

EUREPGAP

Control Points and Compliance Criteria

Integrated Farm Assurance

Version 1.0-Nov03

Valid from: 20th November 2003

ENGLISH VERSION

Nº	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
1. All Farms Base Module			
1.1 Staff			
1.1.1.1	All farms with more than 5 employees must have a full health and safety policy based upon a full, written risk assessment. The policy must cover all substances that may be hazardous to health and include all aspects of the farm. The risk assessment and policy must be reviewed and updated at least annually.	Where there are 5 full-time or part-time employees including the owners. N/A only where less than 5 employees.	2
1.1.1.2	All farms must have a full health and safety policy based upon a full, written risk assessment. The policy must cover all substances that may be hazardous to health and include all aspects of the farm. The risk assessment and policy must be reviewed and updated at least annually.	The farm has a health and safety policy based on the requirements of the standard.	2
1.1.1.3	The health and safety policy must include details of: - Procedures for reporting accidents; - Locations of the First Aid Kits and Accident and Dangerous Incidents Book; - Staff training requirements; - Safety equipment and protective clothing; - Preventive measures to reduce the exposure of workers to dust, noise, harmful gases and other hazards.	The policy scope complies with the standard. N/A only if 1.1.1.1 N/A	2
1.1.1.4	All employees must be made aware of, and comply with, the requirements of the health and safety policy.	Staff to demonstrate awareness at interview. N/A only if 1.1.1.1 N/A	2
1.1.1.5	Manufacturers' data sheets must be held for all substances used that are hazardous to staff health.	Data sheets must be available.	2
1.1.1.6	Protective equipment where necessary must be available to all staff. Staff must wear appropriate respiratory, ear and eye protection devices where necessary.	Availability of equipment and use, where appropriate. Staff to demonstrate awareness at interview. No N/A.	2

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1.1.1.7	Employees must be provided with, and sign for, a Health & Safety Guide specific to the farm providing details of: - Location of First Aid Kits; - location of the Accident and Dangerous Incidents Book; - to whom accidents and dangerous incidents should be reported; - how and where to contact the local Doctor, Hospital and other emergency services.	A record of staff issue of guide and individual staff signature(s). No N/A	3
1.1.1.8	Is there an Emergency Board situated by the phone giving details of: - Farm's map reference? - Directions from nearest fire station? - Location of fire extinguishers? - Location of water sources for fire fighting? - Location of emergency cut-offs for electricity, gas and water supplies? - Emergency telephone number of electricity supplier? - Emergency telephone number of water supplier?	Board sited by telephone and contains required information. No N/A	3
1.1.1.9	Is all health and safety information provided and/or displayed in a language that is appropriate to the nationality of the staff employed?	Information to be available in languages spoken. Staff also to demonstrate awareness at interview. No N/A.	2

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1.1.2 Staff training			
1.1.2.1	<p>The farm must ensure that all staff are adequately trained and instructed commensurate with their activity.</p> <p>All staff performing tasks, including making management decisions and undertaking operations, which can have a significant impact on the consumer, operator, environment and the livestock or crop, should be competent on the basis of appropriate education, training and/or experience.</p> <p>Areas covered include for livestock:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Animal Welfare - Appropriate Medicine usage - Animal Nutrition - Farm Waste <p>-The criteria above are covered in both the Pig EUREPGAP Standard clause 4.9 and the Poultry EUREPGAP Standard clause 5.19.2)</p> <p>Areas covered include for Combinable crops:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of Pesticides - Use of Fertilizers <p>The above compliance criteria are referred throughout the Eurepgap Combinable Crops Standard.</p> <p>Training in the objectives of this standard/protocol should be given to each member of staff.</p>	<p>Staff to demonstrate competence at interview and on the basis of inspection. Farm to demonstrate training via training records. No N/A.</p>	1
1.1.2.2	<p>All staff handling and/or administering medicines, chemicals, disinfectants or other hazardous substances and all workers operating dangerous or complex equipment must have certificates of competence and/or details of other such qualifications as may be required by local law for particular tasks.</p>	<p>Staff who carry out such tasks must be identified, their records scrutinised for relevant national certificates, training and evidence of competence together with authorisation to carry out tasks. No N/A</p>	1
1.1.2.3	<p>Everyone involved in the use of Crop Protection Product and/or fertilisers must have received adequate instruction, training and guidance and be competent for the duties which they are called upon to perform.</p>		1

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
1.1.2.4	The person(s) responsible for decision making in the use of Crop Protection Products and fertilisers must have appropriate training, including the recognition of disease, pests and weeds, as routine monitoring is an essential element in crop management.	Decision-maker(s) must be identified and have the relevant national certificates of competence and demonstrate that competence at the time of inspection.	2
1.1.2.5	All those who use professional help from outside (e.g. consultants and independent advisors) regarding the use of Crop Protection Product (CPPs) and/or fertiliser must check and satisfy themselves that the people they rely on are competent to provide that advice.	Details of professional advisors national certificates of competence and other qualification must be held. A current curriculum vitae is acceptable. N/A only if no professional advisor.	1
1.1.2.6	Records of training for each staff member must be kept and regularly updated.	Staff training records are available for all staff and are current. No N/A	2
1.1.2.7	The farm's hygiene standards must be documented and adopted by staff. Staff must receive basic training in the farm's hygiene requirements. The training must outline: - the need for hand cleaning; - the covering of skin cuts; - confinement of smoking, eating and drinking to the appropriate areas; - notification of any relevant infections or conditions; - the use of suitable protective clothing.	All staff have reviewed and signed for the farm's hygiene standard which must cover subjects listed in the standard. Staff must demonstrate awareness at interview. No N/A	2
1.1.2.8	Is there a system for obtaining relevant national certificate of competence available to pass to Level 2?		2

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1.1.3 Provision of Facilities and Equipment			
1.1.3.1	First Aid boxes must be present at all permanent sites and in the vicinity of field-work.	First aid box at all sites, contents checked, in field where appropriate. No N/A.	2
1.1.3.2	Hazards should be clearly identified by warning signs placed where appropriate.	Warning signs present. No N/A.	2
1.1.4 Worker Health, Safety and Welfare			
1.1.4.1	A member of management must be clearly identifiable as responsible for worker, health, safety and welfare issues.	Documentary proof that a named member of management has responsibility for worker health, safety and welfare in small family businesses this is likely to be the owner or a member of the family but responsibility must still be formally recorded.	2
1.1.4.2	Management of the site is encouraged to hold regular, two way, communication meetings with their employees where issues affecting the business or related to worker health, safety and welfare can be discussed openly. Records from such meeting should be available as proof that management is listening to workers concerns. Do regular two way communication meetings take place between management and employees? Are there records from such meetings?	There are at least two meetings a year held and planned between management and employee of the site, at which matters related to the business and worker health, safety or welfare can be discussed openly (without fear or intimidation or retribution). Records from such meetings are kept as proof that the meetings have taken place and the concerns of the worker about health safety and welfare are being recorded. The auditor is not required to make judgements about the content accuracy or outcome of such records.	3
1.1.4.3	Do all employment conditions comply with local and national regulations with regard to wages?		3
1.1.4.4	Do all employment conditions comply with local and national regulations and ILO conventions with regard to workers age?	The minimum workers age (including family members) comply with all local and national legislation as well as the ILO Conventions. Documents include recording of workers' date of birth and documented evidence that the farmer is aware of prevailing legislation.	3
1.1.4.5	Do all employment conditions comply with local and national regulations and ILO conventions with regard to working hours?	The working hours are in accordance with all the national and local legislation and ILO Conventions depending whichever is a higher standard. Documents include recording of working hours per worker and documented evidence that the farmer is aware of prevailing legislation.	3
1.1.4.6	Do all employment conditions comply with local and national regulations with regard to safe working conditions?	Procedures and measures to deal with emergencies and accidents shall be developed and communicated to the employees. Employees are given continued training in general safety, health and handling of complex machinery and crop protection products and any other occupational hazards where applicable.	3

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Nº	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
1.1.4.7	Do all employment conditions comply with local and national regulations with regard to job security?	The employment conditions cover union membership, anti-discrimination, forced labour, contract, leave, maternity leave and medical care. (Documents include: Employment contracts include or make reference to all points above and a written code of conduct, national or individual, where not part of the employment contract, all signed by employer and employee.)	3
1.1.4.8	Do all employment conditions comply with local and national regulations and ILO Conventions with regard to freedom of association?	All employees shall be free to establish, and to join, organisations of their own choice.	3
1.1.4.9	Do all employment conditions comply with local and national regulations and ILO Conventions with regard to pensions?	Pensions or gratuity payments must comply with local and national regulations and ILO Conventions. (Documents include recording of pension payments or arrangements and documented evidence that the farmer is aware of prevailing legislation)	3
1.1.4.10	Do all employment conditions comply with local and national regulations and ILO Conventions with regard to other health requirements?	Workers (and direct family) must have access to medical facilities.	3
1.1.4.11	Are on site living quarters habitable and have the basic services and facilities?	The living quarters for the workers on farm are habitable, sound roof, windows and doors, and have the basic services of running water, toilets, drains and electricity.	3

