

Version 5.1
Modified

Red Tractor Standards Manual

February 2025

Turkey 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

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/

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TG	Grower
TL	Breeder Layer
TR	Breeder Replacement
TF	Free Range
TH	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>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</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>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the designated biosecure areas - General site biosecure area - Bird biosecure area(s) (plus associated range where applicable) - 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 - bait points <p>all fields, including area (hectares/acres)</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm/hatchery map

GUIDANCE: One or more maps may be used, and this may be held as a hard copy or as an electronic document

<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>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</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
		<p>DP.2.d Key staff have access to plans</p>	
<p>DP.2.1 You must contact Red Tractor and/or your Certification</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</p>		

<p>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.</p>			
<p>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)</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</p>	<p>DP.3.a System includes recording the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - complaint - investigation result - action taken to prevent/stop the issue happening again 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complaint/ Sample records
<p><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></p>			
<p>DP.4 Producers must notify their Certification Body of any notification of a positive coccidiostat (e.g. nicarbazin) residue found in poultry meat.</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF</p>	<p>DP.4.a An on-farm investigation is undertaken</p>	
		<p>DP.4.b Corrective action is implemented</p>	
<p>DP.5 Farms must record if their business requires an Environmental Permit under the Environmental Permitting Regulations</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF</p>	<p>DP.5.a Permit numbers should be available on site</p>	
		<p>DP.5.b Permits are reflective of the species and maximum number of that species that can be placed on site</p>	

PERSONNEL

Standard	Enterprise	How you will be measured	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	TL, TR, TG, TF, TH	PL.1.a No person starts work without an induction, supervision and explanation of the tasks they will carry out	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Induction record
		PL.1.b Induction record to include as a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Activities role will undertake - Health & Safety information - Reporting lines 	
PL.2 Records of training must be kept	TL, TR, TG, TF, TH	PL.2.a A training record is available for all, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - name - details of training/events attended - date of training - who provided the training (in-house or external provider) 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training Record
		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.3 The performance and competence of employees must be regularly reviewed and refresher training	TL, TR, TG, TF, TH	PL.3.a Working arrangements allows for observation of workers discharging their responsibilities. The frequency of observation is proportionate to risk	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training record

<p>implemented as required</p>		<p>PL.3.b Gaps in competence are addressed by recorded refresher training, implemented immediately or within defined timeline</p>	
<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>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Courses are in date and not expired 	<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>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</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</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of GLAA licence • Service Level Agreement

		<p>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 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>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</p>	<p>PL.5.b Policy is effectively communicated to all relevant workers</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health & Safety Policy
		<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
<p>TI.1 (KEY) Birds/poults/eggs must be identified and records kept to maintain traceability</p>	<p>TL, TG, TF, TH</p>	<p>TI.1.b Scheme registration number is included on dispatch notes</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traceability records including records of poult origin • Delivery tickets
		<p>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</p>	
		<p>TI.1.d Records are kept of the origin of poults and/or eggs and, where necessary, this information passed on to the processor to allow accurate origin labelling of the final product</p>	
	<p>TR</p>	<p>TI.1.e Delivery tickets are kept for the current and previous flock and include numbers, date of delivery and origin</p>	
	<p>TI.1.f Records are kept of the origin of poults and, where</p>		

		necessary, this information passed on to the processor to allow accurate origin labelling of the final products	
TI.2 (KEY) Eggs and/or poults must be sourced from Red Tractor Assured breeder farms/hatcheries certified to the relevant scheme standards	TL, TG, TF, TH		

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	TL, TR, TG, TF, TH	VC.1.a No build-up of vegetation close to farm structures that could harbour vermin	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site survey
		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 	
		VC.1.c Dead/trapped vermin are searched for and disposed of when bait points are checked	





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.

<p>VC.2 Toxic bait must be used responsibly</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</p>	<p>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)</p>	
		<p>VC.2.b An Environmental Risk Assessment is undertaken in accordance with the Appendix before bait is laid</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Risk Assessment
		<p>VC.2.c Where baits are used a Bait Plan identifies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - location of bait points - bait used - bait point inspection - replenishment dates 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bait Plan
		<p>VC.2.d Non-target animals do not have access to baits</p>	
		<p>VC.2.e Bait is prevented from contaminating animal feed</p>	
		<p>VC.2.f Permanent baiting is not routinely undertaken and toxic bait is removed when treatment is finished</p>	
		<p>VC.2.g Product label directions are followed</p>	
		<p>VC.2.h A documented COSHH assessment is carried out where there are 5 or more employees</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COSHH assessment (where applicable)


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/poults	TL, TR, TG, TF, TH	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/poults	
		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 housing must be minimised	TL, TR, TG, TF, TH	HF.1.1.a Ventilation fans, feeding machinery and other equipment is 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	TL, TR, TG	HF.2.a Ventilation minimises high humidity, build-up of odours and maintains a comfortable temperature	<div style="text-align: center;">  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ventilation plan </div>
		HF.2.b In controlled environment housing a documented ventilation plan is in place	
	TF	HF.2.d Ventilation minimises high humidity, build-up of odours and maintains a comfortable temperature	
		HF.2.e Pop-holes make up a combined length of at least 4m per 100m ² of floor space	

		HF.2.f In controlled environment housing a documented ventilation plan is in place	
	TH	HF.2.g Ventilation minimises high humidity, build-up of odours and maintains a comfortable temperature	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of filter cleaning/changing
HF.2.1 Temperature records must be kept	TL, TR, TG, TF	HF.2.1.a Records kept of minimum and maximum daily temperatures at bird/poult level	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temperature records
	TH	HF.2.1.b Poult holding areas are 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	TL, TR, TG, TF	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	TL, TR, TG	HF.3.a Floors in fixed housing are made of concrete or asphalt	
		HF.3.b Floors are well drained and floor surface is above outside ground level	
	TH	HF.3.c Floors are sealed and in good condition	
		HF.3.d Floors are hygienically managed	
HF.4 (KEY) Conditions within	TL, TR, TG, TF	HF.4.a A written cleaning and	

