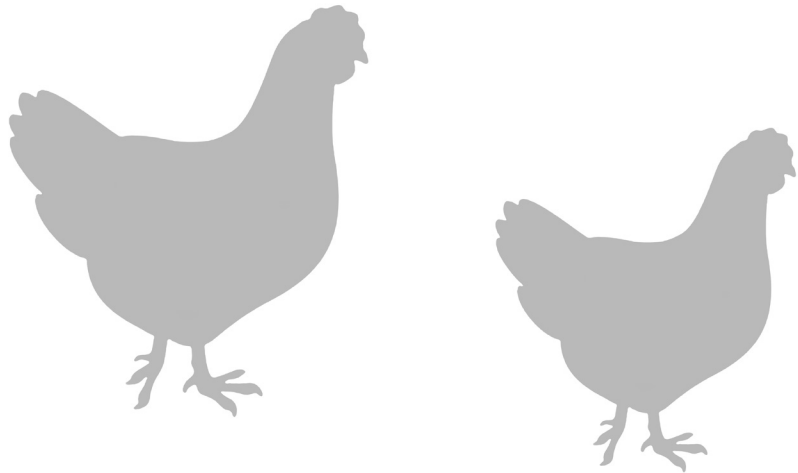


Genesis GAP – Chicken Production

Technical Requirements



Version 3.02

GENESIS GAP CHICKEN PRODUCTION TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS V3.02

The Genesis GAP Chicken Production Technical Requirement is for much more than just production and contains legal, food safety, animal welfare and relevant environmental requirements associated with the production, catching, transport and slaughter of chicken. The standard highlights awareness of the legal and safety requirements globally. Producers and other relevant stages in the chain are required to meet the minimum Good Agricultural Practice requirements established by Genesis in addition to all relevant national legal requirements.

ALL FARMS MODULE

1. Site Management, Housekeeping & Security

Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AF1.1 Shall	Security shall be considered at all times and the farm shall be managed so as to contain the farm's stock and discourage unauthorised access, theft or wilful damage that might compromise food safety, human safety or animal welfare.	<i>There is no absolute requirement for a ring fence and locked gate although these would be desirable. Where practical, gates, farm buildings, workshops and stores should be kept locked. There should be at least two closable barriers (doors / gates) between housed livestock and the public highway to contain accidental escapes.</i>
AF1.2 Shall	There shall be a designated parking area for visitors' vehicles which shall be off the highway, away from livestock areas and not impede access by farm vehicles, emergency vehicles or access to water sources for firefighting.	<i>Visitor parking areas need not be formally signed but farm workers shall know where visitors can park. It is recommended that suitably positioned signage is provided and draws attention to biosecurity requirements and if necessary, permitted rights of way.</i>
AF1.3 Shall	All potential hazards shall be clearly signed.	<i>Potential hazards that may require signage include pesticide and fertiliser stores (containing more than 25 tonnes of fertiliser constituted with more than 28% nitrogen) and slurry pits. Internationally recognised symbols shall be used.</i>
AF1.4 Shall	A first aid kit shall be located in an easily accessible place. Farms that have stored pesticides shall have clean water for eye washing with 10 metres of each pesticide store.	<i>In order to deter theft the location of the first aid kit need not be signed but its location shall be known by all workers. The recommended minimum stock of items within in a first aid kit is: a leaflet giving general guidance on first aid; 20 individually-wrapped sterile plasters (assorted sizes), appropriate to the type of work; two sterile eye pads, four individually-wrapped triangular bandages; six safety pins; two large, individually-wrapped, sterile, unmedicated wound dressings; six medium-sized, individually-wrapped, sterile, unmedicated wound dressings; a pair of disposable gloves.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AF1.5 Shall	The farmyard and farm shall be clear of accumulated rubbish, materials and equipment not in regular use. Housekeeping, including vegetation control near livestock and crop storage buildings, shall be maintained at an appropriate level to reduce harbourage for pests and enhance the safety of personnel and any livestock.	<i>Tidily and safely stored waste materials accumulated whilst awaiting collection for re-cycling or re-use are acceptable. Large amounts of scrap metal for re-working in the farm workshop or extensive collections of old machinery retained for spares "just in case" are not permitted.</i>
AF1.6 Shall	An effective pest control system shall be in operation to prevent infestation and contamination by relevant insects, vermin, birds or other animals. The system shall include preventing their ingress wherever practical. Poison baits must be used in accordance with their statutory label instructions and must be sited to ensure that non-target species are not affected and the safety of human food products or animal feed is not accidentally endangered. A plan of the bait positions shall be available along with a record of baiting products, dates, actions and outcomes. ®	<i>The effectiveness of the pest control system is judged on the outcome. There is no requirement to use contractors or for formal workers' training. Minor non-conformance indicators: a little easily observed evidence of infestation or contamination/ evidence detectable only after close examination. Major non-conformance indicators: plentiful easily observed evidence of infestation or contamination/ rodents seen during the audit visit / birds or wild animals seen in grain or feed stores during the audit visit/ no plan/ record available.</i>
AF1.7 Shall	All domestic animals shall be under control at all times and excluded from areas of the farm where they can contaminate human food products or animal feed or worry livestock. All domestic animals shall be wormed regularly in accordance with product recommendations and the treatment recorded. ®	<i>Minor non-conformance indicators: domestic animals seen in key areas such as poultry sheds and milking parlour or seen in contact with grain or feed during the audit visit. Major non-conformance indicators: domestic animals or their excrement seen in the hatchery or in contact with grain or feed during the audit visit.</i>
AF1.8 Shall	Where artificial fertiliser is stored on the farm, it shall be stored in such a way as to reduce the risk of theft, with appropriate actions taken should a theft be discovered.	<i>Where possible, fertiliser shall be stored in a secure building or compound where there is no public access and which is located away from the public highway where it cannot be seen. Where a secure building or compound is not available, the producer <u>shall</u> be able to explain what system he uses to ensure that stored fertiliser has not been tampered with or moved without his knowledge.</i>

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2. Business Management & Quality Planning		
Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AF2.1 Shall	Key personnel shall have access to the Genesis GAP standards.	<i>This can be in either printed or electronic formats.</i>
AF2.2 Shall	The requirements of all relevant current national, regional and local legislation and codes of practice shall be adhered to. This includes the requirement to be registered with all relevant regulatory authorities and where appropriate authorised to undertake farming activities. ®	<i>The third party auditor will be auditing to the Genesis GAP standards and in general terms will restrict his activity to this only. However, any manifest infringement of local legislation or codes of practice, such as a failure to report or notify relevant disease outbreaks, will be raised against this technical requirement. Examples of potentially applicable registrations include regional and national government, official agencies responsible for animal identification, animal health, animal welfare, food safety, feed safety, environmental protection and payments under EU CAP.</i>
AF2.3 Shall	A detailed farmyard sketch plan showing the relative layout of all buildings and storage areas for food products, livestock, animal feed, fertiliser, pesticides, veterinary medicines, fuels and farm wastes shall be available. The farmyard plan need not be to scale but the building uses must be stated and internal dimensions of all livestock buildings and pens shall be shown. ®	<i>Minor non-conformance indicator: an incomplete farmyard sketch plan. Major non-conformance indicator: no farmyard sketch plan available.</i>
AF2.4 Shall	Where the site has farm land, a farm map showing field numbers/names, field boundaries, buildings, yards, roadways, and indicating the presence of mature trees, woodland, wetlands, ponds, woody hedges, non-grazed native vegetation, ditches and water courses shall be available. ®	<i>Minor non-conformance indicator: an incomplete farm map. Major non-conformance indicator: no farm map available.</i>
AF2.5 Shall	A production record for each field shall be maintained. ®	<i>In the case of individual fields, a record detailing any sowing dates/rates and all treatments and applications must be kept. In the case of livestock a record, such as note in the farm diary, relating to each livestock or storage building is recommended. This requirement does not apply if the unit has no farmland.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AF2.6 Shall	<p>An emergency action plan accessible to all workers and visitors shall be in place and be repeated within 10 metres of each pesticide store.</p> <p>The plan will visually display the basic steps of primary accident care and shall include details of farm location and show contact telephone numbers for management, the emergency services and maintenance services that may need to be contacted in the event of any emergency that may affect the welfare of farm personnel or livestock, or pose a pollution risk to the environment. ®</p>	<p><i>The plan shall include both the postal code and/or grid reference of the farmyard and indicate the location of the cut-off points for electricity, gas and water and the location of water sources for use for firefighting.</i></p> <p><i>The plan must be in the local language and English and in the language of any employee who is not fluent in the local language.</i></p> <p><i>Minor non-conformance indicator: an incomplete plan.</i></p> <p><i>Major non-conformance indicator: no plan available.</i></p>
AF2.7 Shall	<p>There shall be documented plans for all farm waste.</p> <p>In the case of non-organic wastes, the farm shall have and implement a plan which will identify all potential materials and shall document ways in which their use can be avoided or reduced along with the provisions for their disposal.</p> <p>Where organic wastes are produced or used, the farm shall have and implement a plan to prevent pollution and contamination by these materials. ®</p>	<p><i>It is recommended that non-organic waste output is minimised through careful purchasing decisions and by applying the principles of reduction, re-use and recycling. The plan for the use of organic farm wastes (including solid manure, slurry, litter, silage effluent and dirty water) on the farm must consider risks such as diseases, weeds and heavy metal content and identify the location, timing and application rates such that a total nitrogen application of 250kg/ha/year (or a lower amount if specified by government) is not exceeded. Where organic waste is exported from the unit, there must be a formal agreement with third parties for its utilization.</i></p>
AF2.8 Must	<p>Before use of any land, existing buildings or equipment, or commissioning of new buildings or equipment, all relevant risks must be assessed and effectively mitigated.</p> <p>A record of the assessed risk and mitigation must be retained. ®</p>	<p><i>Risks to be considered shall include: chemical, physical, microbiological, health & safety, animal health, animal welfare, pollution, adverse weather, fire and security risks.</i></p> <p><i>Minor non-conformance indicator: an incomplete record.</i></p> <p><i>Major non-conformance indicator: no record available.</i></p>
AF2.9 Must	<p>There <u>must</u> be a documented procedure to follow in the event that a product recall is required.</p>	<p><i>This documented procedure <u>must</u> identify the likely occurrences that could require a recall and these will include those that could arise from the purchase of unsafe inputs or intentional threats to product integrity and safety. The procedure <u>must</u> state who is responsible for making the decision and list the businesses that would need to be notified and involved which would include the certification body and Genesis QA.</i></p>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AF2.10 Must	An internal audit <u>must</u> be undertaken annually by a competent person. Any non-conformances identified shall be rectified and records of this retained. ®	<i>Minor non-conformance indicator: an incomplete record. Major non-conformance indicator: no record available.</i>
AF2.11 Must	There shall be a documented record of any complaints received that are relevant to the requirements of the scheme standards or to any production that has not met the specification expected by the customer. ®	<i>This is a mandatory requirement of any scheme to be accredited to EN 45011 or its successor, ISO 17065. Minor non-conformance indicator: an incomplete record. Major non-conformance indicator: no record available.</i>
AF2.12 Recom.	It is recommended that steps are taken to understand the needs of customers in each target market and to supply only product that meets customer expectations.	<i>It is recommended that producers determine whether any of the crops or livestock produced requires specific action to satisfy the target market, e.g. notification regarding particular disease status; additional steps required to minimise pesticide or veterinary medicine residues. It is recommended that sufficient physical and financial records of enterprise performance are maintained and that, using these records, a cost-of-production figure be calculated at least annually.</i>
AF2.13 Recom.	It is recommended that there is a documented "Sustainable Productivity Plan" which will relate to the farm as a whole, shall be updated annually and shall consider the following opportunities for sustainable commercial agriculture, setting targets for improvement over time and mitigating for any negative impact where possible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enterprise production efficiency; • adding value to farm production; • farm-asset utilisation to contribute to farm income and/or be beneficial for the local community; • collaboration to reduce direct or indirect costs; • energy efficiency to reduce costs and reduce reliance on non-renewable sources; • wildlife habitat and biodiversity; • farm waste and potential pollutants. 	<i>This need not be a single document and elements may already be covered by participation in environmental schemes.</i>

