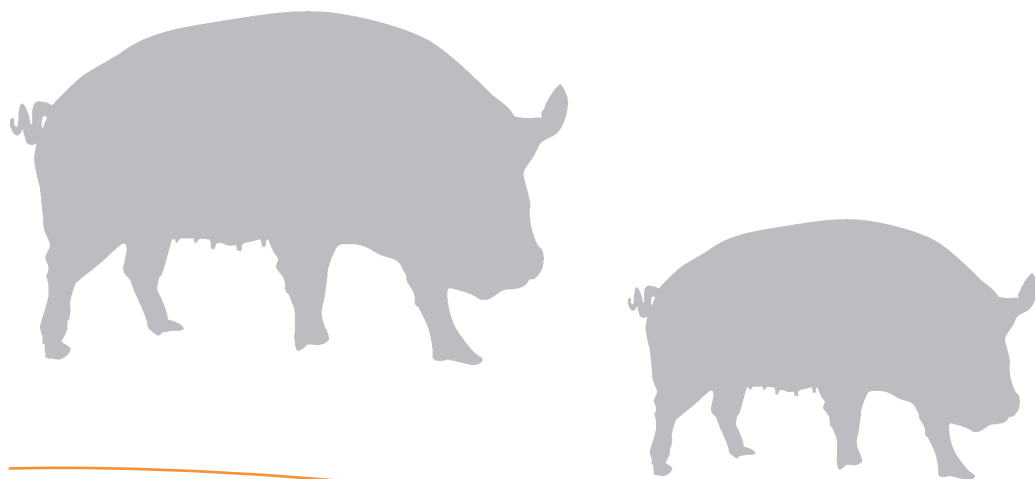


Genesis GAP – Pig Production

Technical Requirements



GENESIS
STANDARDS



Version 3.01

GENESIS GAP PIGS TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS V3.01

The Genesis GAP Pigs Technical Requirement is for much more than just production and contains legal, food safety, animal welfare and relevant environmental requirements associated with the production and transport of pigs. 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. There shall also be adequate break times consistent with employment legislation.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
AF3.16 Shall	Amenities for workers living on-site shall be habitable and include access to the basic services.	<i>Basic services include a clean food-preparation area, access to doctor and hospital, running water, potable water to drink, toilets and drainage.</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>
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>

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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>
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>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
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>
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 Applicator Testing Scheme (GATS). Hand-held applicators and knapsacks must be checked annually by the operator and records maintained to 2 years.</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
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>
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>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AF4.18 Recom.	<p>It is recommended that an assessment of the various energy requirements of the farm be undertaken. Steps should be taken to:</p> <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.	<p>It is recommended that an assessment of the various water requirements of the farm be undertaken. Recommended actions include:</p> <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. <p>or rainwater harvesting.</p>	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
AF4.20 Recom.	<p>It is recommended that during the cleaning of buildings, facilities and equipment with water, that consideration is given to methods that use less water.</p>	<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.scimac.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>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>
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@genesisqa.com</i>

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Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
AL2.6 Must	<p>The administration of all treatments using hypodermic needles <u>must</u> follow best practice and include the following where possible:</p> <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. ® 	<p><i>Animals containing a broken needle <u>must</u> be clearly identified and the incident recorded.</i></p> <p><i>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></p>
AL2.7 Shall	<p>Records of veterinary medicine purchases shall be maintained up-to-date and retained for a minimum of 5 years. ®</p>	<p><i>Purchase records shall include: supplier name, date of purchase, medicine name, quantity, batch number and expiry date.</i></p>
AL2.8 Must	<p>Veterinary medicine administration (usage) records <u>must</u> be maintained up-to-date and retained for a minimum of 5 years. ®</p>	<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>It is recommended that the usage of fluoroquinolone antibiotics or third or fourth generation cephalosporins is highlighted within the veterinary medicine administration record.</i></p>
AL2.9 Shall	<p>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. ®</p>	<p><i>Intentionally blank.</i></p>

