2018 Cattle & Sheep Standards

Quality Meat Scotland
Assurance Scheme

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Updated October 2017 (effective date 1/1/18)
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These Standards do not seek to duplicate existing published documents on husbandry and welfare. Reference should be made to these documents as appropriate.
## ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

This checklist will help to prepare for the assessment visit. It is not an exclusive list, but it includes the most common non-compliances and should be used in conjunction with the Standards.

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**Key:** * = Common non-compliance
INTRODUCTION

The **Cattle & Sheep Assurance Scheme** is an essential element in the Quality Meat Scotland (QMS) 'whole chain' consumer assurance programme. The longest established scheme of its kind in the world, it celebrated a milestone 25\textsuperscript{th} anniversary in 2015 and has over 9500 scheme members.

Since 1996 the Scotch Beef and Scotch Lamb brands have held the coveted European Protected Geographical Indication (PGI) status which legally protects the brand names from imitation by meat from outwith Scotland or from products claiming 'Scotch' status.

To carry the Scottish red meat industry’s premium brands Scotch Beef PGI and Scotch Lamb PGI, cattle and sheep must have been born, reared and slaughtered in Scotland and spent their entire life on QMS Scotch Assured holdings.

This whole of life brand eligibility is delivered by a suite of assurance schemes: one livestock **Cattle & Sheep** and four non livestock **Feeds**, **Haulage**, **Auction Market** and **Processor**. Whole chain assurance underpins the integrity of the Scotch PGI brands and provides reassurance to consumers of provenance, highest standards of production, animal welfare and wellbeing, to deliver a quality eating experience.

Manufactured feeds must be sourced from QMS approved feeds suppliers, animals must be transported by QMS approved livestock hauliers, sold through QMS approved auction markets and slaughtered by QMS approved processors. Whole chain assurance ensures that animals have the best possible quality of life on farm and throughout the live supply chain, resulting in the highest quality product reaching the consumer’s plate.

In addition to the born, reared, slaughtered and Scotch assured from birth criteria, for meat from the animal to be eligible to carry the Scotch Beef PGI branding, the animal must be:

- over 12 months of age
- under 48 months if a steer or a heifer
- under 16 months if a young, beef-bred sucker bull
- under 16 months if a young dairy-bred bull (meat for mincing, reforming and dicing only)

and for heifers must:

- not have had a calf or be in calf (i.e. no cow beef permitted)
For further information on Scotch PGI product specifications, please refer to the QMS Processor Scheme standards, which are available to download or view on the QMS website www.qmscotland.co.uk/processor-standards.

The Cattle & Sheep Assurance Scheme can also assure stock as eligible for other brands which only require assurance residency for the last 90 days of life for cattle and 60 days of life for sheep. These animals cannot be labelled as Scotch, as they have not spent the entirety of their life on a Scotch assured farm e.g. they may have been born in England or born in Scotland but slaughtered in England.

The overall strategy of QMS is to shape a sustainable and prospering Scottish red meat industry and a commitment to animal welfare and wellbeing is a key factor in this strategy and of paramount importance in ensuring the highest product quality. The QMS Animal Welfare and Wellbeing Charter recognises the five freedoms of animal welfare and wellbeing and is a guiding principle for all QMS assurance schemes, which are supported and approved by the Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Scottish SPCA), Scotland’s independent animal welfare charity. The Scottish SPCA also carry out some joint visits to QMS approved livestock farms along with Acoura farm assessors.

A high percentage of the livestock produced in Scotland originate from herds and flocks which are uniquely acclimatised to the farms of production. Young stock routinely suckle their mother for five or more months, forming a strong bond with each other. Calves and lambs often remain on the farm of birth until either they are themselves used for breeding or go to the abattoir to be processed for meat.

Grass and forage makes up the majority of the diet of cattle and sheep in Scotland. It can also be necessary to provide livestock with supplementary feed, to maintain their condition and welfare during the winter months.

Traceability of product is key and checker systems are available to farmers, auction markets and abattoirs, for determining the brand eligibility of Scotch assured livestock. The Scotch Potential Eligibility Cattle Checker (SPECC) allows users to check whether individual animals are potentially eligible for the Scotch Beef PGI brand. The QMS website also provides a Status Checker which allows users to check which holdings are currently approved assured members of the QMS Cattle & Sheep Assurance Scheme.

The Cattle & Sheep Assurance Scheme standards must be reviewed annually to maintain ISO/IEC 17065 accreditation, the recognised international standard for product conformity certification. This annual review takes into account changing circumstances in the industry and the wider operating environment. The review is conducted by a committee which is drawn from a wide group of stakeholders representing the farming, processing, auction market and other stakeholder interests. This broad range of knowledge and expertise ensures the views of all affected stakeholders are taken into account.

Assessment and certification of all farms is currently carried out by Acoura which refers operational scheme issues to their Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) for technical review.
QUALITY MEAT SCOTLAND CATTLE & SHEEP FARM ASSURANCE SCHEME

GENERAL
The following Standards apply to the 1 January to 31 December 2018 assessment year and are effective from 1 January 2018. Paragraphs in light blue text are for members’ information only and do not form part of the assurance assessment. Recommendations, suffixed with R below the relevant standard to which they relate, are advisory clauses only and do not require any corrective action.

1. ASSURANCE STATUS AND TRACEABILITY

To qualify for Scotch Beef PGI and Scotch Lamb PGI status an animal must have been born, reared and slaughtered in Scotland and spent the entirety of its life on QMS Scotch Assured holdings. See additional brand eligibility criteria in the final paragraph on page 4. Livestock not meeting these requirements cannot be sold as Scotch PGI. Scottish animals assured under the Red Tractor Assurance Dairy Farm Scheme are eligible to be sold as Scotch Beef PGI if they are sold onto a QMS assured farm at under 100 days of age.

Assurance Status

1.1 There must be a process in place to ensure that the assurance status of all cattle is known [Scotch Potential Eligible (SPE), Farm Assured (FA) or Not Scotch Eligible (NSE)] and they must be batched and documented separately at point of sale. There is no requirement to manage cattle separately on farm.

1.1R It is recommended that producers use the Scotch Potential Eligibility Cattle Checker (SPECC) to check the status of animals as soon as possible after buying and well before selling, to ensure documentation is accurate.

1.2 There should be a process in place to ensure that the assurance status of all sheep is known [Scotch Assured (SA), Farm Assured (FA) and Non Assured (NA)] and they should be batched and documented separately at point of sale. There is no requirement to manage sheep separately on farm.

1.3 Members must ensure that all CPH numbers on which cattle and sheep are likely to be located are timeously notified to Acoura (on 0131 335 6602 or to agriculture@acoura.com or the QMS Member Portal, at http://acoura.com/members). Since 1 January 2017, the new ScotMoves system must be used to notify all within business holding moves for cattle. This ensures that the traceability systems for checking Scotch PGI Status are up to date and accurate. The previous CTS linked holdings system ceased to operate on 31 December 2016.

Identification and Traceability

1.4 In accordance with current legislation, cattle must be double tagged within 20 days of birth. For dairy calves the first tag must be applied within 36 hours of birth. All births, deaths and movements on and off the holding must be reported to BCMS in the required timescales. The herd and movement records must be maintained and up to date. Passports must be in place and available to review at the assessment.

1.5 All sheep born on or brought on to the holding must be identified and tagged in accordance with current legislation. An up to date flock register must be kept detailing holding information, records of births, purchases, sales and deaths and include the annual inventory. Details of any replaced tags must also be recorded. For further information on sheep identification, please use the following link www.scoteid.com/Public/Documents/sheep_identification_quick_guide.pdf.

Food Chain Information

1.6 All livestock sold for slaughter must be accompanied by Food Chain Information, including any additional information that may be required about animals showing signs of disease or conditions that might affect the safety of meat derived from them. A record must be kept of any cattle or sheep containing, or suspected of containing a broken needle. This must include the identification of the animal, the date and site of injection. At sale this must be clearly identified on the Food Chain Information document, thereby notifying the buyer and/or processor.
2. **ANIMAL WELFARE AND STOCKMANSHIP**

All livestock must be reared according to good husbandry, welfare and hygiene practice and management of their care must comply with all current relevant legislation and the Codes of Practice for the Welfare of Cattle and Sheep, published by The Scottish Government’s Animal Health and Welfare Division. A guide to sources of information on current relevant legislation is provided in Appendix 15.

### Stockmanship and Training

2.1 All stockpersons must have access to and an understanding of the QMS Cattle & Sheep Assurance Scheme Standards and the Codes of Practice for the Welfare of Cattle and Sheep. Stockpersons should be encouraged to sign these booklets to verify their awareness of the content.

2.2 All stockpersons (existing and new) must be able to demonstrate their competence in managing cattle and sheep health and welfare and the tasks they undertake. Stockpersons may be asked to demonstrate their competence in treating animals, understanding their needs and dealing with common welfare issues. A record should be kept of any training that is given.

### Animal Welfare and Management

2.3 High standards of health and welfare of all livestock must be met at all times to allow animals to thrive and achieve their full potential. There must be an identified, nominated person responsible for animal health and welfare.

2.4 All livestock must be inspected at an appropriate interval depending on their stage of production. Identified sick and injured animals must receive attention without undue delay to minimise suffering e.g. treatment for overgrown hooves or lameness. This may require consultation with a vet. If necessary they must be moved at once to suitable accommodation with dry and comfortable bedding.

2.5 Cattle and sheep that do not respond to treatment, or require emergency euthanasia must be promptly, humanely and competently euthanased, to minimise pain and suffering.

