

**WELSH LAMB & BEEF PRODUCERS LTD's
FARM ASSURED WELSH LIVESTOCK SCHEME – PRODUCER MANUAL**

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Quality Welsh Food Certification Ltd



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QWFC Ltd - Certification process: Terms & conditions

Introduction:

Quality Welsh Food Certification Ltd (QWFC) is a Certification Body accredited by the United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS) to ISO17065, an internationally recognised standard for certification bodies. This document contains information that you need to read before you decide to join any scheme certified by QWFC or to maintain your certification for a scheme, including information on how we conduct assessments: it must also be read in conjunction with the scheme standards that will be the subject of assessment and certification activity. Please be sure to read the all documents in full before you make your application for certification or before your next assessment.

Application for certification

Applicants must complete an application form and submit payment to QWFC before initial assessments. Payment must be made as specified in the Scheme Fees Leaflet and re-assessment undertaken according to and at times stipulated in scheme rules to maintain certification.

Assessments

We check whether or not applicants or clients are complying with the scheme standards by a system of assessments that are undertaken either by one of our nominated assessors or another assessment body. An initial assessment is required before certification may be granted and re-assessments are then carried out within time limits prescribed for each scheme to assess continuing compliance with the scheme standards: our assessor will contact you when your assessment is due to arrange a mutually convenient date for the visit. If you are unable to agree an appointment by the date the assessment is due, your certification may be delayed or have to be suspended pending the assessment. In some circumstances, we may need to re-visit your premises or place of activity to verify that Corrective Action necessary following any initial or subsequent Assessment have been attended to. A number of Clients will be selected, at random, for Assessment every year in addition to the routine assessment, such assessments may be carried out with minimal or no notification. The average time required for an initial and subsequent Assessment or re-visit will vary according to each Scheme. Please try and prepare for the Assessment so that it can be carried out as effectively, efficiently and timely as possible. If the Assessor is unable to complete the process because for example, some records may not have been immediately available, processes in operation or facilities may not be to hand, it may be necessary to call again and unfortunately, we will need to pass on the extra cost.

The Assessor will need to:

(a) talk to the person responsible for the operation of the activity for which certification is being applied for **(b)** review relevant records **(c)** have access to facilities, buildings or processes **(d)** evaluate samples of inputs or outputs.

Please make sure that the assessor will be able to evaluate any or all of the different elements of a process; service or facility that is to be certified. If you only have part of an operation available for assessment, you may only be certified for the activity assessed or you may be declined certification. In certain circumstances (eg where a facility will not be in operation at the time of assessment) it may be acceptable to explain and demonstrate how the operation will work in practice in order for the assessment to be completed. If you wish to increase or change the scope of your certification to cover more activities, you'll need to notify QWFC and a further assessment may be required.

Check your documents carefully to make sure that the scope of certification meets your requirements.

Any aspects of an operation found during assessment that don't comply with the requirements of a scheme's standards, will be recorded by the assessor on a "Non-Conformance Form" which you will be asked to sign to confirm your agreement. This form is to provide information only and is not indicative of whether certification will be granted or declined.

The “Non-Conformance Form” together with the assessor’s report will be forwarded to QWFC for review and a decision on certification: QWFC will write to you within 14 days to notify you of the results of the assessment. If any non-conformances require verification, you will be sent a “Corrective Action Required” form which will need to be completed and returned to QWFC. This form will explain what is required of you and the date by which you need to complete any action. You may only need to write to us to confirm that you have attended to the issues and provide, where required, documented or other evidence. In other circumstances, re-assessment may be necessary which may incur a fee; you will be contacted to agree to this before we proceed. Fees are not refundable.

If you have no non-conformances or have attended to any issues raised, you may be granted certification against the scheme. You will be issued with a Certificate or Letter to confirm certification & permitted to use the appropriate scheme mark and QWFC logo on products, literature, stationery, and advertising where relevant. Use of scheme marks must be in accordance with the rules specified in the QWFC document “Conditions Governing the Use of Certification Marks” which you can find on the QWFC website www.qwfc.co.uk or request on 01970 636688.

QWFC Certificates of Conformity are not transferable and are the property of QWFC. Certificates are valid until the expiry date stated on them unless surrendered; replaced or revoked & should be reproduced in their entirety when required. QWFC’s certificates can only be used in relation to activities; facilities or products that are included in the scope of certification.

If you are unable to address non-conformances raised by the due date, you must contact us immediately so that we can discuss the matter with you. Certification may not be granted or be suspended if corrective action is not completed on time. Once QWFC have verified that the required action has been completed, certification may be granted. If you fail to attend to the work requested by the due date and do not contact us, certification against the scheme will be suspended and you will be unable to market your output, undertake a service or operate a facility as certified against the scheme. Your certification will also be suspended if you fail to pay any fees due. You will be notified of the suspension and informed of what must be done in order to regain your certified status. For example, you may need to attend to non-conformances found at assessment and once the required verification is carried out certification may be granted. Permanent withdrawal of certification may follow suspension and means that your certification is cancelled: you will have to re-apply to join the scheme from the start and you cannot claim to be certified against the scheme. Any QWFC Certificate of Conformity and scheme marks must be returned to QWFC and you must cease forthwith to make any claims that you are certified by QWFC. **In cases of serious breaches of the requirements of scheme standards or operating procedures, or if an applicant or client has been abusive towards any person who is part of the certification process, or if the applicant or client is bringing the relevant scheme into disrepute, or subject to legal action certification may be withdrawn at our absolute discretion.** In such circumstances, you may have to wait for a designated period of time before you can re-apply.

The Welsh Government Quarantine Unit Scheme is subject to ‘in-use’ inspection by the Animal Health & Plant Agency (APHA). If APHA identify a non-conformance against the QU Scheme Standard, QWFC will need to investigate further. This may require a further visit which may incur a fee; you will be contacted to agree to this before we proceed. Fees are not refundable.

You must inform us, without delay, of any change in your circumstance, for example a change in the structure of a company or partnership or a change in the scope of activity following expansion or significant investment. Such notification should be made in writing. Certification is non-transferable and a change of ownership requires a new application. If you do not inform us of all of the scope of your activity, it could lead to your products being rejected or use of facilities suspended. In certain situations, failure to notify us of a change of circumstance may result in your certification being suspended until an assessment and follow up procedures can be completed.

It is a condition of certification that you inform us immediately if you or any member of a legal entity that is a client of QWFC that you are associated with is/are subject to any legal action concerning any aspect of the operations of an individual, organisation or legal entity for which QWFC is the certification body. This will include investigation by, prosecution by or the issue of a statutory notice from a statutory body. Failure to immediately notify us of such action being taken may result in your certification being suspended. Conviction resulting from such action may result in certification being withdrawn.

Under current legislation that you must notify the competent authority should there be an issue of which you are aware that could affect human or animal health.

It is a condition of certification that you cooperate in the investigation of any complaint by QWFC & record any complaints received & action taken: this record and actions taken will form part of the assessment

RULES GOVERNING CERTIFICATION

Clients shall:

At all times comply with these rules as amended from time to time;

- Comply with the requirements of the Scheme Standard. Repeated failure to comply with any of the specified requirements of the Scheme Standard may result in suspension or withdrawal of Certification
- Retain a copy of the most recent Scheme Standard;
- Give representatives of QWFC, and 'observers as required, access during normal working hours to establishments.
- Nominate a management representative and one or more deputies authorised to act in the main nominee's absence (and replacement nominees as may be necessary) who shall be responsible for all matters in connection with the requirements of the Certification
- Correct any deficiencies identified during continuing assessments;
- Ensure that products; activities or facilities continue to fulfil requirements & not deliver or knowingly permit the delivery or sale of downgraded products as products conforming to the Scheme Standard;
- Use a Mark of Conformance or make claims regarding certification only in respect of products; activities or facilities which are subject to the Certification, produced at the address stated, and strictly in accordance with the conditions for its use;
- Discontinue any use of a Mark of Conformance which is outside the scope of the conditions for its use, or which is unacceptable to QWFC, and any form of statement with reference to the authority of the Client to claim compliance with a Certification Scheme which in the opinion of QWFC might be misleading;
- Upon withdrawal of the Certification (however determined) forthwith discontinue use of any Mark of Conformance for which a licence has been issued and all advertising matter which contains any reference thereto. In addition, any other documents in possession of the Client which bear reference to the Certificate of Conformance shall, if QWFC requires, be so treated;
- Not conduct operations in a manner which may affect the confidence of buyers and consumers in the reliability of QWFC's Certification Schemes.

Having regard for QWFC administrative costs, Clients and Applicants shall pay:

- the relevant annual fee for assessment and Certification;
- the cost of any additional assessment deemed to be necessary;
- the cost of any additional sampling or testing deemed to be necessary;
- any additional costs incurred by QWFC due to non-conformance with these Rules.

Further Information

For a copy of the scheme regulations in full and other details on the operation of any QWFC certification scheme and the QWFC certification procedure, please visit our website www.qwfc.co.uk or contact us directly on 01970 636688.

If you wish to appeal against any decision on certification, please write to us at QWFC, Gorseland, North Road, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 2WB within 14 days of receiving notice of the decision. Please give your reasons why you believe the decision to be wrong. If we are unable to resolve this issue, a tribunal appointed by QWFC will consider the appeal: you will be entitled to make representations to that tribunal. Full details of the QWFC appeals procedure can be requested by ringing 01970 636688.

Any complaint regarding the operation of the certification system by QWFC should be forwarded to QWFC, Gorseland, North Road, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 2WB; for investigation

Statement of Policy

QWFC undertake to administer Schemes and their certification activities effectively and efficiently at all times. However, we cannot be held responsible for any losses that arise from, including without limitation, any industrial action or the failure of any machine, data, processing system, transmission link or any other event outside our reasonable control.

Scheme standards may change over time, for example in response to new or amended legislation. You will be informed of any changes to scheme standards and the timeframe for their implementation, and you must ensure full compliance with any changes to scheme standards and relevant legislation to retain certification. Scheme standards and scheme regulations may be in addition to any statutory requirements. Nothing in any scheme standards or scheme regulations shall be deemed to provide any exemption from the legislation and you must comply with all legislation relevant to the scope of the relevant scheme at all times. Under no circumstances shall QWFC, their employees or agents be liable for any losses, damage, charges, costs or expenses of whatever nature (including consequential loss) which you may suffer or incur by reason of, or arising directly or indirectly from the administration by QWFC, their employees or agents or the performance of their respective obligations in connection with a certified scheme save to the extent that such loss, damage, charges, costs and/or expenses arises as a result of finally and judicially determined gross negligence or wilful default of such persons.