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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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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-idth.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 stuff <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, and 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 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. Dead stock 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 starts from when the first animal is loaded and ends when the last animal is unloaded at the destination.</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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PIG ONLY

1. Veterinary Involvement

Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
PIG1.1	The services of a qualified veterinary surgeon/ practice <u>must</u> be retained. The veterinary surgeon must be demonstrably conversant with current production techniques and husbandry conditions for pigs, committed to a planned approach to animal health and be registered with Genesis QA. ®	<i>The veterinary surgeon must be contracted to conduct quarterly inspection visits to all areas of the farm and to assess the level of success in implementing the veterinary health, biosecurity and salmonella control plans. One completed and signed Quarterly Veterinary Report (QVR) form must be sent to Genesis QA every quarter. The quarters are defined as Jan/Feb/Mar, Apr/May/June, Jul/Aug/Sep and Oct/Nov/Dec. Where no QVR or written explanation has been received, certification will be suspended. Remedial action to resolve adverse findings identified in the QVR must be taken. ®</i>

2. Health Planning, Bio-security & Zoonoses Control

Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
PIG2.1	A written veterinary health plan (VHP), specific to each farm, <u>must</u> be established and implemented. The VHP <u>must</u> include the known disease situation and economic impact of the diseases present and state the diagnostic methods to be used, and for each disease anticipated it must state the treatment procedures and identify the appropriate generic veterinary medicine along with its form, dose and duration of administration. The VHP <u>must</u> document targets for each class of stock for the acceptable number of incidents of tail, flank, ear or vulva biting, fight marks, bursae, skin conditions, manure on the body and pigs requiring further care and will define planned preventative actions for each. Performance against these targets, and the continuing relevance of the VHP itself, shall be formally reviewed at least twice each year, and the review documented. The VHP shall also list the surgical tasks that named farm staff are authorised to undertake. ®	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>

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PIG2.2	A written salmonella control plan (could be part of the veterinary health plan) specific to each farm, <u>must</u> be established, implemented and reviewed at least annually. ®	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PIG2.3	A written biosecurity plan (could be part of the veterinary health plan) to minimise the spread of any disease within the farm and between 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, housing & equipment, farm visitors and vehicles which will indicate the measures to be taken routinely and the heightened measures to be undertaken in the event of an outbreak of reportable or notifiable porcine disease or other contagious disease. ®	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PIG2.4	Farm personnel shall not keep or have contact with pigs outside of the health pyramid. ®	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PIG2.5	Farm personnel and visitors shall only store or consume food within the designated staff area.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PIG2.6	It is recommended that suitable disinfection facilities are available for all visitors and any protective footwear provided for visitors is retained on site after use.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PIG2.7	It is recommended that cleanable changing rooms, which are disinfected, are provided near to the entrance to the unit. The changing room shall have hot and cold running water and a drained area for cleaning footwear.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PIG2.8	It is recommended that the changing room is equipped with a shower.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>

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3. Water & Feed		
Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
PIG3.1	Where drinking water is provided at drinking places, the provision shall be at least: Ad lib fed pigs – 1 nipple/ mini bowl per 15 pigs or 1 bowl per 30 pigs. Restricted fed pigs - 1 nipple/ mini bowl per 10 pigs or 1 bowl per 20 pigs.	<i>Nipples/ mini bowls are each deemed to be one drinking place. They shall be spaced sufficiently to allow all drinking places to be occupied simultaneously without interference from pigs at other drinking places. Larger bowls that have the potential to be used by more than one pig at a time are deemed to be two drinking places.</i>
PIG3.2	Where drinking water is provided in troughs, the maximum number of pigs per 1000mm of linear trough length shall not exceed the following: 100 pigs up to 24 kg liveweight each. 84 pigs from 25 kg and up to 40 kg liveweight each. 67 pigs of more than 41kg liveweight each.	<i>Where the pigs have unimpeded access to both long sides of a water trough, and the trough is greater than 330mm wide, then both the long sides shall count towards the linear trough length.</i>
PIG3.3	Where restricted feeding is practised, the minimum feeding space available shall be at least 110% of the total shoulder width of all pigs in the pen. Each sow shall have sufficient space to allow them access to feed as well as the opportunity to escape the feed area and avoid other sows.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PIG3.4	Up to 12 weeks of age, diets must not exceed the maximum of 170mg copper/kg of feed. For pigs over 12 weeks of age, the maximum must not exceed 25mg copper/kg of feed. ®	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PIG3.5	All sows and gilts must be given sufficient quantities of bulky or high-fibre feed and high-energy feed, to satisfy both their hunger and need to chew.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>

