



Chicken Standards: Hatchery

1st October 2014
Version 3.0



**Red Tractor
Assurance**

Welcome



Welcome to the Red Tractor Assurance for Farms – Poultry Scheme: Hatchery Standards, part of the Red Tractor Food Assurance Scheme assuring food safety, animal welfare, hygiene and environmental protection through every part of the food chain.

These Standards have been written and revised by our Technical Advisory Committees (TACs) in consultation with customers, farmer representatives and the wider industry to ensure they are clear and provide meaningful, credible farm assurance for all. This is essential with the increasing demand for traceability of food, growing consumer awareness of animal welfare issues in livestock production and a need to minimise pesticide residues.

For more information about the Red Tractor Assurance Scheme visit www.redtractorassurance.org.uk

GUIDE

Scheme members are advised this manual must be read in conjunction with the 'How the Red Tractor Assurance Scheme Works' leaflet which details the Rules of the Scheme that all members are bound by.

The standards are organised in sections. The AIM of each standard or group of standards is clearly explained. All of the words against each standard including the column 'How you will be measured' form part of the standard.

Standard coding begins with a two letter prefix that identifies the section (e.g. EC for Environmental Protection and Contamination Control). Assessors will use this code together with a code to identify the enterprise to which it relates (e.g. CH for Hatchery) to identify any non-conformances on the report at the end of the assessment.

Key – those standards which have greater significance (all other standards are normal)

Recommendation – those which do not affect certification

New – a completely new standard which the member must now adhere to

Revised – a standard that has changed and requires the member to take some different or additional action to before

Upgraded – the standard has been upgraded to a Key standard or from a Recommendation to a full standard

Appendix – this is referenced in the 'How you will be measured' column and indicates that additional information is provided in the Appendices at the back of this manual

R - this icon indicates that a record is required




Where to find help - at the end of each section we have indicated where you can get extra guidance if you need it. (Our interactive pdf version of this document available on www.redtractorassurance.org.uk will automatically take you to the right documents and sources of more help).




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STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: Plans and procedures in place to ensure safe and legal food production		
<p>DP.a Producers must have a copy of the Red Tractor Assurance for Farms Hatchery Standards available</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Up-to-date hard or electronic copy of the standards 	
<p>DP.b A documented plan for the effective management of serious incidents and potential emergency situations that threaten the welfare of birds, food safety or the environment must be in place and known to key staff</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ You have considered the risks to your farm and documented the actions to be taken in the event of, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – feed and/or water equipment failing – fire – extreme weather (drought, flooding, snow) – disease outbreaks which have the potential to affect other farms/ the general public – movement bans – reporting activist activity (police, relevant trade body, your Certification Body, customers) – accident – pollution incident – disease outbreaks which have the potential to affect other farms/ the general public ■ Plan includes relevant contact details (including out of hours phone numbers) e.g. vet, Environment Agency hotline, energy, feed and water suppliers ■ Key staff have access to plan 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Emergency plan
<p>DP.b.1 An Avian Influenza contingency plan must be in place</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The plan is reviewed annually and updated when necessary 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ AI contingency plan
<p>DP.b.2 There must be an emergency water supply capable of providing water at maximum demand for 24 hours</p>		
<p>DP.c Systems must be in place for recording, investigating and resolution of any complaints received that are relevant to the requirements of the Hatchery Standards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Complaints made by Local Authority, general public, customers or other ■ System includes recording the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – complaint – investigation result – action taken to prevent the issue happening again 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Complaints record
<p>DP.d Producers must ensure that new production sites are suitable for use (Upgraded)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ New production sites include, but are not limited to, new and existing buildings and land, including those used seasonally ■ The Certification Body has been informed of the site and it has been added to your Red Tractor membership ■ When deciding if suitable for use, consideration has been given to the following where relevant: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – previous use – recent applications of chemicals and soil improvers (including sewage sludge, manure from other species) – physical hazards – noxious weeds – location of the nearest other poultry farm and its health status where possible – whether the building complies with legal requirements and has previously been assured 	
<p>Where to find help</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For information on farm fires see the Defra guidance document 'Farm Fires - Protecting Farm Animal Welfare' 	

STAFF AND LABOUR PROVIDERS (SC)


STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: All staff (including, but not limited, to full and part-time and family members) are trained as competent to carry out the activities they do		
SC.a Key Systems must be in place to ensure that all new staff are effectively trained and deemed competent to carry out the activities they are employed to do (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nobody starts work without an induction, supervision or explanation of the tasks they will carry out For any specific tasks referenced within the Standards (e.g. medicine treatments) additional training is given prior to being left to complete the task unsupervised, if it has not already been given 	
SC.b The performance and competence of staff must be regularly reviewed and refresher training implemented as required (New)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff are regularly observed and the output of their work reviewed Refresher training is implemented immediately if issues are found 	
SC.c Records of training must be kept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A training record is available for all, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> name start date, if applicable training given/ events attended/ experience date of training who provided the training Where staff are trained to undertake specific tasks this is listed in the record Records kept for two years after staff member has left employment 	R <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff training record
SC.c.1 Producers must adopt British Poultry Training – Poultry Passport, or Poultry Training Record, as the formal route for industry training and training recognition (New)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mandatory training requirement specified on the Poultry Passport is delivered by providers or in-house tutors that have been approved by British Poultry Training 	R <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff training record
SC.c.2 Drivers must receive documented, relevant training in welfare		R <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff training record
SC.d Where labour providers are used to supply temporary or permanent staff an agreement must be in place to ensure competent persons are provided (New)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement in place where labour providers are used regularly or on an ad-hoc basis Agreement confirms that labour provided are competent and that a Gangmasters Licence is held 	R <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labour provider agreement
Where to find help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For further information on British Poultry Training - Poultry Passport visit www.poultrypassport.org For further information on Gangmasters Licensing and to check the licence status of a labour provider visit www.gla.defra.gov.uk 	

TRACEABILITY AND ASSURANCE STATUS (TI)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: Clear identification of birds to deliver food chain traceability		
TI.a Key Chicks must be identified and records kept to maintain traceability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scheme registration number is included on dispatch notes 	R <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traceability records
AIM: Controls in place to maintain assurance status		
TI.b Key Eggs and/or chicks must be sourced from farms/ hatcheries certified to the relevant scheme standards		




VERMIN CONTROL (VC)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: Effective control of wild birds rodents, insects and other animals to prevent contamination and food safety risk			
VC.a Key Systems must be in place to control vermin in areas where eggs and chicks are kept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Evidence that control is effective and being managed e.g. there is no evidence of contamination by vermin ■ Systems include, but are not limited to, baiting and trapping ■ System managed in-house by a demonstrably competent person or by external contractor ■ If traps are used locations and dates of checks are recorded 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ External contractor agreement ■ Trap check records 	
VC.b Bait must be used responsibly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Where baits are used a bait plan is in evidence ■ Plan includes map/ location of bait points, bait used, bait point inspection and replenishment dates ■ Safe positioning of bait; non-target animals do not have access and there is no risk of contamination 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Bait plan 	
VC.c Pets and other animals must not have access to hatchery buildings			
Where to find help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Campaign for Responsible Rodenticide Use Code is published on http://www.thinkwildlife.org/crru-code/ ■ Defra have published a Code of Practice for the Prevention of Rodent Infestation on Poultry Farms 		

HOUSING, SHELTER AND HANDLING FACILITIES (HF)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: Safe, comfortable and hygienic housing for all birds			
HF.a Hatchery must be constructed and maintained to provide a safe environment for chicks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No sharp edges, projections or other hazards ■ Electrical installations inaccessible to chicks ■ Housing securely contains chicks 		
HF.b Hatchery must be appropriately and effectively ventilated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ventilation minimises high humidity, build-up of odours and maintains a comfortable temperature 		
HF.b.1 Temperature records must be kept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Records kept of minimum and maximum daily temperatures at chick level 		
HF.b.2 Chick holding areas must be temperature controlled and monitored	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ When the outside temperature exceeds 30°C in the shade the inside temperature should not exceed the outside temperature by more than 3°C 		
HF.c Floors must be constructed and maintained in a manner that minimises the risk of injury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Floors are in good condition ■ Floors are hygienically managed 		
HF.d Conditions within housing must be maintained in a manner that ensures chicks are able to keep clean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Environmental swabs for TVCs are carried out weekly and records maintained 	<p>R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Environmental bacteria test records 	
HF.d.1 Surfaces within hatchery must be in good condition and must be able to be cleaned and disinfected			
HF.d.2 Chicks must be loaded into clean chick boxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Chick boxes are cleaned, dried and sanitised after every delivery 		


STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
HF.d.3 Drains in production areas are accessible and cleanable			
HF.e Hatchery must be lit to allow normal behaviours, rest and effective inspection of chicks (Revised)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Levels of natural or artificial lighting in chick grading areas is of a level that all chicks can be seen clearly ■ Holding rooms should be lit with controlled or blue lighting 	
HF.e.1 Facilities to reduce light must be available			
AIM: Housing should be specific to bird size and requirements			
HF.f Key Chick area must be of sufficient size (Revised)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Stocking density in chick boxes is a minimum of 21cm² to a maximum of 25cm² per chick 	
HF.g This standard is not applicable to this sector			
AIM: Systems within housing are fit for purpose			
HF.h Automatic equipment is inspected once a day		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Records kept of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – checks – malfunctions – rectifications 	R <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Equipment inspection records
HF.i An alternative power supply must be available which is capable of supplying all essential electrical systems within the hatchery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Malfunctions are rectified immediately ■ Generators are tested weekly on load 	
HF.j Electrical installations must be tested once every five years by a registered electrician		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Electrician registered with NICEIC, BSI, NAPIT, AESIF, ELECSA, JIB 	R <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Electrician's invoice
HF.k Alarms must be responded to within 15 minutes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ When an alarm is triggered the following are recorded: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – time – date – response 	R <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Alarm records
HF.k.1 Incubation equipment is alarmed for high and low temperatures and mains failure			
AIM: Controls in place to prevent fire			
HF.l Fire prevention measures must be taken		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Safe use and storage of flammable/ combustible materials ■ Every building exceeding 30m in length has two doors and complies with relevant Building Regulations, particularly with regard to fire escape exits ■ Access to building is restricted ■ Buildings are secure ■ Smoking is restricted to designated areas only ■ Machinery undergoes routine maintenance ■ Escape routes and passages are kept clear at all times ■ Notices are displayed in all main houses of the nearest telephone point 	
Where to find help		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Further information on heat stress is provided in the Defra guidance document 'Heat Stress in Poultry: Solving the Problem' 	



ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE (AH)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: Proactive management of the health and welfare of all birds through planning and reviewing	
<p>AH.a Key A Flock Health Plan to proactively manage and improve health and welfare of chicks must be established and implemented (Revised)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The plan is specific to a farm or group of farms under same companies control ■ Is prepared and reviewed by a vet ■ Is reviewed annually or more often in the event of substantial changes to husbandry practices or poor enterprise performance ■ Contains a strategy for the prevention and control of common diseases ■ Sets out health and husbandry procedures covering the whole of the production cycle/ year ■ Sets out a vaccination programme, which is tailored to the needs of the farm ■ Is available to all members of staff who have responsibility for birds <div style="text-align: right;"> R ■ Health Plan </div>
<p>AH.b Records of the health and performance of all chicks must be maintained</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Records are present for current and previous hatchery cycles ■ Records are up-to-date ■ Records include as a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – any problems or extraordinary events – injury and cull records for each hatching day – veterinary advice <div style="text-align: right;"> R ■ Health and performance records </div>
<p>AH.c This standard is not applicable to this sector</p>	
<p>AH.c.1 Hatcheries must be monitored for Salmonella</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Tests are carried out in a Government authorised laboratory <div style="text-align: right;"> R ■ Salmonella testing results </div>
AIM: The health and welfare of all birds is being checked and managed	
<p>AH.d Key The health and welfare of chicks must be met at all times</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Any health or welfare issues have been detected and are being managed Regular checks looking for signs of illness, injury and stress
<p>AH.e The health and welfare of chicks must be checked regularly</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Regular checks looking for signs of illness, injury and stress <div style="text-align: right;"> R ■ Chick inspection records </div>
<p>AH.f Key Chicks must be handled in a way that avoids injury and minimises stress</p>	
<p>AH.f.1 Automation and conveyors must not cause injury to chicks</p>	
AIM: The health and welfare of all birds is being managed by competent people	
<p>AH.g Key All persons looking after the health and welfare of chicks must be demonstrably competent</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Staff have skills and knowledge in animal husbandry ■ You are satisfied that any contractors used are competent
<p>AH.h Key All hatcheries must retain the services of a named veterinary surgeon or practice</p>	



STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
Aim: Effective and appropriate management of sick or injured birds		
AH.i Key Sick or injured chicks must receive prompt attention in order that suffering is not prolonged		
AH.j Key Chicks that do not respond to treatment or require emergency euthanasia must be promptly and humanely euthanased by a trained and competent person (Upgraded)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Decision to euthanase made by a trained and competent person ■ Euthanasia carried out in accordance with a documented method that is recommended by the Humane Slaughter Association, at no more than 15 minute intervals ■ In-shell embryos are macerated in accordance with relevant legislation ■ Unviable chicks are identified and euthanased ■ Staff that euthanase chicks are trained 	
Where to find help 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Guidance on animal health and disease can be found at www.nadis.org.uk ■ Defra have produced a guide to the Poultry Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries Order 2007 and National Control Programme for Salmonella in breeding flocks ■ The Humane Slaughter Association provide information on euthanasia on their website www.hsa.org.uk 	

HATCHERY EGGS (HC)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: Hatchery eggs are fit for purpose		
HC.a Eggs from flocks infected with Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium must not be admitted to the hatchery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hatchery has ensured that breeding flocks supplying eggs have been tested for Salmonella 	
HC.b All incoming eggs must be from breeder flocks certified Mycoplasma gallisepticum free and of known Mycoplasma synoviae status		
HC.c One way product flow must be maintained from egg receipt to chick dispatch		
HC.d Incoming air must be filtered. A positive airflow from eggs to chicks must be maintained		
HC.e Differentiation must be maintained between 'clean' and 'dirty' areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Staff are aware of these requirements and are provided with dedicated protective clothing and footwear ■ Equipment is segregated between 'clean' and 'dirty' areas 	
HC.f All eggs must be fumigated or sanitised prior to setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Fumigation and sanitising parameters are recorded for each batch 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Fumigation/ sanitising parameter records
HC.g Incubation hatcher and setter equipment must be easy to clean, in good working order and sealed to the floor		
HC.h The hatchery must have a dedicated egg store and a designated setter room		

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
HC.i Eggs must be stored in a temperature and humidity controlled room	
HC.j Key Hatching eggs must be identifiable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The following can be identified for each egg: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – farm of origin – date of lay ■ Floor eggs and dirty nest eggs are labelled and stored separately
HC.k The hatchery must retain production records for each consignment of eggs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Production records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – farm of origin – date of lay – date of collection and vehicle identity – setting date – setter number – transfer date – hatchery number – chick and cull numbers (hatchability) – transport records – placement details
HC.l Eggs must be collected and chicks must be delivered in purpose built vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Vehicles are fitted with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – fans – a cooling system – a temperature recording system – an in-cab read-out – a load-locking system – a tail-lift ■ Vehicles must be easily cleanable ■ If carrying chicks the driver has means of communication in the event of emergency
HC.m A vehicle cleaning and sanitation policy is in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Vehicles are cleaned internally between loads ■ Vehicles are cleaned between loads, unless a split delivery is being carried out

BIOSECURITY AND DISEASE CONTROL (BI)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
AIM: Effective biosecurity to prevent the spread of disease and protect food safety and bird health	
BI.a Key Control measures must be in place to minimise the spread of disease within the hatchery and between other hatcheries and farms	
BI.b Access to the farm must be limited to essential visitors only and visitor records must be kept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Records should include date, time of arrival, name, organisation, contact number ■ Visitors certify that they are not suffering any enteric illness and declare recent visits to poultry farms ■ Entry is refused if the health and welfare of birds could be compromised <div style="text-align: right;"> R ■ Visitor records </div>
BI.c Key There must be defined biosecure areas at each hatchery (Upgraded)	<div style="text-align: right;"> R ■ Farm map defining all biosecure areas </div>




STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
BI.d Key Foot dips must be provided at the entrance to each biosecure area and must be used by all who enter them (Upgraded)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Defra approved disinfectants are used ■ Disinfectants are used in accordance with manufacturers' instructions ■ Disinfectant solutions used in foot dips are replaced on a prescribed basis and this is recorded 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;"> R </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Foot dip records
BI.e Key On entry to a biosecure area all staff and visitors must change into clean boots or use new disposable overshoes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Boots are capable of being dipped in foot dips 	
BI.f This standard is not applicable to this sector		
BI.g Key Hand sanitisers or hand wash facilities must be present and used before entrance and after exit of the biosecure area		
BI.h Key Hatchery dedicated protective clothing must be supplied to and worn by all within the biosecure area		
BI.i Key Toilets and hand washing facilities must be available and must consist of a basin with hot water, bactericidal soap and disposable towels or hand driers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hands are washed prior to starting work, after dead chick handling, after meals and after visits to the toilet 	
BI.j This standard is not applicable to this sector		
BI.k Key All vehicles, including wheels, and equipment must be cleansed and disinfected on entering the hatchery (New)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Effective pressure wash facilities and drains 	
BI.l The hatchery must have an area of clean concrete, metalled surface or rolled stone which is large enough for a collection vehicle to stand (New)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Loading area is level, well drained and hygienically managed 	
BI.m This standard is not applicable to this sector		
BI.n Staff must not keep or have contact with other poultry or any avian species		
BI.o Auxiliary buildings, toilets, offices, stores and break rooms must be kept clean and tidy		
BI.p Smoking and the consumption of food and drink must be restricted to designated areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Designated areas are not within egg/ chick areas 	




ANIMAL MEDICINES AND HUSBANDRY PROCEDURES (AM)

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: Responsible and competent use of medicines and veterinary treatments		
<p>AM.a Key Medicines must be authorised for use in the UK and used appropriately</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No use of antibiotic growth promoters; anabolic agents, including growth-promoting hormonal products or similar substances, which are illegal ■ Prescription Only Medicines (POM) are prescribed by a vet, labelled by a vet or a Suitably Qualified Person and used in accordance with the prescription ■ An approved medicines list has been compiled by the producer, in agreement with a vet – list specifies storage, administration, withdrawal periods and should make reference to the correct dosage, duration and circumstances for use ■ General Sales Medicines (non-prescription) are used in accordance with manufacturers' or veterinary instructions 	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Approved medicines list
<p>AM.b Key Medicines and veterinary treatments must only be administered by demonstrably competent persons</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Person undertaking task has relevant experience or training 	
AIM: Safe, secure and responsible management of medicines		
<p>AM.c Medicines must be kept in an appropriate locked store in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Stored in a locked cupboard/ safe/ chest/ locked room ■ Medicines that require refrigeration and are stored in a domestic fridge are stored in a container 	
<p>AM.d Medicines, medicine containers and used sharps must be stored safely pending disposal and be disposed of responsibly</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Unbreakable/ shatterproof storage containers used ■ Medicines, medicine containers and used sharps are disposed of in line with manufacturers' advice or via a veterinary practice or business with the relevant waste transfer licence ■ Medicines that require disposal include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – medicines past their use-by date – opened medicines not used within the specified timescale – medicines stored incorrectly ■ Medicine disposal records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – identity of medicine – date – quantity – route of disposal 	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Medicine disposal records
<p>AM.e Records for all medicines purchased must be kept for five years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Medicine purchase records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – identity of medicine – quantity of medicine – date of purchase – name and address of supplier – batch number(s) – expiry date(s) 	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Medicine purchase records



STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
<p>AM.f Key Records for all medicines administered must be kept for five years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Treatments including vaccinations, anaesthetic, antibiotics and anti-parasitic control are recorded ■ Vaccinations are recorded either as a separate section within the medicine records or in the Health Plan ■ Medicine administration records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – identity of medicine – quantity of medicine administered – batch number(s) or bottle number linked back to purchase records – identification of the bird or group of birds to which administered – number of birds treated – date of administration – date treatment finished – date when bird(s) becomes fit for human consumption – name of person administering medicine – reason for treatment 	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Medicine administration records 	
<p>Where to find help </p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For guidance on the responsible use of medicines visit www.ruma.org.uk 		

FALLEN STOCK (FS)

STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
<p>AIM: Fallen stock promptly removed, stored and disposed of to prevent contamination and spread of disease</p>			
<p>FS.a This standard is not applicable to this sector</p>			
<p>FS.b Carcases of fallen and euthanased chicks must be stored in a manner that protects them from vermin and other animals (New)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Carcases are stored in locked containers 		
<p>FS.c Carcases must be disposed of correctly, either by collection by a licensed collector or by approved on-farm incineration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Carcases are disposed of before they present an infestation/ health risk ■ Carcases are not buried or burnt (other than by incineration) ■ On-farm incinerators are covered by a species specific approval document issued by the AHVLA 	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Collection receipts kept for two years ■ AHVLA Incinerator Approval 	
<p>Where to find help </p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For guidance on animal by-products; storage, collection and disposal visit www.gov.uk 		

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND CONTAMINATION CONTROL (EC)