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1.2 Legislative Framework			
1.2.1	Farms must be managed in accordance with all local food safety legislation relevant to the enterprises undertaken and as implemented by the relevant competent authority.	Farm to demonstrate an awareness by a list of the relevant Food Safety legislation and implementation of the legislation. No N/A	1
1.2.2	All responsible persons must be able to explain how they fulfill their legal obligations with respect to the Food Safety, Animal Welfare and Environmental legislation applicable to their enterprise.	A visual assessment must be made together with staff demonstrating awareness of and compliance with legislation as listed in compliance 1.2.1. No N/A.	2
1.2.3	Where the competent authority have provided code(s) of Good Agricultural Practice, these must be adhered to.	Copies of the relevant codes read and understood by staff. N/A if no codes.	3
1.3.1 Site History			
1.3.1.1	Farms and other facilities must be suitable for the intended purpose, maintained in good repair and should be used so as to achieve the objectives of this standard.	Current records which provide a history of production of all fields and buildings. No N/A.	2
1.3.1.2	A recording system must be established for each unit of production or other area/location to provide a permanent record of the livestock production and other agronomic activities undertaken at those locations. These records must be kept in an ordered and up-to-date fashion.	A visual assessment of the premises for example soil structure drainage and climate for outdoor livestock. Water and feed equipment suitable for stock and type. No N/A.	3
1.3.1.3	A reference system for each field, yard, plot, livestock building or other area/location used in production must be established and referenced on a farm plan or map.	Compliance could include visual identification in the form of a physical sign at each fields/plots/buildings/pens etc. or a farm plan or map that could be crossed referenced to the identification system. No N/A.	1
1.3.1.4	Where there is a change of site (i.e. crop or livestock enterprise), a risk assessment must be undertaken, taking into account the prior use of the land or site and all potential impacts of the production on adjacent crops, livestock production and other areas.	A non-documented risk assessment has been carried out when new crops or livestock enterprises are to be introduced onto existing sites or new sites are to be cropped/stocked. The risk assessment must take account of site history (crops/stocking) and consider impact of proposed enterprises on adjacent stock/crops/environment.	1
1.3.1.5	-		-
1.3.1.6	A management plan must be developed setting out strategies to minimise all identified risks, such as pollution or water table contamination. The results of this analysis must be recorded and used to justify that the site in question is suitable.	The management plan has an implemented strategy to meet the objectives of this specific standard. No N/A	3

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1.3.1.7	The management plan should include planned rotations which are designed to minimise the reliance on Crop Protection Products, optimise the use of artificial and organic manure, maintain soil structure and condition and to minimise the use of livestock health products, consistent with the maintenance of good livestock welfare.	A documented environmental risk assessment must be available for the site/farm. A management plan must be available. No N/A.	3
1.3.1.8	A contingency plan should be established which covers action to be taken in the event of loss of power, flood/storm damage, fire, chemical or effluent spillage.	Written contingency plan. No N/A	2
1.3.1.9	The farm must be responsible for minimising the risk of animal pest infestation in buildings and other facilities. Steps must be taken to prevent bird and rodent contamination, including steps to deter and eradicate infestation - no open sheds for example.	Visual assessment and staff to demonstrate awareness. No N/A	1
1.3.1.10	Detailed records of animal pest control inspections and necessary actions taken must be kept.	Records of pest control inspections and follow up action plan(s). No N/A.	2
1.3.1.11	The location of all animal pest control measures must be identified on a plan/diagram of the site.	Site plan with bait points. No N/A	1
1.3.1.12	All entry points should be suitably protected to prevent, as far as possible, the ingress of animal pests.	Visual assessment. No N/A	2
1.3.1.13	To avoid establishing a breeding ground for pests and disease, farms must be clear of litter and waste and have adequate provisions for waste disposal.	Visual assessment that there is no evidence of breeding grounds in areas of waste/litter in the immediate vicinity of the production or storage buildings. No N/A	1

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1.3.2 Chemical Storage			
1.3.2.1	Are Crop Protection Products stored in accordance with local regulations?	The Crop Protection storage facilities comply with all the appropriate current national, regional and local legislation and regulations.	1
1.3.2.2	Are Crop Protection Products stored in a location that is <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sound - secure - frost resistant, - fire resistant to a minimum of FR 30:30 - well ventilated - well lit - away from other materials - shelves made of non-absorbent materials - retain spillage 	The Crop Protection Products storage facilities are built in a manner, which is structurally sound and robust, are built of materials or located so as to withstand frost and very low temperatures and built out of materials that are fire resistant, have sufficient and constant ventilation of fresh air to avoid a build up of harmful vapours, have or are located in areas with sufficient illumination both by natural and by artificial lighting to ensure that all product labels can be read easily on the shelves, are located in a separate air space independent from other materials, are equipped with shelving which is not absorbent in case of spillage, e.g. metal, rigid plastic, have retaining tanks or are bunded according to the volume of stored liquid + 20%, with chemical resistant coated walls and flooring to ensure that there cannot be any leakage or contamination to the exterior of the store.	1
1.3.2.3	Are there facilities for measuring Crop Protection Products?	The Crop Protection Product storage facilities or the Crop Protection Product mixing area if this is different, have measuring equipment, e.g. plastic jugs, scales etc, which have been verified and documented at least within the last 6 months, for liquid, powder and granular products.	1
1.3.2.4	Are there facilities for mixing Crop Protection Products?	The Crop Protection Product storage facilities or the Crop Protection Product mixing area if this is different, are equipped with utensils, e.g. buckets, water source etc. For the safe and efficient handling of all Crop Protection Products which can be applied.	1
1.3.2.5	Are there emergency facilities to deal with operator contamination?	The Crop Protection Product storage facilities and all mixing areas have eye wash capability, a tap with running clean water no more than 10 meters distance, a complete first aid kit and a clear accident procedure with emergency contact telephone numbers or basic steps of primary accident care, all permanently and clearly signed.	1
1.3.2.6	Are there emergency facilities to deal with accidental spillage in the store?	The Crop Protection Product storage facilities and all mixing areas are equipped with a container of absorbent inert material i.e. sand, floor brush and dustpan and plastic bags, in a fixed location with a sign to be used in case of accidental spillage of concentrate Crop Protection Products.	1

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1.3.2.7	Are keys and access to the Crop Protection Product store limited to workers with formal training in the handling of Crop Protection Products?	The Crop Protection Product storage facilities are kept locked and physical access is only granted in the presence of persons who can demonstrate formal training in the safe handling and use of Crop Protection Products.	1
1.3.2.8	Is the accident procedure evident within the immediate vicinity of the Crop Protection Product store including - an available and accessible a list of emergency contact telephone numbers within 10 meters of the Crop Protection Product storage facilities? - a permanent sign which indicates the geographical location/address of the nearest telephone?	There is a visual, permanent and complete accident procedure with emergency contact and basic steps of primary accident care, with easy access to all persons within the immediate vicinity of the Crop Protection Product storage facilities and all mixing areas. Within 10 metres of the Crop Protection Product storage facilities, there is available and accessible a list of emergency contact telephone numbers, a permanent sign which indicates the geographical location/address of the nearest telephone. Is there a list of emergency contact telephone numbers visible and evident next to the nearest telephone. No N/A.	1
1.3.2.9	Is the product inventory documented and readily available?	There is a documented, up to date and available record of the inventory of all the Crop Protection Products stored.	1
1.3.2.10	Are all Crop Protection Products stored in their original package?	All the Crop Protection Products that are currently in the store are kept in the original containers and packs, in the case on breakage only, the new package must contain all the information of the original label.	1
1.3.2.11	Are only those chemicals that are approved for use on the crops produced in the crop rotation stored on the farm?	All the Crop Protection Products currently kept in the Crop Protection Product store or which are indicated on the stock rotation records, are officially approved and registered for application on the crops or as per the crop rotation program.	1
1.3.2.12	Are powders stored on shelves above liquids?	All the Crop Protection Products that are in a powder or granular formulation are stored on shelving which is always above those products that are liquid formulations in case of accidental leakage.	1
1.3.2.13	Are signs warning of potential dangers placed on access doors?	There are permanent and clear hazard warning signs on or next to the access doors of the Crop Protection Product storage facilities.	1
1.3.2.14	Are empty Crop Protection Product containers not re-used?	There is no evidence that empty Crop Protection Product containers have been or currently are being re-used in any form or manner.	1
1.3.2.15	Does disposal of empty Crop Protection Product containers occur in a manner that avoids exposure to humans?	The system used to dispose of empty Crop Protection Product containers ensures that persons cannot come into physical contact with the empty containers by having a secure storage point, safe handling system prior to the disposal and a disposal method that avoids exposure to persons.	1

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1.3.2.16	Does disposal of empty Crop Protection Product containers occur in a manner that avoids contamination of the environment?	The system used to dispose of empty Crop Protection Product containers minimises the risk of contamination of the environment, watercourses, flora and fauna, by having a safe storage point and a handling system prior to the disposal and a disposal method that is environmentally responsible.	1
1.3.2.17	Are official collection and disposal systems used?	Where feasible, there are documented records of the participation in an official collection and disposal scheme for empty Crop Protection Product containers.	1
1.3.2.18	Are empty containers rinsed via the use of an integrated pressure-rinsing device on the sprayer, or at least three times with water?	On the Crop Protection Product application machinery there is installed pressure-rinsing equipment for Crop Protection Product containers or there are clear written instructions to rinse 3 times each container prior to their disposal. No N/A.	1
1.3.2.19	Is the rinsate returned to the spray tank?	Either via the use of a container-handling device or via written procedure for the spray operators, the rinsate from the empty Crop Protection Product containers is always put back into the spray tank when mixing.	1
1.3.2.20	Are containers pierced to prevent re-use and adequately labelled according to the rules of a collection system?	All the empty Crop Protection Product containers have been pierced once emptied and have been appropriately stored and labelled depending on the requirements of the official collection and disposal scheme.	1
1.3.2.21	Are empty containers kept secure until disposal is possible?	There is a designated secure store point for all empty Crop Protection Product containers prior to disposal that is isolated i.e. plastic rubbish bags, permanently signed and with restricted access for persons and fauna.	1
1.3.2.22	Are all local regulations regarding disposal or destruction of containers observed?	All the relevant national, regional and local regulations and legislation have been complied with regarding the disposal of empty Crop Protection Product containers.	1
1.3.2.23	Are obsolete Crop Protection Products disposed of by a certified or approved chemical waste contractor or by the supplying company?	There are documented records that indicate that obsolete Crop Protection Products have been disposed of by an officially authorised contractor or returned to the distributor.	1