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4. Built Environment		
Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
PIG4.1	Housed pigs shall be kept in an environment that is thermally comfortable and avoids high humidity, condensation and draughts. Provision shall be made to protect pigs from heat stress.	<i>Minimum air temperatures at pig level are as follows. The lower end of the range is acceptable for deep-bedded straw accommodation whereas the higher end is required when inadequate bedding is provided. Suckling pigs in creeps 10-25°C, Weaned pigs < 5 week's old 27-32°C, Weaned pigs >5 weeks old 22-27°C, Growers 15-21°C, Finishers 13-18°C, Sows & Boars 10-15°C.</i>
PIG4.2	In each 24hr period, all stock shall have a minimum period of 8 hours of light at a minimum intensity of 40 lux and minimum period of 8 hours continuous hours dark or follow the natural daylight/night pattern. ®	<i>The lighting programmes will depend on the type of stock and the minimums quoted only apply where natural daylight dark pattern is not being followed. The minimum intensity of 40 lux will be sufficient to allow a person with normal eyesight to be able to read standard newspaper print.</i>
PIG4.3	When slatted floors are used for gilts after service and sows kept in groups, the maximum slot width shall be 18mm and the minimum slat width shall be 80mm.	<i>A manufacturing tolerance of +/- 3mm is allowed in respect to these measurements.</i>
PIG4.4	When slatted floors are used for pigs kept in groups, the maximum slot width shall be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11mm for piglets • 14 mm for weaners (up to 10 weeks of age) • 18mm for rearing pigs The minimum slat width shall be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50mm for piglets • 80mm for rearing pigs. 	<i>A manufacturing tolerance of +/- 3mm is allowed in respect to these measurements.</i>
5. Stock Management		
Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
PIG5.1	All pigs that do not have free access to pasture <u>must</u> have their environment enriched. The enrichment shall be permanent access to manipulable natural materials such as fresh straw, hay, wood, sawdust, mushroom compost or peat.	<i>The objects, such as deformable plastic or footballs, will only be deemed to be suitable if they continue to satisfy investigation and group manipulation activities, are regularly changed and are kept reasonably clean. Bare metal chains alone or tyres and other objects containing metal or wire shall not be used.</i>