<p>the housing must be maintained in a manner that ensures birds are able to keep clean</p>		<p>disinfection policy in place, which contains:</p> <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 used, including safe usage, storage and dilution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning and disinfection policy • Cleaning records • Environmental bacteria test records
		<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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • records are kept of these tests 	
	TH	<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 reports
	TL, TR, TG, TF	<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

	TF	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	
	TH	HF.4.h A written cleaning and disinfection policy in place	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning and disinfection policy
HF.4.1 Surfaces within housing/hatchery must be in good condition and must be able to be cleaned and disinfected	TL, TR, TG, TF, TH		
HF.4.2 Flocks are provided with clean, fresh bedding to a minimum depth of 2cm	TL, TR, TG, TF	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	
HF.4.3 Bedding must remain in a dry, friable condition	TL, TR, TG, TF	HF.4.3.a Wet capped litter is managed	
HF.4.4 Bedding stored in the open is stored on pallets and is covered	TL, TR, TG, TF	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.4.4.c Stored bales are double wrapped and wrapping is disinfected at the point of bales being moved into bird housing	

<p>HF.4.5 Bedding is traceable</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF</p>		<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record of origin of bedding
<p>HF.4.7 Poults must be loaded into clean poult boxes</p>	<p>TH</p>	<p>HF.4.7.a Poult boxes are cleaned, dried and sanitised after every delivery</p>	
<p>HF.4.8 Drains in production areas are accessible and cleanable</p>	<p>TH</p>		
<p>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></p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF</p>		
<p>HF.5 Housing/hatchery must be lit to allow normal behaviours, rest and effective inspection of birds/poults</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF</p>	<p>HF.5.a Lighting intensity is at least 10 lux in enclosed housing, measured at bird eye level at least once per crop, and illuminating at least 80% of the useable area, during lighting periods</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lighting pattern records Lux reduction review Light level records
		<p>HF.5.b A light level below 10 lux maybe used when bird welfare is compromised but any reduction will be recorded and reviewed by the farm manager. The review will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be documented, containing evidence of why the change was made - include records of the light intensity, taken at bird level at each turn around 	

		HF.5.c Lighting patterns are recorded	
	TH	HF.5.d Levels of natural or artificial lighting in poult grading areas is of a level that all poults can be seen clearly	
		HF.5.e Holding rooms should be lit with controlled or blue lighting	
HF.5.1 Lighting follows a 24-hour rhythm	TL, TR, TG, TF	HF.5.1.a This occurs within 7 days of the birds being placed in the building	
		HF.5.1.b 24 hour rhythm includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - periods of darkness lasting at least 8 hours, except where natural dark period is shorter than 6 hours, with a minimum of 4 hours continuous darkness - a minimum of 8 hours of continuous darkness in free range houses - a minimum of 7 hours natural daylight or artificial light - a minimum of 7 continuous hours of light for breeder replacement hens 	
HF.5.2 Birds must have access to the range for at least half their lives	TF		R <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pop-hole opening records
HF.5.3 Birds have access to the range for a minimum of 8 hours a day	TF	HF.5.3.a Pop-holes are open for 8 hours except where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - natural daylight lasts less than 8 hours - there are inclement weather conditions 	
HF.5.4 Shelter/cover must be provided on the range (REVISED)	TF	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>HF.6 (KEY) Housing/poult areas must be of sufficient size</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF</p>	<p>HF.6.a Birds are not kept in cages</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poult placement records • Flock weight records
<p><i>GUIDANCE: See Appendix for maximum stocking densities</i></p>			
<p>HF.6.1 Houses must have plates which highlight important information</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF</p>	<p>HF.6.1.a Plates list:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - total floor space available to the birds - number of feeders and drinkers - feed bin capacity 	
<p>HF.7 Housing areas must provide for the specific needs of young birds</p>	<p>TR, TG, TF</p>	<p>HF.7.a On arrival, poults are placed in pre-heated housing as soon as possible</p>	
<p>HF.8 Automatic equipment is inspected once a day</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</p>	<p>HF.8.a Records kept of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - checks - malfunctions - rectifications 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment inspection records
		<p>HF.8.b A record must be kept of all equipment and generator tests, maintenance schedules and calibration schedules</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance schedules • Calibration schedules
<p><i>GUIDANCE: The relevant appendix provides further guidance on calibration of equipment and frequency</i></p>			
<p>HF.8.1 An alternative power supply must be available which is capable of supplying all essential electrical systems within the poultry houses/hatchery</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</p>	<p>HF.8.1.a Malfunctions are rectified immediately</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generator test record
		<p>HF.8.1.b Generators are tested weekly on load</p>	

<p>HF.8.2 An alarm system must be in place which alerts stockmen to ventilation equipment failure</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF</p>	<p>HF.8.2.a Alarm system responds to high and low temperatures and to failures in each phase of the mains electricity</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alarm system checks Alarm test records
		<p>HF.8.2.b Alarm systems are checked daily and records kept of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> checks malfunction rectifications 	
		<p>HF.8.2.c Alarm system tested every 7 days and results recorded</p>	
		<p>HF.8.2.d Alarm system works without mains power supply</p>	
<p>HF.8.3 Alarms must be responded to within 15 minutes</p>	<p>TH</p>	<p>HF.8.3.a When an alarm is triggered the following are recorded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> time date response 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alarm records
<p>HF.8.4 Incubation equipment is alarmed for high and low temperatures and mains failure</p>	<p>TH</p>	<p>HF.8.4.a Incubation equipment includes both setters and hatchers</p>	
<p>HF.8.5 All incubators in operation must be checked twice daily for temperature, humidity and direction of turn</p>	<p>TH</p>		<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incubator records kept and displayed
<p>HF.8.6 Poult and egg disposal equipment</p>	<p>TH</p>		<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check records