It is a condition of certification that you agree to abide by the scheme standards at all times and implement as appropriate, any changes that may be communicated to you. QWFC reserves the right to implement alterations to scheme standards and operating procedures where, at its absolute discretion, it considers it necessary to do so. Scheme standards, scheme regulations and Producer Manual represent the entire understanding between applicants or clients and QWFC and applicants or clients will need to acknowledge that they have not relied upon any other statement (written or oral) in applying for certification or claims to be certified against the scheme.

Section 1: Food Safety

The safety of the food we eat is of paramount importance and it is the responsibility of all those who produce, prepare and market food to guarantee the integrity of their role in the food chain. To that end, FAWL members need to ensure that they comply with the following food safety related standards. **Rows marked with the letter 'C' refer to standards that apply to cattle, while 'S' refer to sheep standards; CS applies to both. Standards marked 'Key' indicates that if a farm assessor finds a major non-conformance against that standard, it may result in suspension of certification until it is put right**

			Requirement	Guidance Note
				Rationale
1. Livestock Movements and Traceability To ensure that all livestock that are destined for human consumption can be traced back through the production chain.				
Cattle Tagging and Passports	1a Key	Cattle (C)	All calves must be double tagged and passport applications made within the deadline imposed by BCMS. Passports must be kept in a safe and secure place. Deadlines:- Dairy calves – 1 st tag within 36 hours, 2 nd within 20 days Beef calves - Both tags within 20 days. Passport applications – Within 27 days of birth.	Refer to the BCMS Cattle Keepers Handbook for deadlines and full details of keeper's obligation. Please note that the use of brisket tags is illegal. <i>To ensure the identity of each bovine animal born in Wales.</i>
Cattle Herd Register	1b Key	C	Cattle births, movements and deaths must be recorded and registered with BCMS in accordance with current EU, UK and Welsh legislation. An on farm herd register must be kept as required by current EU, UK and Welsh legislation.	Refer to the BCMS Cattle Keepers Handbook for deadlines and full details of keeper's obligation. It is recommended to use a suitable record book such as the Welsh Government's (WG) Cattle Herd Register or computer software package <i>To enable traceability of each bovine animal through the farm production system.</i>
Sheep Tagging and Identification.	1c Key	S	All lambs born on a holding must be identified in accordance with EU, UK and Welsh legislation. Lambs must be identified by tagging (or other approved means) before they move off the holding of birth or before they reach 6 month of age (if intensively managed) or 9 months (if extensively managed). Lambs identified must be electronically tagged either with a single electronic slaughter tag (if destined to be slaughter in an UK abattoir within 12 months) or full EID (1 electronic tag and a matching non-electronic tag).	Statutory requirement - Refer to the Sheep and Goats (Records, Identification and Movement) (Wales) Order 2009. Refer also to Guidance for Keepers – Rules for Identifying Sheep & Goats January 2010 published by the WG and Sheep Keepers Supplementary Guidance 2015(new Welsh Government guidance is due to be published in Summer 2018) <i>To facilitate a system of tracing sheep back to their farm of birth</i>
Sheep Flock Record	1d Key	S	An on farm flock register must be kept as required by current EU, UK and Welsh legislation. An inventory of sheep on holdings as at the 1st January must be made each year. All details of identifications, deaths and movements must be recorded: Identification – Within 36 hours of identification of the lamb (as in 1c above) Deaths – Within 36 hours of the discovery of the death. The record must include method of disposal of carcass and relevant identification details. Movements – Within 36 hours and a report to EID Cymru of the movement (if via a Central Point of Recording, 48 hours is permitted for the entry of tag details) details must include date, number and identity of sheep, source and destination.	Refer to the WG publication – Guidance for Keepers – Rules for Identifying Sheep & Goats January 2010 (Section Four) It is recommended to use WLBP's online movement records package, a suitable record book such as the WG Sheep and Goat Record Book or EID Cymru's online service <i>To ensure traceability of all sheep through the farm production system.</i>

Sheep Movement Licences	1e Key	S	Movement documents must be used to declare to EID Cymru all sheep movements onto and off the holding within three days of movement. These must include individual identity numbers where relevant.	It is recommended that the WLBP web-based records service or EID Cymru online movement recording service is used. Otherwise the white copy of the movement licence must be returned to EID Cymru within 3 days of movement. <i>To enable traceability of all sheep movements.</i>
Bought in livestock	1f	CS	All livestock must spend a minimum period prior to slaughter on a farm that is registered under a recognised farm assurance scheme. That period may be shared between more than one assured farm. Checks must be made by the buyer to ensure that a previous owner was a member of an approved assurance scheme. The minimum periods are: - Beef 90 days and Sheep 60 days.	It is advisable to buy only from Farm Assured holdings. Approved assurance schemes are the Red Tractor Beef & Lamb; QMS Cattle & Sheep schemes <i>To maintain consumer confidence it is important that non assured animals cannot be brought in one day and sold as Farm Assured the next.</i>
Assurance Status	1g	CS	If you intend to market your produce under the Red Tractor scheme, the following provisions apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If livestock are purchased from a market, the market must be assured • Hauliers and vehicles used to transport livestock must be assured, either under the FAWL scheme, the Red Tractor Livestock Transport scheme (or equivalent). 	To maintain the integrity of Assurance Schemes
Store sales	1h	CS	Documentation supplied with store and breeding livestock that are sold to another producer must include evidence of FAWL certification and details of any medicines or medicated feeds administered for which the statutory withdrawal period has not yet expired.	Refer to Food Standards Agency Wales – Food Chain Information Requirement. <i>Risk that the finisher might send animals for slaughter unaware that any withdrawal period still applies.</i>
2. Safe Use of Medicines To ensure responsible, judicious and appropriate use of medicines so that food safety is not compromised.				
Controlled medicines	2a Key	CS	Medicines that are controlled by the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD) must be sourced only from authorised suppliers. Products in category POM-V may only be sourced from a vet or a pharmacist and category POM-VPS may also be sourced from a Suitably Qualified Person (SQP). All containers must carry a prescription label from the supplier that identifies the farm where it is to be used.	A SQP is trained and registered and usually operates from an agricultural supplies premises. <i>To enable the monitoring of the supply and use of all controlled products. Risk of medicines being used inappropriately or illegally.</i>
Inappropriate or illegal use of medicines	2b Key	CS	It is an offence to use or be in possession of unauthorised or controlled medicines unless legally prescribed by an authorised supplier. Controlled medicines must only be used on the livestock and for the condition or ailment for which they were prescribed.	<i>Risk of inappropriate or illegal medicine contaminating meat products.</i>
Withdrawal periods	2c Key	CS	All livestock producers must demonstrate that a procedure is in place to ensure that no animals that have had a medicine treatment can be sent to the abattoir before the statutory withdrawal period for the medicine has expired.	Refer to Food Standards Agency Wales – Food Chain Information Requirement. <i>Risk of traces of medicines being present in meat products</i>

Identity of treated animals	2d Key	CS	All treated animals must be clearly identifiable for the duration of the statutory withdrawal period of the medicine administered. The number treated and means of identification must be recorded.	A system of batch colour marking, individual tag recording or other clear means of identification needs to be operated <i>Risk of animal being slaughtered in error before end of withdrawal period.</i>
Broken needle policy	2e Key	CS	There must be an effective procedure for locating and dealing with hypodermic needles that have broken off during treatment of an animal.	See FAWL Scheme Management Record (FSMR) – Section 5(b) <i>Risk of sharp object being found in meat.</i>
3. Livestock Diets <i>To ensure that all livestock are fed only good wholesome diets appropriate for ruminant nutrition.</i>				
Permitted Ingredients	3a Key	CS	Diets must not contain ingredients that are prohibited under UK and EU law to be fed to ruminants. The inclusion of a licensed feed additive or medication must be in accordance with the relevant UK and EU legislation. The use of antimicrobial and anabolic agents, (including hormones) for growth promotion are banned under EU legislation.	No animal products or by-products may be fed (with the exception of fish oils and milk products.) If medicated feeds are fed, FAWL standards 2c and 2d will apply. <i>Risk of unforeseen disease entering the food chain through inappropriate feeds being used.</i>
Compound and Blended Feed Supplier	3b Key	CS	Compound or blended feeds must be sourced only from a merchant or manufacturer that is certified with an AIC Feed Assurance Scheme such as UFAS or a scheme that has agreed equivalent standard.	This should include minerals, feed blocks, supplements and milk replacers. <i>To ensure that all products contain only authorised ingredients.</i>
Other feed sources	3c Key	CS	All other feed materials sourced from off the farm must either be from a UFAS/ FEMAS registered feed merchant, a TASCC registered grain merchant or another assured farm or if from a non-assured source must be covered by an acceptable warranty declaration.	See FSMR Section (6) for an acceptable warranty declaration format. See also Appendix 8 This requirement includes unprocessed fodder, roots and vegetables whether sourced direct from a producer or from a dealer. <i>To ensure that all products contain only authorised ingredients and will leave no undesired traces in meat or meat products.</i>
Home Mixing	3d Key	CS	All home mixers of feedstuffs must be registered with the relevant authority. Home mixing must be conducted in accordance with the Industry Code of Practice for On-Farm Feeding.(www.redtractor.org.uk)	Local Authority Trading Standards registration unless the mixing incorporates POM-VPS defined products that require Veterinary Medicines Directorate registration.
Pesticide Applications	3e Key	CS	When applying crop protection chemicals to crops or forage that will be fed to livestock, it must be done in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and the statutory conditions prescribed for each product. The statutory records must be kept for each application.	Ref: - Code of Practice for Using Plant Protection Products <i>To control the risk of pesticide residues in home grown animal feeds.</i>
Feed records	3f Key	CS	The quantities and the constituent ingredients of all feedstuffs, whether home mixed or brought in, must be documented and the details kept for at least two years from the last date of feeding the product. If feed has to be sent for analysis to confirm its suitability as animal feed, a record of the result of that analysis must be maintained.	Retain copies of manufacturers' labels and delivery documents. Retain home-mix day sheets. <i>To enable identification of animals having consumed particular feed products that might, at a later date, be suspected of causing health problems.</i>