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3. Farm Workers, Subcontractors & Visitors		
Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AF3.1 Must	<p>There <u>must</u> be access to sufficient people who are competent, have the capability for the work they do and can be present when required. This shall include access to appropriately qualified advisors and contractors should the need arise.</p> <p>All workers, advisors, contractors and visitors shall be made aware of relevant hygiene and health and safety requirements.</p>	<p><i>The producer remains responsible for all activities undertaken on the farm, whether by workers, advisors or contractors.</i></p> <p><i>Competent is defined as having the necessary experience and/ or training for the work being undertaken.</i></p> <p><i>Those that undertake management, pesticide or fertiliser application, stockmanship activities, animal-welfare responsibilities, animal treatment, surgical operations or farm tasks that are subject to legally defined competence criteria must themselves be competent or be closely supervised and instructed by appropriately experienced or qualified personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The producer is not expected to maintain full training records for advisors or contractors but where an activity is subject to legally defined competence criteria e.g. pesticide application or livestock haulage, the producer must retain a record of the contracted worker's individual, legal, competence-approval reference number. If there is an officially recognised third party certification approval scheme for those performing the contracted activity then the competence-approval reference number shall be retained.</i></p>
AF3.2 Shall	<p>Care shall be taken in the recruitment of full-time, part-time or contract workers to avoid inadvertent employment of persons who may have malicious intent. It is recommended that referees are contacted before an offer of employment is made. New workers shall be adequately supervised until they are deemed to be competent.</p>	<p><i>For all new workers, it is recommended that application letters, application forms and curriculum vitae (CVs) are retained. Where data protection requirements permit, it is recommended that photographs of new workers be taken and retained.</i></p>
AF3.3 Shall	<p>Records of the experience, qualifications and training for all persons working on the farm shall be kept. ®</p>	<p><i>Training records shall include the person's name, date of training, title of the training and who provided the training. Records shall be available for up to two years after a permanent worker has left the business. References taken up before employment shall also be retained.</i></p>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AF3.4 Shall	Key personnel shall regularly access relevant up-to-date technical information and a note kept in the training record. ®	<i>Regular access to up-to-date technical information will include receipt of a farming journal, membership of a farming union, participation in a discussion group or attendance at shows, technical events or industry/ customer/ retailer meetings. It is recommended that all farm workers participate in activities that contribute to their continuing professional development (CPD). Where available, the CPD shall be accessed through formal programmes. ®</i>
AF3.5 Must	There <u>must</u> be named persons responsible for food safety and human health and safety/ first aid. ®	<i>This need not be formally documented. In a small business this is likely to be the same person. It is recommended that the nominated person responsible for first aid is trained and maintains their knowledge up-to-date. Major non-conformance indicator: the auditee cannot say who is responsible.</i>
AF3.6 Must	The instructions given in Product Safety Data Sheets (PSDS) <u>must</u> be followed and these shall be available for all substances hazardous to human health used or stored on the farm. ®	<i>Hazardous products are likely to include pesticides, pest control products, disinfectants and veterinary medicines. No PSDS is expected for fuel, oil, lubricants or other workshop products. Minor non-conformance indicator: one PSDS missing. Major non-conformance indicator: more than one PSDS missing.</i>
AF3.7 Must	Workers must be equipped with suitable personal protective equipment (PPE) in accordance with legal requirements and Product Safety Data Sheets. Personal protective equipment must be cleaned after use, where necessary, and stored or disposed of so as to prevent contamination.	<i>These items may include rubber boots, protective boots, waterproof or protective clothing, coveralls, aprons, gloves, face masks, eye and ear protection. Any personal protective equipment requirements in relationship to biosecurity are referred to in the appropriate livestock production module. Minor non-conformance indicator: missing or poorly maintained / stored PPE. Major non-conformance indicator: workers observed to be using incorrect PPE.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AF3.8 Shall	Electrical installations shall appear to be well maintained and be inaccessible to inadvertent access by humans or livestock.	<i>Where possible, electrical installations shall be inaccessible to rodents. It is recommended that all mains voltage electrical facilities are inspected regularly and are protected by a residual current device (RCD). Electric fences shall only cause momentary discomfort to livestock.</i>
AF3.9 Shall	Where there are workers, the following shall be up-to-date and communicated to all: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • documented Health and Safety policy; • documented assessment of Health and Safety risks; • documented procedures to address the risks. ® 	<i>Where local laws are more stringent, the requirements of these laws shall be adhered to. Minor non-conformance indicator: one document missing, incomplete or not communicated. Major non-conformance indicator: more than one document missing, incomplete or not communicated.</i>
AF3.10 Must	All those that handling, store and transport pesticides <u>must</u> be trained in safe procedures.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
AF3.11 Must	All those that apply pesticides to the growing crop or the crop in-store, <u>must</u> be trained in safe procedures and hold a Certificate of Competence. Those not yet holding a Certificate of Competence <u>must</u> be under the close supervision of a Certificate of Competence holder. Copies of the Certificates of Competence of all farmworkers and contractors that apply pesticides by any method to any seed, crop or surface, <u>must</u> be held on farm. ®	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
AF3.12 Shall	All those that apply pesticides shall participate in activities that contribute to their Continuing Professional Development (CPD). Where available, the CPD shall be accessed through formal programmes. ®	<i>Regular access to up-to-date technical information will include receipt of a farming journal, membership of a farming union, participation in a discussion group or attendance at shows, technical events or industry/ customer/ retailer meetings. In the UK, this requirement will be met by participation in National Register of Sprayer Operators (NRoSO) and a valid NRoSO number for each sprayer operator will be made available to the auditor.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AF3.13 Shall	All professional pesticide or fertiliser usage advisors shall participate in activities that contribute to their continuing professional development (CPD). Where available, the CPD shall be accessed through formal programmes. ®	<i>Regular access to up-to-date technical information will include receipt of a farming journal, membership of a farming union, participation in a discussion group or attendance at shows, technical events or industry/ customer/ retailer meetings. In the UK, this requirement will be met by participation in BASIS and FACTS as appropriate and a valid membership number for each will be made available to the auditor. In other territories, an appropriate post high school course study in Agricultural Engineering or Agronomy will suffice.</i>
AF3.14 Shall	An accident recording system, that prevents unauthorised viewing of previous entries, shall be accessible by workers.	<i>This does not need to be available to workers outside business hours.</i>
AF3.15 Shall	All workers shall be provided with suitable shelter / rest areas, toilet facilities, hand-washing facilities and potable water to drink. All registered sites must demonstrate compliance with local employment legislation, including working hours, break times and minimum payments, workers to be in possession of their own ID documents.	<i>No evidence of child or forced labour.</i>
AF3.16 Shall	Amenities for workers living on-site shall be habitable and include access to the basic services.	<i>Dormitories where provided must be fit for purpose and provide for individual privacy and security with basic services to include a clean food preparation area, running water, potable water to drink, toilets and drainage for a safe hygienic environment, with access to first aid, doctor or hospital in the case of illness or injury.</i>
AF3.17 Shall	A record of all visitors shall be held to include name, date of visit and, if this is a livestock farm, the date of last contact with relevant livestock species. ®	<i>For most pig and poultry production, all livestock species visited within the preceding 21 days are likely to be relevant in terms of being potential disease reservoirs.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AF3.18 Shall	Visitors not known to the producer shall be requested to provide proof of identification and all visitors shall be asked to declare, on arrival, all recording equipment they bring onto the farm. It is recommended that visitors shall be supervised or directed at all times.	<i>This is good practice. Footage of good production practices can be cleverly edited to give the wrong impression and cause reputational damage to you, your customers and ultimately to the continued viability of your business or even the sector. It is recommended that a note of the type of identification (e.g. passport/ business card etc.) is kept. Supervising visitors is good practice. It not only ensures that visitors cannot accidentally, or otherwise, cause harm but helps meet moral obligations and legal requirements, to ensure the safety of all visitors to the farm.</i>
4. Hygiene, Pollution Prevention and Conservation of Natural Resources		
Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AF4.1 Shall	There shall be a documented farm-cleaning plan encompassing all the production areas and buildings.	<i>The plan shall set out the frequency of cleaning for each area and building, the cleaning method, the disinfectant/sanitiser to be used, application methods and dilution rates. The above criteria shall be set in accordance with the contamination- or disease-transmission risk. When a livestock building is completely emptied it, and its fixtures and fittings, shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.</i>
AF4.2 Shall	There shall be relevant documented hygiene precautions in which workers shall receive training. This training shall be recorded in the training file.	<i>The hygiene instructions shall be in the local language and English and in the language of any employee who is not fluent in the local language. As a minimum, the instructions shall include:- the need for hand cleaning;- the covering of skin cuts;- limitations on smoking, eating and drinking to designated areas;- notification of any relevant infections or conditions. This includes sign of illness (e.g. vomiting, jaundice, diarrhoea) whereby these workers shall be kept from direct contact with the product and all food-contact surfaces; - the use of suitable personal protective clothing and equipment.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AF4.3 Must	Potential pollutants and contaminants including pesticides, paints, preservatives, baits, fuel, lubricants, disinfectants, organic wastes, manures, fertilisers, composts and waste containers <u>must</u> be stored, applied and disposed of appropriately to prevent pollution, contamination, injury and spread of disease. Records of application and disposal must be kept for three years. ®	<i>All potential pollutants must be stored away from stored crops, animal feeds, flammable materials and sources of ignition and be at least 10 metres from watercourses and at least 50 metres from well, springs or boreholes. Pesticides must not be stored with fertilisers. Any recycling of waste shall be undertaken in accordance with relevant waste regulations. Pesticide and veterinary medicine containers <u>must not</u> be re-used.</i>
AF4.4 Must	The pesticide store <u>must</u> be located more than 10 metres from any ditch or water course, more than 4 metres from flammable materials or sources of ignition and be signed. The pesticide store <u>must</u> be secure, well ventilated, frost proof, have ease of access and have sufficient light to enable reading of the product label. Shelving <u>must</u> be non-absorbent.	<i>Walls and doors <u>must</u> be soundly constructed of a material which will resist fire for 30 minutes with a warning side on the outer door. Unless products are supplied in purposely designed weatherproof packaging, a cage exposed to the elements is not acceptable. Pesticides <u>must not</u> be stored with fertilisers. Access <u>must</u> be limited to those with adequate training in the safe handling of pesticides.</i>
AF4.5 Must	The pesticide store <u>must</u> have a bund to provide secondary containment of 110% of the volume stored and have suitable emergency facilities, such as dry sand or absorbent granules, in order to contain accidental spillages.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
AF4.6 Shall	Equipment shall be provided for measuring pesticides.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
AF4.7 Must	Stored pesticides <u>must</u> remain in their original package and retain their original label. Only when the original container has become damaged may pesticides be re-packaged. Replacement containers <u>must</u> be suitable, have a tight fitting lid and display all the information of the original label.	<i>Auditor will record instances of pesticides not in original packaging or new packaging that does not display the original label.</i>
AF4.8 Must	All pesticides intended for use on the farm must have current government approval in both the country where the crop is being grown the country of intended destination of the crop.	<i>Products present on farm that do not have current government approval must be clearly identified as such and be subject to the storage requirements set out above. Whilst the presence of any unapproved pesticides in the store will score as a non-conformity, any failure to fully achieve the storage requirements for unapproved pesticides will result in immediate suspension of certification.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AF4.9 Shall	Storage provisions for powdered pesticides shall ensure that they cannot be contaminated accidentally by liquid spillage.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
AF4.10 Shall	An up-to-date inventory of stored pesticides shall be maintained away from the store and accessible if needed by emergency services.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
AF4.11 Must	All pesticide sprayers used on the farm, other than hand-held applicators and knapsacks, must be tested and calibrated annually under a certification scheme or by an engineer accredited by the sprayer manufacturer. ®	<i>All sprayers shall also be calibrated by the operator when changing from one product to another. Suitable sprayer certification schemes in the UK include the National Sprayer Testing Scheme (NSTS) and the Genesis Sprayer Testing Scheme (GSTS). Hand-held applicators and knapsacks must be checked annually by the operator and records maintained to 2 years.</i>
AF4.12 Shall	An up-to-date inventory of stored fertilisers shall be maintained away from the store and accessible if needed by emergency services. ®	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
AF4.13 Shall	Records of the chemical content of purchased inorganic fertiliser shall be retained for 2 years. ®	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
AF4.14 Shall	Granular fertilisers shall be stored on a hard dry surface, under cover, where any spillage can be contained and prevented from contaminating groundwater.	<i>All granular fertilisers shall be stored away from stored crops, animal feeds, flammable materials and sources of ignition and be at least 10 metres from watercourses and at least 50 metres from well, springs or boreholes. Pesticides must not be stored with fertilisers.</i>
AF4.15 Must	Liquid fertilisers must be stored in suitable tanks. Where liquid fertiliser tanks are not within a bund to providing secondary containment of 110% of the volume stored then they must have lockable or removable tap handles and any sight gauges must be isolated by lockable valves.	<i>All liquid fertilisers must be stored away from stored crops, animal feeds, flammable materials and sources of ignition and be at least 10 metres from watercourses and at least 50 metres from well, springs or boreholes.</i>
AF4.16 Shall	Fertiliser applicators shall be checked regularly to ensure correct and accurate operation. Records to be retained for 3 years. Precautions must be taken to protect non-target areas	<i>Genesis supports the 4R approach to choosing and applying fertilisers. This approach can be summarised as Right Product at the Right Rate, Right Time and Right Place. This Technical Requirement is important in helping with achieving Right Rate and Right Place.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AF4.17 Shall	Where more than 1,500 litres of agricultural fuel oil is stored, the stores, or areas for storing fuel oil drums, shall have a bund to provide secondary containment of 110% of the volume stored. Fuel stores shall not be located within 10 metres of a ditch or surface water.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
AF4.18 Recom.	It is recommended that an assessment of the various energy requirements of the farm be undertaken. Steps should be taken to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • avoid wasting energy. • avoid unnecessary operations and inappropriate use of machinery or equipment. • increase the use of renewable energy and fuels. • record and monitor fuel usage. • optimize the use of energy-intensive inputs such as inorganic fertilizers. 	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
AF4.19 Recom.	It is recommended that an assessment of the various water requirements of the farm be undertaken. Recommended actions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have a plan of the water-supply network and check taps, drinkers, troughs and nozzles regularly for leaks; • record and monitor water usage. Look out for any increase in use that may indicate leaks; • ensure all hoses, hand lances and washing equipment have trigger controls; • insulate pipes properly; • consider water re-use or rainwater harvesting or rainwater harvesting. 	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
AF4.20 Recom.	It is recommended that during the cleaning of buildings, facilities and equipment with water, that consideration is given to methods that use less water.	<i>The method of thoroughly wetting the surface to be cleaned, then leaving for a period before beginning washing, can save substantial amounts of both time and water.</i>