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1.3.2.24	<p>When fertiliser is stored on the farm is due consideration given to potential contamination of watercourses or groundwater should a spillage occur?</p> <p>Is solid fertiliser stored:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On level ground, free from protruding stones? 2. At least 10 metres away from water courses? 3. At least 50 metres away from sensitive areas such as boreholes, wells, springs, soakaways, quarries etc? 4. Away from areas accessible by members of the public, children and livestock (if stored for more than 7 days)? 5. In secure stores (if stored for more than 7 days) to minimise risk of interference or vandalism? 6. In an area where there is good access for delivery vehicles and emergency vehicles? 7. Are fertiliser spillages cleared immediately in accordance with the farm's Chemical Spillage Plan. (see 1.3.1.8)? <p>Is liquid fertiliser stored:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. As far away as possible from any watercourse, ditch or drainage system? 2. In a tank designed to suit the type and amount of liquid that is stored? 3. In a tank made from a material that is resistant to corrosion from the contents? 4. In a tank with a base that is designed to support the weight of the full store? 5. In an area where there is hard-standing for large delivery vehicles? 	Visual inspection.	1

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1.4.1 Storage of Medicines			
1.4.1.1	Are medicines stored in accordance with the label instructions (including refrigeration when required), in a sound, secure, locked, well lit location that is located away from other materials?	Medicines are stored at the correct temperature in a secure locked store and individual medicines in accordance with label instructions.	1
1.4.1.2	Is there emergency information with corresponding facilities for workers to deal with accidents during application (e.g. eyewash, plenty of clean water) in, or very near, the medicine store?	Emergency information and facilities are available adjacent to the store.	3
1.4.1.3	Is access to the store limited to workers with adequate training (according to 1.1.2) and/or experience in the handling of medicines?	Staff with access to the store are specified and that their training is suitable.	1
1.4.1.4	Are an accident procedure, a list of contact phone numbers and the location of the nearest telephone available within the immediate vicinity of the store and next to the nearest telephone?	Accident procedure and contact telephone numbers to be available at store and nearest telephone.	3
1.4.1.5	Are all medicines stored in their original packaging, which is kept in a suitable condition to allow label instructions to be read easily?	Visual assessment of medicines.	1
1.4.1.6	Are only medicines legally approved by the relevant competent authority stored on the farm?	Medicines in store are approved by competent authority.	1

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1.5 Machinery and Equipment			
1.5.1	Is there a record kept for all machinery and equipment: - Details of maintenance and calibration of chemical application equipment (e.g. sprayers and fertilizer spreaders)? - Details of cleaning of harvesters and produce handling equipment, including trailers, reception areas, conveyors, cleaners and driers? - Records of cleanliness of equipment used to handle and transport products? - Details of calibration of product testing and monitoring equipment e.g. moisture meters?	Records must be available to comply with the requirements of the standard. No N/A.	1
1.5.2	Are lorries/trucks and trailers carrying grain crops or stock feed clean and fit for the purpose of carrying raw materials entering into the food chain, with particular care given to the cleanliness of dual purpose trailers to prevent contamination?	Staff to demonstrate awareness at interview and visual assessment of transport vehicles. No N/A	1
1.5.3	Are all bulk loaders used for loading crops or stock feed cleaned in accordance with the EUREPGAP standard prior to use, with particular care given to the cleanliness of dual purpose loaders, to prevent contamination?	Visual assessment that bulk loaders are kept in a clean, dry and fit state to avoid harm to the goods being carried inside.	1
1.5.4	Are lorries used for transporting crops or stock feed, whether owned by the Producer or contractors, inspected for cleanliness prior to loading and any necessary corrective action taken?	Record of inspection of each lorry and record of any corrective action. No N/A	1
1.5.5	Is crop or forage conditioning equipment serviced and cleaned in accordance with manufacturers' instructions? Are records maintained?	Records must be available, together with manufacturers' instructions. N/A if no relevant equipment.	3
1.6.1 Waste and pollution management, recycling and re-use			
1.6.1.1 Energy Efficiency			
1.6.1.1.1	Do all farms take measures to optimise energy use and minimise waste? Where possible, is waste heat re-used? Do large users of energy have a written energy policy? Do all farms ensure proper consideration is given to the energy-efficient design of buildings, machinery and working practices? Are proper maintenance schedules implemented to ensure that fuel and energy efficiency is protected?	Large users (define) must have a written energy policy. All farms to demonstrate steps taken to ensure energy efficiency to include maintenance schedules. No N/A.	3

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1.6.1.2 Identification of Waste and Pollutants			
1.6.1.2.1	Do all farms have a written Farm Waste Management Plan to prevent the contamination of the air, soil and/or water with harmful pollutants?	A written farm waste management plan must be available that considers air, soil and water. No N/A	3
1.6.1.2.2	Are all possible waste products, such as paper, cardboard, plastic, oil, etc. identified in all areas of the business?	There must be a record of sources of waste materials. No N/A	3
1.6.1.2.3	Are potential sources of pollution, such as chemicals (including sheep-dip), oil, fuel, light, noise, effluent, identified?	There must be a written schedule of sources of potential pollution. No N/A	3
1.6.1.3 Waste and Pollution Action Plan			
1.6.1.3.1	Having identified all wastes and pollutants, is an action plan developed and implemented to reduce wastage and pollution? Wherever possible, is re-use preferred over disposal through the use of land-fills or incineration? Are organic wastes composted on the farm and utilised for soil-conditioning, provided there is no risk of disease carry-over?	There must be a written waste and pollution action plan which is implemented to reduce wastage and pollution. No N/A	3
1.6.1.3.2	When disposing of fallen stock, are carcasses protected from vermin, birds or other animals, and are they promptly disposed of through burial, digestion, incineration procedures in accordance with legal constraints imposed by the relevant competent authority, or through removal from the farm by a licensed contractor?	Method of disposal must meet the requirements and staff must be able to demonstrate awareness. No N/A	1
1.6.1.3.3	Is a lockable room/container present for storing dead livestock? Is the room easy to clean and disinfect? Are carcasses stored outside the stall area if possible?		3

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1.6.1.4 Empty Drug and Crop Protection Product Containers			
1.6.1.4.1	Are empty medicine containers not be re-used? Is the Disposal of empty medicine containers done in a manner that avoids exposure to humans and contamination of the environment?	Method of disposal must meet the requirements and staff must be able to demonstrate awareness. No N/A	1
1.6.1.4.2	Is an official collection and disposal system used if available?	Method of disposal meets the standard. N/A only if no medicines.	3
1.6.1.4.3	Are empty medicine containers and other equipment stored in a secure location until disposal is possible?	There must be evidence of collection and disposal by companies registered with the relevant competent authority. No N/A.	2
1.6.1.4.4	Are all local regulations regarding disposal or destruction of medicine containers and packaging observed?	Visual inspection. No N/A	2
1.6.1.4.5	Are Empty Crop Protection Product containers, out of date Crop Protection Products, Crop Protection Products that have had the license revoked and waste concentrates disposed of safely and legally in accordance with the requirements of the relevant competent authority? Is any excess spray mix, tank washings and rinse materials sprayed on the relevant crop or designated fallow land? Are the requirements of the relevant competent authority met?	Staff must be able to demonstrate an understanding and implementation of these requirements at interview. N/A only is no Crop Protection Products used.	2
1.6.1.4.6	Are Empty Crop Protection Product containers not re-used and rinsed at least three times with water? Is each rinse emptied into the sprayer tank? After rinsing, are the containers rendered unusable by crushing or piercing and stored securely until disposal? If burning is the only available option for disposal of empty cans, are measures taken to ensure that a sufficiently high temperature is achieved?	Records of disposal. No N/A	2
1.6.1.4.7	Where a collection service for empty containers is available, is this service used?		3

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1.6.2 Environmental Management			
1.6.2.1 Impact of Agriculture on the Environment			
1.6.2.1.1	Do producers understand and assess the impact their agricultural activities have on the environment (water, air, flora, fauna, noise, odour), and consider how they can enhance the environment for the benefit of the local community and the flora and fauna?	Producers must be able to demonstrate awareness of this requirement via an environmental impact assessment that is updated every 5 years. No N/A.	3
1.6.2.1.2	To protect the environment, is no water abstracted from unsustainable sources?	A study by a nationally recognised person/body must be available to assess the sustainability of the sources. N/A only if no water abstracted.	3
1.6.2.1.3	Is advice on abstraction sought from water authorities?	There must be written communication from the water authority on this subject.	3
1.6.2.2 Wildlife and Conservation Policy			
1.6.2.2.1	Is a key aim the enhancement of the environment and biodiversity on the farm through a conservation management plan, either as a regional activity or an individual one?	A formal conservation management plan must be implemented. No N/A.	3
1.6.2.2.2	Does each producer have a management of wildlife and conservation policy plan for his/her enterprise? Is this Policy compatible with sustainable commercial agricultural production and does it minimise environmental impact of the agricultural activity? Are key elements of this plan to: - Conduct a baseline audit to understand existing livestock and plant diversity on the farm? - work with conservation organisations which can help conduct surveys to measure biodiversity and identify areas of concern? - Take action to avoid damage and deterioration of habitats? - Create an action plan to enhance habitats and increase biodiversity on the farm?	There must be an action plan which aims to enhance habitats and increase biodiversity on the farm. No N/A	3