Feed Storage	3g Key	CS	All feed must be produced; stored, handled; transported and managed in a manner that keeps it clean, uncontaminated and in good physical condition. There must be a policy to ensure that any feed safety hazards/ potential hazards are prevented; eliminated or minimised during production; storage; handling & transport. It should specify requirements for maintaining the cleanliness of feed stores/ storage areas and equipment used for handling; transporting & feeding and must be documented and implemented appropriately.	Refer to the Industry Code of Practice for On Farm Feeding. www.redtractor.org.uk <i>To ensure integrity of all feeds fed to livestock and hence the safety of meat & meat products sold.</i>
4. Access by Livestock to Potentially Toxic Products To protect livestock, and hence the food we eat, from a build up of potentially harmful toxins.				
Storage of paints, preservatives and chemicals	4a	CS	Paints, preservatives, disinfectants and other chemical compounds must be stored away from animals and feedstuffs.	<i>Risk of access to and ingestion of toxins that may persist in meat or meat products. Be especially aware of lead-based paint if using second-hand products</i>
Use of paints and preservatives	4b	CS	Paints and preservatives that may be toxic must not be used in and around livestock housing and other areas where livestock have access.	
Storage of treated seeds	4c	CS	Treated seeds should be stored safely and away from animals and feedstuffs	
5. Use and Storage of Manures and Slurries To protect livestock, and hence the food we eat, from infection by potentially harmful pathogens.				
Application to grazing land	5a Key	CS	Livestock must not be permitted to graze land on which manure or slurry has been applied until an appropriate period has passed. There must be sufficient new growth to enable uncontaminated grazing.	See 8d and Appendix 7. See also ADAS Managing Livestock Manures Booklet 2 <i>Risk of pathogens being ingested by grazing animals, especially by young stock that are more susceptible. It's also necessary to consider consumers' perception and maintain their confidence in Welsh farm produce.</i>
Manure Storage Sites	5b	CS	A risk assessment must be carried out before storing manures on sites that are accessible to livestock. This is especially relevant if poultry manures are stored on the farm.	Field stores should be fenced from grazing animals. It is especially important to deny young stock access to field manure stores. See FSMR Section (7) <i>Risk of pathogens being ingested by animals. Consumer perception and confidence are important</i>
Sewage Sludge	5c	CS	Sewage sludge may only be applied to farm land if applied as per the Sludge Use in Agriculture Regulations 1990 and all aspects of the Code of Practice for the Agricultural Use of Sewage Sludge are complied with.	Refer to ADAS Safe sludge matrix
Abattoir Waste	5d Key	CS	It is prohibited to apply abattoir waste to land other than where Natural Resources Wales (NRW) and the Animal & Plant Health Agency (APHA) have agreed that it is safe to do so.	

6. Livestock Cleanliness for Slaughter <i>To enable a clean and hygienic slaughter without risk of contamination of meat from soiled coats.</i>				
Out wintered stock	6a	CS	Livestock that are kept outdoors must be given access to a clean, dry and sheltered lying area at all times. They must be presented for slaughter in a clean condition.	Dirty animals may not be accepted for slaughter.
				<i>Risk of carcass contamination from soiled hides or fleeces.</i>
Indoor finishing	6b	CS	Livestock that are finished indoors must have access to a clean, dry lying area at all times. They must be presented for slaughter in a clean condition.	Dirty animals may not be accepted for slaughter.
				<i>Risk of carcass contamination.</i>

Section 2: Animal Health and Welfare

Farmed animals that are (1) well fed and watered (2) comfortable and protected from extreme weather (3) healthy and protected from disease and injury (4) content in their environment (5) able to behave in a natural manner - **will deliver the best possible economic returns to the producer.** It is the responsibility of all cattle and sheep producers registered with FAWL to ensure that the conditions in which livestock are kept maintain them in a fit, healthy and stress free condition. By complying with the following health and welfare related standards, that obligation will have been met. **Rows marked with the letter 'C' refer to standards that apply to cattle, while 'S' refer to sheep standards; CS applies to both. Standards marked 'Key' indicates that if a farm assessor finds a major non-conformance against that standard, it may result in suspension of certification until it is put right.**

		Requirement		Guidance notes	
				<i>Rationale</i>	
7. Stockmanship; To ensure that all stockmen are competent, aware of their obligations and care for livestock under their control.					
Welsh Codes of recommendations	7a Key	CS	All farmed livestock must be reared and managed in accordance with the Welsh Codes of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock: Cattle and/or Sheep and The Welfare of Farmed Animals (Wales) Regulation 2007	All farm personnel with responsibilities for livestock must be aware of their obligations.	
				<i>Minimum legal requirement.</i>	
Competence of Stockmen	7c Key	CS	All farm personnel with responsibilities for livestock must be competent in all the tasks they are required and permitted to undertake, and must have all the relevant training and statutory qualifications. Refresher training must be implemented as required	New or inexperienced personnel must always be supervised or trained by a competent operator.	
				<i>To ensure there is no unnecessary suffering caused to livestock through inexperience or errors of judgement.</i>	
Training Records	7d	CS	Details of all qualifications and training undertaken by farm personnel must be recorded. This record must include all on-farm training undertaken.	Example of a training record can be found in FSMR Section (2)	
				<i>To facilitate the development of a training programme and improve overall ability of farm personnel</i>	
Regular checks of livestock	7e Key	CS	All livestock must be inspected by a competent stockperson at regular intervals that are appropriate and in accordance with the Welfare Codes.	In general a daily inspection when animals are outside and twice daily when indoors.	
				<i>To ensure there is no prolonged suffering by livestock through illness, injury or stress.</i>	

Prescribing medicines	7f	CS	If prescription medicines are or have recently been used, the prescribing vet/practice should have visited within the last twelve months	If prescription medicines are or have recently been used, the prescribing vet/practice must have visited within the last twelve months
8. Health & Welfare Practice <i>To minimise the impact of disease, improve efficiency and sustain a positive image of Welsh livestock production.</i>				
Veterinary Support	8a Key	CS	The herd or flock must be under the routine care of a named veterinary surgeon or practice.	
Health & Welfare Plan including Biosecurity procedures	8b Key	CS	A comprehensive health & welfare plan must be drawn up for all cattle & sheep enterprises. The plan will need to include a note of routine procedures such as parasite control & vaccination policy; results of any relevant testing (e.g. post-mortem, livestock feed analysis, faecal egg count etc) a note of regularly occurring problems and targets for the following year. It will also need to detail the farm's biosecurity procedures (including quarantine controls) to manage biosecurity risks from incoming stock from whatever source	See FAWL Scheme Management Record (FSMR) Section (7) for pro forma health plan document. A comprehensive plan may be drawn up on-line by using the WLBP website health plan tool. http://wlbp.healthplan.co.uk
Annual livestock health & welfare review	8c	CS	An annual livestock health & welfare review must be undertaken with the farm vet. The vet will be expected to review: (1) regularly occurring problems and key issues, making recommendations to improve identified issues (2) medicine records and data, including anthelmintic use, flukicide use, total antibiotic prescribed & utilised making recommendations for responsible reduction of medicine used, where appropriate (3) the use of Highest Priority Critically Important Antibiotics (HP-CIAs) and make recommendations for responsible reduction (4) prophylactic treatment and make recommendations for alternative disease prevention strategies (5) biosecurity	To maintain the integrity of the claim that Wales produces quality stock to good health & welfare standards. To demonstrate acceptance of the need to minimise the use of animal medicines, in particular the use of antibiotics, especially due to the potential threat to human health and the loss of some of these important medicines for on-farm use. To develop and demonstrate an awareness of the importance of protecting the health status of the farm
Storage of manures and wastes	8d	CS	A risk assessment must be carried out before allowing livestock access to areas where there are stored manures or off-farm wastes. This is especially relevant for poultry manures stored on the farm.	Field stores should be fenced from grazing animals. It is especially important to deny young stock access to field manure stores. <i>Risk of spread of disease.</i>
Use of manures	8f Key	CS	Livestock must not be permitted to graze land on which manure or slurry has been applied until an appropriate period of at least 4 weeks has passed. There must be sufficient new growth to enable uncontaminated grazing. Following an application of poultry manure to grazing land, livestock must be excluded for at least a month or six months for young stock. Spreading equipment, including that used by contractors must be cleansed before leaving the farm	Compost FYM before spreading for at least one month or 6 months if FYM is brought in. Ref: - ADAS Managing Livestock Manures. Booklet 2 <i>Risk of pathogens being ingested by grazing animals. This is especially relevant for young stock that are more susceptible.</i>
				<i>Risk of pathogens being spread between farms by contaminated equipment</i>

Brought in replacements and stores	8g	CS	Care must be taken when bringing in replacement breeding stock and store animals to ensure they are healthy and unlikely to be carriers of disease. All livestock brought in from a non-farm assured source must undergo the minimum retention period before being sold as farm assured (FAWL) stock. Sheep – 60 days Cattle – 90 days	Buy only from farm assured producers. Check the medical history with the vendor before considering subsequent treatments. All animals brought in to the farm from outside should be quarantined for an appropriate period before introducing them to other animals on the farm. Include the policy on the introduction of bought-in stock in your biosecurity plan. See FSMR Section (7)
				<i>Risk of bringing in disease to which the resident stock have no resistance.</i>
Tack animals	8h	CS	Care must be taken when accepting tack animals from another farm onto a holding or when a farm's animals are returning home from tack to ensure they are healthy and do not come into contact with resident livestock of the same species.	A record should be kept of all tack animals brought onto or moved off the farm. Quarantine tack animals for an appropriate period before introducing them to other animals on the farm. Include the policy on the introduction of tack animals in your biosecurity plan
				<i>Risk of bringing in disease to which the resident stock have no resistance.</i>
Bull Hire or purchase	8i	C	Care must be taken when hiring or buying a bull to ensure he is healthy and not carrying a disease that might be transmitted to the resident herd.	Possible diseases that could be introduced are TB, IBR and Leptospirosis. Include the policy on the introduction of bulls into your herd in your biosecurity plan
				<i>Risk of introducing a contagious or sexually transmitted disease to the resident herd.</i>
Ram purchase or loan	8j	S	Care must be taken when buying rams or taking on loan to ensure they are healthy and not carrying a disease or ectoparasites such as sheep scab that could be transmitted to the resident flock.	Include the policy on the introduction of rams into your herd in your biosecurity plan.
				<i>Risk of introducing contagious disease or ectoparasites to the resident flock.</i>
Isolation facility	8k	CS	Appropriate provision must be made available for any animal that might require isolation or segregation from other animals due to illness or injury.	A pen should preferably have a separate airspace, but, in any case should not allow physical contact with fit animals.
				<i>To minimise spread of disease or to enable sick or injured animals to recover in quiet and comfort.</i>
Fallen Stock Management	8l	CS	Fallen stock must be disposed of safely and in accordance with current legislation. Records of deaths and disposals must be kept.	The Animal By-products Legislation provides the statutory requirement.
Cleanliness and disinfection	8m	CS	Livestock housing and management equipment must be maintained in a clean and hygienic condition	After cleaning, use approved disinfectant or lime.
				<i>Risk of build up of pathogens in buildings and on lambing and calving equipment.</i>
	8n		Feed stores; feeding areas & feeding equipment should be designed; located & constructed to minimise feed contamination. Feed stores & feeding areas should have adequate lighting for inspection; feeding equipment must be appropriate for use and serviced/ calibrated in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations as required.	