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	<p>However, if the slurry system is incapable of coping with these natural materials, the behavioural needs of the pigs may be deemed to be met through the provision of suitable objects such as deformable plastic or footballs.</p>	<p><i>All slurry systems planned for installation after 1st January 2016 must be able to operate properly when long straw or other suitable manipulable or bedding material is provided.</i></p>
PIG5.2	<p>Lame pigs shall be treated immediately upon exhibiting a foot injury, leg injury or walking irregularity. If the pig cannot be brought back into sound condition, it shall be culled unless veterinary examination proves there is no suffering. This includes congenital lameness in either breeding or finishing stock.</p>	<p><i>Intentionally blank.</i></p>
PIG5.3	<p>Other than for feeding, boars, sows and gilts shall not be kept in stalls except for the following purposes and then the period of confinement shall be no longer than absolutely necessary and in any case shall not exceed 4 hours:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undergoing any examination, test, treatment or veterinary treatment; • Semen collection or service or artificial insemination as appropriate; • Marking, washing, weighing or while accommodation is being cleaned; • Awaiting loading onto transportation. 	<p><i>Intentionally blank.</i></p>
PIG5.4	<p>Pens for sows or gilts shall have sides that are a minimum of 2.8m in length. Where the pen contains six or less sows/gilts a minimum side length of 2.4m is acceptable.</p> <p>Pens for each adult and working boar shall have a floor area of at least 6m² to allow the boar to turn around.</p> <p>Pens used for natural service shall have a floor area of at least 10m² and the surface shall be non-slip.</p>	<p><i>Intentionally blank.</i></p>
PIG5.5	<p>The total unobstructed floor area available to each gilt after service and to each sow when gilts and/or sows are kept in groups shall be at least 1.65m² and 2.25m² respectively.</p>	<p><i>When these pigs are kept in groups of less than 6 individuals the unobstructed floor area shall be increased by 10%. When these pigs are kept in groups of 40 or more, the unobstructed floor area, which includes free access stalls, may be decreased by 10%. In conjunction with increased space allowances, the areas of dry lying for sows and gilts to be increased proportionately to 1.5m²/sow and 1.1m²/gilt. Wherever possible these areas should be solid floor with a maximum</i></p>

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		<i>of 15% as drainage channels.</i>
PIG5.6	Sows and gilts shall be kept in groups at all times other than the period between five days prior to the expected farrowing date and the day of weaning.	<i>Sows and gilts shall not be placed in farrowing crates for more than five days prior to the expected farrowing date.</i>
PIG5.7	For the five days prior to the expected farrowing date, sows and gilts shall be given suitable bedding material in sufficient quantity to accommodate nesting behaviour, unless it is not technically feasible for the slurry system being used.	<i>All slurry systems planned for installation after 1st January 2016 must be able to operate properly when long straw or other suitable manipulable or bedding material is provided.</i>
PIG5.8	Farrowing crates shall be tether-free and be sufficiently long to allow the sow to lie without touching both ends but shall not be so long as to allow injury to occur due to excessive free movement. Crossbars at the top of the crate shall have a minimum clearance of 150mm above the back of the sow when standing normally.	<i>There shall be an absence of shoulder sores or other lesions of the sow's skin which could be attributed to the crate. Where the crates are adjustable, these shall be individually adjusted to meet the requirements of the sow/ gilt.</i>
PIG5.9	Sows <u>must</u> not be kept in farrowing crates once they have finished suckling piglets.	<i>It is recommended that sows be released from the crate within 5 days of farrowing. They need not be released from the farrowing pen within 5 days of farrowing.</i>
PIG5.10	Piglets shall not be weaned from the sow at an age of less than 28 days unless the welfare or health of the dam or piglets would otherwise be adversely affected.	<i>Piglets may be weaned up to seven days earlier if they are moved into specialised houses which have been emptied and thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.</i>
PIG5.11	Weaned pigs shall be kept in stable social groups with as little mixing as possible.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>