2.6 Livestock must be managed in appropriate groups at all times, to ensure animals do not become unnecessarily stressed. Where male livestock are kept entire they must be suitably managed separately from females, to avoid unwanted pregnancies.

2.7 Livestock must be kept in a clean and hygienic condition that does not compromise animal welfare or food safety. At the point of sale and/or slaughter, they must be clean, healthy and free from excessive faecal contamination (for slaughter stock, particular attention must be paid to the hips, legs, belly and brisket). For members’ information, abattoirs receiving dirty livestock may report this to Trading Standards or Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA) and according to industry feedback, improvements are needed in the presentation of clean animals for slaughter. Further information and guidance on clean cattle and sheep for slaughter is available at [www.foodstandards.gov.scot/downloads/cleanbeefsaf1007.pdf](http://www.foodstandards.gov.scot/downloads/cleanbeefsaf1007.pdf) and [www.foodstandards.gov.scot/downloads/clean_sheep_for_slaughter_guide_for_producers.pdf](http://www.foodstandards.gov.scot/downloads/clean_sheep_for_slaughter_guide_for_producers.pdf).

### Stock Tasks

2.8 Disbudding or dehorning of cattle and sheep must be carried out in a manner that minimises stress to the animal. Appendix 3 details the requirements for anaesthetic use and age restrictions for carrying out the task. The use of anaesthetic must be recorded in the medicine administration records.

2.8R It is recommended that a forward check is made with potential customers to ensure they can handle livestock with horns.

2.9 When considered necessary, castration and tail docking must be carried out in a way that minimises stress for the animal. Appendix 3 details the requirements for the use of anaesthetic and age restrictions for carrying out the task. The use of anaesthetic must be recorded in the medicine administration records.

### Farm Dogs

2.10 Farm dogs must be wormed regularly and the treatment recorded. Dog accommodation must be appropriate to keep dogs in a fit and healthy condition. For guidance, since April 2016, it is a legal requirement for all dogs to be microchipped.
Contingency Planning
2.11 A verbal or written contingency plan must be in place and known to all staff, describing the action to be taken in the event of extreme weather, equipment or power failure, flood and fire etc. Emergency contacts must be known to all staff and available to a third party in the event of an emergency, to ensure that animal health and welfare problems can be dealt with promptly and without compromising animal wellbeing. Templates are provided in Appendix 4.

3. HEALTH PLANNING
Health planning and record keeping are an important part of improving the health, welfare and productivity of livestock and performance of the farm business. An Animal Health Plan (AHP) template can be downloaded from the QMS or Acoura websites at www.qmscotland.co.uk/cattle-sheep-standards or http://services.acoura.com/kc.aspx?f=1010775.

3.1 All farms must have an identified veterinary practice available for both regular and emergency treatment purposes and should receive at least an annual veterinary visit. The emergency contacts list must include contact details of the practice.

3.2 A relevant written AHP must be in place for all livestock. The purpose of the AHP is to focus on improving animal health and welfare and minimising the risk of disease entering the herd or flock. It must detail the following as a minimum:
- diseases, infections and conditions known to affect the herd and/or flock and their methods of control on that holding
- measures to address the risk of resistance problems developing for anthelmintics (wormers) and flukicides (fluke treatments) - see www.cattleparasites.org.uk for cattle and www.scops.org.uk for sheep
- BVD status of a breeding herd (annual testing is a legal requirement)
- if BVD is present, a plan of action to eradicate it from the herd, with any Positive animals removed without delay

3.3 Recording livestock health and welfare data allows an evidence based approach to health planning, focused on continual improvement. Records exist in many forms e.g. AHP, herd/flock records and medicine books/records and see also Appendix 5. They must be maintained for all livestock and used when annually reviewing the AHP (see 3.4) and must include as a minimum:
- numbers born, numbers culled, numbers dying and suspected reasons for deaths
- medicine use and reasons for treatment (see 4.2)
- antibiotic use: product, quantity and reasons for treatment (see 4.4)

3.3R It is recommended that records are also kept of:
- weights of livestock sold, weights of livestock during the growing and finishing periods, grading of livestock sold (where applicable) and market or abattoir feedback

3.4 The AHP must be reviewed annually and updated to take account of any changes in farming practices or specific health problems leading to poor herd or flock performance. It must be signed and dated by the nominated person responsible for animal health and welfare (see 2.3). 
3.4R It is recommended the annual review of the AHP is carried out in conjunction with a vet or a Suitably Qualified Person (SQP).

3.5 Livestock treated with prescription medicines are under the care of the prescribing vet or practice, who must have visited the farm and have knowledge of the livestock and production systems.

4. ANIMAL MEDICINES
All veterinary medicines must be used and stored appropriately and their use recorded. A template is provided in Acoura’s Farm Record Book, issued to all members and also available at http://knowledge.acoura.com/node/7026.

Medicine Records
4.1 Records must be kept for the purchase of all medicines, including prescriptions for medicated feeds. These records must be retained for five years and must include:
- identity of the medicine, quantity, date of purchase, name and address of supplier, medicine batch number(s) and expiry date(s)

A purchase invoice is an acceptable record, provided it includes this information.

4.2 Records must be kept for the administration of all medicines and they must be retained for five years. The records of use must include:
- reason for treatment, identity of medicine, quantity administered, batch number(s), identification of animal(s) treated, number treated, start and end date of treatment, date of the end of the withdrawal period
- vaccinations, wormers and use of anaesthetic administered
- disposal route of out of date/surplus to requirement medicines, including quantity and identity

4.3 The prescribing vet must review the purchase and use of all prescribed medicines including antibiotics.

**Medicine Use and Storage**

Antibiotic resistance is an increasing concern. Guidance on the responsible use of antibiotics can be found on the Responsible Use of Medicine in Agriculture Alliance (RUMA) website [www.ruma.org.uk](http://www.ruma.org.uk).

4.4 Antibiotics, especially Critically Important Antibiotics (CIAs), must be used responsibly and appropriately, for the condition being treated in conjunction with a vet. Their use should be collated and reviewed annually and the information used when reviewing the AHP. A collation template is provided in Appendix 6.

4.5 All veterinary medicines and treatments must be licensed for use in the UK and be purchased from a veterinary practice or under the authorisation of an SQP from a registered supplier. A list of registered SQPs is available at [www.vmd.defra.gov.uk/registers/sqpregister.aspx](http://www.vmd.defra.gov.uk/registers/sqpregister.aspx).

4.6 Medicines and needles must be used in line with manufacturer and veterinary instructions. Needles must be changed when necessary. Injection sites for all ages including calves and lambs must be selected in line with best practice and hygienic practices observed to avoid distress for the animal as well as abscesses and condemnations. **Unless otherwise advised, intramuscular injections should be administered in the neck area rather than into the high value cuts such as the rump area.** See Guide to Best Practice for Intramuscular Needle Injection in Appendix 7.

*4.6R It is recommended that detectable needles are used on farm.*

4.7 Manufacturers’ withdrawal periods must be observed and where necessary, sellers must inform purchasers of store animals of medicines administered, date used and date the withdrawal period ends.

4.8 Medicines must be kept in a locked store and managed in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions. Once opened, particular attention should be paid to the storage, use and expiry date of medicines.

4.9 Medicines past their expiry date and empty medicine containers must be stored safely pending disposal. They must be disposed of responsibly, in accordance with legislation and a record kept including the identity of the medicine, date of disposal, quantity and method of disposal. Used needles must be stored in a suitable, sealed and labelled container pending disposal. If unsure about the best disposal route please contact the supplier.

5. **REARING OF CALVES AND LAMBS**

A calf is defined as a bovine animal under 6 months old in The Welfare of Farmed Animals (Scotland) Regulations 2010 and a lamb is defined as an ovine animal up to one year old. The rearing of calves and lambs must be carried out in a manner that ensures their welfare and needs are met.

**Calf and Lamb Housing**

5.1 Housing, where required for calves and lambs, must be constructed and maintained to provide a safe, comfortable and hygienic environment and be effectively ventilated. Individual
stalls or pens must be large enough to allow the animal to exhibit normal behaviour and stand up, lie down, turn around and groom without difficulty.

5.2 Calves and lambs must have visual and tactile contact with each other except on the advice of the vet. Open fronted pens with solid side walls are not sufficient and as a minimum, walls should be perforated, to allow physical and visual contact.

5.3 Calves must not be tethered, with the exception of feeding times where group housed and then for no longer than 1 hour during feeding.

5.4 Calves over 8 weeks old must be (where feasible) housed in groups of 2 or more. Space allowances are shown in Appendix 8.

Calf and Lamb Feed and Water

5.5 All calves and lambs must receive maternal colostrum as soon as possible after birth and in any case within the first 6 hours of life. Where maternal colostrum is unavailable, alternative sources (another dam, species or artificial) must be provided.

5.6 Artificially reared calves must be provided with at least 2 milk feeds a day until 28 days old and not weaned until at least 5 weeks of age. Fresh, clean, dry feed must be available from 8 days old.

5.7 Artificially reared lambs must be fed and weaned in accordance with the milk replacer manufacturer's guidelines.

5.8 All feeding equipment must be kept in a clean and hygienic and safe condition.

5.9 Fresh clean water must be available at all times for young livestock.

6. LIVESTOCK ACCOMMODATION AND HANDLING FACILITIES

Cattle and sheep which are housed indoors, must be kept in conditions that maximise their health and welfare and allow them to exhibit normal behaviour.