Vehicle cleanliness	8o Key	CS	Vehicles used to transport animals must be cleaned and disinfected regularly and in accordance with the current legislation.	The Transport of Animals (Cleansing and Disinfection) order 2003 <i>Risk of spreading infectious disease through contaminated vehicles..</i>
Visitor Hygiene	8p	CS	Disinfection facilities must be available on farm for all visitors and their vehicles that will have access to the livestock areas.	A footbath or wheel bath in a suitable position at the entrance to the livestock area.
				<i>Risk of introducing infectious material on visitors' boots or the wheels of their vehicles.</i>
Pest/Vermin Policy	8q Key	CS	There must be a pest and vermin control policy that is effective in preventing contamination of all livestock feeds and feeding areas, especially from the excrement of mammals, birds and insects.	The policy should be documented and implemented appropriately. See FSMR Section (4)
				<i>Risk of disease such as Toxoplasmosis.</i>
Pest/Vermin Control Systems	8r Key	CS	<p>Systems must be in place to control vermin in areas where livestock and feed are kept:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence that control is effective and being managed e.g. there is no evidence of contamination by vermin Evidence that efforts are made to keep livestock and feed areas clear of debris to reduce the opportunity for rodents to hide, find shelter or refuge and minimize the risk of infestation Systems include, but are not limited to, baiting and trapping System managed in-house by a demonstrably competent person or by an external contractor Vermin entry points (e.g. gutters, eaves, doors, etc.) are minimized Traps checked regularly and positioned in such a way to reduce access by non-target animals <p>All food resources are, as far as possible, securely contained and protected from rodent access</p>	See Campaign of Responsible Rodenticide Use (CRRU) document "UK Code of Best Practice - Best Practice and Guidance for Rodent Control and the Safe Use of Rodenticides"
				<i>To obtain Earned Recognition from the Campaign for Responsible Rodenticide Use (CRRU)</i>
Pest/Vermin Control Systems	8s Key	CS	<p>Bait must be used responsibly: Prior to treatment with baits, a written site survey to identify appropriate control methods and environmental risk must be undertaken. The survey will need to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of non-chemical control methods considered first, followed by the least toxic alternatives (Risk Hierarchy) Where baits are used a bait plan is in evidence Plan includes map/location of bait points, bait used, quantities used, pest species present, level of infestation, presence of non-target species, bait point inspection and replenishment dates Baits are approved for use in the UK and are used only as approved Safe positioning of bait; non-target animals do not have access and there is no risk of contamination A COSHH assessment is carried out as required under the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH) 2002 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site survey Environmental Risk Assessment Bait plan kept for 2 years <p>See FSMR Section (4)</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dead and dying rodents are removed, and disposed of in accordance with bait manufacturers' instructions <p>The safe storage of rodenticides in line with manufacturer's instructions</p>	
Pest/Vermin Control Systems	8t Key	CS	<p>Permanent baiting must not routinely be undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baits only permanently sited where evidence shows they are being continuously effective. At the end of treatment, baits are removed and disposed of in line with manufacturers' instructions 	
	8u Key	CS	Once adequate control has been achieved, and as far as practicably possible, environmental management measures should be considered and implemented, as appropriate, to ensure that the site provides as little available food, shelter or refuge for the establishment of a subsequent rodent infestation	
Dog and Cat Worming	8v	CS	All farm dogs and cats must be wormed routinely according to veterinary advice and the treatment recorded.	The animal medicine book should be used to record treatment. The WLBP FAWL Medicine Record Book is available on request or online
				<i>Risk of Hydatid disease in particular</i>
Feed Storage	8w Key	CS	Feed must be stored in a manner that prevents access by birds and mammals.	<i>Risk of livestock contracting disease such as toxoplasmosis, salmonella or TB through contamination of feed in store.</i>
The following three standards are recommendations only:				
Proximity of neighbouring livestock	8x	CS	There should be an awareness of the health status of livestock on all neighbouring farms	Move livestock away from boundaries where there is a perceived problem. Double fence if persistent problem.
				<i>Risk of livestock infection through fencing, or drinking from a water course that has been infected on an upstream farm</i>
Unexplained deaths and abortions	8y	CS	Unexplained deaths or abortions should be diagnosed by a vet and appropriate action taken.	<i>Risk of further loss if no action taken.</i>
Trough Feeding of Cattle	8z	C	The design and use of feed troughs for cattle should be such that it minimises the risk of badgers having access.	Feed troughs on 80cm legs are recommended. Feed blocks should also be placed out of reach of badgers.
				<i>Risk of TB contamination of troughs from infected badgers.</i>
9. Housing and Handling To provide a clean, comfortable and stress free environment for all housed livestock.				
Livestock Housing	9a Key	CS	Livestock housing must be well constructed and maintained in a good state of repair.	Housing should be checked regularly to ensure there are no sharp objects or edges, broken flooring or inspection covers. Ref:-Welsh Codes of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock
				<i>Risk of injury to housed or yarded livestock.</i>
Loose Housing	9b	CS	All loose housed livestock must have sufficient space to allow freedom of movement and to display normal behaviour patterns.	See Appendix 1 for appropriate stocking densities.

				<i>Risk of incurring high stress levels in housed livestock with all its associated problems.</i>
Slatted Yards	9c	C	Cows in late pregnancy or lactating cattle must have access to a dry non slatted area. Young animals must have access to a non-slatted area.	<i>Comfort provision for the more susceptible livestock groups.</i>
Livestock bedding	9d Key	CS	All loose housed livestock must be provided with a sufficient dry lying area with suitable bedding material supplied where appropriate that is not toxic, will not injure stock and is able to keep stock clean and dry.	<i>Risk of dirty animals with high stress levels. Risk of ruminants contracting disease/illness from the use of inappropriate bedding. Risk to the safety of the food supply chain.</i>
Bull Housing	9e	C	Where separate housing for stock bulls is provided, it must be suitable for its purpose and be situated so that it allows regular social contact with other bovines.	<i>Cattle are herd animals and can become distressed if kept permanently isolated.</i>
Tethered Livestock	9f	C	All year-round tethering is not permitted. Untethered exercise must be provided daily for routinely tethered cattle. Routinely tethered cattle are untethered prior to calving (note: cattle may be tethered during calving where intervention is necessary) Tethers must not cause pain and allow livestock to be given sufficient space to lie down, rise without difficulty, stand in a natural position, stretch and groom without hindrance. Halters/collars/head chains must not be allowed to tighten and must be made of nonabrasive materials	
Cubicle Housing	9g	C	Cubicles must be of the right design for the size and breed of cattle, they must be in good repair and there must be sufficient cubicle numbers for all the cattle to lie down at once.	Mats or bedding material should be provided to prevent sores or swollen hocks occurring.
				<i>Risk of dirty animals, high stress levels, illness and disease.</i>
Calf Housing	9h	CS	Special provision must be made for the housing of young calves. Individual pens must allow visual contact with others and must not be used after the age of eight weeks.	The environment should be clean, comfortable and allow natural behaviour. Muzzling and tethering of young calves is not permitted.
				<i>Young animals that have been weaned at an unnatural age have a high susceptibility to stress.</i>
Water supply	9i Key	CS	Water tanks must be well positioned, maintained in good working order and filled with clean water. All livestock that are outside must also have a good supply of fresh water available at all times.	Tanks should be cleaned out regularly. Stock access to streams must be avoided where possible and then only using stock access points as per the Code of Good Agricultural Practice (CoGAP)
				<i>Risk of low water intake leading to poor performance.</i>
Lighting	9j	CS	Livestock must not be housed in dim or dark conditions during daylight hours. Adequate lighting must be available for night time inspection.	Torch or headlight beams for night time inspection are acceptable for outlying buildings without mains electricity.
				<i>The housing of animals in the dark for long periods is unnatural and leads to high stress levels.</i>
Electrical installations	9k	CS	All mains electrical installations and temporary extension leads must be inaccessible to livestock, protected and properly earthed.	<i>Risk of death to livestock through chewing of live cables.</i>
Ventilation	9l	CS	Livestock buildings must have adequate ventilation to prevent build up of humidity and condensation and to avoid draughts at floor level.	<i>Risk of respiratory disease, especially in young animals.</i>