AIM: A well maintained farm			
<p>EC.a The farm must be maintained in a manner that does not present risks to food safety, animal welfare or environmental protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Accumulated rubbish, redundant equipment or scrap kept in controlled areas separate from birds/ feed storage/ public access ■ No unintended build-up of weeds 		
<p>EC.a.1 The hatchery has a written environmental policy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Policy covers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – waste – emissions – utilities 	<p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Environmental Policy 	



STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
AIM: No contamination, pollution or spread of disease from any potential contaminants or wastes		
EC.b Key Potential pollutants are stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Potential contaminants include, but are not limited to, hatchery waste, anaerobic digestate, agricultural fuel oil, empty containers, paints, disinfectants, baits, other chemical products ■ Fuel tanks bunded where required by legislation 	
EC.c Key All wastes must be disposed of in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution (Revised)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Wastes generated by on-farm activities include, but are not limited to, hatchery waste, used plastics, chemicals, oils and empty containers ■ Wastes are disposed of by registered waste carriers ■ Wastes are not burnt (with the exception of vegetation and untreated wood) 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Waste Transfer Notes/ receipts
AIM: Plant Protection Products (PPPs) are suitable for use and are stored and managed in a safe and responsible manner to prevent contamination and pollution		
EC.d Key PPPs used must be approved for use in the UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PPPs include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – pesticides – insecticides – fungicides – herbicides – molluscicides e.g. slug pellets ■ Approved PPPs in use and manufacturers' instructions followed 	
EC.e Key PPPs must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No contamination of crops, feedstuffs, fertilisers, animals, soils, groundwater or watercourses by PPPs ■ PPP store is fit for purpose (i.e. maintained and kept locked) ■ PPPs kept in their original packaging, or if packaging broken, they are transferred to a suitable container with a fitted lid/ cap and display original label information ■ Emergency facilities are available for dealing with PPP spillages e.g. bucket of sand/ absorbent granules/ an adequate sump/ bunding 	
AIM: Plant Protection Products (PPPs) are correctly applied to prevent contamination or pollution of the wider environment		
EC.f Key PPPs must be applied in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Applications relate to, but are not limited to, grazing, forage, conservation land, land producing crops for consumption on the farm ■ PPPs are not applied in unsuitable conditions e.g. when there is a risk of drift to non-target areas or soil conditions are unsuitable ■ Care is taken when applying near hedgerows, woodlands, wetlands, private homes or public places i.e. schools, parks, playgrounds 	
EC.f.1 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that you consider alternative ways of controlling weeds, crop pests and crop diseases (New)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Consideration is given, demonstrated by a completed Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan</i> ■ <i>Relates to areas between housing and buildings on-farm, grazing, forage, conservation land, land producing crops for consumption on the farm</i> 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ IPM plan
EC.g PPP application must be undertaken by competent operators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Operators include those applying granular/ dust PPPs, post-harvest treatments or seed treatments ■ Competence is demonstrated by holding NPTC certificates or by having Grandfather Rights ■ If PPP application operations are undertaken by a contractor, checks are made that certificates of competence are held 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NPTC certificates
EC.g.1 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that those who have Grandfather Rights hold relevant certificates of competence (New)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>One of the following NPTC certificates are held:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Level 2 Safe Use of Pesticides replacing Grandfather Rights</i> – <i>relevant Pesticide Application (PA) certificate</i> <p>Note: From the 26th Nov 2015, those with Grandfather Rights will no longer be permitted to apply PPPs. From this date it will be a legal requirement to hold certificates of competence</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NPTC certificates