Construction of Accommodation

6.1 Livestock accommodation must be well constructed and effectively ventilated. The interior of any building including the floor must be in a good state of repair and maintained with no sharp edges, protrusions or other hazardous objects likely to cause injury or distress to livestock.

6.2 Where housing has slatted floors, they must be well maintained and suitable for the type of livestock housed. Calves and lambs must have access to a non-slatted lying area with appropriate and well-maintained bedding.

6.2R It is recommended that non-slatted areas are provided for breeding cows and in-calf heifers.

6.2Rb It is recommended that rubber matting is used on slats, as it has been demonstrated to increase animal comfort.

6.3 Bull housing must be suitable for its purpose and allow appropriate social contact with other cattle at all times, except where there is a specific requirement for isolation.

6.4 Livestock accommodation must be of sufficient size for the livestock housed. Loose housed animals must have sufficient space to exhibit natural behaviour and to be able to lie down simultaneously (see Appendix 8). Cubicle size and design must be suitable for the animal breed and size. Where cubicles are used, there must be at least one cubicle, of an appropriate size, for each animal (see Appendix 8 for recommended minimum dimensions).

Lighting

6.5 Throughout the hours of daylight, the level of indoor lighting, either natural or artificial, must be such that all housed livestock can be seen clearly. Adequate lighting for satisfactory inspection must be available at any time. Livestock must not be kept permanently in darkness.

6.6 Lighting, glass windows and glass skylights located above livestock feeding areas must be covered or fitted with shatterproof bulbs, to prevent feed contamination and the risk of injury to livestock.

6.6R It is recommended that lighting, glass windows and glass skylights located above lying areas are covered or fitted with shatterproof bulbs.
Management of Accommodation

6.7 Livestock accommodation must be maintained in a clean and hygienic condition. Appropriate cleaning regimes must be applied. If disinfectants are used, they must be Defra approved and suitable for use in close proximity to livestock. See following link for approved products http://disinfectants.defra.gov.uk/DisinfectantsExternal/Default.aspx?Module=ApprovalsList_SI.

6.8 Bedding materials must not include poultry litter, composted green waste or its derivatives. Recycled Manure Solids (RMS) also known as Green Bedding, is allowed for cattle, provided the user registers with and follows guidance from APHA, but can only be used in cubicle systems, not in deep bedded pens. Current government guidelines must be followed and are available at www.gov.uk/government/publications/use-recycled-manure-solids-as-cattle-bedding. Untreated paper and wood waste must be free from any contaminants such as glass.

Note: With effect from 29 November 2018, the above Standard 6.8 was superseded and replaced by Standards 6.8A and 6.8B. Please see separate Addendum document for details.

6.9 Each unit must where necessary, have sufficient and suitable isolation areas with dry, comfortable bedding available for sick or injured livestock.

6.10 Where required, there must be a suitable area for livestock to give birth. This must allow the separation of the cow/ewe from other livestock if required, with provision of clean dry bedding and adequate lighting to allow close inspection of the livestock.

6.11 Tethered livestock must be managed appropriately and allowed to exhibit natural behaviour without difficulty. Untethered exercise must be provided daily.

Handling and Loading Facilities

6.12 Handling, restraining, loading and unloading facilities on the farm must allow for the safe movement of livestock with the minimum risk of injury and stress to livestock, farm staff and any visitors. They must be structurally sound with secure gates and barriers to prevent livestock escaping. Where loading ramps are used they must be designed to minimise the risk of slipping and have secure side guards. Adequate lighting must be available.

6.13 If there is a sheep dip on farm it must comply with the Prevention of Pollution from Agricultural Activity (PEPFAA) code of practice for sheep dipping and health and safety recommendations.

Livestock kept outdoors

6.14 Livestock kept outdoors in grazings or corrals must be provided with shelter (natural or man-made), have access to a suitable lying area and any feed areas must be located where run-off from any poached areas does not enter watercourses. Areas must be maintained in line with Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition and the PEPFAA Code.

7. FEEDING AND WATER PROVISION

All feed used must be appropriate to the stage of production, safe to feed and contamination free. Purchased feed must be sourced from approved suppliers and be covered by a relevant warranty declaration where appropriate.

Feeding and Watering

7.1 There must be an up to date written feed plan detailing the daily feed rations of all livestock. This must be accessible to all staff.

7.2 Livestock must be provided with sufficient feed, with diets providing nutrient levels which are appropriate to their stage of growth and development.

7.2R It is recommended that due regard is given to forage analysis when formulating rations.

7.3 Adequate feeding space must be available for all livestock. See Appendix 8 for guidelines on trough space requirements.

7.4 All livestock must have access to sufficient fresh clean water for their daily needs.
Feed and Food Business Registration
All livestock farms are defined in legislation as feed businesses because they undertake feed business activities, which may include growing, mixing, storing and feeding. They are also defined as food businesses because they rear animals which will enter the food chain. For further information, please refer to the following Food Standards Scotland (FSS) links: www.foodstandards.gov.scot/food-safety-standards/advice-business-and-industry/animal-feed www.foodstandards.gov.scot/food-safety-standards/advice-business-and-industry/farming-primary-production.

7.5 It is a legal requirement under Feed Hygiene Regulation (EC) No 183/2005 and Food Hygiene Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 that all feed and food businesses must be registered with their local authority or alternative competent authority, who will provide a registration form on request. As part of the farm assessment, members will be asked to provide proof of registration (this may be a registration number, if the local authority has issued one).

7.6 If producing medicated feed, all producers and homemixers must register with the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD).

Purchased Feedstuffs
7.7 All purchased compound feeds, blended feeds, feed materials (straights) and mineral/vitamin supplements must be sourced from a merchant/manufacturer who is a member of the QMS Feeds Assurance Scheme and approved under the AIC’s Universal Feed Assurance Scheme or a scheme recognised by UFAS as equivalent (see www.aictradeassurance.org.uk/latest-documents/feed-food-schemes). Members purchasing by-products from human food and drink production must obtain a warranty declaration from the seller, assuring that the product is safe for feeding to cattle and/or sheep as appropriate (see Appendix 9 for example warranty declaration). Delivery notes/declaration tickets for all purchased feedstuffs must be kept for a minimum of 2 years.

7.8 Mobile mill and mix processors and contractors must be members of the QMS Feeds Assurance scheme.

7.9 All feed, whether purchased or home-mixed, must be produced in accordance with all current EU and UK feedingstuffs legislation, ensuring traceability of raw materials. Feed must exclude all animal products with the exception of fish oil, milk products contained in milk substitutes and gelatine in vitamin supplements. The use of growth promoters or unlicensed veterinary products is strictly prohibited.

7.10 Inter-farm trading of farm grown feed materials, including combinable crops and vegetable waste, is acceptable provided that the source unit is a member of one of the following assurance schemes: QMS Cattle & Sheep, Scottish Quality Crops (SQC), Scottish Organic Producers Association (SOPA), Red Tractor Combinable Crops and Sugar Beet, Red Tractor Fresh Produce or an equivalent scheme recognised by QMS. Records must be kept for a minimum of 2 years of all delivered materials, including delivery date, quantity, the source farm and details of the relevant assurance scheme membership.

Feed Storage and Handling
7.11 All feed must be stored, clearly labelled and handled to avoid cross contamination and minimise spoilage. Storage facilities must as far as possible protect feed from access from vermin, birds and domestic animals. The lighting in the storage area must be covered or have shatterproof bulbs. Glass windows and glass skylights must be protected to prevent the risk of broken glass getting into the feed and plastic windows and skylights must be intact.

7.12 Medicated feeds must be clearly identified and labelled in bulk storage or bags and stored and distributed in a manner that reduces the risk of feeding to non-target animals. A label must be kept from one bag in each batch.

7.13 Additives and premixtures should be stored in a separate building from processed feeds and feed materials. If this is impractical, they should be stored in bags with sufficient separation to avoid cross-contamination. Where formulations change, mixing equipment should be thoroughly cleaned.
7.14 Mechanised feeding and water supply equipment must be maintained, clean and in good working order. A contingency plan must be known by all staff for implementation in the event of a system failure (see Standard 2.11).

Management of Crops intended for Grazing, Forage and/or Feed
Pesticides and herbicides must be used and stored with consideration to the safety of livestock, the environment and harvest intervals.

7.15 Pesticides and herbicides applied to agricultural land must be approved for use in the UK.

7.16 Injurious and toxic weeds, especially ragwort, must be kept under control.

7.17 Spraying must only be undertaken by competent operators. All spray operators must hold the specified and appropriate certificate of competence (COC) for the application method. When undergoing training, spray operators must work under the supervision of someone who holds an appropriate certificate. Details of the qualifications and test centres can be found on the NPTC website www.nptc.org.uk.

7.18 All spraying equipment, except knapsack and handheld sprayers, must be tested in line with current legislation. See guide to testing schedules at www.qmscotland.co.uk/cattle-sheep-standards.

7.18R It is recommended that all pesticide spraying equipment is maintained and tested. Details of test centres are on the NSTS website, at www.nsts.org.uk/about-sprayer-test-centres?mr=594.

Application Records
7.19 Records must be kept of all pesticide and herbicide applications and retained for a minimum of 3 years. Where a contractor is used they must provide full records of all applications which must be retained for inspection for a minimum of 3 years. A template detailing the records that must be kept can be found in Acoura’s Farm Record Book and also available at http://knowledge.acoura.com/node/7026.