Social Grouping	9m	C	Housed cattle must be kept in appropriate groups so that there is no bullying or fighting.	Horned cattle should be kept separate if aggressive. <i>Risk of injury through fighting and poor performance from those prevented from full access to feed.</i>
Cattle handling facilities	9n Key	C	Cattle handling facilities must be available that are commensurate with the scale and type of production unit. Gates, races and crushes must be well maintained and capable of providing restraint to individual cattle with minimum stress and risk of injury to animals and staff.	A well designed system will make routine handling of cattle a more acceptable operation for all concerned. <i>Risk of high stress levels and injury to both cattle and operators.</i>
Sheep handling facilities	9o Key	S	Sheep handling facilities must be available, either on a permanent site or mobile, that are in good repair and fit for their purpose.	A well designed system will make routine handling of sheep more efficient and stress free. <i>Good facilities enable routine care to be undertaken more efficiently and effectively</i>
Treatment of animals	9p Key	CS	Those persons responsible for keeping livestock must demonstrate an acceptable level of empathy and consideration for their care and welfare	<i>No farmed animals should be allowed to suffer unnecessarily from pain or stress.</i>
Housing of Farm Dogs	9q		Farm dogs must be housed in a clean and comfortable environment. If chained or confined they must be exercised daily.	<i>This is a basic animal welfare issue.</i>
10. Feeding <i>To ensure an appropriate and well balanced diet that meets the animal's natural needs.</i>				
Animal nutrition	10a Key	CS	The daily diet of all classes of livestock must be adequate to achieve appropriate body condition and high health status.	<i>Risk of poor performance and high stress levels from undernourished or over-fat animals.</i>
Forage in diet	10b	CS	The daily diet of all ruminants must contain adequate forage or roughage to enable the proper functioning of the rumen.	<i>Risk of problems such as acidosis.</i>
Feeding in pregnancy	10c Key	CS	During the later stages of pregnancy and after giving birth, cows and ewes must be fed and managed appropriately.	<i>Risk of twin lamb disease, milk fever, dystocia and other nutrition related problems.</i>
New born calves/lambs	10d Key	CS	Newborn calves and lambs must receive an adequate intake of colostrum within 6 hours and 1 hour of birth respectively, whether from their dam or another source.	<i>Risk of joint ill, watery mouth or other infection resulting from poor resistance due to low antibody intake.</i>
11. Medicines and Treatments <i>To ensure correct and best possible treatments are provided for all farmed livestock.</i>				
Sick or injured animals (1)	11a Key	CS	Animals suffering ill health or injury must receive immediate attention. A veterinary surgeon must be called if necessary.	<i>Early diagnosis and treatment can prevent both unnecessary suffering and spread of infectious disease.</i>
Sick or injured animals (2)	11b Key	CS	Animals, that are so incapacitated through disease or injury that treatment is not possible, must be treated compassionately and if necessary humanely slaughtered on farm	It would be normal for a veterinary surgeon to be involved in such cases. <i>This is a basic animal welfare issue.</i>
Appropriate treatments	11c Key	CS	Medicines and veterinary treatments must be used or carried out only when necessary for treatment or preventative purposes.	<i>Antibiotic and wormer resistance can develop through inappropriate and unnecessary treatments.</i>

Purchase record	11d Key	CS	A complete purchase record must be kept for all veterinary medicines bought including (a) Name of medicine (b) Date purchased (c) Quantity purchased (d) Details of supplier (e) Batch Number	A WLBP Medicine Book is available on request or on-line <i>To enable stock control of purchase and usage.</i>
Treatment record	11e Key	CS	A complete treatment record must be kept for all veterinary medicines administered to livestock including (a) Name of medicine (b) Date administered (c) Identity of animal group treated (d) Number treated (e) Total quantity of medicine administered (f) Date treatment finished (g) Date withdrawal period ended (h) Name of person who administered the medicine. Recommended (i) Reason for treatment	A WLBP Medicine Book is available on request or on-line <i>To enable the monitoring of all livestock treatments. To enable a retrospective review of routine procedures and to identify recurring problems.</i>
'Use By' dates	11f	CS	Medicines must not be used once their 'use by' dates have expired. They must be disposed of appropriately.	<i>The safety and efficacy of out of date medicines may be affected.</i>
Medicine Storage	11g	CS	Medicines (including medicated feeds) must be stored according to manufacturers' instructions and in a secure place.	<i>To prevent deterioration of products through improper storage and to protect from theft and from children.</i>
Storage & disposal of used medicinal products	11h		Empty medicine containers, used needles & sharp instruments must be safely disposed of in a sharps box and in accordance with the manufacturer's instruction. There needs to be a policy on the storage and disposal of sharps and pharmaceutical waste that is being implemented	See FSMR section (5)(a) for policy on the storage and disposal of used medicinal products
12. Routine Management Issues <i>Neglect of routine procedures can cause unnecessary stress and pain for animals.</i>				
Unplanned Mating	12a	CS	Entire male cattle and sheep must be separated from young females before they become sexually active.	<i>Risk of unplanned mating and pregnancies.</i>
Difficult calf or lamb births.	12b	CS	Care must be taken when selecting a sire to minimise the likelihood of subsequent calving/lambing problems. This is especially relevant for heifers and ewe lambs/yearlings.	Issues such as breed, size, previous records and EBV for calving difficulty should be taken into account.
				<i>Risk of difficult calving/lambing resulting in Caesareans or deaths.</i>
Out-wintering - shelter	12c	CS	Animals that are kept outdoors in winter must have access to clean lying area that is sheltered from the prevailing winds.	This provision should be appropriate to the hardiness of the breed.
				<i>Risk of causing unnecessary discomfort and suffering.</i>
Outdoor calving/lambing	12d	CS	Outdoor calving/lambing must not take place in exposed and isolated situations without appropriate protection.	This provision should be appropriate to the hardiness of the breed.
				<i>Risk of losses through hypothermia and inadequate surveillance.</i>
Surgical operation	12e	CS	Routine surgical operations to livestock, such as castration, disbudding and tail docking, must be carried out in accordance with current legislation and the Welsh Codes of Practice for the Welfare of Cattle and Sheep.	See Appendix 2 for legal requirements for common surgical operations
				<i>Risk of causing unnecessary pain and suffering.</i>
Dehorning	12f	CS	Dehorning must only be carried out when necessary, in accordance with the legal requirement and with the use of anaesthetic.	See Appendix 2 It is strongly recommended that calves are disbudded at the appropriate age.
				<i>Risk of causing unnecessary pain and suffering.</i>

Artificial rearing	12g	CS	Calves and lambs that have been removed from their dams before the normal weaning age must be reared according to current legislative requirements with regard to diet, housing, penning, lighting and transportation.	See Codes of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock.
13. Transport of Livestock <i>To minimise the stress and opportunity for injury that is posed by transporting livestock.</i>				
Transport legislation	13a Key	CS	All animals must be transported according to current legislation and be accompanied by correct movement or delivery documentation.	Drivers must hold the correct statutory licence for the vehicle used and a certificate of competence to carry livestock.
Contracted hauliers	13b	CS	Livestock hauliers contracted by the producer must be approved participants in the ABM Livestock Transport Scheme or an approved equivalent. Hauliers' membership numbers must be known	<i>To ensure safe and legitimate transport of livestock.</i>
Loading livestock	13c	CS	The loading of livestock must be done calmly, in a way that minimises stress and risk of injury to both animals and operators. The loading facility must be safe and appropriate. It must have adequate lighting, be structurally sound and equipment free from injury risk such as sharp edges. The use of tailgating to overcome site access issues and minimise journey lengths is only permitted if it occurs within the loading site's boundary with suitable facilities (as defined by legislation)	A well planned loading facility will make loading of livestock a more acceptable operation for all concerned.
				<i>Risk of injury to livestock or operators.</i>
Vehicle bedding	13d	CS	The floor of the vehicle must be covered in a suitable bedding material where necessary.	See Appendix 3
Farm vehicles	13e Key	CS	Farm vehicles used for transporting livestock must be suitable for the species being carried, constructed in accordance with current legislation and maintained in good, serviceable condition. For journeys over 50km, the steepness of internal and external ramps must be such that welfare is not compromised. On level ground, the length of loading ramps for cattle and sheep must be 2.2 times as long as the height of the vehicle floor off the ground, or 3 times in the case of calves.	A suitable vehicle must have adequate headroom, non-slip floors, no projections, adequate ventilation and the ability to inspect animals from the outside.
				<i>To ensure the safe and humane carriage of livestock.</i>
Stocking density	13f	CS	Animals must be transported in a vehicle at the correct stocking density. Partitions must be provided where animals of different social groups are to be transported or where fewer animals need to be compressed to protect them from sudden vehicle movements.	Current legislation provides for vehicle stocking requirements – see Appendix 4
				<i>Risk of death or injury from overcrowding or from having insufficient numbers in compartment.</i>
Casualty animals	13g Key	CS	Animals that are unfit for transport due to disease, injury or close to calving or lambing must not be carried. If injured during transport they must be delivered to the closest suitable place for unloading or slaughter.	If in doubt, it is recommended that veterinary advice is sought before transporting animals that are unwell. See Defra guidance on the transport of casualty animals.
				<i>A basic animal welfare issue.</i>

Section 3: Protection of the Environment.

It is the responsibility of all land managers in Wales to ensure that the farm environment, the **water (W), soil (S) and air (A)** are not impaired or polluted by the farming practice. Care must also be taken of the natural habitat areas and there must be an awareness of the efficiencies of the farm output with regard to carbon emissions. **Standards marked 'Key' indicates that if a farm assessor finds a major non-conformance against that standard, it may result in suspension of certification until it is put right.**

14.			Requirement	Guidance Notes Rationale	COGAP Ref.
General appearance	14a Key		The farm environs must be maintained to a reasonable standard of tidiness and cleanliness.	Redundant machinery, scrap or other hazardous materials must be stored away from livestock or areas of public access <i>Farms in membership of the FAWL scheme need to be seen to be tidy & clean so as to present a positive image of the scheme and Welsh farming to customers, consumers and the general public</i>	
Access to Codes of Good Agricultural Practice.	14b		All land managers in Wales must have access to comply with the current Codes of Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Water, Soil and Air as published by the Welsh Government.	The reference numbers in the adjacent column indicate the relevant paragraphs for each standard. http://gov.wales/topics/environmentcountryside/farmingandcountryside/farming/code-good-agricultural-practice-cogap	
Competence of personnel	14c Key		All farm staff and contractors must be aware of the potential for pollution and have a good understanding of all the relevant management plans and all appropriate, current regulatory requirements.	Ensure adequate training of all relevant personnel and keep training records. <i>An inexperienced or unqualified operator could inadvertently initiate a pollution incident.</i>	2.2.4
15. Management plans or policies					
Soil Management Policy	15a Key	WS	FAWL members must demonstrate an awareness of the potential sources of soil loss caused by compaction, erosion or excessive livestock poaching and be able to explain a policy of how they would implement mitigation measures to minimise that risk.	Cross compliance requirement <i>Risk of soil run-off entering watercourses or roads.</i>	2.2.1
Farm Manure Management & Storage	15b Key	WSA	FAWL members must minimise the risk of pollution from manure, slurry, other organic matter or pathogens. All farms must have and implement a Manure Management Plan. Manure/Slurry storage facilities must be adequate fields and soil conditions must be suitable for any applications. A documented Farm Manure Management Plan (FMMP) will demonstrate a commitment to minimising the risk of pollution and complying with the Code of Good Agricultural Practice.	A colour coded farm map is recommended. Refer to FAWL Scheme Management Record Book (FSMR) section (8) <i>The FMMP will be used to demonstrate the farmer's awareness and knowledge of the issues for environmental safety and to instruct and inform farm staff and contractors.</i>	2.2.1