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PIG5.12	<p>Surgical castration shall be avoided whenever possible and should be restricted to pigs whose age/weight at slaughter or rearing system (e.g. Iberico/Parma) requires it to prevent boar taint, aggressive behaviour or unplanned breeding. If deemed necessary it shall be carried out according to legislation, with the provision of pain relief and in line with the '3 S' principles.</p> <p>The anaesthesia and ongoing pain relief treatments shall be fully recorded in the veterinary medicine administration record.</p>	<p><i>The relevant legislation that applies is the Council Directive 2008/120EC laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs.</i></p> <p><i>Genesis QA is committed to the minimisation of pain for farm animals by using the principles of the 3 'S' which are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Suppress – suppress any sources of pain that bring no obvious advantage to the animals;</i> • <i>Substitute – substitute a technique causing pain with another less-painful method and:</i> • <i>Soothe – soothe pain by taking suitable actions.</i> <p><i>Genesis QA does not recognise CO₂ as an anaesthetic.</i></p> <p><i>Any producers intending to use immuno-castration methods, whether in trials or commercially must have prior written approval from GQA.</i></p>
6. Pigs Kept Indoors		
Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
PIG6.1	Outdoor pig sites shall be carefully located so as to optimise welfare and avoid damage to the environment.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PIG6.2	Arcs or other equivalent accommodation shall be available to pigs and positioned in a manner that provides shelter from the prevailing wind. Pigs shall be provided with bedding material appropriate to thermal comfort.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PIG6.3	The stocking density of outdoor sites shall not exceed 30 sows per hectare. Stocking density will depend partly on the topography and soil type.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PIG6.4	Effective measures, such as covered feed hoppers shall be in place to limit predators and vermin in the vicinity of both pig feed and pigs.	<i>Major non-conformance indicator: where mortality records indicate that more than 2% of piglet losses are due to predator activity.</i>

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PIG6.5	A training area shall be available and used to allow new gilts, sows and boars to become accustomed to electric fences.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PIG6.6	Provision shall be made to protect pigs from heat stress.	<i>Facilities, such as shade and wallows shall be provided in order to allow pigs to keep cool during warm weather.</i>
PIG6.7	Farrowing huts shall be thermally comfortable and give protection for the farrowing period.	<i>Straw shall be provided during the winter.</i>
PIG6.8	Farrowing huts shall be supplied with clean, dry straw.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PIG6.9	Farrowing arcs/huts and weaner runs shall be moved to fresh land after each farrowing cycle or batch. Used bedding shall be removed or burnt.	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PIG6.10	Nose ringing shall not be performed.	<i>Breeding stock purchased from non Genesis QA farms that arrive with a nose ring in place are acceptable but the ringing shall not be instigated or requested by any Genesis QA registered farm.</i>

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7. Outcome Measures & Management Review		
Ref	Technical Requirement	Conformance Guide
PIG7.1	<p>Breeding herd performance and mortality data shall be recorded and reviewed with the unit's veterinary surgeon every six months and improvement plans put in place. This shall include :</p> <p>Litter size – alive, dead, mummified Farrowing % Sow mortality % Piglet mortality % Date of death Identity of pig (or pig type and location) Whether found dead or euthanised ®</p>	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PIG7.2	<p>Rearing and finishing herd performance and mortality data shall be recorded and reviewed with the unit's veterinary surgeon every six months and improvement plans put in place. This shall include :</p> <p>Rearing mortality % Finishing mortality % Growth rates Feed conversion ratio Slaughterhouse dead on arrival Slaughterhouse condemnations Date of death Identity of pig (or pig type and location) Whether found dead or euthanised Carcase condemnations ®</p>	<i>Intentionally blank.</i>
PIG7.3	<p>Pigs shall display an overall body condition score (BCS) between 2 and 4 and sows shall have a BCS of at least 3 by the 70th day of pregnancy.</p>	<i>Scores of 1 or 5 are unacceptable. If there are between 0.1% and 2% animals below the acceptable body condition range or between 0.1% and 4% above the acceptable body condition range, the farm shall have developed a treatment plan to bring the animals back into an acceptable body condition.</i>