Storage
7.20 Pesticides and herbicides must be kept in a store that is fit for purpose, well maintained, clearly signed, locked and bunded. Pesticides must be kept in their original packaging. Emergency facilities must be in place for dealing with spillages e.g. provision of sand or absorbent granules.

7.21 Bagged fertilisers should be stored in a manner which minimises the risk of contamination, pollution and theft.

8. FARM BIOSECURITY AND CLEANLINESS

Managing the environment is an important part of farming and the farm should be managed with consideration given to public perception of this.

Biosecurity Policy
8.1 A documented farm biosecurity policy must be in place. This must include management controls of the risks to the farm from, for example, incoming livestock, equipment, vehicles and farm visitors. A template is provided in Acoura’s Farm Record Book and also available at http://knowledge.acoura.com/node/7026. For advice on the adoption of biosecurity measures, visitors and farm staff should refer to the Codes of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock: Animal Health and Biosecurity, published by Scottish Government www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/47007/0017624.pdf.

8.1Ra It is recommended that all livestock arriving on the farm are isolated from livestock already present on the farm and appropriate treatments given if advised.

8.1Rb It is recommended that disinfectant is available on farm and there is an identified area for cleansing and disinfecting.

Waste, Farmyard Manure and Slurry Management
8.2 Livestock waste must be handled in a way which minimises the dangers of polluting the environment, removes the risk of spreading disease to other animals or humans and conforms to current legislation. Farms must have a copy of and follow the Prevention of Environmental Pollution from Agricultural Activity, Code of Good Practice (PEPFAA Code).
Care must be taken at all times when working with slurry, in particular to ensure there is adequate ventilation when mixing slurry in cellars. See following useful weblink www.hseni.gov.uk/hseni_leaflet_farm_slurry.pdf.

8.3 A verbal or written farm waste management plan is required. Under The Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2014 farms must present metal, plastic, glass, paper and card separately for recycling. Waste materials must be disposed of via registered waste carriers and waste transfer notes/receipts must be retained.

8.4 Forage storage areas must be maintained in line with the guidance in the PEPFAA Code. Effluent must be collected in a safe manner that prevents any risk of pollution. The base of the silage pit, effluent tank and drains must be impermeable.

8.5 If sheep dip is disposed onto land, a current authorisation from SEPA must be held.

**Fallen Stock and Carcase Management**

8.6 Carcases of fallen stock must be removed from housing or fields without undue delay. They must be stored out of view and in a manner that protects them from vermin and other animals. They must be disposed of by licensed collectors or by on-farm incineration, which requires a licence from APHA (formerly Animal Health), see www.gov.uk/guidance/animal-by-products-how-to-burn-them-at-an-incinerator-site. Ash from farm incineration may be mixed with manure for the treatment of land with the permission of SEPA under the Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011. Members in derogated areas are required to record the location of any stock burial sites in accordance with legislation.

**Vermin Control**

8.7 An effective vermin control procedure must be maintained at all times, which complies with current best practice guidance (see Campaign for Responsible Rodenticide Use: *UK Code of Best Practice* at www.thinkwildlife.org/about-crru). Members must comply with the following requirements, whether carrying out their own vermin control or using an external contractor:

**Prior to baiting**
- Prepare written site survey in order to identify extent of infestation, non-target animals, housekeeping, hygiene and vermin proofing issues
- Prepare written environmental risk assessment, if site survey identifies any risks (see template at www.thinkwildlife.org/downloads_resources)
- Consider alternative, non-chemical methods before using rodenticides e.g. minimise vermin entry and harbour areas and use traps (risk hierarchy)
- Use least toxic bait initially, where it is deemed necessary to use rodenticides
- Use rodenticides only in areas where their use is permitted, as shown on product labels
- Ensure bait is safely placed away from children and non-target animals

**After baiting**
- Ensure permanent baiting is not routinely undertaken
- Remove and dispose of unused bait and dead or dying rodents, in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions, to prevent secondary poisoning of non-target animals
- Ensure all bait is stored safely and securely
- Record dates of regular inspection of bait points and dates bait was topped up
- Record name and quantity of bait used and location of safe bait points

**Farm Appearance**

8.8 Appearance is important to the public perception of farming and the Scotch PGI brands image. All exterior and interior areas of the farm must be maintained to a good level of hygiene and tidiness.

8.9 Livestock must be kept away from any hazardous or dangerous materials and fencing must be livestock proof. Problem areas include loose wire, net and silage wrap, scrap machinery, jagged metal and disused tyres.
9. **TRANSPORTING LIVESTOCK**


- very young animals (calves less than ten days old and lambs less than one week old), *unless the journey is under 100km*
- calves less than 14 days old, *if the journey is over eight hours*
- new-born mammals where the navel hasn’t completely healed, *unless their welfare will be compromised*
- heavily pregnant females, where more than 90 per cent of the expected gestation period has passed, *unless they are being transported for veterinary treatment*
  
  Note: *The meat from these animals is not eligible for the Scotch Beef PGI and Scotch Lamb PGI brands.*
- females who have given birth during the previous seven days, *unless their welfare will be compromised*
- sick or injured animals where moving them would cause additional suffering, *unless instructed by a vet*

**Members Using Livestock Hauliers**

9.1 All livestock must be transported by livestock hauliers who are approved members of the QMS Haulage Assurance Scheme or an equivalent scheme recognised by QMS, such as Red Tractor Haulage Assurance Scheme.

**Members Transporting their own Livestock**

9.2 When transporting their own livestock, members must comply with the provisions of *the Welfare of Animals during Transport Council Regulation (EC) No.1/2005* including relevant documentation.

9.3 Members are responsible for the welfare of any livestock they transport, which must be fit for the intended journey. Sick and injured livestock may only be transported under the direction of a vet. Animals becoming unfit during transit should be delivered as soon as possible to a suitable place for unloading or slaughter.

9.4 Vehicles and containers must be fit for purpose, regularly maintained, kept in good, clean condition and comply with relevant Health and Safety regulations, to avoid injury and suffering and ensure the safety of livestock. They must be well ventilated at all times. The container must be free from sharp edges or projections and fitted with non-slip flooring. Ramp angles must not exceed 26 degrees (50% to the horizontal) for adult cattle and sheep and 20 degrees (36.4% to the horizontal) for calves.

9.5 Livestock must be penned into batches of a suitable size. Statutory stocking densities must be adhered to (see Appendix 10).

9.6 Horned cattle, different species and significantly different sized animals must be separated. Animals may be mixed where they have been raised in compatible groups and separation could cause distress or where females are accompanied by dependent young. Sexually mature males should be kept separate from females.

9.7 Members transporting their livestock must comply with the following requirements:

**Journeys up to 65km**

- Complete an Animal Transport Certificate (ATC) and retain this for 6 months
  
  Note: this does not apply to farmers transporting their own animals in their own means of transport on journeys up to 50km from their own holding.

**Journeys over 65km and up to 8 hours**

As above plus:

- Hold a short journey (Type 1) transporter authorisation
- Hold a valid/relevant certificate of competence
Long Journeys over 8 hours
As above plus:
- Hold a long journey (Type 2) transporter authorisation (instead of Type 1)
- Hold a Welfare in Transport Vehicle Approval Scheme certificate of approval and inspection, for the vehicle and container being used
- Maintain a journey log to include place of departure and destination; date and time of departure; origin and owner of the livestock; expected duration of the journey

9.8 Where bedding is used it must be clean, safe and suitable.

9.9 All livestock containers must be cleansed and disinfected in accordance with current legislation after every load, or within 24 hours of a delivery, unless the vehicle is used to make repeated journeys between the same two points in a single day. Legislation breaches are likely to be reported. Disinfectants used must be Defra approved. See approved products at http://disinfectants.defra.gov.uk/DisinfectantsExternal/Default.aspx?Module=ApprovalsList_SI.

10. APPROVED FERTILISERS AND SOIL IMPROVERS DERIVED FROM ORGANIC MATERIALS (Requirements for safe application to land)
Approved organic derived fertilisers and soil improvers may be stored and subsequently applied to land for the purposes of agricultural benefit, in accordance with good agricultural practice and any regulatory requirements. They must be applied to land in a manner that does not compromise the environment or the health and welfare of livestock. Specified no graze and no harvest intervals must be observed.
Members are advised to seek professional advice when planning to apply organic derived fertilisers. Further guidance can be found in SRUC Technical Note TN650: Optimising the application of bulk organic fertilisers www.sruc.ac.uk/downloads/file/1276/tn650 and in the 2005 PEPFAA Do’s and Don’ts Guide www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/03/20879.

10.1 Members must retain evidence to demonstrate that the requirements of the Guidance Notes in Appendix 11 and the Table in Appendix 12 have been met. The required evidence will vary for each organic derived fertiliser and soil improver and might include: soil test results; certified compost and digestate test results; copies of SEPA authorisations; supplier paperwork; notes on the timing of material application and timing of subsequent grazing or harvest.

11. COMPLAINTS REGISTER
11.1 The farm business must have a complaints record and if a written complaint is received it must be recorded. The record must include the name of the complainant, the date and the action taken e.g. abattoir fluke feedback, complaints from abattoirs or markets about dirty cattle or sheep, or dirty livestock containers.

12. COMPLIANCE WITH LAW AND SCHEME REPUTATION
The reputation and integrity of the Cattle & Sheep Assurance Scheme and QMS are paramount and members must not do anything, or permit anything to be done, which harms them.