Nutrient management policy	15c	WS	FAWL members must demonstrate an awareness of the conditions and limitations for the application of all nutrient sources and lime. All fertiliser and manure applications to land should be made in accordance with a policy that aims to minimise the over-use and loss of nutrients applied to land as fertiliser. The development and use of a Nutrient Management Plan can demonstrate a commitment to making the most efficient use of materials as fertilisers and minimise the risk of pollution from the inappropriate application of nutrients.	<i>To limit the risk of nitrate leaching.</i> <i>To prevent the accumulation of phosphorus in the soil.</i> <i>To reduce the risk of nitrous oxide being lost to the atmosphere.</i>	2.2.1
Crop protection	15d	WSA	Where Plant Protection Products (PPP) are used, a crop protection plan must be documented. A record must be kept of all applications of PPP to crops and grassland.	PPP include pesticides, insecticides, fungicides, herbicides and molluscicides (e.g. slug pellets). See FSMR section (9)	2.2.1
Accident and emergency	15e	WSA	A documented risk assessment and action plan must be prepared and made available to all farm staff. This must include all relevant phone numbers in case of emergency.	Refer to FSMR Section (1) <i>In the event of an accident or potential pollution incident, a speedy and correct response can help to contain the situation.</i>	2.2.3
Inorganic waste disposal	15f		There must be a documented policy for disposal of non-bio-degradable waste.	See FSMR Section (10)	7.2
16. Storage facilities To minimise the risk of environmental pollution through inadequate and insecure storage of potential pollutants including but not limited to:- silage effluent, slurry, digestate, sheep dip, fuel oil, empty containers, paints, disinfectants, baits, other chemical products.					
Slurry, dirty water, silage effluent	16a Key	WA	All liquid organic farm materials (includes liquid from solid manure heaps) must be contained in purpose built impermeable stores of required legal capacity and durability to minimise any threat to the environment and enable compliance with the farm manure management plan and nutrient management policy. Such stores must be sited at least 10 metres from any ditch, land drain or watercourse unless Natural Resources Wales or predecessor bodies have agreed otherwise, in writing.	See 15b. <i>To prevent environmental pollution through unsecure storage.</i>	3.1.3 3.2.2 3.2.4
Solid manures	16b	WSA	Permanent manure stores must have an impermeable base and a means to collect or contain run off. Temporary field stores must be re-sited every year. All stores must be sited at least 10 metres from any ditch, land drain or stream.	See 15b. <i>To prevent environmental pollution through insecure storage.</i> <i>Continued use of the same field site will increase the risk of effluent leaching to water.</i>	3.2.4

Fuel oil	16c	W	Oil storage tanks, with capacity exceeding 200 litres, or the area surrounding them must have a leak proof bund capable of containing 10% more than the combined tank storage capacity and all hoses must be kept locked within the bunded area when not in use. Emergency facilities must be available to deal with accidental spillages such as a bucket of sand or absorbent granules or ideally an adequate bund. Oil to include waste oil, or oil stored in mobile bowsers. Oil within the fuel tanks of roadworthy vehicles is exempt.	Natural Resources Wales should be informed immediately of any fuel spillage. Bunds should have no drain holes. Double-skinned tanks are not SSAFO compliant without an additional bund <i>To contain any spillage arising from tank damage or inadvertently leaving the tap on.</i>	3.1.3
Plant Protection Products (PPP), chemicals, dips	16d Key	W	The storage of PPP and chemicals must comply with 'The Code of Practice for using Plant Protection Products' and Groundwater Protection Codes – Sheep dip. The store should be locked, bunded and clearly identified on the outside.	PPP include pesticides, insecticides, fungicides, herbicides and molluscicides (e.g. slug pellets) <i>To protect against accidental spillage or damage to containers that might seep into the farm drains.</i> https://www.gov.uk/guidance/sheep-dip-groundwater-protection-code	3.1.6
Artificial fertilisers	16e Key	W	Artificial fertilisers must be stored in a responsible manner and kept in a secure environment with regular stock take undertaken. The store must be at least 10 metres from any watercourse or drain. Completion of the self-assessment check list in the FSMR (Section 11) is recommended	See Appendix 5 and FSMR Section (11) <i>Risk of theft of product. Bags stored outside could suffer rainwater ingress leading to run off of concentrated solution.</i>	3.1.7
Farm wastes	16f	W	Farm waste must be stored in an appropriate manner that contains it securely until it can be disposed of appropriately.	See 18a, 18c, 15f. <i>A waste product poses less environmental risk if contained in a designated site.</i>	7.1.1 and 7.2.2
Potential Pollutants	16g		Potential pollutants must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution	Potential pollutants include but are not limited to silage, silage effluent, slurry, digestate, sheep dip, fuel oil, empty containers, paints, disinfectants, baits, other chemical products	
17. Application to land To minimise the risk of environmental pollution through excessive, untimely or wrongly targeted field inputs – see also Appendix 7					
Slurry, dirty water, silage effluent	17a Key	WSA	These must be applied to land in accordance with COGAP (in NVZs additional spreading restrictions apply) that minimises the risk of water pollution, unacceptable odours , soil compaction or other environmental damage. Application must not be made within 10 metres of a water course or ditch and 50 metres of a borehole or well unless precision equipment such as slurry injection, dribble bar, or trialing shoe is used as they permit application between 10m and 6m of a watercourse.	Slurry should only be applied when the crop or grass is actively growing or ploughed in within 24 hours to support a subsequent crop to minimise nutrient loss. Slurry injection also helps if odours are likely to pose a problem. <i>Risk of excess nutrients leaching into drainage system or running off into water course.</i>	5.2.3 5.2.4

Solid manures	17b Key	WSA	Solid organic manures must be applied to land in accordance with COGAP (in NVZ there are other legal requirements) that minimises the risk of water pollution, unacceptable odours or compaction to soil. Application must not be made within 10 metres of a water course or ditch and 50 metres of a borehole or well.	Solid manure should be composted for an appropriate period before application to land to avoid ammonium losses and to reduce odour emissions. <i>Risk of excess nutrients leaching into drainage system or running off into water course.</i>	5.2.3 5.2.4
Competent Operators	17c Key	WA	PPP application must be undertaken by competent operators. Competence is demonstrated by holding relevant NPTC certificates. All those applying PPP to land must be licensed to do so or be under the supervision of a licensed operator. Applications must be made in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and the farm's crop protection policy. Application records must be kept.	Grandfather Rights are no longer be permitted to apply PPPs. It is a legal requirement that operators hold a certificate of competence. Relevant NPTC certificates of competence are City & Guilds 'Level 2 Safe Use of Pesticide replacing Grandfather Rights' or 'Pesticide Application (PA) certificate'. <i>To minimise the risk of pesticide poisoning causing damage to wildlife and human health and to conform with legal requirements</i>	
Artificial fertilisers	17d Key	WSA	Fertiliser and lime applications must be made at an appropriate time of year and the minimum rates necessary. All should be in accordance with the farm nutrient management policy. Application records must be kept.	Nitrogen fertiliser applications to grassland should not be made when the soil is waterlogged, frozen hard, snow covered or heavy rain forecast to fall within the next 48 hours unless there is a specific crop requirement <i>Excessive nutrients will not be taken up by plants, will create unnatural environment for soil microflora and may result in leaching of excess nutrients into land drains, streams and groundwater.</i>	5.2.3 5.2.5
Organic materials	17e	WSA	The application of organic materials such as digestate or sewage sludge may be applied to land for agricultural benefit if the appropriate legislation is complied with.	See 5c. Refer also to Safe Sludge Matrix – Appendix 7	5.1.3 5.2.6
Plant Protection Products (PPP)	17f Key		All PPP must be applied in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution. Areas of high pollution risk need to be identified on a farm map and PPP is not applied to these areas	Refer to the Code of Practice for Plant Protection Products	
PPP Application Records	17g		Records must be kept of all PPP applications for a minimum of three years	Section 9 of FSMR	

PPP application equipment including Crop Sprayers	17h	CS	Pesticide spraying equipment including knapsack or hand-held sprayers need to be checked regularly to ensure accurate and efficient application of pesticide. All pesticide application equipment (other than handheld or knapsack sprayers) must have been National Spraying Testing Scheme (NSTS) tested at least once before the 26th November 2016 and every 5 years subsequently (with the exception of granular applicators and boom sprayers less than 3m wide which must be tested every 6 years subsequently).	Sprayers must be properly maintained and records of maintenance & calibration kept for at least three years – See Self-Assessment Checklist in FSMR Section (12) <i>To conform to legal requirements</i>	
18. Waste disposal To prevent the build up of unwanted waste materials that might become hazardous to the farm environment.					
Hazardous waste	18a Key		All hazardous waste must be disposed of under The Hazardous Waste Regulations 2009 and the Duty of Care guidelines, (Query EPR 2010) including using a Consignment Note notified to NRW. Sites producing or storing over 500kg of hazardous waste/annum must be registered with NRW every year.	Examples of farm wastes that are classified as hazardous include waste oil, asbestos, lead acid batteries and agro-chemicals containing dangerous substances.	7.1.2
Plant Protection Products (PPP) and sheep dip	18b Key		Unused diluted PPP and dips may be applied to land only with the correct environmental permit/groundwater authorisation from Natural Resources Wales or predecessor body.	<i>To control the on-farm disposal of potentially toxic substances and to protect groundwater, private water supplies and watercourses.</i>	7.1.5 7.1.6 7.2.4
Plastic waste	18c		Plastic wastes eg silage wrap may only be disposed of via a waste operator who holds the relevant Environment Permitting Regulations permit	Consult the Agricultural Waste Plastics Collection and Recovery Programme.	7.2.2
Animal carcasses	18d Key		Animal carcasses must be disposed of as soon as possible through a licensed operator, incinerator or rendering plant. Records of deaths and disposals must be kept.	<i>See 8/</i>	7.1.8
19. Sheep dipping/treatment To protect water from pollution – See also Appendix 6					
Dipping bath	19a	WS	The bath must be sited at least 10metres from a ditch or watercourse, not have a drain hole and the facility have a means to collect sheep drain-off. The bath must be covered when not in use. Dipping site must comply with guidance in Groundwater Protection Code for sheep dip	Appendix 6 The drain off area should be of sufficient capacity to allow sheep to remain there for 10 minutes. <i>An uncovered dipping bath is a hazard for small children.</i>	3.2.5