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
1.6.2.3 Unproductive Sites			
1.6.2.3.1	Is consideration given to the conversion of unproductive sites (e.g. low lying wet areas, woodlands, headland strip or areas of impoverished soil) to conservation areas for the encouragement of natural flora and fauna?	There must be a plan to convert unproductive sites into conservation areas. No N/A	3
1.6.2.4 Nitrate Levels in Ground Water			
1.6.2.4.1	Does producer or producer organisations take responsibility to ensure that manures and other products do not result in nitrate enrichment of groundwater in excess of national and international limits in accordance with and other relevant legislation as implemented and enforced by the relevant competent authority?	Fertiliser calculations and application frequency must be based on the crop requirement and guarantee that usage of fertilisers do not result in nitrate enrichment of ground water in excess of national and international limits. No N/A.	2
1.6.2.4.2	Are producers especially aware of the risk of nitrate leaching in sensitive areas (such as groundwater protection areas) and do they take appropriate action to minimise such risks?	Producers to demonstrate compliance at interview. No N/A.	2
1.6.2.4.3	When applying manure, are recommendations that minimise nitrate leaching adhered to (quantity, method and timing of application, etc.)?		2
1.6.2.4.4	Is manure stored in an appropriate manner to reduce the risk of contamination of the environment?	Storage of organic manure must be in a designated area and at least 25 meters from the direct water sources such as surface water.	3
1.6.2.4.5	To avoid pollution by heavy metals or by nitrate leaching, are analysis of levels of nutrients, heavy metals and other potential pollutants in the manure, completed before application (risk assessment)?	A risk assessment must be made of potential pollution caused by heavy metals and where these identify a risk, analysis must be made by recognised laboratories, results must be recorded and available. No N/A	3
1.6.2.4.6	Does Farm have formal agreement with third parties for the utilisation of excess farm produced animal waste in accordance with national legislation or accepted codes of practice?	Record must be available to comply with the requirements of the standard. No N/A	3

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
2. Cattle and Sheep Module			
2.1 Identification and Traceability			
2.1.1	<p>Livestock from non-EUREPGAP farms to undergo a period of residency on an approved farm prior to qualification as EUREPGAP stock.</p> <p>CATTLE 90 days SHEEP 60 days. If the lamb is bought and not kept for at least 60 days, then the previous farm must also be certified. (This residency period may be shared between certified farms). Evidence of the certification status of stock from the previous owner must be recorded. Sheep and cattle need to come from a EUREPGAP farm, at least level 1.</p>	Record of all incoming stock including EUREPGAP status. System to ensure all non-EUREPGAP approved stock are held on farm for more than 60 (Sheep) /90 (Cattle) days. No N/A.	1
2.2 Farm Stock Management			
2.2.1	The use of electric goads is not permitted.	No electric goad seen and staff interview. No N/A	2
2.2.2	Dehorning of cattle over 90 days is only permitted in cases where it can be shown to be necessary (for example ingrowing horns) and then only by a vet.	No evidence of recently de-horned mature cattle. Check medicine book for evidence of treatment (e.g. anaesthetic/vet invoice). No N/A	2
2.2.3	All calves disbudded by chemical cauterisation without anaesthetic during the first week of life only or with an anaesthetic between 8 days and 90 days.	Who carries out disbudding. If vet, then assume competent. If producer, ask to explain procedure and assess if his knowledge indicates competence. Check records of use of anaesthetic. No N/A.	3
2.2.4	Stock must be inspected regularly at a frequency appropriate to the class of stock. Twice daily when stock are housed and once daily when outside except where circumstances (for example the nature of the terrain) do not allow it and then once weekly.	Producer to describe monitoring routine and assess adequacy of different situations. No N/A.	1
2.2.5	When sheep are kept on forage crops, they must have access to a dry run-back area or straw.	Where sheep on forage crops, evidence that run-back is suitable i.e. stock reasonable clean. If no forage crops, ask producer if used and if so, his policy. N/A if no forage crops used.	2
2.2.6	Newborn calves must receive colostrum for at least the first three days after birth whether from their dam or an alternative source. For the full immunological benefits to be gained, colostrum must be fed within 6 hours of birth.	Check calves, if available. Ask producer to describe his feeding policy. N/A if no cows.	2
2.2.7	In exposed grazing areas proper consideration must be given to the suitability of breeds to the terrain. If stock are poorly adapted to the terrain, to safeguard their welfare, they must be removed to more favourable areas, or provided with additional shelter, in the absence of appropriate natural sheltering (e.g. hedges and trees), to protect them from inclement weather.	Suitability of breed must be considered, condition of stock, local weather conditions and available shelter. No N/A.	2

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
2.2.8	If sheep are to lamb outdoors, steps must be taken to minimise neonatal mortality by choosing terrain that is naturally sheltered from inclement weather, or through the provision of artificial shelter. Where this is impracticable, only sheep breeds that are well-adapted to survive in the relevant terrain should be allowed to remain. Ewes less well adapted to the terrain must be removed to more favourable areas.	Visual assessment of lambing areas and shelter. Producer to describe lambing provisions i.e. bales, shelters etc. Suitability of breed to be considered.	2
2.2.9	A well-drained lying area must be available to stock kept outside in winter.	Inspect out wintered stock and assess if adequate dry lying area is available by their condition (muddy coats etc). In summer, producer to describe his out-wintering policy. N/A only if no out wintering.	2
2.2.10	Cattle must be grouped according to size and age.	Assess if groups are appropriate to sex, size and nutritional requirements. No N/A.	2
2.2.11	Social groupings of stock must be maintained.	Stock must be grouped to provide social grouping of similar types. No N/A.	3
2.2.12	Sexually mature male and female stock must be kept in appropriate groupings to avoid unwanted pregnancies.	Sexually active young males are not mixed with females unless breeding is planned. No N/A.	2
2.2.13	Cattle sires must be carefully selected (especially for maiden heifers) taking into account breed, size, age and previous record so as to reduce the likelihood of subsequent calving difficulties.	The producer to describe what factors influence his choice of bulls. Record of calving difficulty/mortality demonstrate an acceptable level. N/A only if no breeding cattle.	2
2.3 Environment and Hygiene			
2.3.1	Precautions must be taken to ensure that the cleanliness of stock is maintained. Livestock must be free from excessive faecal material and preferably, dry at the time of being loaded for transportation to an abattoir and delivered in the same condition to abattoir.	Assess the cleanliness of the stock and producer to describe his policy for excessive soiling and transportation. Abattoir feedback on stock cleanliness must be available and action plan put in place if excessive soiling which could include structural items or the cleaning of livestock prior to despatch. No N/A.	1

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
2.4 Feed Composition, Storage and Use			
2.4.1	Young stock must not be weaned prematurely. Whilst it may be less stressful for calves to be removed from their mothers immediately, rather than after a bond has formed, no calf or lamb may be deprived of regular access to an appropriate source of milk or milk-replacer before they are physiologically equipped to survive without milk. Milk must not be withdrawn from the diet until at least five weeks of age, during which period high quality concentrates, forage and fresh water must be freely available.	Assess the stock and producer to describe weaning policy and feeding regime for young stock. All young stock present less than 5 weeks old have milk diet. N/A only where no breeding stock.	2
2.4.2	Where access to feed is restricted, all livestock must be able to obtain their daily ration.	Assess the feeding system and condition of stock. If trough feeding space is insufficient for all stock to feed at the same time, producer to describe how he ensures all stock receive their ration. N/A only if no restrict feeding.	2
2.5 Housing and Handling Facilities			
2.5.1	Housed stock must have lighting (natural or artificial) throughout the hours of normal daylight (9am – 5pm) such that all stock can be seen clearly (i.e. 50 lux). Calving/lambing areas must have permanent available lighting to allow full inspection of all stock.	available at a level that allows the reading of normal newspaper print. N/A only if r	2
2.5.2	A well-drained, dry lying area must be provided for all stock.	All livestock can lie in a clean dry place. N/A only if no housing.	2
2.5.3	Housing must be cleaned annually.	Visual assessment of housing. If not in use, producer to describe how and when the housing is cleaned. N/A only if no housing.	2
2.5.4	Whenever a building is completely emptied, it must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected together with all associated fixtures and fittings.	Visual assessment of housing, producer to describe policy. N/A only if no housing.	3
2.5.5	Well-maintained facilities for handling and loading stock must be provided. For cattle (except for calf rearing) these facilities must also incorporate a cattle restraint (i.e. cattle crush).	For cattle, the crush must have a well maintained wooden floor, if no crush there must be an alternative means of restraint i.e. lead restraint at the end of a race. The facilities must be fit for the purpose and safe for both livestock and operatives. No N/A.	2