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5. Care for Farmed Land		
Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AF5.1 Shall	Ecosystems such as mature trees, woodland, wetlands or ponds that provide habitats for wildlife living on the farm, or for wildlife that pass through the farm during migration, shall be protected and maintained. Special measures shall be taken to protect threatened or endangered species.	<i>Not applicable to farms without farmed land.</i>
AF5.2 Shall	Ploughing or other deep cultivations shall not take place under the canopy of mature trees.	<i>Not applicable to farms without farmed land.</i>
AF5.3 Shall	The producer shall take steps to maintain or increase the farm's carbon-absorption and carbon-holding capacity by planting or conserving trees or other woody biomass.	<i>Not applicable to farms without farmed land.</i>
AF5.4 Shall	Farming activities shall maintain and enhance biological diversity on the farm by planting native or adapted species or by promoting natural regeneration.	<i>Not applicable to farms without farmed land.</i>
AF5.5 Shall	Farming practices shall aim to improve soil structure, reduce land vulnerability and prevent land degradation through careful choice of cultivations and avoiding the poaching of land by livestock.	<i>There shall be a written soil management policy with soil maps to assist in the optimal use of inputs. Rotation for annual crops should be practiced where feasible. Not applicable to farms without farmed land.</i>
AF5.6 Recom.	It is recommended that the classification of soils is known and the characteristics and production potential understood.	<i>Not applicable to farms without farmed land.</i>
AF5.7 Recom.	It is recommended that soil-analysis results, crop nutrient-demands, topography and prevailing weather conditions are used to help determine the timing, frequency and quantity of applications of nutrients and to ensure that nutrient loss and pollution are minimised.	<i>It is recommended that a nutrient management plan is developed. Not applicable to farms without farmed land.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AF5.8 Recom.	It is recommended that ecosystems, such as mature trees, woodland, wetlands or ponds are connected to one another by “wildlife corridors” consisting of, for example, hedges, non-grazed native vegetation, ditches or water courses.	<i>Not applicable to farms without farmed land.</i>
AF5.9 Recom.	It is recommended that the protection of grassland and crops against pest, diseases and weeds shall be achieved with as little reliance as possible on pesticides. It is recommended that use be made of selective pesticides (insecticides, fungicides, herbicides) rather than broad-spectrum products i.e. use insecticides that control only the pest species and not the predator or other non-target species.	<i>It is recommended that integrated crop management (ICM) should be adopted and discussed with relevant staff, contractors and advisors. Not applicable to farms without farmed land.</i>
6. Genetically Modified Organisms		
Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AF6.1 Must	The husbandry and growing of any Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) must comply with all legal requirements in both the countries of production and intended destination.	Any producers intending to grow any GMOs, in trials or commercially, must have prior written approval from both GQA and their customers prior to planting GM varieties. Producers must maintain records of the GM status for all crops in each field.
AF6.2 Must	Genetically Modified (GM) crops and animal feeds <u>must</u> be clearly labelled as such physically separated from other similar materials and crops.	If GM and non-GM materials or crops become co-mingled in transport or storage, the whole bulk <u>must</u> be treated as GM.
AF6.3 Shall	The requirement of the Code of Practice on the Provision of Information relating to Genetically Modified Crops shall be followed.	For further information refer to the Supply Chain Initiative on Modified Agricultural Crops (SCIMAC) Code of Practice available from www.scimas.org.uk