Shower/ jetter	19b	WS	A shower or jetter may be used in a field situation providing there is a good depth of freely drained soil, there is little slope and no drains or ditches within ten metres. These must not be used in or around farm yards, unless provision is made to contain and collect all spillages and drainage off sheep	It is important to choose the site carefully.	3.2.5
				<i>Risk of drain off from shower entering land drains or adjacent ditches.</i>	
Draining off pen	19c	WS	Sheep should be allowed to drain off for at least ten minutes before being released from the pen.	<i>Risk of excess dip from fleeces entering environment.</i>	3.2.5
Timing of dipping	19d	WS	Sheep should not be dipped if rain is likely within 24 hours.	<i>Risk of rain washing dip from fleeces into environment.</i>	3.2.5
Access to surface water	19e	WS	Sheep should not be allowed access to surface water for two weeks after dipping or showering.	<i>Risk of dip from fleeces directly contaminating surface water.</i>	3.2.5
Experience & qualification	19f Key	WS	The person(s) involved in sheep dipping on-farm must be competent in the safe use and disposal of sheep dip and the responsible person must have an NPTC test certificate. A permit to dispose of sheep dip on land must be held.	Regulatory requirement	
				<i>Risk that unqualified or inexperienced person(s) can pollute the environment or fail to properly dip the sheep</i>	

Section 4 – Complaints Policy

The FAWL scheme is accredited by the United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS) to ISO 17065. It's a requirement of that accreditation that any complaint made to a FAWL member about compliance with the scheme's standard must be recorded by that member.

20. Complaints			Requirement	Guidance Notes	
				Rationale	
Complaints	20a	WSA	All complaints that are directed at the farm business that have an implication for compliance with the FAWL scheme must be recorded. There must also be a record of how the issue was resolved and any contingency procedures that are put in place to prevent a recurrence.	A complaints record pro-forma can be found in the FAWL Scheme Management Record (FSMR) Section (3)	
				<i>To conform with ISO 17065 and protect against the recurrence of potential incidents</i>	

Appendix 1: Livestock Housing - Space Allowances

Below are some guidelines on space allowances in livestock housing. They are only a guide and not definitive. Producers should judge appropriate space allowances by assessing their own stock and housing.

CATTLE

Space Allowances For Loose-Housed Cattle (Excluding Bulls)				
	Live-weight (kg)	Space Allowance at square metres per head		
		Solid Floors		Fully Slatted floors
		Bedded	Total (incl. feeding/loafing etc)	
Dairy Cows	400-499	5.50	8.0	Not Applicable: Non-slatted area must be provided
	500-599	6.0	8.5	
	600-699	6.5	9.0	
	700-799	7.0	10.0	
	800+	8.0	11.0	
Suckler Cows	400	3.50	4.90	
	500	4.25	5.85	
Calves	50-84		1.5	
	85-140		1.8	
	140-200		2.4	
Young stock/ Growing/Finishing (In-calf heifers must also have access to a non-slatted lying area)	200-299	2.00	3.0	1.1
	300-399	2.75	4.0	1.5
	400-499	3.50	4.9	1.8
	500-599	4.25	5.8	2.1
	600-699	5.00	6.8	2.3

Cubicles For Beef Cattle – Recommended Minimum Dimensions:

There must be at least one cubicle per animal unless there is adjacent, adequately sized loose housing. Cubicles need to be long enough and wide enough to allow comfortable rest without injury but short enough to prevent fouling and narrow enough to prevent fouling in the bed and narrow enough to prevent turning around or lying at angles. Cubicles must accommodate the natural rising of the animal and not cause it injury as it rises.

	Liveweight	Length	Width
Cows	<600kg	2.40	1.15
	>600kg	2.50	1.20
Young stock/ Growing/Finishing	200	1.45	0.70
	300	1.70	0.85
	350	2.00	1.05
	>350	2.10	1.10

Individual Calf Pens: Recommended Minimum Dimensions

Calves kept in individual stalls, pens or hutches (except for those kept in isolation) must be allowed direct visual and tactile contact with other calves (where there are two or more calves on the farm). Calves must have sufficient space to stand up, lie down, turn around, stretch and groom.

Calf Weight (kg)	Pen size per calf
<60	1m x 1.5m
60-80	1m x 1.8m

SHEEP

Lowland ewes (60-90 kg live weight)	1.2-1.4 m ² floor space per ewe during pregnancy
Lowland ewes after lambing with lambs at foot up to six weeks of age	2.0-2.2 m ² floor space per ewe and lambs
Hill ewes (45-65 kg live weight)	1.0-1.2 m ² floor space per ewe during pregnancy
Hill ewes after lambing, with lambs at foot up to six weeks of age	1.8-2.0 m ² floor space per ewe and lambs
Lambs up to 12 weeks old	0.5-0.6 m ² floor space per lamb
Lambs and sheep 12 weeks to 12 months old	0.75-0.9 m ² floor space per lamb/sheep
Rams	1.5-2.0 m ²

Shorn sheep - The space allowances may be reduced by 10% for winter-shorn sheep.

Group size - Where possible, pregnant ewes should be kept in groups of less than 50 to allow for better individual recognition and attention at lambing time.

FEED TROUGH SPACE ALLOWANCE

Feed trough space allowances must be appropriate to the size and weight of the livestock and to the feeding system. The following are the recommended minimum feed trough space allowance for cattle and sheep.

Trough Space for cattle (cm per head)			Trough Space for sheep (cm per head)		
Weight (kg)	Ration fed	Ad lib/self-feed	Weight (kg)	Ration fed	Ad lib/self-feed
200-299	40	15	Store, Finishing lamb, Hoggs	30	10-15
300-399	50	15			
400-499	55	19	Small ewes	45	10-15
500-599	60	24	Horned sheep	45	10-15
600-699	67	28	Medium ewes	45	10-15
700-799	70	32	Large ewes	50	10-15
800+	75	32			

Appendix 2: Summary of legal requirements for common surgical operations on farm

CATTLE

Operation	Method	Animal's Age	Operator	Anaesthetic
Castration	Elastration/ Rubber ring	1st week of life only	Competent stock person	
	Bloodless castration e.g. burdizzo	Up to 2 months	Competent stock person	
	When the animal is over 2 months of age or where any methods other than the above are used		Vet Only	With
Dehorning	Cutting/sawing horn (not to be used routinely)	Up to 5 months of age	Competent stock keeper	With
		Over 5 months of age	Vet Only	With
Disbudding	Chemical cauterisation	1 st week of life only	Competent stock person	
	Method other than above (eg hot iron)	Up to 2 months of age	Competent stock person	With
Removal of Supernumerary Teats	Using clean, sharp scissors	Up to 3 months	Competent stock person	With
		3 months and over	Vet Only	With

NB: Routine tail docking of cattle is not permitted

SHEEP

Operation	Method	Animal's Age	Operator	Anaesthetic
Castration	Elastration/ Rubber ring	1st week of life only	Competent stock person	
	Clamp/Bloodless	Up to 3 months	Competent stock person	
	When the animal is over 3 months of age or where any methods other than the above are used		Vet Only	With
Tail Docking	Rubber Ring	1st week of life	Competent stock person	
	Hot iron or clamp	Over 2 months	Veterinary Surgeon	With
	Surgical/Other	Any age	Vet Only	With
NB: Sufficient tail to cover the vulva (females) the anus (males) must be left. Any shorter than this must only be in the case of emergency, disease or injury following consultation with a Vet, and carried out with anaesthetic				
Dehorning and disbudding*	Trimming of the insensitive tip of an in-growing horn	Any age	Competent stock person	
	All other cases	Any age	Vet only	With

*Under the Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966 (as amended) only a vet may dehorn or disbud a sheep, apart from the trimming of the insensitive tip of an ingrowing horn, which if left untreated could cause pain or distress

Appendix 3: Vehicle Bedding Provisions for transport

	Non-slip flooring only	Straw	Sawdust	Perforated Floor
Cattle	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Calves	Yes	Yes	No	No
Sheep	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Appendix 4: Recommended Space Allowances During Transport

CATTLE

Category	Approx. weight (kg)	Space allowance (m2)
Small calves	55	0.30-0.40
Medium-sized calves	110	0.40-0.70
Heavy calves	200	0.70-0.95
Medium-sized cattle	325	0.95-1.30
Heavy cattle	550	1.30-1.60
Very heavy cattle	over 700	over 1.60

These figures may vary, depending not only on the animals' weight and size, but also on their physical condition, weather conditions and the likely journey time.

SHEEP

Category	Approx. weight (kg)	Space allowance (m2)
Shorn sheep and lambs	under 55	0.20-0.30
	over 55	over 0.30
Unshorn sheep	under 55	0.30-0.40
	over 55	over 0.40
Heavily pregnant ewes	under 55	0.40-0.50
	over 55	over 0.50

The space allowances indicated above may vary depending on the breed, size, physical condition and length of fleece of the animals as well as weather conditions and journey time. As an indication, for small lambs, an area of under 0.2 metres squared per animal may be provided.)

The following livestock are not transported on journeys outside of the times/distances outlined below:	
Calves less than 10 days	Not transported more than 100 km unless accompanied by their dam
Calves 11-14 days	Not transported more than 8 hours unless accompanied by their dam
Lambs of less than 7 days	Not transported more than 100 km unless accompanied by their dam

Appendix 5 - The safe and secure storage of artificial mineral fertiliser

Mineral [or Manufactured] fertiliser is a valuable product for farmers and growers but is potentially dangerous in the wrong hands. The storage and security of fertiliser in your possession is therefore of paramount importance and the purpose of this self-assessment is to help you to ensure that basic storage and security is maintained. The leaflet "Security of Fertiliser Storage on Farms" is reproduced below and you should have in place a protocol to monitor the security of fertiliser (an example is given below).