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
3. Dairy Module			
3.1 Legal Registration			
3.1.1	All dairy farms must be registered with the relevant competent authority where required by national legislation.	Producer to provide registration document. N/A only where no national requirement.	1
3.2 Veterinary Health Plan and Herd Health			
3.2.1	All dairy livestock must undergo 4 veterinary inspections per annum at approximately 3 monthly intervals. Full and accurate records must be kept to allow the herd's health and welfare status to be monitored and, where the vet identifies a problem a problem is identified, allow corrective action to be taken.	Records to demonstrate (i) veterinary inspection 4 per annum (ii) actions required/taken following the visit. No N/A	2
3.2.2	The veterinary health plan must show routine preventative treatments (e.g. foot care, mastitis prevention, vaccination and worming programmes etc.)	Assess the herd health plan for routine prevention treatments:- Foot care- Mastitis- Vaccinations- Worming (Identify "problem" cows and study their individual records). No N/A	1
3.2.3	To monitor herd health, records must be kept of:- General herd health (death, illness and vet visits)- Feet problems (treatment, drugs and medication, response to treatment)- Calf health – record major calf diseases and illness- Problems at calving – difficult calvings, retained after births, infections etc- Metabolic disorders caused by incorrect nutrition – staggers, milk fever etc- Mastitis incidences (preventative measures and treatments)- Problems relating to reproduction – calving, abortion, services, infertility treatments etc	Identify individual cows and study their records as detailed in the standard to demonstrate compliance. No N/A	2

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Nº	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
3.3 Milking			
3.3.1	Cows in milk must be milked regularly.	Producer to explain the milking routine. No N/A	1
3.3.2	Milking facilities including floors must be constructed so as to minimise hazards to cows.	Inspect the parlour for any hazards to cows i.e. slippery floors, obstructions, sharp edges etc. No N/A	2
3.3.3	Milking parlour equipment must cause no welfare problems when cows are being milked.	Observe cows being milked for discomfort and/or examine records for plant maintenance. Producer to explain maintenance policy. No N/A	2
3.3.4	In addition to the requirements for recording medicine use (see whole-farm module), a system must be in place and implemented to ensure that milk from cows within the withdrawal period for any medicine is disposed of and does not enter the food chain.	Observe milking and/or ask producer to explain policy. A written procedure is preferable. No N/A	1
3.3.5	The milking routine must ensure that prior to milking udders are clean and dry.	Observe milking and/or ask producer to explain policy. No N/A	1
3.3.6	Clean running water for cleaning of dirty cows, rump bars and floors during milking must be available and potable water for the cleaning of milking machines must be available.	Clean running water to be available in parlour by pressure hose and producer to explain policy. No N/A	1
3.3.7	Milk from individual cows must not enter the collection system until it has been inspected for abnormalities or infection.	Observe milking and/or ask producer to explain policy. No N/A	1

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
3.4 Calves			
3.4.1	Young stock must not be weaned prematurely. Whilst it may be less stressful for calves to be removed from their mothers immediately rather than after a bond has been formed, no calf must be deprived of regular access to an appropriate source of milk or milk-replacer before it is physiologically equipped to survive without milk. Milk must not be withdrawn from the diet until at least five weeks of age, during which period high quality concentrates and forage must also be made freely available.	Assess the stock and ask the producer to describe weaning policy and feeding regime for young stock. All young stock present less than 5 weeks old to have milk diet. N/A only where no breeding stock.	2
3.4.2	Only calves housed in groups may be tethered by the neck and then only for the duration of feeding.	Inspect housing for tethering facilities and ask product to explain policy. N/A only if no tethers.	2
3.4.3	All stock must be inspected daily at grass and when housed, twice daily.	Producer/staff to describe inspection policy.	2
3.4.4	There must be visual contact between calves.	Inspect housed calves for visual contact, where not possible ask producer to describe policy. No N/A	2
3.4.5	All calves must be kept in social groups once weaned.	Inspect housed calves for visual contact, where not possible ask producer to describe policy. No N/A	3
3.4.6	Muzzling of calves is not allowed	Inspect calves/facilities for muzzles and ask staff to demonstrate awareness. No N/A	3
3.4.7 Calving			
3.4.7.1	At calving time cows must be inspected at least twice daily.	Ask staff to demonstrate awareness at interview. No N/A.	2
3.4.7.2	To minimise the risk of infection to both cow and calf, calving areas must be clean and have suitable bedding.	Inspect bedding available and ask staff to demonstrate awareness at interview. No N/A	2
3.4.7.3	Proper lighting and adequate restraining facilities must be available.	Calving boxes must have permanent lighting and restraining facilities. No N/A.	2

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
3.5 Housing and Facilities			
3.5.1 General			
3.5.1.1	Housing must:· be provided with adjustable lighting to allow for inspections and rest;· have non-slip floors;· must have lighting (natural or artificial) throughout the hours of normal daylight (9am – 5pm) such that all stock can be seen clearly (i.e. 50 lux).· allow stock, including bulls, to hear and see others, except when separated for treatment of illness, injury or calving;· have non-slatted lying areas;· be ventilated properly to ensure an environment that is free from excessive dust, moisture, ammonia and/or other odours;· have adequate drainage and dry bedding;· be kept clean	Inspect housing for:· Suitable lighting· Non slip floors· Available daylight· Contact between stock· Solid lying areas· Suitable ventilation· Suitable bedding· Cleanliness of facilities/stock. N/A only if no housing other	2
3.5.1.2	Prolonged periods (more than 7 days) of close confinement are not permitted. If tethered in cowsheds, exercise must be provided at least daily.	Inspect facilities and if evidence of tethering, staff/producer to explain policy of restraint/exercise. N/A only if no tethers.	2
3.5.1.3	To minimise the risk of injury to cows, all access ways must be maintained in a sound condition.	Inspect access ways for uneven surfaces, sharp objects and obstacles. No N/A	2
3.5.1.4	Horned and non-horned cattle must not be kept together.	Inspect stock and ask staff to demonstrate awareness at interview. No N/A	3
3.5.1.5	Housing and equipment must be constructed with ease of cleaning in mind. (avoid dead corners etc).	Inspect facilities for ease of cleaning. No N/A	3
3.5.1.6	When not housed, there must be adequate, dry, lying and loafing areas.	Inspect grazing stock where possible and/or ask staff/producer to explain policy. N/A only if permanently housed.	3
3.5.1.7	Observe stock for signs of stress from sources such as excessive noise, other livestock or inappropriate handling. Ask producer/staff to demonstrate awareness. No N/A	Observe stock for signs of stress from sources such as excessive noise, other livestock or inappropriate handling. Ask producer/staff to demonstrate awareness. No N/A	3
3.5.1.8	Housing must be thoroughly cleaned once a year.	Visual assessment of housing and staff/producer to demonstrate awareness. N/A only if no housing.	2
3.5.1.9	Equipment such as air conditioning must be regularly cleaned.	Equipment to be clean and staff/producer to demonstrate policy at interview. N/A only if no equipment.	3

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
3.5.2 Kennel and Cubicle Accommodation (See Dairy Appendix 1). N/A if no kennels/Cubicles. Go to 3.5.3			
3.5.2.1	Kennels and cubicles must allow cows to behave normally when lying down, ruminating and getting up.	Observe stock in kennels/cubicles where possible for ease of access /behaviour. Where not possible, staff to demonstrate awareness.	2
3.5.2.2	A dry and comfortable bedding area with clean, dry bedding and/or suitable cow mats must be provided.	Visual assessment of housed stock where possible and producer/staff to explain policy.	2
3.5.2.3	Cleaning and bedding-up routines must be consistent with maintenance of a clean, dry bedded area.	Visual assessment of housed stock where possible and producer/staff to explain policy.	2
3.5.2.4	Special attention must be paid to ensuring that sufficient bedding is provided to protect cattle from knee injuries.	Visual assessment of housed stock where possible and producer/staff to explain policy.	2
3.5.2.5	At least one space per cow must be provided, unless adequate additional loose-housing is easily accessible.	Cow/space areas available for each cow.	2
3.5.2.6	More spaces must be available than there are cows in any given management group, preferably up to 5 per cent more.	Where additional loose housing is not available, spaces available exceed maximum number of cows to be housed at any one time by at least 5%.	2
3.5.2.7	A suitable loafing area must be provided, which must be large enough to accommodate all cows in the management group. Areas must be calculated on the average of the largest ten per cent of the group.	Records demonstrate loafing areas has been calculated in accordance with Appendix 1.	2
3.5.2.8	Systems must be designed to provide comfortable accommodation.	Kennels/cubicles are the right size for the cows in question. In particular, look for cows with signs of back strain and fouled lying areas as a sign of inappropriate kerb heights. Staff/producer to demonstrate awareness at interview.	2
3.5.3 Yard Accommodation (See Dairy Appendix 1). N/A if no yard accommodation. Go to 3.5.4			
3.5.3.1	Loose housing systems must allow sufficient space for all cows to lie down simultaneously, ruminate and rise without difficulty in accordance with stock density Dairy Appendix 1.	Visual assessment where possible and staff to demonstrate awareness at interview. Calculated stocking density record to be available.	2
3.5.3.2	There must be a loafing area which must be large enough to accommodate all cows in the management group.	Written calculation in accordance with Dairy Appendix 1. Loaf areas meet the required stocking density.	2
3.5.3.3	Areas must be calculated on the average of the largest ten per cent of the group.	Calculate in accordance with Dairy Appendix 1 and areas meet the stocking density.	3
3.5.3.4	There must be adequate dry clean bedding to ensure cow comfort.	Visual assessment where possible or staff to demonstrate awareness at interview.	2
3.5.3.5	Mucking out and bedding-up routines must be consistent with the maintenance of clean, hygienic conditions and the avoidance of excessive soiling of cattle.	Visual assessment where possible or staff to demonstrate awareness at interview.	2