STANDARDS	HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED	
<p>EC.h Records must be kept of all PPP applications for a minimum of three years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Records kept for applications made both by staff and contractors ■ PPP application records include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – name of crop/ area treated and total area treated (e.g. ha) – name of operator – application date, start and finish time – name of product applied, information about product – dose rate, water volume, total product used – weather conditions (e.g. wind speed/ direction) 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PPP application records
<p>EC.i All PPP application equipment must be maintained and from 26th Nov 2016 tested (Upgraded)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Does not apply to handheld and knapsack sprayers ■ From 26th Nov 2016: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – boom sprayers have been NSTS tested once and thereafter are NSTS tested once every 5 years (unless they are less than 5 years old on that date) – foggers/ misters/ batch dippers and granular applicators have been NSTS tested once and thereafter are NSTS tested once every 6 years (unless they are less than 5 years old on that date) ■ Outside contractors also hold valid NSTS certificates 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ NSTS certificates
<p>EC.i.1 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that PPP application equipment is checked to ensure accurate application</i></p>		
<p>AIM: Fertilisers are stored and managed in a safe and responsible manner to prevent theft, contamination and pollution</p>		
<p>EC.j Manufactured fertilisers must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of theft</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Stored where there is no public access and located away from and not visible from a public highway ■ Checks are made to ensure fertiliser has not been tampered with, moved or stolen ■ If a discrepancy or theft is discovered it is reported to the police immediately 	
<p>EC.k Key Fertilisers must be stored in a manner that minimises the risk of contamination or pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ There is no risk of contamination to crops, feedstuffs, PPPs, animals, soils, groundwater or watercourses ■ Fertiliser is stored at least 10m from a watercourse and at least 50m from a well, spring or borehole 	
<p>AIM: Fertilisers/soil improvement products are legal, suitable for their intended use and applied in a manner that prevents contamination and pollution</p>		
<p>EC.l Key Only appropriate, safe and suitable fertilisers and soil improvement products must be applied to land (Revised)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Soil improvement products include, but are not limited to, manure, composts, anaerobic digestate (biofertiliser), treated sewage sludge ■ Any materials originating outside the holding, including waste materials, that are applied to land have agricultural benefit and are permitted for use ■ Exemptions/ permits to use waste materials are held and Waste Transfer Notes kept ■ No untreated abattoir or catering derived animal by-products are spread to land 	
<p>EC.m Key Fertilisers and soil improvement products must be applied to land in a manner which minimises the risk of contamination or pollution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Soil improvement products applied in accordance with Appendices (Safe Applications to Land & Manure Management Plan) ■ Before application, factors including NVZ restrictions, soil type, soil conditions, crop requirements, slope, weather conditions, surface water, water supplies and abstraction points, even on neighbouring land, are considered ■ Grazing and planting intervals in the Appendix (Safe Applications to Land) are adhered to ■ Staff and contractors have knowledge of high risk areas on-farm 	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 30px; height: 30px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">R</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Manure Management Plan



STANDARDS		HOW YOU WILL BE MEASURED
<p>EC.m.1 Recommendation <i>It is recommended that all equipment used for applying manufactured fertilisers is checked to ensure accurate application</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>Applications relate to, but are not limited to, grazing, forage, conservation land, land producing crops for consumption on the farm</i>
<p>Where to find help</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Defra guidance document Protecting our Water, Soil & Air - A Code of Good Agricultural Practice for farmers, growers and land managers; the DARD Code of GAP for the prevention of pollution of water, air & soil; the Code of GAP for the Protection of Water, Soil and Air for Wales 2011 ■ Guidance to the Environmental Permitting Regulations can be found at www.gov.uk ■ The Code of Practice for Using Plant Protection products ■ For a list of approved pesticides visit www.pesticides.gov.uk ■ For a template IPM plan and more information on biobeds visit www.voluntaryinitiative.org.uk ■ HSE Guidance on storing pesticides for farmers and other professional users ■ Information on sprayer certificates of competency can be found at www.cityandguilds.com ■ Details of NSTS approved test centres can be found at www.nsts.org.uk ■ For information on the importance of fertiliser security visit www.secureyourfertiliser.gov.uk ■ For guidance on fertiliser use see Defra Fertiliser Manual RB209 ■ To find out the environmental state of water bodies around and through your land use the Environment Agency's What's in your Backyard Tool which can be found on the Environment Agency website 	

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. The Environment Agency website 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 sludges 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 99.9999% 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.

SAFE APPLICATIONS TO LAND

Safe Applications to Land Matrix

	Manure and Slurry		Compost and Anaerobic Digestate		Treated Sewage Sludge	
	Application	Grazing/ harvest interval	Including animal by-products (ABP)	Not including animal by-products (ABP)	Conventional treated sewage sludge	Enhanced treated sewage sludge
Combinable crops (inc. homefed)	May be applied before and after drilling/planting	n/a	May be applied before and after drilling/planting	May be applied before and after drilling/planting	For all combinable crops may be applied before and after drilling/planting	For all combinable crops may be applied before and after drilling/planting
Grassland and forage – grazed	Recommended that applications are made in the spring and that rapid incorporation techniques are used	At minimum a 4 week no-graze interval applies. It is recommended that there is an 8 week no graze interval for adult livestock and a 6 month no graze interval for youngstock	A no-graze interval of 2 months for pigs and 3 weeks for other livestock applies	A no-graze interval of 3 weeks applies	A no-graze interval of 3 weeks applies and sludge must be deep injected or ploughed in	A no-graze interval of 3 weeks applies
Grassland and forage - harvested		A no-harvest interval of 4 weeks applies	A no-harvest interval of 2 months for pigs and 3 weeks for other livestock applies	A no-harvest interval of 3 weeks applies	A no-harvest interval of 3 weeks applies	A no-harvest interval of 3 weeks applies