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ALL LIVESTOCK MODULE

1. Animal Welfare & Stockmanship

Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AL1.1 Shall	Farms shall only use breeds that are suitable and adapted for the production system and local climate.	<i>The chosen breeds will be stress-stable and have sufficient tolerance to important pests and diseases. In the case of poultry, ducks shall be domestic common meat-duck breeds and chickens shall be commercial types.</i>
AL1.2 Shall	Breeding programmes shall be designed to reduce the possibility of hereditary diseases, minimise problems associated with fast growth and select for positive welfare traits.	<i>Any problems associated with fast growth rates should be monitored and audited using animal based observations. It is recommended that targets and tolerance levels are set.</i>
AL1.3 Shall	All livestock shall have the company of other animals of their own kind.	<i>Other than when undergoing treatment or for biosecurity reasons, livestock shall not be isolated. Pens for bulls that are kept individually shall be sited so that each animal is able to hear and smell other animals and see activity within the farmyard. Pens for breeding boars shall be similarly sited and constructed without fully solid walls so that the boar can have nose-to-nose contact with at least one other pig.</i>
AL1.4 Must	There <u>must</u> be a named senior stockperson responsible for animal welfare.	<i>This need not be formally documented. Major non-conformance indicator: the auditee cannot say who is responsible.</i>
AL1.5 Shall	Each stockman shall have access (in either printed or electronic format) to an up-to-date copy of the following: EU Directive concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes (98/58/EC) ®	<i>In the case of pigs, there will also be access to: Compassion in World Farming Guidance on compliance with provisions of Council Directive 2008/120EC laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs. In the case of chickens kept for meat production, there will be access to Council Directive 2007/43/EC laying down minimum rules for the protection of chickens kept for meat production.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AL1.6 Must	Before being given responsibility for livestock, stockmen <u>must</u> have received appropriate instruction and there shall be a record, signed and dated by each stockman signifying that they understand their moral and legal responsibilities. ®	<i>All those who have responsibility for livestock shall be competent to recognise and describe to the auditor signs of normal behaviour, abnormal behaviour and fear responses and be able to recognise and describe to the auditor signs of common diseases, vices and temperature stress, understand the basics of their prevention and control and know when to seek help from a senior stockman or veterinary surgeon.</i>
AL1.7 Shall	All livestock shall be inspected at least once each day and prompt action taken, if necessary. All housed stock, young stock, those in isolation, reliant on automated systems, about to give birth, or having recently given birth, shall be inspected more often.	<i>In the case of chickens kept for meat production, all chickens kept on the holding must be inspected at least twice a day. Special attention should be paid to signs indicating a reduced level of animal welfare and/or animal health. In the case of poultry, records of inspection and any observations <u>must</u> be maintained. ®</i>
AL1.8 Must	All livestock stock <u>must</u> be managed in such a way that their welfare is considered at all times. This will include ensuring appropriate groupings with regard to type, age, size, social requirements and disease. All livestock shall have unimpeded access to food as well as the opportunity to escape the feed area and avoid interaction with others. All housed/ penned livestock <u>must</u> be able to turn round and lie down. Livestock <u>must not</u> be tethered, immobilised or permanently restrained.	<i>Indicators of good management of animal welfare will include the evidence of prompt identification, accurate diagnosis and appropriate treatment, including isolation if necessary, of sick, injured or diseased animals. In the case of sows, farrowing crates are permitted - see Pig Only section. In the case of growing pigs the floor area (m²/pig) required for differing average live-weight categories (kg) are as follows: <10kg = 0.15m²; 10-20kg = 0.20m²; 20-30kg = 0.30m²; 30-50kg = 0.40m²; 50-85kg = 0.55m²; 85-110kg = 0.65m² and >110kg = 1.00m². In the case of loose-housed beef cattle the floor area (m²/beast) required for differing average live weight categories (kg) are as follows {minimum areas for slatted floors are given in []}: 200kg = 3.0m² [1.1]; 300kg = 3.4m² [1.5]; 400kg = 3.8m² [1.8]; 500kg = 4.2m² [2.1]; 600kg = 4.6m² [2.3]; 700kg = 5.0m² [2.5].</i>
AL1.9 Must	All livestock <u>must</u> be handled calmly and in a way that minimises stress and avoids pain or injury, employing if necessary, the appropriate use of handling aids. Electric goads <u>must not</u> be used.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AL1.10 Shall	All housed stock shall have access to a dry lying area. Bedding materials shall be safe, hygienic and non-toxic.	<i>Where bedding is used it must be kept fresh. In the case of poultry, litter shall be available at all times to a minimum depth of 2cm over areas of solid flooring. The litter shall be maintained in a dry and friable condition. Any areas of wet litter shall be replenished or the litter removed and replaced.</i>
AL1.11 Shall	Livestock consigned for slaughter shall be presented in a sufficiently clean and dry condition.	<i>It is recommended that the area where animals are held prior to transport to slaughter is covered. Where comments on the cleanliness of stock have been made by abattoirs/ processing plants, this shall be recorded in the complaints record along with actions to prevent recurrence.</i>
AL1.12 Must	Where stock requires treatment, this <u>must</u> be undertaken without delay, including the attendance of a veterinary surgeon if necessary. Animals that are suffering and cannot be adequately treated, or fail to respond to treatment, <u>must</u> be culled humanely on farm in a timely manner. Any other stock that is destined for culling <u>must</u> have their welfare needs meet.	<i>Every farm shall have access to personnel (within 30 minutes of the need being identified) that are proficient in the safe and correct usage of equipment to facilitate the humane destruction of stock that are suffering or not responding to treatment. In the case of poultry, the acceptable method for humane culling is neck dislocation and its effectiveness shall be checked every time.</i>
AL1.13 Shall	Facilities that are well bedded, warm and dry shall be available for the segregation/isolation as appropriate of incoming or sick or injured animals. The facilities must be emptied between occupancies and thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. Urine, dung and washings from isolation facilities shall not be accessible to other farm animals.	<i>In the case of poultry, ill or injured meat birds <u>must</u> be promptly and humanely culled by effective neck dislocation. Recovery pens are permitted on breeding-bird farms, but <u>must</u> be managed to monitor the progress of individual birds.</i>
AL1.14 Shall	Dead stock shall be removed from their pens/ fields to a suitable covered place, inaccessible to other animals, birds or vermin, and then removed from the site, without undue delay.	<i>In the case of pigs and poultry, the suitable covered place will be a locked container. In hot climates, it is recommended that where carcasses awaiting disposal are to be kept for more than 12 hours, they should be held chilled or frozen. Incinerations on-site, burial or composting of carcasses are not permitted unless allowed under the legislation of the producing country.</i>

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2. Animal Health & Human Food Safety		
Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AL2.1 Must	Veterinary medicines (including excess or waste), <u>must</u> be kept in their original packaging. All veterinary medicine stores shall be locked to prevent unauthorised access and provide a storage environment which is in accordance with professional advice or the product safety data sheet (PSDS).	<i>Small quantities of veterinary medicines may be temporarily stored in a separate locked container within a domestic refrigerator.</i>
AL2.2 Shall	Prescription only veterinary medicines and medicated feed shall not be stored or used on the farm unless the relevant prescription is also available. ®	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
AL2.3 Must	Veterinary medicines <u>must</u> only be used when absolutely necessary, in accordance with label instructions or when prescribed by a veterinary surgeon. Veterinary medicines that are banned in the country of intended destination for the product <u>must not</u> be used. Antibiotics or steroid hormones <u>must not</u> be used to promote growth.	<i>Consideration must be given to the guidelines laid down by the Responsible Use of Medicines in Agriculture Alliance (RUMA). These promote the responsible use of antibiotics in safeguarding the health and welfare of both humankind animal populations and recognises the importance of the adoption of strategies that ensure that antibiotics remain an effective tool in the treatment of humans and animal so that they continue to be available and effective when needed. The responsible use of antibiotics does not include their routine preventive use in situations where disease challenge can be prevented by better management. Antibiotics resistance as an important factor with the potential to negatively impact both human and animal health. It is recommended that, where available and appropriate, vaccination programmes are established in order to reduce prophylactic and therapeutic use of antibiotics. Consideration should also be given to procedures and strategies that reduce the likelihood of the build-up of drug-resistant populations. The use of tranquiliser drugs is discouraged and in any case these <u>must</u> only be used on adult pigs not destined for human consumption.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AL2.4 Must	Veterinary medicine withdrawal periods <u>must</u> be adhered to and there shall be a practical method, known to all workers, by which animals treated with veterinary medicines can be identified.	<i>Any animals sold within a veterinary-medicine withdrawal period must be accompanied by documentation that clearly states this.</i>
AL2.5	A programme of tests to detect residues of prohibited substances shall be undertaken.	<i>The tests must focus on substances prohibited in the country of intended destination. In many cases, the national testing programme will be sufficient. The farm must respond to and involve their veterinary surgeon in any issues arising from residue testing relating to Maximum Residue Levels (MRL). All such issues must be recorded as a complaint and be reported to Genesis Standards by email in English to info@genesisaqa.com</i>
AL2.6 Must	The administration of all treatments using hypodermic needles <u>must</u> follow best practice and include the following where possible: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aseptic techniques to safeguard the animal and the veterinary medicine; • choice of injection site to minimise the risk of any resultant carcase condemnation; • a procedure, known to all workers with animal care responsibilities, regarding locating and dealing with hypodermic needles that have broken off during use. ® 	<i>Animals containing a broken needle <u>must</u> be clearly identified and the incident recorded. Livestock dispatched for slaughter and which contain broken needles shall be identified and treated as casualties, penned separately during transport and the abattoir notified.</i>
AL2.7 Shall	Records of veterinary medicine purchases shall be maintained up-to-date and retained for a minimum of 5 years. ®	<i>Purchase records shall include: supplier name, date of purchase, medicine name, quantity, batch number and expiry date.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AL2.8 Must	Veterinary medicine administration (usage) records <u>must</u> be maintained up-to-date and retained for a minimum of 5 years. ®	<p><i>Administration records shall include: date of use, medicine name, animal/ group identity, quantity administered, date withdrawal period ends, number of animals treated, medicine batch number, name of person administering the medicine and reason for use.</i></p> <p><i>In non-avian species the usage of fluoroquinolone antibiotics or third or fourth generation cephalosporins must be highlighted within the veterinary medicine administration record.</i></p> <p><i>In avian species, the use of flourquinolones can only follow a written recommendation from the responsible veterinary surgeon which states that there was no suitable alternative antibiotics and that the decision was supported by at least two investigative steps such as examinations post mortem associated with the particular outbreak and appropriate microbiology. The routine use of flouroquinalones or third or fourth generation cephalosporins is not permitted in broiler chickens at any time.</i></p>
AL2.9 Shall	Disposal records of any unused, part-used or out-of-date veterinary medicines shall be maintained up-to-date and retained for a minimum of 5 years. Records shall include disposal date, medicine name, quantity disposed of, medicine batch number, route of disposal, name of company/ person undertaking the disposal. ®	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AL2.10 Shall	Part-used or out-of-date veterinary medicines or vaccines or those whose storage conditions have not complied with either veterinary advice or their product safety data sheet, shall be not be used. They shall be disposed of through an approved pharmaceutical waste disposal route or by returning to the veterinary surgeon/ supplier.	<i>This includes part-used containers where product remains beyond the recommended period after administration of the first dose and any part-used vaccine containers not used immediately following administration of the first dose. Veterinary medicine or vaccine containers shall not be rinsed out on-farm.</i>
AL2.11 Shall	Used needles and sharp instruments shall be safely stored in a 'sharps' container and then disposed of with used veterinary medicine containers.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
3. Water & Feed		
Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AL3.1 Must	All livestock <u>must</u> have access to an adequate supply of fresh, clean drinking water at all times. All equipment for the delivery and provision of drinking water <u>must</u> be suitable for purpose, be clean and in good working order and sited so as to avoid fouling and keep any bedding as dry as possible.	<i>All livestock <u>must</u> have access to drinking water up to the point of loading for dispatch from the unit. In the case of poultry, water <u>must</u> be available until catching begins. Suitable water provision equipment for cattle and sheep will include troughs and bowls, for pigs it will include, troughs, bowls, mini bowls and nipples, for ducks it will include troughs, nipples and bells and for chickens it will include nipples and bells. The number of animals per nipple must be according to the manufacturer's recommendation based on type and water flow. In the case of housed poultry, drinker height <u>must</u> be checked daily and birds <u>must not</u> have to travel more than 3 metres to reach water. All header tanks <u>must</u> be covered.</i>
AL3.2 Shall	An emergency supply of drinking water shall be available in case the normal supply fails. The emergency supply to the farm (or poultry hatchery) shall be able to provide water at full demand for at least 24 hours.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AL3.3 Must	<p>All livestock <u>must</u> have adequate daily access to a diet sufficient to maintain full health and vigour.</p> <p>All equipment for the delivery and provision of feed shall be suitable for purpose, be in good working order and be maintained in a clean and serviceable condition.</p> <p>Sudden changes in the type or quantity of feed provided shall be avoided.</p>	<p><i>Applies to all classes of stock. Newborn mammals must receive an adequate intake of colostrum within six hours of birth. Young mammals shall have roughage available as soon as practicable after their birth.</i></p> <p><i>Pigs must be fasted for a minimum of 10 hours, but no more than 24 hours, prior to slaughter.</i></p> <p><i>In the case of poultry, feed shall not be withdrawn for more than nine hours prior to catching.</i></p>
AL3.4 Must	<p>The ration <u>must</u> only include constituents permitted by UK and EU law, or the laws of the country of intended destination for the product if these are more restrictive.</p> <p>Animal or avian fat, blood or blood products, meat or meat by-products or catering waste <u>must not</u> be included in livestock diets.</p>	<p><i>Permitted processed animal proteins (PAP) include: fishmeal; non-ruminant gelatine; milk and milk products, avian egg and egg products. Di-calcium phosphate and hydrolysed protein can only be included when manufactured in accordance with EU Regulations. Note: Where used, fishmeal <u>must</u> be traceable to sustainable sources. Fishmeal <u>must not</u> be included in ruminant feeds. Blood and blood products may be permitted in the diet of young pigs, only if directed by the unit's veterinary surgeon.</i></p>
AL3.5 Must	<p>Where 'former human foodstuffs' are to be fed, they <u>must</u> be as listed below:</p> <p>bakery products such as cakes, bread, biscuits, pastry, pasta, chocolate, sweets and similar products including breakfast cereals which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • may contain minor ingredients such as rennet or melted fat, milk and milk products, flavourings, egg, honey or gelatine of non-ruminant origin; • do not contain and have not been in contact with raw eggs, meat, fish, animal protein, animal fat and products or preparations derived from or incorporating meat or fish. Dairy products – in accordance with EC 79/2005: • dairy products including pasteurised milk, cheese, whey, yoghurt, butter, milk based deserts and ice cream; • raw milk suitable for human consumption. <p>Pasteurised, cooked or processed eggs in accordance with EC 1774/2002.</p>	<p><i>Intentionally blank.</i></p>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AL3.6 Must	All bought-in compound/ blended feed <u>must</u> be manufactured to the relevant standard laid down by legislation and approved under the Agricultural Industries Confederation (AIC) Universal Feed Assurance Scheme (UFAS) or other scheme formally recognised by Genesis Standards.	<i>For the current list of formally-recognised schemes please refer to www.genesisstandards.com</i>
AL3.7 Shall	Where bought-in compound/ blended feed is sourced through a merchant/distributor, it shall be certified against the Agricultural Industries Confederation (AIC) UFAS: Code of Practice for Merchants or other scheme formally recognised by Genesis Standards. All feed for poultry must either be pelleted or crumbled or acid treated if mash. ®	<i>For the current list of formally-recognised schemes please refer to www.genesisstandards.com</i>
AL3.8 Shall	All other bought-in feed materials including blends, straights, ‘former human foodstuffs’ or by-products shall be sourced from suppliers certificated against the Agricultural Industries Confederation (AIC) Universal Feed Assurance Scheme (UFAS), the Feed Materials Assurance Scheme (FEMAS) or other scheme formally recognised by Genesis Standards.	<i>For the current list of formally-recognised schemes please refer to www.genesisstandards.com</i>
AL3.9 Must	Vehicles used for collecting or transporting feed materials or compound feed <u>must</u> comply with the haulage contamination, cleaning, testing and exclusion requirements laid by the International Committee for Road Transport (ICRT).	<i>Compliance can be demonstrated through certification to either the GAFTA Trade Assurance Scheme (GTAS) or the AIC Trade Assurance Scheme for Combinable Crops (TASSC). The haulage contamination, cleaning, testing and exclusion requirements are available at www.icrt-idtf.com</i>
AL3.10 Must	Containers, trailers and bulk loaders used for crops or stock feed <u>must</u> be clean. ®	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AL3.11 Shall	Purchase records for feed and feed ingredients shall be maintained up-to-date and retained for a minimum of 2 years, or 5 years in the case of medicated feed. ®	<i>For all bought-in feedstuffs, records shall show: supplier name, feed type including ingredient composition/ statutory declaration, date of delivery, quantity and batch number. For all home mixed rations records shall be kept of the ingredients, the quantities used and the dates of mixing.</i>
AL3.12 Shall	All feeds and feed ingredients shall be readily identifiable and traceable to their suppliers and adequately separated and stored to prevent contamination and deterioration. Feed formulated for a particular species or production stage shall not be fed to or be accessible by other livestock.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
AL3.13 Shall	Samples of all dry ingredients, bought-in feeds and all finished feeds (if composed of dry ingredients only) shall be retained for a minimum of twelve weeks after last use.	<i>The recommended sample size is 1kg and samples shall be retained in dry, vermin proof conditions that prevent deterioration.</i>
AL3.14 Shall	There shall be a documented feeding plan indicating which feeds are fed to each class of livestock.	<i>As a minimum, this can be a simple plan noted in the farm diary.</i>
AL3.15 Must	On-farm mixers of any animal feeding stuffs <u>must</u> comply with the UK Industry Code of Practice for On-Farm Feeding and must be registered with the appropriate local authority.	<i>On-farm mixing (or home mixing) is defined as the mixing of any animal feed ingredients at the same location as the livestock to which the resultant ration will be fed. Farms mixing any pre-mixtures or feed additives or mixing compound feeds containing pre-mixtures or additives would expect their registration for this activity to be with a local or regional authority. Farms mixing any medicated feeds or certain government-specified feed additives would expect their registration for this activity to be with a national authority.</i>
AL3.16 Must	There <u>must</u> be a recipe/ formulation for each finished feed mixed on-farm and this <u>must</u> be retained for three years. ®	<i>As a minimum, this can be a simple recipe noted in the farm diary and the ingredients may be referred to by volume or weight.</i>