12.1 Members must not commit any offence or otherwise be in breach of any legal requirement relating to the provenance, production, wellbeing or welfare of livestock and must not engage in any practice which brings the Cattle & Sheep Assurance Scheme or QMS into disrepute.
STANDARDS SETTING COMMITTEE

The following Standards Setting Committee was responsible for agreeing these Standards:

Kate Rowell (Chair) QMS Board Member, Farmer
Charlie Adam Chairman NFU Scotland Livestock Committee, Farmer
Robert Anderson Honorary Secretary BVA Scottish Branch, Vet
John Bell Cattle & Sheep TAC, Farmer
Mike Elliot NSA Scotland, Farmer
Julie Fitzpatrick QMS Board Member, Moredun Group
Tom Gatherer Scottish SPCA
Scott Henderson QMS Board Member, Farmer
Andrew McCorrnick President NFU Scotland, Farmer
Neil McCorkindale Chairman Scottish Beef Association, Farmer
Jim McLaren QMS Chairman, Farmer
Neil McLeod Scottish Crofting Federation, Crofter
Alan McNaughton QMS Board Member, Chair QMS Processor SSB
Ian McWatt Food Standards Scotland
Stuart Smellie Chair QMS Feeds SSB, AIC Scotland
Louise Welsh QMS Board Member
Andrew Wright IAAS

Advisors to the committee:

Alan Clarke QMS Chief Executive
Suzanne Woodman QMS Brands Integrity Manager
Stephen Sanderson Acoura
APPENDIX 1

HOW THE SCHEME WORKS

An overview of how to join the QMS Cattle & Sheep Assurance Scheme and how to remain an approved member is provided below.

Introduction
QMS annually reviews and sets the Cattle & Sheep Farm Assurance Scheme Standards. Farm assessments are currently contracted by QMS to Acoura, an independent inspection and certification company. Acoura is accredited by the United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS) to ISO/IEC 17065, the international standard for product conformity certification and was the first UK company in the food and farming sector to achieve such accreditation in June 1997. QMS has agreed procedures for these assessments with Acoura, who is regularly (at least once each year) audited by UKAS to ensure these procedures are maintained.

How to Join the Scheme
An application form to join the scheme can be downloaded from www.qmscotland.co.uk or www.acoura.com, by clicking on QMS Cattle & Sheep Assurance Scheme. Alternatively, an application form can be requested by emailing agriculture@acoura.com or calling 0131 335 6602. Please complete the form, the Direct Debit mandate (if applicable), or raise a cheque payment and send to Acoura, 6 Redheughs Rigg, South Gyle, Edinburgh EH12 9DQ. To pay by card, please contact Acoura on the above number. Acoura will acknowledge receipt of the application form and payment and issue a VAT invoice.

Note: Additional units (farm business(es) with a second unit more than 15 miles from the main unit) are required to join as a separate member, pay the current membership fee and are subject to the same assessment procedures as the main unit.

Assessments
New applicants will be assessed within 4 weeks of receipt of their completed application form and cleared payment. Existing scheme members will be assessed at least once every assessment year and the interval between assessments may vary slightly from year to year to allow the business to be seen at different times.

New applicants will only become assured after any non-compliances have been rectified and corrective actions reviewed, after which Acoura will send a letter confirming approved assured status and issue a Certificate of Conformity.

Livestock must not be sold as approved assured status until written confirmation has been received from Acoura. The Scotch Potential Eligibility Cattle Checker (SPECC) can be used to check the status of animals before sale dates, to ensure documentation is accurate.

Cattle & Sheep Scheme members may be subject to spot check visits to ensure ongoing compliance with Scheme Standards. The assessor must be given access to the member's unit(s) in order to conduct these visits.

For detailed information on the farm assessment visit and what happens after the assessment has been conducted, please refer to the separate document QMS Cattle & Sheep Assurance Scheme - Farm Assessment Information, available at www.qmscotland.co.uk/cattle-sheep-standards.

Membership Renewal - Payment of Annual Membership Subscription
Scheme membership renewal notices are issued annually in April and will indicate the due date for receipt of payment of the annual membership subscription. If payment has not been received by the due date advised on the final reminder letter, the approved assurance status of holding(s) relating to the membership number will be withdrawn and animals will lose their Scotch potential eligibility status if traded after that date.

It will then be necessary to reapply to join the scheme, pay a full subscription fee by Direct Debit, undertake a reassessment and a new membership number will be issued.
APPENDIX 2

ACOURA CERTIFICATION REGULATIONS

Members should refer to the Acoura Certification Regulations for operational details of the Certification Scheme (i.e. conditions of membership, obligations, assessment process, certification decisions, appeals procedures etc.). These can be accessed on the Acoura website http://services.acoura.com/media/52107430/Acoura%20Certification%20Regulations or by calling Acoura on 0131 335 6602.

General points to note:

Changes of Business Details
If there are any changes to the member’s business which are relevant to membership of the QMS Cattle & Sheep Assurance Scheme, Acoura must be notified by email to agriculture@acoura.com, by phone to 0131 335 6602 or through the QMS Member Portal, at http://acoura.com/members.

External Complaints
Occasionally, a complaint may be received about a scheme member’s farm business(es). On behalf of QMS as scheme owners, Acoura has a procedure in place which is designed to investigate legitimate complaints that may affect the reputation and integrity of the scheme, QMS brands and also protects members from unjustifiable discrimination. Where an animal welfare issue has been identified, a Scottish SPCA inspector will normally accompany an assessor to investigate the complaint. If involved with a complaint, we would appreciate cooperation with this process.

Opportunity to Appeal Decisions
Should a member (existing or new applicant) be unhappy about the assessment outcome and/or the certification decision, the Appeals procedure is detailed in Section 13 of the Regulations.

Prosecutions
It is a requirement of the scheme that any current, past or pending prosecutions relating to the farm business(es) are reported to Acoura without undue delay. Failure to do so could result in the withdrawal of QMS Cattle & Sheep Assurance scheme membership and Certificate of Conformity.

Withdrawal of Membership
Acoura is entitled to withdraw a member’s Certificate and membership of this Scheme should it become aware of breaches to any requirements specified in the Certification Regulations.
**APPENDIX 3**

**STOCK TASKS (Standards 2.8 and 2.9)**

**Cattle and Sheep Castration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>By who</th>
<th>Use of Anaesthetic</th>
<th>Yes/No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elastration/Rubber ring</td>
<td>Up to 7 days old</td>
<td>Competent stockperson</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloodless castration e.g. burdizzo</td>
<td>Up to 2 months for cattle, 3 months for sheep</td>
<td>Competent stockperson</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other method</td>
<td>Up to 2 months for cattle, 3 months for sheep</td>
<td>Vet only</td>
<td>Yes and recorded in medicine records</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any method</td>
<td>Over 2 months for cattle, 3 months for sheep</td>
<td>Vet only</td>
<td>Yes and recorded in medicine records</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Sheep - Tail Docking and Dehorning**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>By who</th>
<th>Use of Anaesthetic</th>
<th>Yes/No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tail docking with rubber ring</td>
<td>Up to 7 days old</td>
<td>Competent stockperson</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other methods of tail docking e.g. hot iron/clamp</td>
<td>Up to 2 months</td>
<td>Competent stockperson</td>
<td>Yes and recorded in medicine records</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgical tail docking</td>
<td>Any age</td>
<td>Vet only</td>
<td>Yes and recorded in medicine records</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any method of tail docking</td>
<td>Over 3 months</td>
<td>Vet only</td>
<td>Yes and recorded in medicine records</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimming insensitive tip of ingrowing horn</td>
<td>Any age</td>
<td>Competent stockperson</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other dehorning cases</td>
<td>Any age</td>
<td>Vet only</td>
<td>Yes and recorded in medicine records</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Prohibited Procedures on Protected Animals (Exemptions)(Scotland) Regulations 2010, as amended.

**Cattle - Disbudding and Dehorning**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Timing</th>
<th>By who</th>
<th>Use of Anaesthetic</th>
<th>Yes/No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chemical cauterisation</td>
<td>Up to 7 days old</td>
<td>Competent stockperson</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other methods e.g. hot iron</td>
<td>Up to 2 months</td>
<td>Competent stockperson</td>
<td>Yes and recorded in medicine records</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dehorning</td>
<td>Up to 5 months</td>
<td>Competent stockperson (ideally Vet)</td>
<td>Yes and recorded in medicine records</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trimming insensitive tip of ingrowing horn</td>
<td>Any age</td>
<td>Competent stockperson</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other method</td>
<td>Any age</td>
<td>Vet only</td>
<td>Yes and recorded in medicine records</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any method</td>
<td>Over 5 months</td>
<td>Vet only</td>
<td>Yes and recorded in medicine records</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EMERGENCY CONTACTS LIST AND CONTINGENCY PLAN TEMPLATE (Standard 2.11)

EMERGENCY CONTACTS LIST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stock Owner/Manager</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farm/Site Address &amp; Postcode</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS Grid Reference e.g. NT140727</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPH Number(s)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vet Practice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Animal Health Office</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Neighbours

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Livestock Haulier</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity Supplier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas Supplier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feed Supplier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agro Chemical Supplier (in event of spillage)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| SEPA | 03000 99 66 99 |
| Scottish Water | 0848 601 8855 |
| Scottish SPCA Helpline | 03000 999999 |

CONTINGENCY PLAN TEMPLATE

The following template can be used to describe the action to be taken in the event of extreme weather, equipment or power failure, flood and fire etc. Entries are included as examples only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Action to be taken</th>
<th>Responsible person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e.g. Heavy rain and flooding</td>
<td>Remove animals from field next to river</td>
<td>J Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.g. Power failure</td>
<td>Use generator in garage to power lights and feed augers</td>
<td>F Black</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 5

CATTLE AND SHEEP - HEALTH AND WELFARE RECORDS (Standard 3.3)
(To be completed for the annual Animal Health Plan review)

Further help and information can be found in the *QMS Cattle and Sheep Enterprise Profitability in Scotland* booklet, available at: [www.qmscotland.co.uk/sites/default/files/qms_cattlesheep_2016_1.pdf](http://www.qmscotland.co.uk/sites/default/files/qms_cattlesheep_2016_1.pdf).