Cropping Categories*

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

*not an exhaustive list



MANURE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Standard EC.m requires a Manure Management Plan to be kept and followed when applying manures and/or slurries to land. Where land falls in an NVZ, a completed and more detailed plan should already be in place and will meet the scheme requirements.

The scheme recommends the use of the Tried and Tested website (www.triedandtested.org) for resources, templates and in the development of your Manure Management Plan.

As a minimum, all holdings must have a Manure Management Plan that:

- includes a farm map identifying **where** and **when** manure can/ cannot be applied. The map must show the areas stated in table A – and it is recommended that colour coding is used
- includes calculations of the Total Area Required to apply the manure/ slurry produced without exceeding a total nitrogen application rate of 250kg/ha/year (or less as required by legislation). Use the following calculation and the hectares needed by stock unit in Table B:
 - Number of stock units (by stock type) x months housed x Ha needed by stock unit = Total Area Required
 - E.g. 75 cows (650kg) x 6months x 0.039 = 17.55 ha required

If the map and calculations prove you have a Total Spreadable Area greater than the Total Area Required, the plan is complete. If the Total Spreadable Area is less than the Total Area Required, a more detailed plan or an alternative action is necessary.

Table A

Area	Area includes, but is not limited to:
Non-spreading areas	Fields where manure would not normally be spread; non-farmed woodlands or fields too far away from farm buildings
Water	Any ditches, watercourses and ponds, springs, wells and boreholes used for drinking water or farm dairies
Do not spread areas	Areas where manure should not be spread. At least 10m either side of ditches and watercourses, 50m around springs, wells and boreholes, steep slopes with a high risk of run-off, Environmentally Sensitive Areas, Sites of Specific Scientific Interest
High risk areas	Fields next to a watercourse, spring or borehole with soil at field capacity with moderate slope or slowly permeable soil; where soil depth over fissured rock is less than 30cm; with effective pipe or field drains
Very high risk areas	Fields likely to flood in some/ most winters; next to a watercourse, spring or borehole where surface is severely compacted or waterlogged or have a steep slope and the soil is at field capacity or have a moderate slope and slowly permeable soil
Low risk areas	All other areas not already marked

MANURE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Table B

Stock Unit	Hectares needed by Stock Unit		Stock Unit	Hectares needed by stock unit	
Cow (650kg)	0.039		Bull	0.019	
Cow (550kg)	0.032		Youngstock 1-2yr (400kg)	0.016	
Cow (450kg)	0.025		Youngstock 6-12months	0.008	
Heifer 2yr+ (500kg)	0.019		Calf	0.005	
Adult Sheep	0.003		Lamb (6-12 months)	0.002	
Lamb (up to 6 months)	0.001				
	Hectares needed by pig			Hectares needed by pig	
	at 250kg/ha	at 170 kg/ha		at 250kg/ha	at 170 kg/ha
Maiden gilts	0.052	0.076	Growers 8-12 weeks	0.025	0.037
Breeding sows & boars	0.080	0.118	Finishers over 12 weeks	0.042	0.062
Weaners 4-8 weeks	0.013	0.019			



**Red Tractor
Assurance**

Certification Bodies

Your routine point of contact with the Scheme is through your Certification Body.

Certification Bodies are licensed by Red Tractor to manage membership applications and to carry out assessment and certification against the Standards. The table below shows which Certification Bodies apply to each enterprise.

Certification Body	Beef and Lamb	Dairy	Combinable Crops and Sugar Beet	Fresh Produce	Pigs	Poultry
NSF	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kiwa PAI	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SAI Global	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SFQC	✓	✓	✓	✓		
NIFCC (Northern Ireland)		✓				✓
QWFC (Wales)		✓				



NSF Certification
Hanborough Business Park
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Chicken Standards: Hatchery