<p>and beak treatment equipment must be checked daily by trained operators to ensure it is working effectively, and a record kept of the outcome</p>			
<p>HF.9 Fire prevention measures must be taken</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</p>	<p>HF.9.a Safe use and storage of flammable/combustible materials</p>	
		<p>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</p>	
		<p>HF.9.c Access to building is restricted</p>	
		<p>HF.9.d Buildings are secure</p>	
		<p>HF.9.e Smoking is restricted to designated areas only</p>	
		<p>HF.9.f Machinery undergoes routine maintenance</p>	
		<p>HF.9.g Escape routes and passages are kept clear at all times</p>	
		<p>HF.9.h Notices are displayed in all main houses of the nearest telephone point</p>	

FEED AND WATER

Standard	Enterprise	How you will be measured	Records
<p>FW.1 (KEY) Birds must be provided with sufficient feed</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF</p>	<p>FW.1.a The diet is adequate and suitable to the production status and body condition of the bird</p>	
<p>FW.2 Birds must be provided with sufficient access to feed</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF</p>	<p>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</p>	
		<p>FW.2.b Feed delivery systems are checked daily for correct performance and cleanliness</p>	
		<p>FW.2.c Turkeys do not have to travel more than 7m to reach feed within the confines of the house</p>	
		<p>FW.2.d Feed space allowances are as follows for turkeys:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pan & chain feeders - 1 linear metre per 200 turkeys < 6 weeks (42 days of age) - pan feeders – 1 linear metre per 100 turkeys > 6 weeks of age - chain feeders – 0.75 linear metre per 100 turkeys > 6 weeks of age 	
<p>FW.2.1 Controlled feeding programmes must be agreed with a vet or nutritionist and reviewed annually</p>	<p>TL, TR</p>		<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
<p>FW.3 (KEY) Birds must be</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF</p>	<p>FW.3.a Water space allowances are as follows for turkeys:</p>	

<p>provided with adequate access to a supply of fresh, clean drinking water</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bells: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 bell per 200 turkeys before 6 weeks - 1 bell per 100 turkeys after 6 weeks - Pendulum drinkers: as per manufacturers recommendation - Nipples: 1 nipple per 20 turkeys only before 6 weeks 	
		<p>FW.3.b Turkeys do not have to travel more than 7m to reach water within the confines of the house</p>	
		<p>FW.3.c 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>	
		<p>FW.3.d Each house has a water meter and consumption rate is recorded daily</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water consumption records
		<p>FW.3.e Adequate water supply is available right up to depopulation</p>	
		<p>FW.3.f Non-mains water is tested every 6 months to ensure it is potable and results are recorded</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-mains water test results
		<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 system must be in place to ensure that any water supply problems are identified and rectified within a timescale that does</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</p>	<p>FW.3.1.a There is an emergency water supply capable of providing water at maximum demand for 24 hours</p>	

<p>not compromise welfare</p>			
<p>FW.4 (KEY) Feed must be suitable</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF</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 warranty declaration</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF</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>FW.5.b The following materials are sourced with a completed warranty declaration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - farm-to-farm supplies of any feeds unexpectedly in surplus 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warranty declaration

*GUIDANCE: See [Appendix](#) for equivalent schemes.
Red Tractor warranty declaration template provides details of what information should be included.*

<p>FW.6 Records of all feedstuffs purchased must be kept</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF</p>	<p>FW.6.a Feed records detail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - supplier name - feed type including ingredient composition - date of delivery - quantity - load or batch number 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feed delivery documents • Invoices • warranty declarations grain passports • own records
		<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>TL, TR, TG, TF</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>TL, TR, TG, TF</p>	<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>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home mixing feed records kept for two years
<p><i>GUIDANCE: Forage only, (forage top-dressed with concentrates) or single feeds mixed with water do not require records</i></p>			
<p>FW.7.1 Wheat for incorporation as whole wheat must be treated for the control of Salmonella</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF</p>	<p>FW.7.1.a Treatment records are kept include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - date of treatment - method used - name of product - batch number 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feed treatment records confirming heat/acid treatment of feed
<p>FW.8 When the mix formulation changes</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF</p>	<p>FW.8.a Samples of dry feed ingredients (over 3% inclusion) are kept</p>	

<p>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>TL, TR, TG, TF</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</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF</p>	<p>FW.10.a Contractors certified to the NAAC Assured Land Based Contractor Mobile Feed Mixing</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor's NAAC registration number

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

ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE


Standard	Enterprise	How you will be measured	Records
<p>AH.1 (KEY) A Flock Health Plan to proactively manage and improve health and welfare of birds must be established and implemented</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF</p>	<p>AH.1.a Is specific to a farm or group of farms under same company's control</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flock Health Plan
		<p>AH.1.b Is prepared and reviewed by the vet that has overall</p>	