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
3.5.4 Hospital Pens			
3.5.4.1	Provision must be made for the segregation of sick and injured stock and must give: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - good access for veterinary treatment - facilities for controlled treatment - adequate lighting - washable internal wall surfaces to at least 2 metres 	Visual assessment. No N/A	2
3.6 Feedingstuffs and Water			
3.6.1 Feedingstuffs			
3.6.1.1	Nutritional advice must be sought	Records exist confirming the receipt of advice from a qualified source of advice (reputable feed company or recognised individual.) No N/A	3
3.6.1.2	An adequate and suitable written feed plan must be produced, implemented and reviewed at least twice a year.	Written feed plan available and signed off by advisor. Review the feed plan for implementation, cross referenced to bought in feedstuffs and home produced forage and its ability to provide stated level of maintenance and production. No N/A	2
3.6.1.3	Feed systems must provide sufficient access for all ages and weights of cattle to avoid bullying. Floor feeding inside the pens is not permitted.	Visual assessment where possible or producer to describe how he complies. N/A only where no feeding system.	2
3.6.1.4	Where access to feed is restricted, all livestock must be able to obtain their daily ration.	Assess the feeding system and condition of stock. If trough feeding space is restricted for all stock to feed at the same time, producer to describe how he ensures all stock receive their ration. N/A only if no restrict feeding.	2
3.6.2 Young Stock			
3.6.2.1	Colostrum must be fed within the first 6 hours of a calf's birth.	Check calves if available, ask staff/producer to describe policy. No N/A.	2
3.6.2.2	A nutritionally sound diet, appropriate to the calf's development, must be fed twice daily.	Check calves if available, ask staff/producer to describe policy. No N/A.	2
3.6.2.3	Fresh water must be available to an ill calve and when it is particularly warm.	Check calves if available, ask staff/producer to describe policy. No N/A.	2
3.6.2.4	Calf milk replacers must be prepared according to the manufacturers' instructions and must be fed at a regular time and at a suitable temperature.	If possible, observe preparation and feeding, failing which staff to demonstrate awareness. N/A only if no milk replacer used.	2
3.6.3 Water			
3.6.3.1	Consideration must be given to the proper siting of water troughs; especially those for housed stock.	Observe siting and protection of troughs to avoid damage to stock and soiling. No N/A.	3

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Nº	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
3.7 Milking Equipment and Collection Facilities			
3.7.1 The Dairy (Milk Collection / Storage)			
3.7.1.1	In the dairy there must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - doors to the milking parlour - security measures which prevent unauthorised access when unattended - personal hygiene facilities - no evidence of birds, vermin, cats and dogs - measures taken to control insects - no harbourage for vermin - no non-dairy specific items - no hazard from unprotected lights - adequate floors - no mess or rubbish - washable walls and doors - no ingress for the weather 	Inspect the dairy for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Lockable doors to the parlour ? Hot water, soap and towels ? Domestic animals e.g. cats and dogs ? Pests e.g. rats, mice, birds ? Insect control ? Rubbish ? Medicines/calving aids etc ? Covered lights ? Level cleanable floors/doors/walls ? Weatherproof No N/A.	1
3.7.1.2	The dairy must be kept clean at all times.	The dairy is clean and tidy. No N/A	1
3.7.2 Milk Collection Equipment (Bulk tanks, churns etc.)			
3.7.2.1	All milk collection equipment must be clean and kept closed. There must be a routine for this cleaning.	Visual assessment and ask staff to demonstrate awareness at interview. No N/A.	1
3.7.2.2	The equipment must cool the milk to less than 8°C if stored for over 2 hours from the time of milking and less than 6°C if not collected daily.	Visual assessment of the temperature of milk in store and staff to demonstrate awareness. No N/A	1
3.7.3 Bulk Tanker / Vehicle Standings			
3.7.3.1	There must be an area of well-drained hardstanding adjacent to the dairy to facilitate vehicles.	Visual assessment of collection area for absence of standing water. No N/A.	1
3.7.3.2	All such areas must be clean to prevent contamination	Visual assessment of collection area for cleanliness. No N/A.	1
3.7.3.3	Access to this area must be free from obstruction.	The milk collection vehicle must be able to access, load the milk and exit the facility without obstruction from potholes, slippery surfaces or any other obstructions. No N/A.	3

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
3.7.4 Milking Parlour			
3.7.4.1	In the parlour there must be: - no evidence of vermin, birds or domestic pets - no potential hazard from glass contamination - walls, doors and floors which are easily cleanable - sufficient lighting - external doors and windows which are weather-proof - no harbourage for vermin - clean equipment maintained in accordance with manufacturer's instructions - no redundant products - no excessive dust - adequate, well drained floors	Visual assessment of the parlour for evidence of: ? Dogs, cats, birds, rodents, insects ? Vulnerable lights ? Easily cleaned surfaces ? Adequate lighting for cows to see and operators to function efficiently ? Sound doors and windows ? No rubbish ? Clean equipment ? Sound, not slip self draining floors ? Regular cleaning No N/A.	1
3.8 Hygiene			
3.8.1	Clean suitable garments must be worn by those involved in the milking process	Visual assessment where possible or staff to demonstrate awareness at interview. No N/A.	1
3.8.2	Wounds must be dressed	Visual assessment where possible or staff to demonstrate awareness at interview. No N/A.	1
3.8.3	Milking staff suffering from notifiable diseases must not be involve in any aspect of the dairy unit	Visual assessment where possible or staff to demonstrate awareness at interview. No N/A.	1
3.8.4	Dairy men must have clean arms and hands	Visual assessment where possible or staff to demonstrate awareness at interview. No N/A.	1
3.8.5	Smoking is not permitted in the dairy or parlour	Visual assessment where possible or staff to demonstrate awareness at interview. No N/A.	1
3.9 Cleaning and other Chemical Agents.			
3.9.1	Instructions for use must be followed where chemicals, pesticides or cleaning agents are used.	Staff to demonstrate awareness at interview. No N/A.	1
3.9.2	Only non-tainting chemicals must be used in the milking plant or in the buildings.	Producer to demonstrate by record/labels that chemicals are non-tainting. No N/A.	1
3.9.3	Only pest control methods or treatment approved by the relevant competent authority may be used.	Staff to demonstrate awareness at interview and products to be inspected for approval by the appropriate competent authority. No N/A.	1
3.9.4	When not in use chemicals must be stored in a secure store, remote from the milking facilities.	Separate store in which all chemicals are stored. No N/A.	1
3.9.5	Manufacturers' data sheets must be available for use.	Date sheets available for selected chemicals. No N/A.	2

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
3.10 Milking Equipment, Tanks, Pumps, Heaters etc.			
3.10.1	Milking equipment must be tested once a year and serviced as per industry and manufacturer's requirements and a record kept of reports, results and tests.	Record of manufacturer's recommendations and records of servicing reports and results. No N/A.	2
3.10.1	Records of the replacement of teat cup liners and other wearing parts replaced in accordance with manufacturer's directions must be kept.	Records of replacements. No N/A.	2
3.10.1	Records must be kept to - ensure that the temperature of water used in the wash cycle is adequate and constant - ensure that cleaning chemicals used in the equipment is used in accordance with directions.	Records which confirm temperature of water and correct use of chemicals. No N/A.	1
3.10.1	There must be a completed and up-to-date maintenance schedule for all mechanical equipment.	Maintenance records available. No N/A.	3

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
4. Pig Module			
4.1 Treatment of sick or injured pigs			
4.1.1	All deaths must be recorded in accordance with EU Council Directive 2001/93/EC, together with suspected reasons. Mortality levels must be monitored and where levels increase above target levels, an appropriate action plan must be developed with the farm's attending Veterinary Surgeon.	The directive requires daily inspection and any mortalities found to be recorded. The inspection itself does not need to be recorded but mortality records should detail date, pig type and suspected reason for any deaths. There must be evidence of periodic (at least 6 monthly) analysis of these records and any resulting action plans should be documented in the Veterinary Health Plan. No N/A.	2
4.1.1	Internal and external parasitic infections must be controlled.	Must be no evidence of mange on pigs. Veterinary Health Plan must address worming/testing for worms. Activities/documentation must reflect the practice defined in the VHP. No N/A.	2
4.1.2	Internal and external parasitic infections must be controlled.		2
4.1.3	All injections must be administered by competent staff into the neck of the pig unless instructed otherwise by the attending Veterinary Surgeon.	Staff authorised to inject must demonstrate, on interview, knowledge of the correct procedure. No N/A.	1
4.2 Hospital Pens			
4.2.1	Designated hospital pens must be made available for the segregation and care of sick and injured pigs. The extent of this accommodation must be assessed and approved by the attending Veterinary Surgeon.	Presence of hospital pens. Document from farm's vet confirming adequacy of provision. No N/A.	2
4.2.2	Pigs in hospital pens must be assessed at least twice daily. Where pigs fail to respond, either veterinary advice must be sought immediately or pigs must be humanely slaughtered.	Absence of "no-hope" pigs in hospital pens. Staff must be aware, on interview, from whom they should seek advice if pigs fail to respond to their treatment. Advice may be sought from more senior staff but must be based on veterinary input e.g. protocols agreed between manager and vet, staff following these protocols. No N/A.	2
4.2.3	Hospital pens must be well ventilated, structurally sound, warm and dry and where the illness/injury dictates, a well bedded solid lying area must be provided.	Defined in Standard. All injured pigs must be provided with bedded hospital pens. No N/A.	2
4.2.4	Hospital pens must be emptied between occupancies and thoroughly cleansed.	Cleanliness of pens. Staff must conform on interview that this is the practice. No N/A.	2