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4. Livestock Buildings, Machinery & Equipment		
Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AL4.1 Must	Livestock housing <u>must</u> provide secure containment, be well constructed and maintained to be capable of being cleaned, hygienic, safe, non-toxic to humans and animals and where appropriate, provide a comfortable environment. Non-bedded floors shall provide a non-slip surface.	<i>Wood is acceptable provided it is thoroughly cleaned between batches. Lead-based paints in animal areas must be avoided.</i>
AL4.2 Shall	Livestock housing shall provide an environment that is not excessively noisy, thermally uncomfortable, avoids high humidity and is ventilated to prevent the build-up of air-borne dust, humidity, noxious gases and condensation whilst avoiding unnecessary draughts. At all times, sufficient light shall be available to enable adequate inspection of the stock.	<i>All buildings shall be effectively ventilated appropriate to their use. Aerial contaminants such as dust, ammonia, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulphide shall not reach levels at which they are noticeably unpleasant to a human observer. Portable lighting is acceptable. Please refer to PO6.3 for specific requirements relating to chickens kept for meat production.</i>
AL4.3 Shall	All equipment that comes into direct contact with livestock shall be kept suitably clean and maintained to ensure that it is functioning properly and its use does not pose unnecessary risks to human or animal health and welfare. Such equipment shall not be shared with other livestock farms unless it is cleaned and thoroughly disinfected both on arrival and on leaving.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
AL4.4 Shall	All equipment and the immediate surrounding area used for handling and mixing of feed; feed hoppers, mechanised feeding equipment; and lorries/trailers/feed boxes used for transporting feed shall be fit for purpose, clean and in good working order.	<i>Any light bulbs, tubes, lamps, windows or any other glass or hard plastic material situated above or in very close proximity to facilities or equipment used for the storage, processing or distribution of uncovered crops or animal feed shall either be shatter proof or be protected with shatterproof covers.</i>
AL4.5 Must	All automated systems such as those for ventilation, water and feed, <u>must</u> be checked daily and maintained in full working order and periodically cleaned. Back-up provision for all automated systems <u>must</u> be readily available. Records of checks and maintenance shall be kept.®	<i>Where these automated systems rely solely on an electrical supply, a generator with sufficient supplies of fuel for a minimum of 12hrs running on full load must be available on-site.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AL4.6 Must	Automated or mechanical ventilation systems that do not fail safe <u>must</u> be adequately alarmed to alert the duty stockman when a failure occurs. The operation of the alarm <u>must</u> be checked at least weekly and the full system, along with back-up provision, <u>must</u> be fully tested at least every three months. Records of the tests <u>must</u> be retained. ®	<i>For hatcheries, the alarm will sound for temperatures that are too high and too low and also for mains electricity failure.</i>
AL4.7 Shall	Automated-system alarms shall be responded to within 15 minutes and details of the times and dates of the alarm being triggered, along with the time of response, who responded and the timing of rectification, shall be retained. ®	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
AL4.8 Shall	Clean, safe and well-maintained facilities shall be available, as appropriate, for the safe handling and loading of animals.	<i>For cattle handling, a well-maintained crush shall be available. Loading ramps for pigs shall be no steeper than 20 degrees or 1 in 3. (H/L must be < 0.34). It is recommended that loading facilities have adequate lighting available if used at night.</i>
5. Identification & Traceability		
Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AL5.1 Must	Parallel production <u>must not</u> occur.	<i>The intended production of certificated and non-certificated livestock of the same species <u>must not</u> occur on the holding. It is expected that a small number of individual animals may fail to meet scheme requirements and these can be present on the holding as non-conforming product and <u>must not</u> be sold as certificated or intermingled with certificated stock at the marketing or transport stage. For the purposes of this scheme, where both cattle and sheep are present on the same holding these will be treated in the same way as if they were one species.</i>
AL5.2 Must	All stock <u>must</u> be properly identified in accordance with national legislation.	<i>All stock must have individual or batch identification, depending on the species. Pigs and poultry may have a batch ID.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AL5.3 Must	There <u>must</u> be a robust system of traceability of livestock both onto, within and off the holding. ®	<i>Records must show the date of movement, number of animals, their ID and the details of any consigning or receiving holdings. These records to be retained for at least six years. For cattle, sheep and pigs, any documents/ systems required by the competent authority <u>must</u> be used. For pigs, a record of source, breed, parental lines and maternal-line stress status of incoming stock <u>must</u> be retained. Deadstock will be clearly identified in the records as a movement off the holding. Records will include number disposed of, date and disposal method/ destination.</i>
AL5.4 Must	The permanent identification of all livestock <u>must</u> be checked and cross referenced with dispatch documentation before the animals leave the farm.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
AL5.5 Must	Genesis scheme membership/ reference number <u>must</u> be included on farmer-controlled dispatch documentation.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
AL5.6 Must	Bought-in stock for fattening for slaughter <u>must</u> be obtained from a farm certified to the relevant Genesis Livestock Production Standard or other scheme formally recognised by Genesis Standards. ®	<i>For the current list of formally-recognised schemes please refer to www.genesisstandards.com. Where the need arises for the purchase of non-assured livestock, each and every incident will be agreed in advance in writing with the Certification Body, and Genesis Standards will be notified in writing. Pigs <u>must not</u> be procured or sold through a livestock auction market.</i>
6. Livestock Transport		
Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AL6.1 Shall	In order to retain their assured status, stock shall be transported by a haulier certificated to the relevant Genesis Livestock Transport Standard or other scheme formally recognised by Genesis QA. ®	<i>For the current list of formally-recognised schemes please refer to www.genesisstandards.com</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AL6.2 Must	Journeys <u>must</u> be planned to minimise waiting times and journeys of greater than 8 hours duration <u>must not</u> be planned. The maximum journey time <u>must not</u> exceed 12 hours. ®	<i>Journey time for all species starts from when the first animal is loaded. The journey time for non-avian species ends when the last animal is unloaded at the destination. The journey time for avian species ends when the vehicle arrives at the lairage.</i>
AL6.3 Must	Emergency contingency plans that are appropriate for the length and nature of the journey <u>must</u> be in place. ®	<i>These plans must include accident, breakdown and the avoidance heat or cold stress.</i>
AL6.4 Must	There <u>must</u> be a means of communication available for drivers of live-animal transport vehicles so that warning can be given of delays and of problems where assistance is required. All livestock haulage vehicles <u>must</u> carry a fire extinguisher.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
AL6.5 Must	All animals <u>must</u> be transported in accordance with current legislation, accompanied by relevant transport documentation and referenced in movement records. Animals that are sick, injured, newly born, about to give birth or that have just given birth <u>must not</u> be transported.	<i>All journeys should be planned and undertaken in accordance with the requirements of EC1/2005 The Welfare of Animals During Transport. Any sick or injured birds must be humanely culled by a trained worker, as soon as they are identified.</i>
AL6.6 Must	Livestock containers <u>must</u> be suitably constructed and equipped for the intended journey. Construction, operation and maintenance <u>must</u> be in accordance with current legislation. Exhausts from any engine <u>must</u> be directed so that fumes do not enter livestock containers.	<i>The floor of the container to be covered with suitable bedding material where necessary.</i>
AL6.7 Must	Stock <u>must</u> have adequate room during transit. Stocking densities <u>must</u> be reduced in hot weather or in any circumstances where it is likely that proper air movement within the livestock container will not be achieved.	<i>Each vehicle must carry a written statement of the maximum stocking density for all species it expected to transport. Different species must not be intermingled in the same compartment. In the case of pigs, the target stocking density is expected to be 235 kg/m² (+/- 10%).</i>
AL6.8 Must	Livestock containers <u>must</u> be cleaned and disinfected after each consignment, in accordance with current legislation.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>