		<p>responsibility for the care of the animals</p>	
		<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>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</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>TL, TR, TG, TF</p>	<p>AH.2.c Health and performance records contain as a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of eggs, poults or birds delivered - date eggs/poults/birds delivered 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - origin of flock (hatchery, breeder flock) - breed - daily mortality rate and cumulative daily mortality rate, including culls - date of sale, number sold and average weight - litter used - incidence of disease - post-mortem records - any problems or extraordinary events - veterinary advice 	
	TH	<p>AH.2.d</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cull records for each hatching day 	
<p>AH.3 Health and performance records must be reviewed regularly</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF</p>	<p>AH.3.a</p> <p>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</p> <p>If key issues are identified, veterinary advice is sought</p>	
<p>AH.4 The health and welfare of birds must be met at all times</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</p>	<p>AH.4.a</p> <p>Any health or welfare issues have been detected and are being managed</p>	
<p>AH.4.1 Environmental enrichment must be provided from day 7 at the latest</p>	<p>TG, TF</p>	<p>AH.4.1.a</p> <p>Environmental enrichment is evenly spaced throughout the house and consists of at least 1 pecking object per 500 birds</p>	
		<p>AH.4.1.b</p> <p>Where reusable, environmental enrichment is capable of being cleaned and disinfected</p>	
<p>AH.5 The health and welfare of birds must be checked regularly</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF</p>	<p>AH.5.a</p> <p>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 Poults 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 Signs of pododermatitis must be monitored and recorded</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF</p>	<p>AH.5.1.a Veterinary advice sought if pododermatitis exceeds normal levels</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pododermatitis records
<p>AH.6 (KEY) Birds must be handled in a way that avoids injury and minimises stress</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</p>	<p>AH.6.a This includes stags during milking and hens during insemination</p>	
		<p>AH.6.b Stags have been made accustomed to being handled</p>	
<p>AH.7 (KEY) All persons looking after the health and welfare of birds/poults must be demonstrably competent</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</p>	<p>AH.7.a Staff have skills and knowledge in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - normal and abnormal bird behaviour - 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.b You are satisfied that any contractors used are competent</p>	

AH.7.1 There must be a named Welfare Officer who is responsible for co-ordinating welfare on-farm/in the hatchery	TL, TR, TG, TF, TH	AH.7.1.a The Welfare Officer's name and contact number are displayed on farm/in the hatchery
		AH.7.1.b The Welfare Officer is responsible for: <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
AH.7.2 (KEY) All poultry farms/hatcheries must retain the services of a named veterinary surgeon or practice	TL, TR, TG, TF, TH	
AH.8 (KEY) Sick or injured birds/poults must receive prompt attention in order that suffering is not prolonged	TL, TR, TG, TF, TH	AH.8.a This could include the use of segregation pens with stocking density no greater than 19 kg/m ²
		AH.8.b Segregation pens are checked a minimum of twice per day
		AH.8.c Key staff will be able to identify signs of bird behaviour/abnormalities, disease or illness and have the knowledge to take appropriate action including the seeking of support from the Welfare Officer or vet on how and when to euthanase turkeys
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	TL, TR, TG, TF	AH.9.a Decision to euthanase made by a trained and competent person
		AH.9.b Turkeys under 5kg can be euthanased by neck dislocation, a percussion killer recommended by the Humane Slaughter Association (HSA) or another method permitted by legislation and recommended by the HSA
		AH.9.c Turkeys over 5kg are to be euthanased by a percussive


		<p>killer recommended by the Humane Slaughter Association (HSA) or another method permitted by legislation and recommended by the HSA</p>	
		<p>AH.9.d Staff that euthanase birds are trained</p>	
	<p>TH</p>	<p>AH.9.e Decision to euthanase made by a trained and competent person</p>	
		<p>AH.9.f All trays containing newly hatched birds are examined immediately when removed from the hatcher trolley and birds are to be separated from the remains of the egg shells</p>	
		<p>AH.9.g Embryos in hatchery waste are to be disposed of by the use of mechanical apparatus producing immediate death (instantaneous mechanical destruction)</p>	
		<p>AH.9.h Hatchery waste and debris should never enter such a mechanical device alongside live unviable poults</p>	
		<p>AH.9.i Euthanasia is carried out by one of the following methods at no more than 15 minute intervals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - instantaneous mechanical destruction - exposure to a gas mixture, either 1) 90% argon and max. 2% oxygen or 2) argon/carbon dioxide mixture containing max. 30% carbon dioxide, min. 60% argon and max. 2% oxygen 	
		<p>AH.9.j Dislocation of the neck is used only where immediate culling is required and is limited to a maximum of 70 poults by any one operator</p>	
		<p>AH.9.k Staff that euthanase poults are trained</p>	
<p>AH.9.1 Documented procedures are in</p>	<p>TH</p>	<p>AH.9.1.a Procedure includes details on:</p>	

<p>place to cover the handling of poults for culling and methods of disposal of those culled poults</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - equipment operation, setting-up, maintenance and cleaning - storage of culled poults and eggshells 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documented procedure for handling poults to be culled • Documented procedure covering methods of disposal of culled poults
<p>AH.10 Flocks must be monitored for Salmonella under the National Control Plan</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF</p>	<p>AH.10.a Tests are carried out in a Government authorised laboratory</p> <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 Testing is carried out according to a written sampling plan set out by a vet</p> <p>AH.10.e This includes poult fluff, meconiums, hatcher tray liners or poult box liners</p> <p>AH.10.f Records of tests are kept which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the date on which each flock is sampled for Salmonella - where there is more than one flock on the holding, 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salmonella testing records kept for two years • Cleaning and disinfection procedure