Farm business name: .................................................................

Date of review: .................................................................

Reviewed by (Print Name): ............................................................

### CATTLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Comments and Reasons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barren cows</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calves born</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calvings per cow/heifer to the bull</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cows calved in first 6 weeks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calves reared per cow/heifer to the bull</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SHEEP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Comments and Reasons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scanning %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambs born/marked</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambing/marking %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaning %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Actions to reduce reliance on antibiotic use

Shed ventilation improved to help reduce incidence of pneumonia

### Reasons(s) for treatment

Pneumonia

### Animals treated

100 Spring born calves

### Quantity used

500ml

### Antibiotic name

Draxxin

### Year

2016
Guide To Best Practice For: Intramuscular Needle Injection

Injection into the hindquarters can devalue a carcase, no matter what age the animal is when it is injected. This includes calves and lambs.

To ensure Scotch meat is produced to the highest standard:
- use the neck injection technique, unless the product you use states otherwise.
- see diagram below for the safe area to inject into.

Contact your vet if you require additional advice on where to inject.
**APPENDIX 8 (PAGE 1)**

**SPACE ALLOWANCES (Standards 5.4, 6.4 and 7.3)**

### Individual Calf Pens

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liveweight (kg)</th>
<th>Minimum space allowance (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up to 60</td>
<td>1 x 1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 - 80</td>
<td>1 x 1.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

British Standard BS 5502:Part 40:1990
www/adlib.everysite.co.uk/adlib/defra/content.aspx?id=000HK277ZW.0A774HQI2BI6TZX

### Loose Housing for Calves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liveweight (kg)</th>
<th>Minimum space allowance (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Up to 150</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151 to 200</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 200</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


### Housed Cattle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal Type</th>
<th>Liveweight (kg)</th>
<th>Space allowance (m²)</th>
<th>Solid Floors</th>
<th>Fully slatted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bedded area</td>
<td>Total area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy Cows</td>
<td>400 - 499</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500 - 599</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>600 - 699</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>700 - 799</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Over 800</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suckler Cow &amp; Calf (excl. creep area)</td>
<td>Up to 500</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>As for Dairy Cows above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500 - 600</td>
<td>4.35</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Over 600</td>
<td>4.65</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growing/Finishing stock</td>
<td>200 - 299</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>300 - 399</td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>3.95</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>400 - 499</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500 - 599</td>
<td>4.25</td>
<td>5.85</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>600 - 699</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

British Standard BS 5502:Part 40:1990
www/adlib.everysite.co.uk/adlib/defra/content.aspx?id=000HK277ZW.0A774HQI2BI6TZX

### Housed sheep

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sheep type &amp; weight (kg)</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Space Allowance (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lowland ewes</td>
<td>Ewe only</td>
<td>1.2 - 1.4 per ewe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 - 90</td>
<td>With lamb at foot</td>
<td>2.0 - 2.2 per ewe and lambs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hill ewes</td>
<td>Ewe only</td>
<td>1.0 - 1.2 per ewe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 65</td>
<td>With lamb at foot</td>
<td>1.8 - 2.0 per ewe and lambs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambs</td>
<td>Up to 3 months</td>
<td>0.5 - 0.6 per lamb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 months to 12 months</td>
<td>0.75 - 0.9 per lamb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rams</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1.5 - 2.0 per ram</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Codes of practice for the welfare of sheep
**APPENDIX 8 (PAGE 2)**

**SPACE ALLOWANCES (Standards 5.4, 6.4 and 7.3)**

### Cattle - Cubicle Sizes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal type</th>
<th>Liveweight (kg)</th>
<th>Length (m)</th>
<th>Width (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cows</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to 600</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 600</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growing/Finishing stock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>0.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.05</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

British Standard BS 5502:Part 40:1990
www//adlib.everysite.co.uk/adlib/defra/content.aspx?id=000HK277ZW.0A774HQI2BI6TZX

### Cattle - Feeding Space

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cattle Liveweight (kg)</th>
<th>Ration fed Trough space (cm per head)</th>
<th>Ad lib/self-feed Trough/feeder space (cm per head)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200 - 299</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 - 399</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 - 499</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 - 599</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600 - 699</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700 - 799</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 800</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

British Standard BS 5502:Part 40:1990
www//adlib.everysite.co.uk/adlib/defra/content.aspx?id=000HK277ZW.0A774HQI2BI6TZX

### Sheep - Feeding Space

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sheep Liveweight (kg)</th>
<th>Ration fed concentrates Trough space (cm per head)</th>
<th>Forage fed ad lib Trough/feeder space (cm per head)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Store/Finishing &amp; Ewe Hogs</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10 -15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewe - Small</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>10 - 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewe - Horned</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>10 - 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewe - Medium</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>10 - 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewe - Large</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>10 - 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

British Standard BS 5502:Part 40:1990
www//adlib.everysite.co.uk/adlib/defra/content.aspx?id=000HK277ZW.0A774HQI2BI6TZX
FEED WARRANTY DECLARATION (Standard 7.7)

(DRAFT SUPPLIER LETTER)

Supplier Name
Address Line 1
Address Line 2
Address Line 3
Address Line 3
Postcode

Date

Dear [named customer]

Feed Warranty Declaration

With reference to the supply of [list of feed type(s)] to [farm business name], we hereby declare that:

The feed supplied is suitable for consumption by livestock.

Legal requirements, in particular those covered by EC Feed Hygiene Regulation (183/2005) and relevant UK Feed Hygiene Regulations have been adhered to in the production and supply of this feed.

The feed supplied has been stored, handled and transported in such a way as to minimise the risk of contamination.

Hygiene standards have been maintained at a level which is appropriate for materials entering the feed/food chain.

Yours sincerely

Signature
[of Feed Supplier representative]

Printed Name
[of Feed Supplier representative]
APPENDIX 10

STATUTORY STOCKING DENSITIES - TRANSPORT BY ROAD (Standard 9.5)

Scientific research has shown space to be a critical factor in the production of stress in transported animals.

The available space in a vehicle includes the space at head level, which should be adequate to provide fresh air for all animals and to facilitate removal of excess body heat. Particular attention must be given to stocking density at the front of an artic trailer/swan neck, where the head height can be less than the rest of the vehicle.

Space allowances must conform to the following figures:

**CATTLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Approximate Weight (kg)</th>
<th>Area (m² per animal)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small calves</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0.30 to 0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium sized calves</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>0.40 to 0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy calves</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0.70 to 0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium sized cattle</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>0.95 to 1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy cattle</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>1.30 to 1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very heavy cattle</td>
<td>Over 700</td>
<td>Greater than 1.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**SHEEP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Approximate Weight (kg)</th>
<th>Area (m² per animal)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shorn sheep and lambs of</td>
<td>Up to 55</td>
<td>0.20 to 0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26kg and over</td>
<td>Over 55</td>
<td>Greater than 0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unshorn sheep</td>
<td>Up to 55</td>
<td>0.30 to 0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Over 55</td>
<td>Greater than 0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavily pregnant ewes</td>
<td>Up to 55</td>
<td>0.40 to 0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Over 55</td>
<td>Greater than 0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GUIDANCE NOTES ON APPROVED FERTILISERS AND SOIL IMPROVERS DERIVED FROM ORGANIC MATERIALS (Standard 10.1)

Approved Fertilisers derived from Organic Materials are defined as follows:

- **Manure, Slurry and Silage Effluent**
  
  In Scotland, manure, slurry and silage effluent are not regulated by SEPA as waste, if applied to agricultural land as fertilisers or soil conditioners, in order to meet crop requirements. Members may use these materials for these purposes in accordance with good agricultural practice.

  Scheme members should check that using the following organic derived fertilisers and soil improvers is acceptable to their customers. When stored on farm before application to land, these materials must be stored in such a way that livestock cannot access them:

- **Treated Sewage Sludge (Biosolids)**
  
  Treated sewage sludges can only be applied to agricultural land under strictly controlled conditions which are regulated by SEPA, whereas untreated sewage sludges are not permitted by law. Prior to applying treated sewage sludge, the soil must be tested by the sludge supplier and application must be in accordance with the Table in Appendix 12. For further information on how to comply with the regulations, see [www.netregs.org.uk/library_of_topics/waste/more_waste_materials_topics/landspreading_sewage_sludge.aspx](http://www.netregs.org.uk/library_of_topics/waste/more_waste_materials_topics/landspreading_sewage_sludge.aspx).

  **Note:** It is recommended that members apply Biosolids Assurance Scheme (BAS) certified products. BAS Standards provide comprehensive controls for biosolids treatment and recycling, ensuring products are safe to use and pose no threat to the environment, the food chain and consumers.