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ALL POULTRY MODULE

1. Veterinary Involvement

Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
PO1.1 Must	Applicants and participants must retain the services of a qualified veterinary surgeon that is demonstrably conversant with current production techniques and husbandry conditions for the relevant species and is committed to a planned approach to animal health.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>

2. Quality Planning & Record Requirements

Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
PO2.1 Shall	Records for each poultry house shall be maintained daily from the day of bird placement and shall include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mortality; • culls categorised as due to size, leg or other; • maximum and minimum temperatures; • external humidity; • water meter readings & consumption; All observations and extraordinary events must also be recorded and reported to the Farm Manager. ®	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO2.2 Shall	Records for each flock shall be maintained and shall include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • daily alarm checks on all houses; • weekly generator tests; • water portability tests; • salmonella testing; • feed purchases; • daily lighting programmes; • medicine usage including vaccine and multi-vitamin; • post mortem and veterinary record; • Number of birds placed, placement date and breed (by house). ® 	<i>Medicine usage records must provide the total antibiotic (mg active/ kg LW) used for each flock.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
PO2.3 Must	Records must be kept of the floor space available in each house including any slatted and non-slatted areas; numbers of feeders, drinkers, fans, cool cells and feed bin capacity. ®	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO2.4 Must	A written cleaning and disinfection policy <u>must</u> be developed. Buildings must be cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the policy and then tested microbiologically to confirm that cleaning has been done properly.®	<i>Swabs for environmental bacteria should be taken from appropriate house surfaces, house furniture, water tanks and bulk feed bins and these cultured in an accredited laboratory.</i>
PO2.5 Must	Where flocks are shown to be positive for Salmonella infection there <u>must</u> be an appropriate written deep cleaning and more rigorous disinfection procedure for the house and equipment following depopulation. In this case supplies for subsequent flocks <u>must not</u> be brought onto site until laboratory tests have confirmed that Salmonella is no longer present.	<i>Analysis of samples must be undertaken in a laboratory accredited to ISO 17025.</i>
PO2.6 Shall	A minimum ventilation plan <u>shall</u> be available for each house. ®	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
3. Buildings, Machinery & Equipment (including hatcheries)		
Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
PO3.1 Must	All houses <u>must</u> be fitted with alarm systems that respond to a maximum temperature variation of 5°C about the target temperature and also electrical mains failure. Each type of alarm <u>must</u> be tested at each house daily. ®	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO3.2 Shall	Floors shall be constructed of concrete or sealed asphalt and be above the outside ground level. All floors shall be maintained in sound condition that is safe and can be effectively cleaned and sanitized.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
PO3.3 Shall	Areas for the loading and unloading of birds, chicks and eggs shall be level, well-drained and hygienically managed.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
4. Hygiene, Environment Protection and Contamination Control		
Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
PO4.1 Shall	All ancillary buildings shall be kept clean and free of debris, vermin and wild birds.	<i>Ancillary buildings include offices, break rooms, toilets, storerooms and litter stores.</i>
PO4.2 Must	All farms <u>must</u> have a smoking policy that restricts smoking to designated areas away from livestock. Signage <u>must</u> be in place to indicate the designated areas. ®	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO4.3 Shall	All workers shall sanitise their hands prior to handling eggs and between handling floor eggs and nest eggs.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO4.4 Must	In layer flocks, eggs <u>must</u> be collected at stated minimum frequencies. Records of the total number of eggs collected each day along with the numbers of floor eggs and damaged eggs <u>must</u> be maintained®	<i>Minimum collection frequencies are: rollaway systems once per day, other systems and floor eggs three times per day. For species other than ducks, it is recommended that eggs should be collected using an automated nest-box system.</i>
PO4.5 Shall	Floor eggs and all those that are found to be cracked, defective and/or dirty shall be identified and stored separately.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO4.6 Must	Eggs selected for hatching <u>must</u> be marked in accordance with local legislation with a code that relates to the breeding flock.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO4.7 Must	Hatching eggs <u>must</u> be placed in clean, dry trays and stored at 23°C or below as soon as possible. Where trolleys are used, these must be clearly marked with the breeder farm ID and date of lay.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
PO4.8 Shall	After depopulation, all old litter shall be removed from the farm as soon as possible and before cleaned houses are disinfected.	<i>All bird accommodation must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the written policy in PO2.4.</i>
PO4.9 Shall	After depopulation, all water systems and drinking lines shall be sanitised.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
5. Bird Health Planning, Bio-security & Salmonella Control		
Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
PO5.1 Must	A written veterinary health plan (VHP) must be established, implemented and reviewed at least annually. The VHP must include the known disease situation and economic impact of the diseases present. It must also state the diagnostic methods to be used, and for each disease anticipated it must state the acceptable limits of occurrence, the treatment procedures and identify the appropriate generic veterinary medicine along with its form, dose and duration of administration. ®	<i>In avian species, the use of flouroquinolones can only follow a written recommendation from the responsible veterinary surgeon which states that there was no suitable alternative antibiotic and that the decision was supported by at least two investigative steps such as examinations post mortem associated with the particular outbreak and appropriate microbiology. The routine use of flouroquinolones or third or fourth generation cephalosporins is not permitted in broiler chickens at any time.</i>
PO5.2 Must	A written biosecurity plan (could be part of the VHP) to minimise the routine spread of disease within the farm and to other farms <u>must</u> be established, implemented and reviewed at least annually. The biosecurity plan <u>must</u> take account of the following: sources of incoming stock, sources of feed and drinking water, housing and equipment, farm visitors and vehicles which will indicate the measures that need to be taken routinely and the heightened measures required in the event of a reportable or notifiable avian or zoonotic disease outbreak. ®	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
PO5.3 Must	Farm boundaries must be as secure as practically possible to deter unauthorised access to the farm. Poultry buildings must be kept locked outside of normal working hours or when the site is not attended.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO5.4 Must	Farm personnel <u>must not</u> keep or have contact with other avian species.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO5.5 Must	All farms <u>must</u> operate a proactive approach to biosecurity and no unnecessary visitors are permitted. All houses <u>must</u> have foot-dip and barrier systems, foot dips must use approved disinfectants at the recommended dilutions. Foot-dip changes and replenishments <u>must</u> be recorded. ®	<i>Farm dedicated protective clothing must be supplied for all personnel. All clothing must be washed or discarded between flocks.</i>
PO5.6 Recom.	It is recommended that all farms/hatcheries have full shower-in facilities for both staff and visitors and use UV light boxes for the sanitation of all small, personal items that need to be taken into the farm or hatchery.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO5.7 Must	Individual poultry houses and each separate biosecure area must be operated on an "all in-all out" basis.	<i>Please refer to AF2.3. Biosecure areas must be shown on the farmyard (site) plan.</i>
PO5.8 Shall	All on-farm trucks shall be kept clean. A cleaning protocol shall be implemented, and records of checks maintained. Vehicles needing to enter the farm shall be fully sanitised, including wheels and wheel arches, beforehand. ®	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO5.9 Must	In conjunction with the farm veterinarian, a Salmonella control plan <u>must</u> be developed and implemented. To enable any positive flocks to be slaughtered at the end of a factory run, flocks <u>must</u> be tested for Salmonella at an appropriate bird age. All results <u>must</u> be retained and available for inspection. ®	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
PO5.10 Must	Breeding stock <u>must</u> be vaccinated against infection by <i>Salmonella</i> Enteritidis and <i>Salmonella</i> Typhimurium using licensed vaccines only. Eggs from <i>Salmonella</i> Enteritidis- or <i>Salmonella</i> Typhimurium-positive flocks <u>must not</u> be used for hatching. It is recommended that additional vaccination or control programmes are used for other disease agents, including <i>Salmonella</i> where necessary, identified by the farm veterinarian. ®	<i>Applicants and participants with farms in countries free from Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium infection can apply to Genesis QA for a derogation from this requirement for these farms. The application should be made in English and sent to info@genesisaqa.com, accompanied by official confirmation from the relevant competent authority that the country is free from these infections, to support the derogation request. Where the above Salmonella serovars are not relevant, evidence must be provided of an appropriate Salmonella control regime.</i>
PO5.11 Must	Breeding flocks <u>must</u> be monitored for <i>Salmonella</i> and records retained.® Eggs from flocks where <i>Salmonella</i> Enteritidis or <i>Salmonella</i> Typhimurium is confirmed <u>must not</u> be used and the flock <u>must</u> be slaughtered.	<i>Analysis of samples must be undertaken in a laboratory accredited to ISO 17025.</i>
PO5.12 Must	Breeding flocks <u>must</u> participate in a programme to eliminate <i>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</i> and <i>Mycoplasma synoviae</i> . Outgoing eggs must be certified free from MG and the MS status <u>must</u> be shown.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO5.13 Must	Meat birds <u>must</u> be tested within 3 weeks of slaughter for <i>Salmonella</i> infection.	<i>Analysis of samples must be undertaken in a laboratory accredited to ISO 17025.</i>
PO5.14 Must	Where flocks are shown to be positive for <i>Salmonella</i> infection there <u>must</u> be an appropriate written cleaning and disinfection procedure for the house and equipment following depopulation. In this case supplies for subsequent flocks <u>must not</u> be brought onto site until laboratory tests have confirmed that <i>Salmonella</i> is no longer present.	<i>When Salmonella is found, the cleaning and disinfection procedure should be more rigorous than that used routinely.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
PO5.15	Where the water is not from the public supply for human consumption it <u>must</u> be tested at least once every six months for potability. ®	<p><i>The testing <u>must</u> focus on the presence of coliforms. The standard for potable water is the presence of <1 coliform per 100ml of water. Where an irregularity in water consumption is noted it <u>must</u> be investigated. If the irregularity is suspected to being caused by chemical or mineral content then any testing should include this. World Health Organisation (WHO) requirements for quality (other than presence of coliforms) is as follows:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>pH 4-9;</i> • <i>Max 2 mg/l Di-Ca phosphate;</i> • <i>Max 2.5 mg/l Fe;</i> • <i>Max 1 mg/l Nitrites;</i> • <i>Max 2 mg/l Mn.</i>
6. Poultry Welfare		
Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
PO6.1 Must	Surgical interventions must not be made unless for justified reasons of animal welfare i.e. Dew claw removal at the hatchery for breeder males and beak trimming. These interventions must only be carried out by trained operators. All surgical interventions must be authorised by the attending veterinary surgeon and be part of the written veterinary health plan. (VHP)	<i>This includes web punching in ducks. All interventions must be monitored by the attending veterinary surgeon to ensure consistent outcomes.</i>