		<p>the identification of the flock. The flock should be identified by the house name/number, month and year the flock was moved into the house</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the age of the flock sampled - the Government approved laboratory to which the sample was sent and the result of each test when it is received from the testing laboratory - the date of intended slaughter 	
<p>AH.10.1 Where a flock has tested positive for Salmonella Enteritidis and/or Typhimurium environmental swabs, representative of the building/housing must be taken and building/housing not restocked until two negative results have been obtained</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</p>		<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental swab test results
<p>AH.10.3 Flocks must be tested to determine Mycoplasma gallisepticum and Mycoplasma synoviae and Mycoplasma meleagridis status</p>	<p>TL</p>	<p>AH.10.3.a Flocks are tested as a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4 weeks prior to the onset of lay - at least every 12 weeks after initial testing <p>AH.10.3.b Testing records with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - date of testing - results of testing are retained for at least 5 years 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flock M. gallisepticum, M. synoviae, and M. meleagridis testing records

		and communicated to the hatchery A positive test will be considered to be a field strain infection unless laboratory testing on the isolated Mycoplasma shows this is caused by a vaccine strain	
AH.10.2 Hatcheries must be monitored for Salmonella	TH	AH.10.2.a Tests are carried out in a Government authorised laboratory	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salmonella testing records kept for two years

HUSBANDRY PROCEDURES

Standard	Enterprise	How you will be measured	Records
HP.1 (KEY) Husbandry procedures are carried out by competent persons in accordance with scheme requirements and only when necessary	TL, TR, TG, TF, TH		
HP.2 (KEY) Where beak trimming is carried out in the hatchery, it must be done using infrared on day old poults	TH		
HP.2.1 If a secondary beak trim is required after 21 days of age this must be carried out under the direction of the vet	TL, TR, TG, TF	HP.2.1.a Is only carried out by a vet or by person who has been trained by vet	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of those trained and signed off by vet kept in Flock Health Plan

BIOSECURITY AND DISEASE CONTROL

Standard	Sector	How you will be measured	Records
<p>BI.1 (KEY) A documented Biosecurity policy must be in place</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</p>	<p>BI.1.a Policy is specific to the farm/hatchery</p> <p>BI.1.b Policy details control measures to minimise the spread of disease on farm and between farms, including risks from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - incoming stock - equipment - vehicles - staff and visitors <p>BI.1.c Policy is being implemented</p> <p>BI.1.d Policy is reviewed annually, and corrective action taken where necessary</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biosecurity Policy
<p>BI.1.1 The farm/hatchery entrance and exit for vehicles must be secure</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</p>		
<p>BI.2 Access to the farm must be limited to essential visitors only and visitor records must be kept</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</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) 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor record

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - confirmation of no vomiting or diarrhoea, or flu-like symptoms in the last 24 hours 	
<p>BI.3 (KEY) The biosecure areas on the farm/hatchery must be defined</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</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>TF</p>	<p>BI.3.b Biosecure areas include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - feed stores - litter stores - staff offices - the farm site - each bird area, including where applicable the associated range and brood house 		
<p>BI.3.d Biosecure area on the range for fixed housing has a clearly defined perimeter fence</p>			
<p>BI.4 Controls on access to the site must be in place and risk of disease spread by vehicles must be minimised</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</p>	<p>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</p>	
<p>BI.4.b Wheels and equipment of all vehicles are cleansed and disinfected on entering and exiting the farm/hatchery</p>			
<p>BI.4.c There are effective wheel wash facilities and drainage does not cause contamination</p>			

		<p>BI.4.d Defra-approved disinfectants for both General Orders and for diseases of poultry are used at the prescribed dilution rates</p>
		<p>BI.4.e Disinfectants are used in accordance with manufacturers' instructions</p>
		<p>BI.4.f The farm/hatchery has an area of clean concrete, metallated surface or rolled stone which is large enough for a collection vehicle or feed lorry to stand</p>
		<p>BI.4.g Loading areas are level, well drained and cleaned at each turn around or more frequently if required</p>
<p>BI.5 (KEY) Farm dedicated protective clothing must be supplied to and worn by all when on-farm/in the hatchery</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF</p>	<p>BI.5.a Clothing is washed or discarded between flocks</p>
	<p>TH</p>	<p>BI.5.b Clothing is changed daily and discarded or washed at the end of each day</p>
<p>BI.6 (KEY) Risk of disease spread from footwear is minimised</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</p>	<p>BI.6.a Foot dips are provided at the entrance to the general 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>
		<p>BI.6.d Defra approved disinfectant solutions in foot dips are replaced</p>
<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foot dip records 		

		on a prescribed basis and this is recorded
	TL, TR, TG, TF	<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
	TL, TR, TG, TF, TH	BI.6.h Foot dips are covered when placed outside
BI.6.1 Controls must be in place on the movement of reusable equipment between sheds	TL, TR, TG, TF	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
		BI.6.1.b Vehicles used for bedding up have wheels disinfected between sheds and operate on areas that are cleaned before use
BI.7 (KEY) Hand cleanliness is maintained	TL, TR, TG, TF, TH	BI.7.a Toilets with means to clean and disinfect hands are available
		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
		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	
		BI.7.d Hands are sanitised or washed before entry and after exit of the biosecure bird area	
BI.7.1 Repairs and maintenance to buildings are carried out between production cycles except where delays could affect bird welfare	TL, TR, TG, TF	BI.7.1.a All buildings are inspected at each turn around for damage that compromises site biosecurity	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance check log
		BI.7.1.b Bird housing does not have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> leaks gaps in the fabric of the building allowing for ingress of birds or rodents 	
BI.8 (KEY) The farm must operate a period free of all birds between flock cycles	TG, TF		
BI.8.2 It is only permitted to move birds to another building where birds are being moved from brood houses to finishing sites	TL, TG, TF	BI.8.2.a In exceptional circumstances, e.g. flooding, it is permissible for birds to be moved to another building	
BI.8.3 Turnaround times between flocks on farm must be no less than 5 calendar days	TL, TR, TG, TF	BI.8.3.a The turnaround time is defined as ‘last bird out to first bird in’ on a per house basis	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flock depopulation records Placements records
BI.9 Permanent	TL, TR, TG, TF		