- **Certified Composts and Digestates**

  **Definitions**
  
  Only composts certified by the Compost Certification Scheme (CCS) and digestates certified by the Biofertiliser Certification Scheme (BCS) may be used and only where the supplier confirms that the material meets the **additional** requirements for physical contaminants listed under 'Application' below. CCS and BCS guarantee conformance of materials to the UK compost and digestate quality specifications, PAS100:2011 and PAS110:2014 respectively. They require compost and digestate suppliers to provide their customers with specific information relating to product consignments, confirming compliance with baseline PAS quality requirements and any additional customer requirements. A helpful Checklist is provided in Appendix 13 and it is strongly recommended to incorporate this into a Contract of Supply. The Checklist information is also useful for nutrient planning.

  Information on how to source and use compost and digestate can be found at [www.qmscotland.co.uk/sites/default/files/farmers_guide_to_sourcing_and_using_digestate_and_compost.pdf](http://www.qmscotland.co.uk/sites/default/files/farmers_guide_to_sourcing_and_using_digestate_and_compost.pdf).

  Visit [www.qualitycompost.org.uk/producers](http://www.qualitycompost.org.uk/producers) and [www.biofertiliser.org.uk/members](http://www.biofertiliser.org.uk/members) for details of certified compost and digestate suppliers.

  **Physical Contaminants**

  The compost and digestate quality specifications (PAS100 and PAS110) include limits on the presence (by weight) of physical contaminants, defined here as all fragments of ‘glass, metal, plastic and other non-stone/man-made fragments’. Only fragments larger than 2mm are measured and checked against the limits. While there is no requirement under CCS or BCS to measure fragments of plastic less than 2mm in size, members need not accept material containing such small fragments and should discuss this with their supplier.

  **Application**

  Applications of certified composts and digestates are permitted in accordance with the **Table in Appendix 12**, but only where the supplier confirms that the material meets the following **additional** requirements for physical contaminants. A copy of this confirmation must be retained for inspection:

  - **Compost:** The quantity of physical contaminants does not exceed half that permitted by PAS100:2011
  - **Digestate:** The quantities of physical contaminants do not exceed 8% of those permitted by PAS110:2014
GUIDANCE NOTES ON APPROVED FERTILISERS AND SOIL IMPROVERS DERIVED FROM ORGANIC MATERIALS (Standard 10.1)

- **On Farm Anaerobic Digesters** (using manure, slurry and other farm non-wastes as feedstock)
  Where members operate their own anaerobic digestion systems, processing only manure, slurry and other non-wastes (such as maize silage), which originate from their farm or other assured farms, the resulting digestate outputs may be applied to agricultural land as fertilisers or soil conditioners, without the requirement for a SEPA authorisation. Where distillery wastes are also used as feedstock, an appropriate SEPA authorisation must be in place before the resulting digestate outputs are applied to land.


- **Distillery and Brewery Digestates**
  Anaerobic and aerobic digestates derived solely from outputs of the distillery and brewery industries may be applied to land as fertilisers or soil conditioners. Where these digestates are not certified to PAS100:2011 or PAS110:2014, an appropriate SEPA authorisation must be in place, before their application to land.

- **Crustacean Shells**
  Crustacean shells may be applied to land as organic fertilisers/soil improvers without additional processing or treatment, but only by complying with the following requirements:
  - The six conditions laid out in the Scottish Government **Authorisation B6 document**, see Appendix 14 and www.gov.scot/Resource/0045/00451982.pdf
  - Applying for, being granted and complying with a SEPA Paragraph 7 waste management exemption, see www.sepa.org.uk/regulations/waste/activities-exempt-from-waste-management-licensing

  Compliance will ensure crustacean shells are stored and applied in the recommended manner (see Appendix 14), to prevent risks arising to public and animal health.

- **Poultry Litter**
  Poultry litter may be applied to agricultural land, provided there is no contamination with carcase material. It should be stored in a way that prevents access by livestock and ideally should only be used on arable land. If applied to forage, fodder or grass land, a minimum four week no graze or harvest interval applies and records to demonstrate compliance with these requirements must be retained for inspection.

  **Note:** Poultry litter is a known source of botulism and members need to evaluate this risk accordingly (see www.defra.gov.uk/ahvla-en/disease-control/abp/compost-biogas-manure/).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop type</th>
<th>Certified PAS100 composts(^1) (ABP and non-ABP(^2))</th>
<th>Certified PAS110 digestates(^1) (ABP and non-ABP(^2))</th>
<th>Sewage Sludge (Biosolids)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grass (grazed)</td>
<td>3 week no graze interval. No compost of grade / particle sizes greater than 20mm in any dimension</td>
<td>3 week no graze interval. No digestate with particle sizes greater than 20mm in any dimension</td>
<td>3 week no graze interval. Sludges must be deep injected or ploughed-in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass (harvested)</td>
<td>3 week no harvest interval. No compost of grade / particle sizes greater than 20mm in any dimension</td>
<td>3 week no harvest interval. No digestate with particle sizes greater than 20mm in any dimension</td>
<td>3 week no harvest interval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combinable crops</td>
<td>Must be applied before drilling/planting. No compost of grade / particle sizes greater than 40mm in any dimension</td>
<td>Liquid digestates(^3) may be applied before or after drilling/planting. Fibre digestates(^3) must be applied before drilling/planting. No digestate with particle sizes greater than 40mm in any dimension</td>
<td>Must be applied before drilling/planting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fodder &amp; forage crops</td>
<td>3 week no graze or harvest interval. Apply before drilling/planting. No compost of grade / particle sizes greater than 20mm in any dimension</td>
<td>3 week no graze or harvest interval. Liquid digestates(^3) may be applied before or after drilling/planting. Fibre digestates(^3) must be applied before drilling/planting. No digestate with particle sizes greater than 20mm in any dimension</td>
<td>3 week no graze or harvest interval. Sludges must be deep injected or ploughed-in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES**

1. Members are referred to Section 10. of these Standards, which lists the physical quality requirements for certified compost and digestate.

2. ABP composts and digestates are derived from feedstocks that include animal by-products (ABPs), which are processed according to the requirements of Scottish Statutory Instrument. 2013 No. 307, The Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (Scotland) Regulations 2013. When applied to farmland, statutory no-graze and no-harvest intervals apply. These are three weeks (for ruminants) and eight weeks (for pigs). The no-harvest intervals apply to any crop intended to be fed to livestock, including those listed as ‘Combinable’ below.

3. Liquid digestate = dry matter less than or equal to 15%. Fibre digestate = dry matter greater than 15%.

4. Conventionally treated sludge has been subjected to defined treatment processes that ensure at least 99% of pathogens have been destroyed.

5. Enhanced treated sludge will be free from Salmonella and has been treated to ensure that 99.9999% pathogens have been destroyed (a 6-log reduction).

**Crop types**

- **Combinable crops** include: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale, Field peas, Field beans, Linseed/Flax, Olseeds rape, Sugar beet, Sunflower, Borage
- **Fodder & forage crops** include: Silage maize, Forage swedes & turnips, Fodder mangolds, Fodder beet, Fodder kale, Forage rye and Triticale
PAS100:2011 and PAS110:2014 require that compost and digestate suppliers provide their customers with specific information relating to consignments of compost and digestate supplied. It is recommended that this information forms the basis of a Contract of Supply between scheme members and their compost/digestate suppliers. The following list is derived from the baseline requirements of PAS100:2011 and PAS110:2014.

1. **Contact details**
   - Producer’s contact details, including address of anaerobic digestion or composting site;
   - Customer’s contact details, including delivery address.

2. **Declarations of conformity**
   - Compost Certification Scheme PR number or Biofertiliser Certification Scheme certification number;
   - Declaration that the compost or digestate have been independently certified as compliant with PAS100:2011 or PAS110:2014;
   - Declaration that the compost or digestate meets the additional quality requirements of this scheme, listed in Appendix 11; and
   - Declaration that the compost or digestate meets the additional quality requirements of the customer.

3. **Product information**
   - Despatch date;
   - Quantity despatched (by weight or volume);
   - Product type (i.e. certified compost or certified digestate);
   - Compost particle size grade (e.g. 0 - 10mm; 10 - 40mm) or digestate type (whole digestate, separated fibre or separated liquor) and approximate particle size range;
   - Information that enables traceability checks - such as a unique batch code; and
   - Confirmation as to whether the compost or digestate has been derived in whole or in part from animal by-product (ABP) material - and if so, instructions on use restrictions and record-keeping requirements.

4. **Laboratory data**
   Must be representative of the consignment despatched.
   For certified composts and digestates:
   - *Salmonella* species and *E. coli*;
   - Potentially Toxic Element concentrations (Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Mercury, Nickel, Lead and Zinc);
   - pH;
   - Total nitrogen content;
   - Total phosphorus content;
   - Total potassium content;
   - Dry matter (also referred to as total solids) content; and
   - Physical contaminant content (individual reporting of glass, metal, plastic and other ‘non-stone’ fragments of greater than 2mm).
   For certified composts only:
   - Confirmation that the sample complies with the plant response and weed seed/propagule requirements of PAS100:2011; and
   - Quantity of stones greater than 4mm.
   For certified digestates only:
   - Ammoniacal nitrogen (NH$_4$-N) content; and
   - Quantity of stones greater than 5mm.
APPENDIX 14 (Standard 10.1)

Authorisation B6

Authorisation for the application to land of Category 3 aquatic crustacean shells with soft tissue and flesh attached

In accordance with Article 14(h) (disposal and use of Category 3 material) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 the Scottish Ministers determine that shells from aquatic crustaceans with soft tissue and flesh attached, which do not show any signs of disease communicable to humans or animals (in this document referred to as “crustacean shells”), may be applied to land as organic fertilisers/soil improvers without additional processing or treatment, provided the following conditions are complied with to prevent risks arising to public and animal health:


2. The crustacean shells should have as much soft tissue and flesh removed as is reasonably practicable to leave no more than 40% volatile solids.