PO6.2 Must	Effective provision <u>must</u> be made to control the extremes of heat or cold stress.	<i>There must be access to weather reports to assist in planning for temperature extremes. Stock persons must be familiar with the signs of heat and cold stress and there must be procedures to follow in the event of either occurring.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
PO6.3 Shall	In each 24 hour period, all birds shall have a period of light and a period of darkness where artificial lights are turned off. The actual lighting programmes will depend on the type of stock and for breeders shall follow the breeding company's recommendations. ®	<p><i>In the case of chickens kept for meat production, all birds including growers, all buildings shall have lighting with an intensity of at least 20 lux during the lighting periods, measured at bird eye level and illuminating at least 80 % of the useable area. A temporary reduction in the lighting level may be allowed when necessary following veterinary advice. Within seven days from the time when the chickens are placed in the building and until three days before the foreseen time of slaughter, the lighting must follow a 24-hour rhythm and include periods of darkness lasting at least six hours in total, with at least one uninterrupted period of darkness of at least four hours, excluding dimming periods. In the case of commercial layers see the commercial layer module.</i></p> <p><i>In the case of ducks, all birds including growers shall have a minimum of 6 hours light in a 24 hour period. From 2 days of duckling placement to the first planned slaughter, ducks must have a minimum of 8 hours darkness within each 24 hour period which must include at least one continuous uninterrupted period of 4 hours darkness.</i></p> <p><i>In the case of commercial layers see the commercial layer module.</i></p> <p><i>Light levels should be uniform within the poultry house. Where dawn to dusk lighting programmers are used, the dark period must not include the dim periods. It is recommended that, where practical, natural light is used. All lighting programmes must be recorded.</i></p>
PO6.4 Must	Mortality exceeding 0.3% on a daily basis <u>must</u> be investigated and recorded. ®	<p><i>Where mortality exceeds 0.3%, advice must be sought and corrective actions implemented and recorded. Where appropriate, the prevention of recurrence should be contemplated within an updated Veterinary Health Plan.</i></p>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
PO6.5 Must	All staff that have contact with birds <u>must</u> have received a formal induction to the company along with training in poultry welfare, hygiene, bio-security, health & safety and manual handling. Farm/ hatchery/ facility managers and senior stockpersons <u>must</u> also be trained in first aid (one day course) and must actively participate in approved training and formal continuing professional development (CPD). All training <u>must</u> be recorded and staff updated with refresher training for all levels at least every five years. ®	<i>The training of staff can be conducted in-house provided that the trainers are demonstrably competent and deliver the relevant content of the approved training. The requirement for farm/ hatchery/ and facility managers and senior stockpersons to actively participate in approved training and formal continuing professional development applies with immediate effect to broiler growing farms only. From January 2015 this requirement will also apply to breeder rearing farms, laying farms, hatcheries and growing farms for all poultry meat species. Approved training and formal continuing professional development (CPD) programmes for farm/ hatchery/ and facility managers that meet this requirement include:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · KIK System in Denmark; · Poultry Passport in UK; · Poultry Training Record (PTR) worldwide.
PO6.6 Recom.	It is recommended that environmental enrichment is provided.	
7. Hatchery and Hatchery Transport		
Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
PO7.1 Shall	A layout and site plan of the hatchery shall be available, plus documented emergency procedures and contacts. ®	<i>The plan <u>must</u> show the locations of first aid kits, fire extinguishers and sources of water for firefighting. The location of keys and access points must also be identified.</i>
PO7.2 Must	Walls, floors and ceilings <u>must</u> be in good condition and kept clean.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO7.3 Shall	Site-dedicated personal protective equipment and outer clothing shall be provided for visitors.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO7.4 Must	All eggs <u>must</u> be sourced only from flocks that are <i>Salmonella</i> Enteritidis or <i>Salmonella</i> Typhimurium-free or free from other relevant serovars in countries where SE and ST are not a problem.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
PO7.5 Must	Hatcheries <u>must</u> be monitored for Salmonella and records retained. [®] Unhatched eggs from hatcheries where <i>Salmonella</i> Enteritidis, <i>Salmonella</i> Typhimurium or other relevant serovars are confirmed <u>must</u> be recovered, destroyed and disposed of appropriately.	<i>Analysis of samples must be undertaken in a laboratory accredited to ISO 17025.</i>
PO7.6 Must	All eggs <u>must</u> be sourced from breeder flocks certified free from <i>Mycoplasma galliseptium</i> and the <i>Mycoplasma synoviae</i> status <u>must</u> be shown.	<i>Does not apply to Ducks</i>
PO7.7 Shall	A one-way flow shall be maintained in the hatchery from egg receipt to dispatch.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO7.8 Shall	There shall be a designated Poultry Welfare Officer.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO7.9 Shall	Air coming into the hatchery shall be filtered or treated, to remove airborne microbial contaminants.	<i>It is recommended that a positive airflow from eggs to newly-hatched birds is maintained.</i>
PO7.10 Must	Drains in production areas <u>must</u> be accessible and cleanable.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO7.11 Must	Separation of clean and dirty areas in the hatchery <u>must</u> be maintained. All mobile equipment shall be colour-coded for each designated area of the hatchery.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO7.12 Shall	Hatching eggs shall be stored in a dedicated store room that is environmentally controlled for both temperature and humidity.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO7.13 Shall	Hatching eggs shall be fumigated or sanitised prior to setting.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
PO7.14 Must	There <u>must</u> be a designated incubation room.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO7.15 Must	Hatchers and setters <u>must</u> be easy to clean, maintained in good working order and sealed to the floor.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO7.16 Must	All eggs, whether for hatching or for human consumption, <u>must</u> be appropriately marked to allow for full traceability to the farm, house and date of lay.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO7.17 Must	Throughout the process, all newly-hatched birds <u>must</u> be handled carefully by trained staff and any automated procedures used <u>must not</u> cause injury.	<i>Careful handling means that welfare must not be compromised nor injury caused. Staff shall be trained in their duties, the scheme requirements and in their moral and legal responsibilities regarding animal welfare. The documented welfare assessment will consist of an up to date process flow diagram or description of each stage of the process along with details of all the requisite facilities and actions needed to safeguard bird welfare.</i>
PO7.18 Must	Embryos and non-viable newly-hatched birds <u>must</u> be identified and then culled by trained staff at intervals, not exceeding 15 minutes, using a method approved under current regulations. Records <u>must</u> be kept. ®	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO7.19 Must	The efficacy of the culling method <u>must</u> be checked at the start of each working day by the responsible designated person and <u>must</u> also be assessed at least once every three months by the responsible veterinarian. Records must be kept. ®	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO7.20 Shall	The material created by the process of culling embryos and non-viable newly-hatched birds shall be disposed of in accordance with local legislation.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
PO7.21 Must	Newly-hatched birds <u>must</u> be placed in clean, dry and suitably-ventilated boxes for transport. The space available <u>must not</u> be less than 21cm ² per bird.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO7.22 Shall	Newly-hatched bird holding areas shall be temperature controlled and have facilities to adjust light intensity. Records of temperatures shall be maintained. ®	<i>The target temperature for the holding area should be around 25°C. When newly-hatched birds are being held, white lights shall be dimmed or substituted with blue lighting.</i>
PO7.23 Must	Production records for each consignment of eggs shall be kept. These <u>must</u> include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • farm of origin; • date laid; • date of collection and identity of vehicle; • setting date; • setter number; • transfer date; • hatcher number; • newly-hatched bird and cull numbers, • transport records; • Placement details. 	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
PO7.24 Shall	Newly-hatched birds shall be transported in clean controlled-environment vehicles. Temperatures shall be recorded during the journey and there shall be a read out visible to the driver. ® Emergency contingency plans that are appropriate for the length and nature of the journey must be in place®. All livestock haulage vehicles shall carry a fire extinguisher. There must be a means of communication available for drivers of live-animal transport vehicles so that warning can be given of delays and of problems where assistance is required. Vehicles shall be cleaned and disinfected after each consignment in line with documented procedures.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO7.25 Shall	Day-old birds shall be placed on farm as soon as possible in houses kept at a suitable temperature, with immediate access to feed and water and their behaviour closely monitored.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
8. Poultry Catching		
Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
PO8.1 Must	A written catching policy <u>must</u> be established, implemented and reviewed at least annually. The catching policy <u>must</u> comply with legislation and <u>must</u> include reference to the training of catchers, supervision by responsible farm staff, the required light intensity, the prohibition of birds being carried by their wings or neck, the provision made for sick or injured birds and the recording of the incidence of culled and smothered birds.®	<i>Only trained catchers <u>must</u> be used. Birds must be caught in low light intensity; birds <u>must not</u> be carried by wings or necks. All catching operations <u>must</u> be supervised by the farm stockman or manager. Sick or injured birds <u>must not</u> be transported, but humanely culled immediately on detection; all culled or smothered birds <u>must</u> be recorded. ®</i>
PO8.2 Must	A documented catching schedule <u>must</u> be in place detailing bird numbers, weights, loading time, travelling time and planned lairage and slaughter time. ®	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
PO8.3 Must	<p>Transport containers <u>must</u> be constructed, operated and maintained in accordance with current UK and EU legislation. Containers that do not have lids or have lids missing <u>must not</u> be used, unless they are specially designed module and drawer systems.</p> <p>Containers shall be capable of being taken into the houses to be close to the birds being caught.</p>	<p><i>Stocking densities must be as follows:</i></p> <p><i>Poultry weighing less than 1.6kg 180 to 200 cm²/ kg</i></p> <p><i>Poultry weighing 1.6kg and over but less than 3kg 160 cm² / kg</i></p> <p><i>Poultry weighing 3kg and over but less than 5kg 115 cm²/ kg</i></p> <p><i>Poultry weighing 5kg and over 105 cm²/ kg</i></p>
PO8.4 Must	<p>Damaged transport containers that could cause injury <u>must not</u> be used. An inspection system, overseen by a named competent person, <u>must</u> be in place at the farm to identify and remove all damaged containers from use. Records of the numbers of containers removed <u>must</u> be maintained. ®</p>	<p><i>Intentionally blank.</i></p>
PO8.5 Must	<p>All houses <u>must</u> be adequately prepared for catching, with hurdles available to keep small numbers of birds close to the transport containers. Lighting <u>must</u> be at a suitable level to reduce the likelihood of smothers and reduce bird stress.</p>	<p><i>Intentionally blank.</i></p>
PO8.6 Must	<p>The loading of birds <u>must</u> be undertaken calmly, in a way that minimises stress. An appropriate number of trained catchers and supervisory farm and catching staff must be available during catching to ensure the process is undertaken properly and that birds are fit to travel.</p>	<p><i>Poultry of different species <u>must</u> be segregated for transport. Adult male and female birds that have not been reared together also <u>must</u> be segregated for transport.</i></p>