<p>standing water must not accumulate on the farm</p>			
<p>BI.10 Employed and contracted staff must not keep other poultry or any avian species (REVISED)</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</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>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</p>		
<p>BI.12 There must be no smoking or consumption of food within bird areas</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</p>		
<p>BI.13 Pets and other animals must not have access to poultry houses, service buildings and where applicable, the range</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</p>	<p>BI.13.a Naturally ventilated buildings are netted with a gauge of 25mm or less, to prevent wild birds accessing bird housing</p>	
<p>BI.14 Farms must be capable of implementing a</p>	<p>TF</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

compulsory housing order			
BI.14.1 <i>(Recommendation)</i> It is recommended that each free-range farm should only rear a single species at any given time	TF	BI.14.1.a If other domestic poultry are present, there is spatial separation, e.g. a double fence	

ANIMAL MEDICINES

Standard	Enterprise	How you will be measured	Records
AM.1 (KEY) Only authorised veterinary medicines are used (REVISED)	TL, TR, TG, TF, TH	AM.1. a POM-V products are prescribed by a vet	<div style="text-align: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved medicines list with definition of a VMP (i.e. includes vaccines, antimicrobials, anthelmintics, anaesthetic, medicated feed)
		AM.1.b POM-VPS products are prescribed by a vet, pharmacist or Suitably Qualified Person (SQP)/Registered Animal Medicines Advisor (RAMA)	
		AM.1.c An approved medicines list, compiled in conjunction with a vet, is kept, listing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - storage - administration - active ingredient - withdrawal period - dosage - duration of treatment - circumstances for use 	
		AM.1.d Prescriptions for medicated feed detail all legally required information, including <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 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	TL, TR, TG, TF, TH	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
<p>GUIDANCE: <i>A Veterinary Medicinal Product is legally defined as</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>The use of antibiotics as growth promoters is illegal.</i></p> <p><i>'Medicines' includes medicinal premix (a veterinary medicinal product authorised for incorporation into feedingstuffs) and medicated feed.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>		
AM.3 Veterinary	TL, TR, TG, TF, TH	AM.3.a Person undertaking task has relevant experience or training

<p>medicines must only be administered by demonstrably competent persons</p>			
<p>AM.4 Veterinary medicines must be stored appropriately</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</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>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refrigerator temperature records
<p>AM.5 Purchase records for all veterinary medicines must be kept</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</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) 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medicine purchase records
		<p>AM.5.b Medicine purchase records are kept for 5 years</p>	
	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF</p>	<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>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</p>	<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.7 Veterinary medicines, their containers and administration equipment must be disposed of responsibly</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</p>	<p>AM.6.b Medicine administration records are kept for 5 years</p> <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>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicine disposal records • Waste transfer note/receipt
		<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>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</p>	
<p>AM.8.1 Prophylactic administration of antibiotics is only permitted in exceptional circumstances (REVISED)</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF</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>AM.8.1.c 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</p>	
<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.</i></p> <p><i>Clinical signs of disease include visible outward signs of disease as well as sub-clinical disease detected through laboratory testing.</i></p> <p><i>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 veterinary intervention</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF</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 - site visit report by vet - other written instruction from a vet 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicine administration records supported by vet's postmortem report

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vet site visit report and/or veterinary instruction
		<p>AM.8.2.b Antibiotics are used only for treatment of disease, following diagnosis and/or clinical signs of disease in all or part of the flock and under veterinary direction</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>TG, TF</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.8.b Total antibiotic used per crop calculated using the following method: ‘Milligrams of active antibiotic used per crop’ divided by ‘(Number of birds slaughtered including rejects x 6.5kg)</p>	
<p>AM.9 (KEY) The use of 3rd and 4th generation cephalosporins, glycopeptides and colistin are not permitted</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF</p>		
<p>AM.9.1 (KEY) Use of macrolides and fluoroquinolones must only be as a last resort, under veterinary direction</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF</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.9.1.b Use is supported by written agreement from a director of the company purchasing the birds</p>	
<p>AM.10 (KEY) Prescribed withdrawal periods must be correct and complied with</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF</p>		

AM.11 Procedures must be in place to deal appropriately with needles or part needles remaining in a bird	TL, TR, TG, TF	AM.11.a Broken needle policy detailing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - how the animal should be identified - procedures around informing the abattoir if sent for slaughter - records to be kept 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broken needle policy
		AM.11.b Broken needle policy is followed	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broken needle policy
		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	Enterprise	How you will be measured	Records
FS.1 Fallen stock must be removed from housing/pens/fields.	TL, TR, TG, TF, TH	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 and IMD waste must be stored securely and in a manner that protects them from vermin and other animals.	TL, TR, TG, TF, TH	FS.2.a Carcasses are stored in a locked container or locked room	
	TH	FS.2.b IMD and other hatchery waste is stored in locked containers or containers which are accessible only to removal services	
FS.3 Carcasses must be disposed of	TL, TR, TG, TF, TH	FS.3.a Carcasses disposed of before they present an infestation/health risk	

<p>correctly, either by a licensed collector or by approved on-farm incineration</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
<p>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</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</p>	<p>EC.1.a Fuel tanks are bunded where required by legislation (see Appendix)</p>	
		<p>EC.1.b Agrochemicals are kept in a well-maintained store which allows for containment of any spillages</p>	
		<p>EC.1.c Manufactured fertiliser is stored on a hard, dry surface</p>	
		<p>EC.1.d Fertilisers that pose a combustion or oxidiser hazard are stored in accordance with the Safety Data Sheet</p>	