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Nº	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
4.3 Casualty Pigs and Fallen Stock			
4.3.1	There must be provision for on farm humane slaughter of casualty pigs.	Presence of rifle/shot gun/captive bolt gun on farm or access on a daily basis to same via fieldsman/fellmonger/vet. If weapon not present on farm, staff to demonstrate awareness of source of weapon and confirm speed of access. No N/A.	2
4.3.2	When casualty slaughter is required, it must be carried out humanely.	Operator knowledge of correct shooting position: 20 mm above eye on the midline of the forehead, aiming toward tail for captive bolt or free bullet humane killers. Shot guns can also be used in this position or through the eye or from behind the ear aiming towards to middle of the head. When captive bolts are used, their use must be followed up by bleeding the animal. Use of a blunt instrument to deliver a sharp blow to a piglet's head (under 3 weeks of age) is also acceptable. No N/A.	3
4.3.3	There must be a record of the disposal of fallen stock detailing the numbers disposed, date disposed of, method of disposal and if deep burial is used, location of burial pit.	Detailed in standard. No N/A.	3
4.4 Veterinary Health Plan (VHP)			
4.4.1	The Veterinary Health Plan must include the items detailed at 1.4.2.2 and monitoring of herd performance data and the level and type of condemnations of slaughter stock. Where these indicators fall outside target levels, the VHP must be reviewed and revised in the light of current circumstances.	VHP written by authorised veterinary surgeon. No N/A.	1
4.4.2	The Veterinary Health Plan (VHP) must detail appropriate quarantine measures for incoming stock.	"Appropriate" will depend on health status of herd and that of incoming pigs. Presence of documented plan (in VHP) prepared by farm's vet is sufficient. No N/A.	3
4.4.3	The farm must retain the services of a specialist veterinary surgeon, who must conduct quarterly inspections and produce written reports.	Presence of written veterinary reports on a quarterly basis over last 12 months or history of EUREPGAP participation if farmer has been EUREPGAP less than a whole year. No N/A.	1
4.4.4	Must retain the services of a veterinary surgeon certified against a EUREPGAP approved good veterinary practice scheme	Certificate of Conformity. No N/A .	3
4.4.5	Where tail, flank, ear biting or fighting which goes beyond normal behaviour becomes apparent an effective action plan must be agreed with the Veterinary Surgeon and incorporated into the Veterinary Health Plan.	Evidence of vices in more than 2% of feeding herd would be considered "beyond normal behaviour". If this is found, there must be a written action plan, produced by the vet, and evidence of its implementation. No N/A.	2

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
4.5 Broken Needle Protocol and Disposal of Pharmaceutical Waste			
4.5.1	Any pig which contains a broken needle ceases to be an approved animal under EUREPGAP.	See 4.5.2. No N/A.	1
4.5.2	Such pigs must be permanently identified and the date of the incident, identification of the pig, and nature of the medicine being administered must be recorded in the medicine book. The pig should be isolated as a casualty animal.	Detailed in standard. Stockman's/Manager's knowledge of standard. No N/A.	1
4.5.3	When a pig containing a broken needle is despatched for slaughter it must be identified and treated as a casualty animal and be penned separately from approved stock during transportation. The receiving abattoir must be made aware of the despatch of such pigs.	Detailed in standard. Stockman's/Manager's knowledge of standard. No N/A.	1
4.6 Hygiene and Pest Control			
4.6.1	Written policy documents must be available and implemented for: i) Visitors ii) Pest Control iii) Farm Cleansing iv) Disposal of Fallen Stock	Presence of written policies (i) Visitors policy to define "pig free" requirement, clothes, footwear change requirement, and use of visitor's book. (ii) Pest control policy to include map of farm with baiting point, baiting and inspection records. (iii) Cleansing policy to set out frequency for each building and if sanitisers or disinfectant are used, their correct dilution and application rates. (iv) Route of disposal to be defined. Acceptable methods include incineration. Disposal off farm via dog kennels etc, digestion pit, deep burial. If digestion pits/deep burial are used, there must be evidence of consideration of groundwater levels. No N/A.	2
4.6.2	As a minimum the visitor's policy must require protective clothing and disinfectant.	Written list of protective clothing and physical presence on farm. No N/A.	2
4.6.3	Whenever a building is completely emptied, it must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected together with all associated fixtures and fittings.	This must be reflected in the cleansing policy and must also be verified by staff interview. No N/A.	3
4.6.4	A changing room must be provided near to the stalls and equipped with hand basins and a water supply with a drain for cleaning footwear. The changing room must be equipped so that it can be cleaned and disinfected.	Visual assessment. No N/A.	3

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
4.7 Zoonoses			
4.7.1	Producers must demonstrate an awareness of the need to prevent / control salmonella, and in particular, the veterinary health plan and cleansing policy must be drawn up with a view to minimising the occurrence of salmonella organisms by 2005.	Veterinary sign off of Veterinary Health Plan and cleansing policy to that effect. No N/A.	1
4.7.1	Producers must demonstrate an awareness of the need to prevent / control salmonella, and in particular, the veterinary health plan and cleansing policy must be drawn up with a view to minimising the occurrence of salmonella organisms by 2004.	Veterinary sign off of Veterinary Health Plan and cleansing policy to that effect. No N/A.	2
4.7.1	Producers must demonstrate an awareness of the need to prevent / control salmonella, and in particular, the veterinary health plan and cleansing policy must be drawn up with a view to minimising the occurrence of salmonella organisms by 2003.	Veterinary sign off of Veterinary Health Plan and cleansing policy to that effect. No N/A.	3
4.8 Stock Sourcing			
4.8.1	All incoming pigs intended for slaughter must originate from a EUREPGAP approved farm.	Incoming purchased pigs from a EUREPGAP farm must be accompanied by a document stating EUREPGAP approved origin (from last farm), identification, genetic origin, date of birth (of batch), sex, supplier's name and address, date of delivery and health status. No N/A.	1
4.8.2	All incoming pigs must originate from a EUREPGAP approved farm.	Detailed in standard. Verify against movement records. No N/A.	2
4.8.3	No approved pigs may be procured from, or have passed through a livestock auction market.	Movement records (as required under Directive 92/102/EEC) must verified to ensure no pigs sourced from an auction market. No N/A.	2
4.8.4	The producer shall retain written records of the source, breed type and line of all incoming stock and/or semen for Artificial Insemination.	Detailed in standard. No N/A.	3
4.8.5	Farms are recommended to ensure all breeding females are homozygous negative for the halothane gene. Records and declarations of halothane status when available must be retained for 3 years.	If "breeding company" stock is used, documentation verifying homozygous negative female line is required. No N/A.	3

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
4.9 Management			
4.9.1	<p>The farm must demonstrate that it has personnel with competence in the following areas:</p> <p>i) Safe use of medicines. ii) Pig handling and care. iii) Pig health and welfare – including the recognition of diseases, abnormal behaviours, heat and cold stress. iv) When and from whom to seek further help.</p>	<p>i) staff authorised to use medication must be authorised. These staff must demonstrate on interview knowledge of correct injecting procedure (intra muscular –needle length according to weight of animal); use, recording procedure and requirement for observance of withdrawal period. ii) Staff must demonstrate on interview how to handle different sizes of pigs: no pulling by ears/limb. Correct support of piglets when injecting/teeth clipping or tail docking. iii) Staff to demonstrate on interview knowledge of symptoms of common diseases e.g. enzootic pneumonia, erysipelas mange; vice behaviours – tail biting, ear/flank biting, vulva biting; heat stress (panting, redeeming of skin) and cold stress (huddling, pale skin colour). iv) Defined in standard.. No N/A</p>	1
4.9.2	<p>There must be sufficient staff available to ensure good husbandry and that pig welfare is not compromised.</p>	<p>Lack of no-hope pigs in hospital pens. Lack of sick/injured pigs in mainstream hospital pens. Well maintained fixtures/buildings. No N/A .</p>	1
4.9.3	<p>Electric goads, sticks or pipes must not be used for moving pigs at any time.</p>	<p>Staff knowledge demonstrated on interview. No N/A</p>	3
4.9.4	<p>Growing pigs must be kept in stable social groups. Pigs other than mature boars, farrowing sows and pigs in hospital pens must not be kept in social isolation.</p>	<p>Pig flow must go from large groups to smaller groups as a general principle. Manager must demonstrate knowledge this on interview. No N/A</p>	3
4.10 Pig Identification			
4.10.1	<p>All pigs must be checked to ensure their permanent identification is in place prior to dispatch for slaughter.</p>	<p>Records and equipment on farms (which where necessary demonstrate participation in the country's animal movement recording system). Traceability check confirms status of pigs. No N/A</p>	1
4.10.2	<p>Operations to identify pigs must be carried out by trained competent stock- persons using well-maintained equipment.</p>	<p>Staff knowledge on interview of appropriate use of ID equipment. Equipment to be clean and in good order. No N/A.</p>	1
4.11 Pig Inspection			
4.11.1	<p>All pigs must be inspected at least daily for signs of injury, ill health or distress. Lactating sows and piglets must be inspected more frequently.</p>	<p>Staff verify procedure on interview. Lack of sick/injured pigs in mainstream pens. No N/A</p>	2

