</p>	KH	<p>HC.14.a Injured or sick ducklings are humanely culled immediately</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mortality records
<p>HC.15 The time between hatch and unloading at the farm must not exceed 72 hours</p>			

<p>HC.16 Ducklings must be placed in clean, dry, ventilated containers</p>	KH	<p>HC.16.a Containers or trolleys are labelled to ensure traceability</p>
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UREA

Standard	Enterprise	How you will be measured	Records
<p>UR. 1 Fertiliser containing urea must only be applied where the following requirements are met (NEW)</p>	KL, KR, KG, KF, KH	<p>UR.1.a Protected/inhibited fertilisers containing solid urea can be applied within any product use by/best before dates</p> <p>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</p> <p>UR.1.c In England, unprotected/uninhibited solid fertiliser containing urea can only be applied between 15th January and 31st March</p> <p>UR.1.d In England, unprotected/uninhibited liquid fertiliser containing urea can be applied between 15th January and 31st March</p> <p>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</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application records • Name and FACTS professional register number • Recommendation sheet for applications

		<p>by FACTS-qualified farm personnel** or Advice specific for the crop has been provided by a FACTS-Qualified Adviser and been followed (see EC 9.1)</p>	
		<p>UR.1.f In Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales fertiliser containing urea (solid and liquid) can be applied as per relevant legislation</p>	

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

*** A member of the FACTS Professional Register*

- Protected/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*