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	TL, TR, TG, TF, TH	EC.1.1.a Organic manures (not including storage within a building) are not stored: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - within 10m of inland freshwaters or coastal waters⁰ - 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
<p><i>GUIDANCE:</i> <i>Watercourse = includes, water courses (ditches, streams, rivers), ponds, lakes, reservoirs, canals, estuaries, coastline</i> <i>Organic manure = livestock manures, sewage sludge/biosolids, compost, digestates, organic industrial wastes</i> <i>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</i></p>		
EC.2 In the case of packaging breakages potential pollutants must be transferred to a suitable container	TL, TR, TG, TF, TH	EC.2.a Container has an appropriate safe closure cap or bag tie
		EC.2.b The original label information is displayed
EC.4 (KEY) PPPs must be appropriate for their intended use	TL, TR, TG, TF, TH	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.4.1 PPP are mixed/handled in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution	TL, TR, TG, TF, TH		
EC.5 (KEY) PPPs must be applied in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination and pollution	TL, TR, TG, TF, TH	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 hours	
		EC.5.c Buffer zone requirements of the PPP being applied are complied with	
EC.6 PPP application must be undertaken by competent operators	TL, TR, TG, TF, TH	EC.6.a NPTC Pesticide Application Certificates/Lantra Awards Level 2 Pesticides qualification	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPTC/Lantra certificates
EC.7 All PPP application equipment must be maintained and tested	TL, TR, TG, TF, TH	EC.7.a Frequency of testing is carried out as follows: <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 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSTS Certificates • Calibration records

		<p>boom width over 3m are NSTS tested once every 3 years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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>EC.8 Records must be kept of all PPP applications</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</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 - wind direction and speed - grazing/harvest interval, where applicable - first permissible harvest date, where applicable - name of sprayer operator 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPP application records
		<p>EC.8.c Records are kept for at least 3 years</p>	

<p>EC.8.1 Where PPPs are used on crops an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan is completed</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</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>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</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 	

		<p>- water supplies and abstraction points (including on neighbouring land)</p> <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>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</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>TL, TR, TG, TF, TH</p>	<p>EC.11.a Wastes are disposed of by a registered waste carrier</p> <p>EC.11.b Wastes are not burnt, with the</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste transfer notes • Waste carrier name and registration number

minimises the risk of contamination and pollution		exception of vegetation and untreated wood
		<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>
<p><i>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</i></p>		
EC.12 Systems are in place to manage waste responsibly	TL, TR, TG, TF, TH	<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


BREEDER LAYER EGGS

Standard	Enterprise	How you will be measured	Records
<p>BE.1 (Recommendation) <i>It is recommended that, where manual nest boxes are used, single tiers are used for all heavy and medium strain of turkey</i></p>	TL	<p>BE.1.a Where double tier boxes are used the design facilitates easy and safe entry and exit</p>	

<p>BE.1.1 A maximum ratio of five hens to one nest box must be provided</p>	<p>TL</p>		
<p>BE.1.2 Hens must be able to turn around in nest boxes</p>	<p>TL</p>		
<p>BE.1.3 <i>(recommendation)</i> <i>It is recommended that nest boxes are fitted with semi-traps to prevent multiple occupancy. On double tier boxes this is only necessary on the bottom boxes</i></p>	<p>TL</p>		
<p>BE.1.4 Nest boxes must be constructed and maintained to provide a safe environment for hens</p>	<p>TL</p>		
<p>BE.1.5 Nest box bedding must be maintained in a dry, friable condition</p>	<p>TL</p>		
<p>BE.1.6 Conditions within the nest boxes must be maintained in a manner that ensures hens are able to keep clean</p>	<p>TL</p>	<p>BE.1.6.a A written schedule is in place which details the methods and frequency of cleaning</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning schedule

<p>BE.1.7 Where two tier nest boxes are used the nest box ramp must be a gradual slope without a drop to the floor below</p>	<p>TL</p>		
<p>BE.1.8 Automatic nest boxes must provide broody control by pushing hens off the nest with minimum stress and without causing injury</p>	<p>TL</p>		
<p>BE.1.9 Automatic nest boxes must be checked and tested once daily</p>	<p>TL</p>		
<p>BE.2 Egg collecting staff must sanitise their hands prior to handling eggs and between handling floor eggs and nest eggs</p>	<p>TL</p>		
<p>BE.3 All eggs found to be cracked, defective or dirty must be identified and rejected</p>	<p>TL</p>	<p>BE.3.a Clean floor eggs can be set but are identifiable</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of rejected eggs
		<p>BE.3.b Dirty floor eggs are not washed. These eggs are to be kept separate from clean eggs</p>	
<p>BE.3.1 If egg sanitation is carried out it must</p>	<p>TL</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Egg sanitation procedure 	

<p>be done according to a written procedure using Defra approved sanitisers</p>			
<p>BE.4 Eggs must be collected at minimum frequencies</p>	TL	<p>BE.4.a Eggs are collected at least six times a 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>	TL		<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Written procedure for plastic egg tray disinfection
<p>BE.6 Hatching eggs must be marked with a black mark using an indelible pen</p>	TL	<p>BE.6.a One egg in each tray is marked with the flock code, house number and date</p>	
<p>BE.7 Each trolley must be marked with the breeder farm and date laid</p>	TL		
<p>BE.8 Egg collection records must be kept</p>	TL	<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 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Egg collection records
<p>BE.9 There must be facilities for</p>	TL		

grading, selection and storage of hatching eggs		
BE.10 Egg storage facilities must be capable of maintaining a temperature between 13°C and 18°C	TL	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of daily minimum and maximum temperatures
BE.11 The use of broody pens to break the broody cycle is acceptable	TL	BE.11.a Broody pens are not used for sick or injured hens
BE.12 Stags must be pre-milked twice to check semen quality before initial insemination of hens	TL	