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<p>PIG7.4</p>	<p>If shoulder lesions in sows are seen, their cause shall be investigated and a documented action plan implemented, as agreed between the veterinary surgeon and the farmer to address the problem.</p>	<p><i>Intentionally blank.</i></p>
<p>PIG7.5</p>	<p>The incidence of lameness shall not exceed two percent of the herd or two percent in any group of pigs.</p>	<p><i>Pigs that are segregated and undergoing treatment in isolation facilities are not regarded as a group. Records shall be kept regarding animals found to be lame, the cause of the condition and the action taken to alleviate suffering. ®</i></p>
<p>PIG7.6</p>	<p>Piglets shall not be tail docked, teeth clipped/ground or ear notched. Derogations to this requirement will only be granted in exceptional circumstances and will need to be agreed in advance with the unit's veterinary surgeon and supporting documentary evidence supplied to Genesis QA. Derogations will not be accepted as routine.</p>	<p><i>Each occurrence of either tail docking or teeth clipping, will require evidence of veterinary approval and GQA permission. Send all supporting documentation to info@genesisaqa.com</i> <i>Where tail docking and/or teeth clipping/grinding is carried out producers shall ensure that:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Docked tails are of a uniform length</i> • <i>The equipment is clean and is kept in good working order and sufficiently sharp to allow clipping or docking at the first attempt</i> • <i>The equipment is clearly identified as to its use and same piece of equipment is not used for both teeth clipping and tail docking</i> • <i>Neither practice is carried out after 72 hours of age.</i>
<p>PIG7.7</p>	<p>A management review meeting involving representatives responsible for the farm shall be held at least twice per year. As a minimum, the results of all the outcome measures recorded during that half year, including those specified in the VHP, shall be reviewed and any actions identified and carried out to improve performance being documented. ®</p>	<p><i>Intentionally blank.</i></p>

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Continual Improvement Ratings applicable to Pig Only

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 pig whilst in other farmed situations the pigs' welfare requirements will be met to a lesser extent.

Genesis QA 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.

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 QA Technical Advisory Board.

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.

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.

PIG CIR 1	<p>The occurrence of surgical castration will be graded as follows:</p> <p>Green = none undertaken.</p> <p>Amber = undertaken only where males are taken to an age/ weight where boar taint, aggression or unplanned breeding will be encountered.</p> <p>Red = undertaken more widely, irrespective of intended age/ weight of boar.</p>	
PIG CIR 2	<p>The occurrence of tail docking will be graded as follows:</p> <p>Green = none undertaken.</p> <p>Amber = undertaken only in pre-approved circumstances agreed in advance in writing with GQA and supported by veterinary evidence.</p> <p>Red = widely undertaken.</p>	

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<p>PIG CIR 3</p>	<p>The occurrence of teeth clipping/ grinding will be graded as follows: Green = none undertaken. Amber = undertaken only in pre-approved circumstances agreed in advance in writing with GQA and supported by veterinary evidence. Red = routinely undertaken.</p>	
<p>PIG CIR 4</p>	<p>The occurrence of weaning at less than 28 days will be graded as follows: Green= none undertaken. Amber = undertaken only in exceptional circumstances where the welfare of both the piglets and sow is in real danger of being compromised Red= often undertaken.</p>	
<p>PIG CIR 5</p>	<p>Feed space allowances will be graded as follows:</p> <p>Green = 8 pigs for dry feeders without full head barriers between each feeding space. 12 pigs for dry feeders with full head barriers between each feeding space. 16 pigs for wet and dry feeders where there is the opportunity to mix water with the feed.</p> <p>Amber = 10 pigs for dry feeders without full head barriers between each feeding space. 14 pigs for dry feeders with full head barriers between each feeding space. 16 pigs for wet and dry feeders where there is the opportunity to mix water with the feed.</p> <p>Red = more than 10 pigs for dry feeders without full head barriers between each feeding space. more than 14 pigs for dry feeders with full head barriers between each feeding space.</p>	

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	more than 16 pigs for wet and dry feeders where there is the opportunity to mix water with the feed	
PIG CIR 6	The incidence of flank biting will be graded as follows: Green= none observed. Amber = some observed. Red= widely observed.	
PIG CIR 7	The incidence of skin trauma, including shoulder sores, more than 25mm across will be graded as follows: Green= none observed. Amber = some observed. Red= widely observed.	
PIG CIR 8	The occurrence of transport times being planned to exceed 8hrs will be graded as follows: Green= none planned. Amber = some planned. Red= regularly planned.	

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.