It is also recommended that you complete the Checklist in the FSMR Section (11). The leaflet includes the following 10-point code:

<p>DO NOT:</p> <p>Store fertiliser where there is public access.</p> <p>Leave fertiliser in the field overnight.</p> <p>Store fertiliser near to, or visible from, the public highway.</p> <p>Sell fertiliser unless the purchaser is personally known by you to be a bona-fide farmer user and is aware of the need to follow this guidance</p>	<p>DO:</p> <p>Record fertiliser deliveries and usage.</p> <p>Wherever possible, and with regard to HSE safety guidance, store fertiliser inside a locked building or compound.</p> <p>Fully sheet fertiliser when stored outside and regularly check to ensure that the stack has not been tampered with.</p> <p>Carry out regular stock checks.</p> <p>Report immediately any stock discrepancy or loss to the police.</p> <p>Record any manufacturer code numbers from the bags and, if available, the number of the detonation resistance certificate.</p>
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You can get more information from your supplier or from the HSE booklet "Storing and Handling Ammonium Nitrate" at <http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg230.pdf>

If you store 25 tonnes or more of fertiliser you must notify your local fire officer and Health and Safety Executive (HSE). Under the NIHHS (Amendment) Regulations 2002 users of Ammonium Nitrate (AN) and AN based fertilisers must provide additional information to the HSE if 150 tonnes of these fertilisers are being handled or stored which contain over 15.75% Nitrogen by weight.

You must not sell fertiliser unless the purchaser is known by you to be a bona-fide user and if you re-sell ammonium nitrate fertiliser with high nitrogen content, (i.e. a nitrogen content of more than 28% of its weight); you must be in possession of a valid detonation resistance certificate for that batch.

Appendix 6 - Guidance on the Use and Disposal of Sheep Dips from Natural Resources Wales

Note: The term sheep dipping here includes the use of static and mobile plunge dips and the use of shower or jetter systems

<p>Before you Dip</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain a permit from Natural Resources Wales if you need to dispose of any used sheep dip to land Fill the empty dip bath with water until it overflows, then follow the flow and block any flow to a watercourse Leave the water-filled bath overnight, check for and seal any leaks <p>During and Immediately After Dipping/treatment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make sure that someone who holds the correct Certificate of Competence in using sheep dip is always present during dipping Only use authorised products and follow manufacturer's instructions Make sure all drips and splashes run back into the dip bath Make sure you have absorbent material to soak up any spills Allow each sheep to stand in the drain-pen area to catch any run-off for at least ten minutes Do not return sheep to normal grazing. Put them in a holding field with water troughs, but no natural watercourses, unless the watercourses are fenced to prevent livestock access <p>Special Precautions for Mobile dips, jettors or showers <i>These carry a high risk of pollution if used on farm yards or lanes, unless very careful precautions are taken to contain all dip which may run off sheep, or out of units.</i></p>	<p>After Dipping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empty the dip bath as soon as possible, into a vacuum tanker or bowser designated for dip storage and dispose of dip without delay Rinse out any empty dip containers, wash down the dipping areas, being sure to collect the washings into the dip bath – for disposal to the NRW permitted area. Follow the conditions in the NRW permit, which includes spreading out low application rates, avoiding land that is steeply sloping, poorly drained, has cracked or waterlogged soil, or which is important to wildlife Do not spread within 10m of a watercourse or 50m of a well, borehole or spring Take care not to spill used dip when transporting <p>Units can however be used in fields, provided:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the sites are first checked to ensure they are essentially flat, have well established grass cover and are at least 10m from a watercourse or 50m from any well, borehole or spring. <p>For further guidance, see the Defra Groundwater Protection Code – use and disposal of sheep dip compounds 2006 – available from local Natural Resources Wales offices.</p>
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Appendix 7 - Guidance on Application of Manures, Sludge or Composts

SAFE APPLICATIONS TO LAND

This appendix provides guidance on making applications to land. All applications to land must be carried out in accordance with legislation. Environmental Permits or exemptions must be held where applicable. If your farm is in an NVZ you must also follow NVZ rules. National Resources Wales has information on spreading waste on land which may be helpful.

Note: Producers should always check with buyers to ensure that any applications of sludge, compost, digestate and other materials originating outside the farm are acceptable to customers.

Sewage Sludge (biosolids)

Untreated sewage sludge has not been permitted on any agricultural land since 2006.

Treated sewage sludge can only be used under strictly controlled conditions. Prior to application the soil must be tested by the sludge supplier. Applications of sewage sludge to land must be in accordance with suppliers' instructions (i.e. the way the sludge has been treated may affect where and when the sludge can be applied).

Two types of treated sewage sludge are permitted by the scheme:

1. Conventionally treated sludge - has been subjected to defined treatment processes and standards that ensure at least 99% of pathogens have been destroyed. The most common form of treatment is anaerobic digestion.
2. Enhanced treated sludge - will be free from Salmonella and will have been treated so as to ensure that 99.9% of pathogens present in the original sludge have been destroyed.

Farmyard Manure (FYM) and Slurry – Fresh, Stored or Treated

Using the following steps as a guide will help to ensure that manures are used efficiently:

- Know the nutrient contents of applied manures
- Apply manures evenly and at known rates
- Where appropriate, rapidly incorporate manures or use an application technique that will minimise ammonia losses
- Apply manures in spring, where possible, to reduce nitrate leaching losses
- Take the nutrient content of applied manures into account when calculating inorganic fertiliser applications

Spreading manures onto pasture is a valuable source of nutrients but can play a role in transferring disease to healthy stock. The main risk is from spreading fresh, unstored slurry or manure. Risks are reduced by storage, low application rates and leaving pasture for as long as possible before grazing.

Note: The scheme recommends that poultry manure is not applied to grazing land or grassland to be harvested due to the risks associated with botulism.

Compost, Digestates and other Recycled Materials

It is recommended that digestates and composts sourced from external contractors for application to land have been produced to the relevant PAS specification (PAS 110 for digestate, PAS 100 for compost) and are applied following the associated Quality Protocol. The specifications and Quality Protocols provide safeguards on the feedstock materials, the processing stages and end product quality.

Where anaerobic digestate is produced from an energy crop feedstock (e.g. maize) and there is no pasteurisation step, there is a risk that plant pathogens, for example *Fusarium* spp., may be present. It is recommended that energy crop digestate is ploughed in before drilling a subsequent cereal crop.

	Manure & Slurry		Compost & Anaerobic Digestates		Treated Sewage Sludge	
	Application	Grazing or harvest interval	Including animal by-products (ABP)	Excluding animal by-products (ABP)	Conventional treated sewage sludge	Enhanced treated sewage sludge
Combinable & Animal Feed Crops	May be applied before & after drilling	N/A	May be applied before & after drilling	May be applied before & after drilling	May be applied before & after drilling	May be applied before & after drilling
Grass & Forage - grazed	Recommend that applications made in spring & that rapid incorporation techniques are used	Minimum 4 week no graze interval applies. Recommend that there is an 8 week no graze interval for adult stock & 6 months for younger stock	A no-graze interval of 3 week applies	A no-graze interval of 3 week applies	A no-graze interval of 3 week applies & sludge must be deep injected or ploughed in	A no-graze interval of 3 week applies
Grass & Forage - harvested		A no-harvest interval of 4 week applies	A no-graze interval of 3 week applies	A no-graze interval of 3 week applies	A no-graze interval of 3 week applies	A no-graze interval of 3 week applies

Cropping Categories

Combinable crop	Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale, Peas, Beans, Linseed/ flax, Oilseed rape, Sugar beet, Sunflower, Borage
Grassland & forage - grazed	Grass, Forage swedes and turnips, Fodder mangolds, Fodder beet, Fodder kale, Forage rye and triticale, Turf
Grassland & forested - harvested	Grass silage, Silage maize, Haylage, Hay, Herbage seeds

Appendix 8 – Accepted Assurance Schemes for Feed

Abbreviated Scheme Name	Full Scheme Name	Scope of the Scheme
Accepted Feed Assurance Schemes		
UFAS (AIC)	Universal Feed Assurance Scheme	Assured compound feeds, complementary feeds, licks, pre-mixtures and feed ingredients/ materials
FEMAS (AIC)	Feed Materials Assurance Scheme	Production of and trade in feed ingredients/ feed materials
TASCC (AIC)	Trade Assurance Scheme for Combinable Crops	Whole combinable crops. <i>Note: this scheme covers crops storage and transport. Farm assurance is covered by the schemes listed below.</i>
GTAS	GAFTA Trade Assurance Scheme	Trade in feed ingredients/ feed materials
IGAS	Irish Grain Assurance Scheme	Whole combinable crops. <i>Note: this scheme covers crops storage and transport. Farm assurance is covered by the schemes listed below.</i>
COCERAL GTP	European trade body for Agro supply and animal feeds	Trade in feed ingredients/ feed materials
GMP+ (PDV)	Dutch Product Board for Animal Feed	Assured compound feeds, complementary feeds, licks, pre-mixtures and feed ingredients/ materials
FAMI-QS	European Feed Additives And Pre-mixtures Quality System	Feed additives and pre-mixtures
BFBi scheme	Brewing, Food & Beverage Industry Suppliers Association	Certifies grains from smaller breweries
RTAOS	Red Tractor Assurance Cold Crush Oilseeds Scheme	Certifies meal from cold crush oilseeds
Accepted Farm Assurance Schemes to supply feed		
RTA Combinable Crops and Sugar Beet	Red Tractor Assurance for Farms – Combinable Crops and Sugar Beet Scheme	Combinable crops & sugar beet
SQC	Scottish Quality Farm Assured Combinable Crops Ltd	Combinable crops
NIFQACS	Northern Ireland Farm Quality Assured Cereals Scheme	Combinable crops
SAFA	Soil Association Farm Assurance (Crops module)	Combinable crops
RTA Fresh Produce	Red Tractor Assurance for Farms – Fresh Produce Scheme	Produce – vegetables, fruits and root crops