DEPOPULATION

Standard	Sector	How you will be measured	Records
DE.1 The person responsible for birds must be present at depopulation	TL, TR, TG, TF		
DE.2 A loading area must be available for the loading of birds for transport and must be clean, tidy and hygienically managed	TL, TR, TG, TF		

<p>DE.3 (KEY) Feed must not be withdrawn for more than nine hours prior to catching (UPGRADED)</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF</p>	
<p>DE.3.1 Food must be provided up to transfer and must be available in the destination house prior to unloading the birds</p>	<p>TL, TR</p>	
<p>DE.4 Water must be available up to catching</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF</p>	
<p>DE.5 There must be a system in place for a designated person to inspect forklifts and other catching equipment, including catchers' transport, for cleanliness and disinfection with a Defra approved disinfectant prior to entry to the biosecure area</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF</p>	<p>DE.5.b Where catching frames are not farm specific, they are to be cleansed and disinfected before arrival onto farm</p>
<p>DE.6 Clean and tidy facilities must be made available for catchers to use during breaks</p>	<p>TL, TR, TG, TF</p>	<p>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</p>


HATCHERY EGGS

Standard	Enterprise	How you will be measured	Records
<p>HC.1 Eggs from flocks infected with <i>Salmonella enteritidis</i> or <i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> must not be admitted to the hatchery</p>	TH	<p>HC.1.a Hatchery has ensured that breeding flocks supplying eggs have been tested for <i>Salmonella</i></p>	
<p>HC.2 All incoming eggs must be from breeder flocks certified <i>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</i> free and of known <i>Mycoplasma synoviae</i> and <i>Mycoplasma meleagridis</i> status</p>	TH	<p>HC.2.a The setting of eggs from <i>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</i>, <i>Mycoplasma Synoviae</i> or <i>Mycoplasma meleagridis</i> positive flocks should be avoided. If unavoidable, the continued use of eggs from positive flocks must be accompanied by a documented <i>Mycoplasma</i> containment plan that covers the following basic parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Methods of containment of the spread of the <i>Mycoplasma</i> concerned - An intervention plan in the event of health and welfare problems associated with the <i>Mycoplasma</i> (breeder and progeny) - Programmed depletion of the affected flock(s) at the earliest opportunity with due consideration for the availability of hatching eggs <p>A positive test will be considered to be a field strain infection unless laboratory testing on the isolated <i>Mycoplasma</i> shows this is caused by a vaccine strain</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flock <i>M. gallisepticum</i>, <i>M. synoviae</i> and <i>M. meleagridis</i> testing records • <i>Mycoplasma</i> Containment Plan


<p>HC.3 One way product flow must be maintained from egg receipt to poults dispatch</p>	<p>TH</p>		
<p>HC.4 Incoming air must be filtered and a positive airflow from eggs to poults must be maintained</p>	<p>TH</p>	<p>HC.4.a Filters are cleaned/changed weekly or in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Filter check records
		<p>HC.4.b Records of weekly filter checks are kept</p>	
		<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>TH</p>	<p>HC.5.a Staff are aware of these requirements and are provided with dedicated protective clothing and footwear</p>	
		<p>HC.5.b Equipment is segregated between ‘clean’ and ‘dirty’ areas</p>	
<p>HC.6 All eggs must be fumigated or sanitised prior to setting</p>	<p>TH</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</p>	<p>TH</p>		

<p>order and sealed to the floor</p>			
<p>HC.7.2 The appropriate incubator or hatchery programme for the machine used must be available for inspection</p>	<p>TH</p>		<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incubator or hatchery programme
<p>HC.8 The hatchery must have a dedicated egg store and a designated setter room.</p>	<p>TH</p>		
<p>HC.9 Eggs must be stored in a temperature and humidity-controlled room</p>	<p>TH</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>TH</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</p>	<p>TH</p>	<p>HC.11.a Production records include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> farm of origin date of lay 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Production records

<p>each consignment of eggs</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - date of collection and vehicle identity - setting date - setter number - transfer date - hatchery number - poult and cull numbers (hatchability) - transport records, which include quantity, destination and driver's name - placement details - dead in shell analysis 	
<p>HC.12 Eggs and poults must be transported in purpose-built vehicles</p>	<p>TH</p>	<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 poults 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/security tagged</p>	
<p>HC.13 A vehicle cleaning and sanitation policy is in place</p>	<p>TH</p>	<p>HC.13.a Vehicles are cleaned internally between loads</p> <p>HC.13.b Vehicles are cleaned between loads, unless a split delivery is being carried out</p>	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vehicle sanitation policy

HC.14 Injured or sick poults must not be transported	TH	HC.14.a Injured or sick poults are humanely culled immediately	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mortality records
HC.15 The time between hatch and unloading at the farm must not exceed 72 hours	TH		
HC.16 Poults must be placed in clean, dry, ventilated containers	TH	HC.16.a Containers or trolleys are labelled to ensure traceability	

UREA

Standard	Enterprise	How you will be measured	Records
UR. 1 Fertiliser containing urea must only be applied where the following requirements are met (NEW)	TL, TR, TG, TF, TH	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	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application records Name and FACTS professional register number Recommendation sheet for applications

		<p>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 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