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9. Poultry Lairage & Slaughter		
Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
PO9.1 Must	The processing plant <u>must</u> have a trained Poultry Welfare Officer who <u>must</u> oversee the lairage, unloading and killing of birds.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO9.2 Must	The processing plant must have a documented Poultry Welfare Policy which includes procedures to combat cold and heat stress and performance parameters for shackle line, stunning equipment and slaughter equipment.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO9.3 Must	Birds in the lairage <u>must</u> be checked regularly to ensure their comfort and safety. Routine checks <u>must</u> be made on the environmental temperature and level of humidity in the lairage. These checks and observations <u>must</u> be recorded. ®	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO9.4 Must	The lairage <u>must</u> provide protection from the prevailing weather.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO9.5 Must	Injured birds and those apparently dead on arrival (DOA) at the lairage of the processing plant <u>must</u> be humanely destroyed immediately by neck dislocation. Records <u>must</u> be kept. ®	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO9.6 Must	The maximum time at lairage <u>must</u> comply with local legislation but in any case <u>must not</u> exceed 5 hours.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO9.7 Must	Flocks that have tested positive for Salmonella infection <u>must</u> be slaughtered at the end of the production run.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO9.8 Must	All staff working in the lairage and at shackling <u>must</u> be trained in poultry welfare.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO9.9 Must	Birds <u>must</u> be held and hung onto the shackle line by both legs.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
PO 9.10 Must	A breast comforter <u>must</u> be used from hang-on until the birds enter the stun bath. Birds <u>must</u> maintain contact with the breast comforter.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO 9.11 Must	The shackle line <u>must</u> be designed and positioned so that suspended birds are kept clear of any obstructions.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO 9.12 Must	Subdued or blue lighting <u>must</u> be used in the shackling area.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO 9.13 Must	Birds <u>must</u> only be shackled for a maximum of 90 seconds prior to stunning.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO 9.14 Must	A documented line-stoppage procedure <u>must</u> be available. The length of time birds remain on the shackle line must comply with legislation, but in all cases be no more than 2 minutes.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO 9.15 Must	Birds <u>must</u> only be stunned using one of the following methods: electrical stunning bath or as part of controlled-atmosphere killing.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO 9.16 Must	The efficacy of the stunning process <u>must</u> be regularly checked throughout the day. Start-up checks <u>must</u> be carried out and recorded. ®	<i>Signs of an effective stun include: lack of rhythmic breathing; lack of corneal reflex; lack of comb reflex.</i>
PO 9.17 Must	Manual or automatic neck-cutting <u>must</u> be provided so birds are neck cut within 15 seconds of stunning. A back up slaughterman <u>must</u> be available following automatic neck cutting. Both major blood vessels in one side of the neck <u>must</u> be severed.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
PO9.18 Must	Following neck cutting, birds <u>must</u> not enter the scald water until 90 seconds have elapsed and the first dressing step <u>must</u> not take place until 140 seconds have elapsed.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PO9.19 Must	Livestock containers <u>must</u> be cleaned and disinfected after each consignment, in accordance with current legislation. Damaged transport containers that could cause injury <u>must not</u> be used. An inspection system, overseen by a named competent person, <u>must</u> be in place at the processing plant to identify and remove all damaged containers from use. Records of the numbers of containers removed <u>must</u> be maintained. ®	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>

CHICKEN ONLY MODULE

1. Chicken Specific Requirements

Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
CH1.1 Shall	Stocking density for parent rearing and parent laying birds shall not exceed 25kg/m ² ; broilers shall not exceed 38kg/m ² .	<p><i>Although this standard permits 38kg/m² this must be done in accordance with Council Directive 2007/43/EC which lays down minimum rules for the protection of chickens kept for meat production. viz: The owner or keeper shall maintain and have available in the house compiled documentation describing in detail the production systems. In particular it shall include information on technical details of the house and its equipment such as: (a) a plan of the house including the dimensions of the surfaces occupied by the chickens; (b) ventilation and, if relevant, cooling and heating system, including their location, a ventilation plan, detailing target air quality parameters, such as airflow, air speed and temperature; (c) feeding and watering systems and their location; (d) alarm systems and backup systems in the event of a failure of any automated or mechanical equipment essential for the health and well-being of the animals; (e) floor type and litter normally used.</i></p> <p><i>The documentation shall be made available to the competent authority on request and shall be kept updated. In particular, technical inspections of the ventilation and alarm system shall be recorded. The owner or keeper shall communicate to the competent authority any changes to the described house, equipment or procedures which are likely to influence the welfare of the birds without undue delay. The owner or keeper shall ensure that each house of a holding is equipped with ventilation and, if necessary, heating and cooling systems designed, constructed and operated in such a way that: (a) the concentration of ammonia (NH₃) does not exceed 20 ppm and the concentration of carbon dioxide (CO₂) does not exceed 3 000 ppm measured at the level of the chickens' heads; (b) the inside temperature, when the outside temperature measured in the shade exceeds 30 °C, does not exceed this outside temperature by more than 3 °C; (c) the average relative humidity measured inside the house during 48 hours does not exceed 70 % when the outside temperature is below 10 °C.</i></p>

GENESIS GAP CHICKEN PRODUCTION TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS V3.02

Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
CH1.2 Must	For broilers, pan feeders must be provided at 1 linear metre per 100 birds or chain feeders at 0.75 linear metres per 100 birds.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
2 Outcome Measures & Management Review		
Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
CH2.1 Shall	<p>The following measures shall be monitored at the farm and records maintained for each flock:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • daily mortality; • Daily culls categorised as due to size, leg or other. ® 	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
CH2.2 Shall	<p>The following measures shall be recorded at the processing plant(s). Records of each outcome, expressed as a percentage, shall be available for each flock: ®</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mortalities during transport; • foot pad dermatitis; • hockburn; • breast blisters; • bruising; • broken bones in wings; • broken bones in legs; • ineffective stunning; • incomplete bleeding; • recovery on the bleed line; • Factory condemnations. 	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
CH2.3 Shall	A management review meeting involving representatives responsible for the growing farms and processing plant(s) shall be held at least every six months. As a minimum, the results of all the above measures for flocks processed during the preceding six month period shall be reviewed along with any exceptional incidents relating to, for example, bird cleanliness or feather coverage. Records of these meetings along with any actions identified and carried out to improve animal welfare and performance must be documented. ®	<i>Intentionally blank</i>
Continual Improvement Ratings applicable to Chicken Only		
<p>Consumers are interested in the conditions under which their food is produced and an increasing number are taking this into account when making purchasing decisions. Animal welfare is a major factor and Genesis QA recognises that there is a wide range of legitimate farming systems. Some of these systems will meet or exceed certain of the welfare requirements of the chicken whilst in other farmed situations the chickens' welfare requirements will be met to a lesser extent.</p> <p>Genesis believes in raising standards across the board including those relating to animal welfare and wants to encourage all farms to participate in quality programmes. Once within the programmes it is expected that farmers will be able to see the benefits of quality assurance for themselves and their animals and will voluntarily work towards improved animal welfare provision on their farms.</p> <p>In an attempt to reflect this, and to encourage participation from the widest range of farms as possible, the following continual improvement ratings have been identified by the Genesis Standards Technical Advisory Board.</p> <p>At the independent assessment, farms will be assessed against the following continual improvement ratings as a way of categorising production. The result will be indicated on the certificate of product conformity but these results are outside the scope of the certification and will not be taken into account during the certification decision process.</p> <p>The continual improvement ratings will be awarded one colour score from the possible range of Green, Amber or Red, as per the definitions below. A Green score is the best score available for that particular parameter, whereas a Red score is the poorest score available.</p>		
CH CIR 1	<p>Current scientific evidence suggests that nipple drinkers are currently the best way of ensuring that the water is protected from contamination by the environment and other birds at the point of use. On this basis, the provision of water for drinking purposes will be graded as follows:</p> <p>Green = nipple drinkers provided at < 10 birds per nipple; Amber = nipple drinkers provided at > 10, but < 20, birds per nipple; Red = any bell drinkers in use.</p>	

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CH CIR 2	Stocking density within growing housing will be graded as follows: Green = a maximum of 34kg liveweight /m ² . Amber = from 34kg/m ² to 36kg/m ² . Red = from 36kg/m ² to 38kg/m ² .
CH CIR 3	Current scientific evidence suggests that pan feeders are the best way of providing feed to birds. On this basis, the provision of feeders will be graded as follows: Green = pan feeders provided at > 1 linear metre per 100 birds; Amber = pan feeders provided at < 1 linear metre per 100 birds; Red = chain feeders in use.
CH CIR 4	Current scientific evidence suggests that the behavioural needs of birds are best catered for when perching opportunities are provided. On this basis, perching facilities will be graded as follows: Green = purposely provided perching opportunities are available for all birds; Amber = purposely provided perching opportunities are available for most birds; Red = no purposely provided perching opportunities available.
CH CIR 5	Current scientific evidence suggests that the behavioural needs of birds are best catered for when pecking opportunities and manipulable materials are provided. On this basis, pecking opportunities will be graded as follows: Green = purposely provided pecking opportunities are available for all birds; Amber = purposely provided pecking opportunities are available for some birds; Red = no purposely provided pecking opportunities available.

A strip of small coloured boxes will be included on the certificate of product conformity. In each box, the colour will represent the score awarded for one of the animal welfare aspects above.