3. The crustacean shells should be crushed and not reduced to a powdered material.

4. When it is necessary to store the crustacean shells prior to spreading on land, they must be stored in a way that prevents access by animals and birds, including all farmed animals.

5. The crustacean shell material is injected or otherwise incorporated with soil in such a way that animals and birds cannot access it e.g. by spreading on land and ploughing in without undue delay.

6. The waiting period of at least 21 days before grazing or feeding with cut herbage (and at least 60 days in the case of pigs) referred to in Article 11(1)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 and regulation 6 of the Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (Scotland) Regulations 2013 is observed following application of cooked crustacean shells.

If these conditions are met the cooked crustacean shells can be applied to land without further “processing”. However, there will still be environmental conditions for land spreading waste that must be followed: users of crustacean shells are advised to contact the SEPA.

This Authorisation applies to Scotland.

Notes on the wording used in this Authorisation:

1 “processing” means using the methods set down in Annex IV, Chapter III of Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011; “treatment” means using other methods set out in Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011, such as composting and anaerobic digestion, as defined in Annex V of that Regulation.

2 “cooked” means subjected to the application of heat for a given period of time to reduce to an acceptable level the risks to public health arising from the material, in accordance with the HACCP principles set out in Regulation (EC) No 852/2004. It must be done as part of the routine food production activities in the plant, under the controls detailed in Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.

3 “volatile solids” is a laboratory measure of the soft tissue content of a crustacean shell. The shell with its residual flesh is dried at 105°C until it reaches a constant weight. The dried residue is then ignited and the loss of the volatile solids is determined by the reduction in weight.
APPENDIX 15 (PAGE 1)

GUIDE TO RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND CODES OF PRACTICE

ASSURANCE AND TRACEABILITY

- www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Agriculture/animal-welfare/diseases/IDtraceability
- The Cattle Identification (Scotland) Regulations 2007 as amended
- The Sheep and Goats (Records, Identification and Movement) (Scotland) Order 2009
- The Cattle Identification (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2007
- The Cattle Identification (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2011
- Statutory Management Requirements (SMRs)
  www.gov.scot/Topics/farmingrural/Agriculture/grants/Schemes/Crosscompliancesection

FARM HUSBANDRY

  www.law.gov.uk/asp/2006/11/contents
- The Welfare of Farmed Animals (Scotland) Regulations 2010
- The Protection of Animals (Anaesthetics) Act 1964
  www.law.gov.uk/ukpga/1964/39/contents
- The Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966 (as amended)
  www.law.gov.uk/ukpga/1966/36
- Summary of the Law Relating to Farm Animal Welfare - Defra (PB2531)
  http://adlib.everysite.co.uk/adlib/defra/content.aspx?doc=122807&id=122808
- Codes of Practice for the Welfare of Cattle (Scottish Government)
- Codes of Practice for the Welfare of Sheep (Scottish Government)
- Codes of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock: Animal Health and Biosecurity (Scottish Government)
- VMD Code of Practice on the responsible use of animal medicines on the farm
- The Responsible Use of Medicines In Agriculture Alliance (RUMA)
  www.ruma.org.uk
- SRUC Technical Note TN617 Stockowner Biosecurity
  www.sruc.ac.uk/downloads/download/313/tn617_stockowner_biosecurity

FOOD AND FEED

- Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 on the hygiene of foodstuffs
- The Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations 2006 (as amended)
- The Meat Industry Guide to Food Hygiene & Other Regulations (MIG)
  www.food.gov.uk/business-industry/meat/guidehygienemeat
- Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin
- Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 laying down specific hygiene rules for the organisation of official controls on products of animal origin intended for human consumption
- Scottish Food and Feed Law Guide
- Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 on official controls performed to ensure the verification of compliance with feed and food law, animal health and animal welfare rules
- The Animal Feed (Scotland) Regulations 2010
  www.law.gov.uk/ssi/2010/373/contents/made
- The Feed (Hygiene and Enforcement) (Scotland) Regulations 2005 (as amended)
APPENDIX 15 (PAGE 2)

GUIDE TO RELEVANT LEGISLATION AND CODES OF PRACTICE

FOOD AND FEED (Continued)

• The Feed (Hygiene and Enforcement) and Animal Feed (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2013  
• The Official Feed and Food Controls (Scotland) Regulations 2009  
• The Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (Scotland) Regulations 2013  
• The Animal By-Products (Scotland) Regulations 2003  
• The Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies (Scotland) Regulations 2010  
• Feed Hygiene Regulation (EC) No 183/2005  

FARM ENVIRONMENT

• www.sepa.org.uk/land/agriculture/agricultural_regulation.aspx
• Prevention of Environmental Pollution from Agricultural Activity, Code of Good Practice (PEPFAA Code)  
• The Safe Sludge Matrix  
  http://adlib.everysite.co.uk/resources/000/094/727/SSMatrix.pdf
• Agriculture health and safety  
  www.hse.gov.uk/agriculture/index.htm
• Weeds Act 1959  
  www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Eliz2/7-8/54/contents
• Sheep Dipping Code of Practice for Scottish Farmers, Crofters and Contractors (SEPA)  
  NetRegs Agriculture Guidance  
  www.netregs.org.uk/business-sectors/agriculture
• The Control of Pollution (Slage, Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil) (Scotland) Regulations 2003 (as amended in 2006)
• The Water Environment (Oil Storage) (Scotland) Regulations 2006
• The Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (as amended)
• The Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regulations 1989 (as amended 1990)
• The Landfill (Scotland) Regulations 2003 (as amended)
• The Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011 (as amended)
• Waste (Scotland) Regulations 2012  
  www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2012/148/contents/made
• Biofertiliser Certification Scheme  
  www.biofertiliser.org.uk
• Compost Certification Scheme  
  www.qualitycompost.org.uk
• Farmer's guide to sourcing and using compost and digestate  
• Standards of Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition (GAEC)  
  https://ruralpayments.org/publicsite/futures/topics/inspections/all-inspections/cross-compliance/detailed-guidance/good-agricultural-and-environmental-conditions/
• The 4 Point Plan  
• Farm Soils Plan  
• Pesticides: Code of Practice for Using Plant Protection Products in Scotland  
• The General Binding Rules  
  http://search.netregs.org.uk/environment/General-Binding-Rules
• Planet Nutrient Management  
  www.planet4farmers.co.uk

TRANSPORT

• www.gov.uk/farm-animal-welfare-during-transportation
• Welfare Of Animals (Transport) (Scotland) Regulations 2006  
• The Transport of Animals (Cleansing and Disinfection) (Scotland) Regulations 2005  
• Defra approved disinfectants  
## APPENDIX 16

### LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABPs</td>
<td>Animal By Products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AHP</td>
<td>Animal Health Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>AIC</td>
<td>Agricultural Industries Confederation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMTRA</td>
<td>Animals Medicines Training Regulatory Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APHA</td>
<td>Animal and Plant Health Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATC</td>
<td>Animal Transport Certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCMS</td>
<td>British Cattle Movement Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>BCS</td>
<td>Biofertiliser Certification Scheme</td>
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<tr>
<td>BVD</td>
<td>Bovine Viral Diarrhoea</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCS</td>
<td>Compost Certification Scheme</td>
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<td>COC</td>
<td>Certificate of Competence</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPH</td>
<td>County Parish Holding</td>
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<tr>
<td>Defra</td>
<td>Department for Environment, Food &amp; Rural Affairs</td>
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<td>EC</td>
<td>European Commission</td>
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<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td>FA</td>
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<td>FSS</td>
<td>Food Standards Scotland</td>
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<td>IEC</td>
<td>International Electrotechnical Commission</td>
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<td>ISO</td>
<td>International Organisation for Standardisation</td>
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<td>NA</td>
<td>Not Assured</td>
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<td>NFUS</td>
<td>National Farmers Union Scotland</td>
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<td>NPTC</td>
<td>National Proficiency Tests Council</td>
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<td>National Sheep Association</td>
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<td>NSE</td>
<td>Not Scotch Eligible</td>
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<td>NSTS</td>
<td>National Sprayer Testing Scheme</td>
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<td>PAS</td>
<td>Publicly Available Specification</td>
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<td>PEPFAA</td>
<td>Prevention of Environmental Pollution From Agricultural Activity</td>
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<tr>
<td>PGI</td>
<td>Protected Geographical Indication</td>
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<td>QMS</td>
<td>Quality Meat Scotland</td>
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<td>RMS</td>
<td>Recycled Manure Solids</td>
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<td>RUMA</td>
<td>Responsible Use of Medicines in Agriculture Alliance</td>
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<td>SA</td>
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<td>Scottish SPCA</td>
<td>Scottish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals</td>
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<td>Scottish Environment Protection Agency</td>
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<td>SOAPA</td>
<td>Scottish Organic Producers Association</td>
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<td>Scotch Potential Eligible</td>
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<td>Scotch Potential Eligibility Cattle Checker</td>
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<td>Suitably Qualified Person</td>
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<td>SSB</td>
<td>Standards Setting Body</td>
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<td>Technical Advisory Committee</td>
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<td>Universal Feed Assurance Scheme</td>
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<td>UKAS</td>
<td>United Kingdom Accreditation Service</td>
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<td>VMD</td>
<td>Veterinary Medicines Directorate</td>
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