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Nº	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
4.12 Husbandry Procedures			
4.12.1	Castration is permitted within 7 days of birth.	Observation of stock. No N/A.	2
4.12.2	Castration is not permitted	Observation of stock. No N/A.	3
4.12.3	Tooth clipping or grinding in newly born piglets is acceptable only in accordance with EU Council Directive 2201/93/EC and with the recommendation of the farm's attending Veterinary Surgeon. The requirement for this practice must be reviewed at least quarterly and when deemed necessary it must be carried out by a competent trained stock-person usually within 48 hours of piglet birth and always within 72 hours of piglet birth.	If tooth clipping/grinding is done, there must be a written veterinary recommendation so to do. This must be reviewed quarterly i.e. not be more than 3 months old. Staff authorised as competent must be able to either demonstrate ability or describe procedure correctly at interview, including timing requirement. N/A where no teeth clipping.	2
4.12.4	Tail docking must not be carried out routinely. Where the farm's attending Veterinary Surgeon deems tail-docking appropriate in accordance with EU Council Directive 2001/93/EC, it must be carried out by a competent trained stock person usually within 48 hours of piglet birth and always within 72 hours of piglet birth. The reasons for justifying tail docking must be documented. Where piglets are sold as weaners, and the receiving farm requires tail-docked pigs, suitable evidence and a recommendation must be obtained from the attending veterinary surgeon of the receiving farm.	As above 4.12.2. If weaners are sold, veterinary request from destination herd also required. N/A where no tail docking.	2
4.12.5	Where tail docking and tooth clipping are undertaken separate, clean, well-maintained equipment must be used for each operation.	Staff knowledge of purpose of equipment. Must see it and must be visually clean and stored protected. N/A where no teeth clipping/tail docking.	2
4.12.6	Ear notching of piglets is only permissible at the discretion of the farm's attending Veterinary Surgeon. Clean, well-maintained equipment must be used	If ear notching is carried out, written veterinary authority required. Equipment to be visually clean and stored protected. N/A if no ear notching.	2
4.12.7	Piglets must not be weaned under 21 days of age unless there is a veterinary or outstanding welfare reason for so doing.	Weaning age to be verified from records and staff interviews. No N/A.	2

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
4.13 Environment			
4.13.1 Buildings			
4.13.1.1	Each farm must have a plan indicating building layout and dimensions. The total floor area available in each pen must be known and recorded and the maximum permitted number of pigs of a given weight in each pen must also be known and recorded.	Detailed in standard. No N/A.	2
4.13.1.2	The interior of all buildings, including the floor must be designed, constructed and maintained so as not to cause injury or distress to pigs.	Pigs must not be able to damage themselves on sharp edges. Judgement required, as most farms will have at least one sharp edge. Consider the number found in relation to the size of farm, the general level of maintenance and any replacement equipment on site ready to alleviate the problem. Evidence of pigs being damaged indicates non-conformance. No N/A.	2
4.13.1.3	Care must be taken to ensure slatted floors are designed for the size of pig they are carrying. Concrete slats for weaners / rearing pigs must have a minimum slat width of 75mm and a maximum slot width of 25mm. Concrete slats for sows must have a minimum slat width of 80mm and a maximum slot width of 30mm.	Absence of generalised foot damage. Concrete slat sizes defined in standard. N/A only if no slats.	2
4.13.1.4	Internal surfaces must be of materials which are easily cleansed and disinfected.	Concrete, metal, cement board, laminated water resistant wood acceptable. Non protected wood and other porous surfaces not acceptable. No N/A	3
4.13.1.5	In order to prevent tail biting and other vices and also to enable them to satisfy their behavioural needs, all pigs, taking into account environment and stocking density, must have access to straw or other material / object suitable to satisfy those needs and provide environmental enrichment in accordance with EU Council Directive 2001/93/EC	Suitable objects are chains, plastic togs, old wellington etc, but not tyres and not merely food in a trough or water/drinkers. No N/A	2
4.13.1.6	All pigs must have access to a clean dry lying area.	Defined in standard. No N/A	2
4.13.1.7	When bedding is used, it must be topped up or changed regularly so as to keep fresh.	Defined in standard. No N/A	3
4.13.1.8	The indoor pig enterprise must be enclosed and can only be entered through lockable gates.	Defined in standard. No N/A	3

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
4.13.2 Ventilation and temperature			
4.13.2.1	The temperature and rate of ventilation in pig housing must be maintained appropriate to the age, weight and stocking density of the pigs housed.	Target temperatures are: Sows 15-20°C Sucking piglets 25-30°C Newly weaned piglets 27-32°C Piglets >6weeks 21-24°C Finishers 15-21°C Controlled environment buildings must be set to achieve these temperatures. Symptoms of heat/cold stress indicates non-conformance.	2
4.13.2.2	Every pen in buildings designed to house grower and finisher pigs (over approximately 30kg) must be equipped with a mister/sprinkler system which is capable of assisting pigs to keep cool in period of hot weather. These systems must be used to avoid heat stress and fouling in the lying area.	Buildings which house growers/finishers which are not based on deep straw must have sprinkler/mister systems installed which cater for every pen. No N/A.	3
4.13.2.3	Ventilation systems must be designed, maintained and operated so as to prevent arial contaminants from exceeding the levels set below: - Ammonia 20ppm - Carbon dioxide 5000ppm - Carbon monoxide 30ppm - Hydrogen sulphide 10ppm - Inhalable dust 10mg/m3	Verify using gas analyser. Must meet criteria in standard. Check the worst building first (by your judgement). If this is OK, no requirement to check all other buildings. No N/A.	3
4.13.3 Lighting			
4.13.3.1	Pigs must not be kept in permanent darkness and must have access to an area lit sufficiently well to allow the reading of a newspaper for a minimum period of 9am to 5pm.	All artificially lit buildings must have lights on as the inspection is conducted. Verify usual practice by staff interview. Confirm intensity by reading small newsprint. No N/A.	2
4.13.3.2	Adequate lighting for inspection (whether fixed or portable) must be available at all times.	Either electrical lighting in all buildings to above standard, and/or where naturally lit buildings are present without additional electric lights, a torch which enables night time inspection must be available. No N/A.	2

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
4.13.4 Space Allowances			
4.13.4.1	The minimum total space allowances for weaning, growing and finishing pigs in accordance with EU Council Directive 2001/93/EC, are set out in the figures and graph below.	Areas of a sample of pens used to house each class of growing pigs to be measured. Maximum weight pigs reach in that section to be established – by interview/visual assessment/checking records. Maximum stocking rate to be calculated for each section and must fall within limits defined in standard. No N/A.	2
4.13.4.2	In all cases pigs must be able to: i) Freely turn around (except breeding females) ii) Have a dry lying area iii) All lie down at the same time	i) No stalls/tethers or other restrictive pens except farrowing crates and stalls up to 4 weeks post service. ii) Detailed in standard iii) Compliance with 4.13.4.1 and 4.13.4.3 indicates compliance with this standard for growing pigs. For sows, this must be visually assessed. No N/A	2
4.13.4.3	In addition, lying areas must meet the following minimum criteria:	“Lying areas” are distinct lying areas found in buildings which provide two distinct environments. E.g. in partially slatted pens, the solid floor area must meet the stocking rate criteria defined in this standard, and measured as in 4.13.4.1. N/A only if no distinct lying area.	2
4.13.5 Boar Accommodation			
4.13.5.1	Boar Pens must be sited and constructed so as to allow social interaction with other pigs and provide a clean dry resting area.	Boar pens must not have all solid walls and door. Boars must have nose to nose contact with at least one other pig and have a dry lying area. N/A only if no breeding boars.	3
4.13.5.2	The minimum pen area required for housing an adult boar is 6m ² in accordance with EU Council Directive 2001/93/EC. Additional space must be provided when the pen is used for mating and the pen must not be of a shape which would compromise freedom of movement.	Defined in standard. N/A only if no breeding boars	2

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Nº	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
4.13.6 Sow Accommodation N/A for section only if no sows. Go to 4.14			
4.13.6.1	Dry sow accommodation must: i) Allow sows to freely turn around without difficulty at all times other than from weaning to 4 weeks post service and up to 7 days prior to the expected farrowing date. Stalls may be used at this stage, but tethers may not. ii) Ensure sows are not housed in social isolation.	i) No stalls/tethers or other restrictive pens except farrowing crates and stalls up to 4 weeks post service. If stalls are used, verify service dates. ii) Sows which are housed individually must have nose to nose contact with other pigs except sows in farrowing crates.	2
4.13.6.2	Farrowing crates must not require sows to be tethered.	Defined in standard. N/A if no farrowing crates.	2
4.13.6.3	Sows must not be moved into farrowing crates more than 7 days before they are due to farrow and must not remain in farrowing crates for more than 42 days after farrowing.	Defined in standard. Verify by checking dates. N/A if no farrowing crates.	2
4.13.6.4	Farrowing crates must be long enough to allow sows to lie in a fully outstretched comfortable position, but the length should be adjustable so as to prevent excessive free movement of smaller sows/gilts.	Absence of signs of damage on sows' rumps/back which appear to be caused by abrasion with crates. Visual assessment of large sows and small gilts in crates. Adjustable crates all set to same position regardless of size of sow indicates non-conformance. N/A if no farrowing crates.	2
4.13.6.5	Crossbars at the top of farrowing crates should leave sufficient space for sows to carry out normal behaviour.	Absence of injuries to sows' backs. N/A if no farrowing crates.	2
4.14 Outdoor Pigs N/A if no outdoor pigs. Go to 4.15			
4.14.1	Outdoor pig sites must be located on soil that is free draining and in areas not susceptible to flooding.	Sand/gravel/chalk based soils acceptable. Clays and silts not acceptable. No N/A.	2
4.14.2	Farrowing areas must avoid steep slopes. Huts or other suitable accommodation must be available to pigs and positioned appropriate to prevailing weather patterns.	Defined in standard. No N/A..	3
4.14.3	Appropriate bedding must be provided so as to maintain thermal comfort.	Straw must be available in winter. No N/A.	2
4.14.4	Stocking rate must not exceed 30 sows per hectare.	Defined in standard. No N/A.	2
4.14.5	Breeding stock must be of a type that is suitable for outdoor production: that is, given the circumstances on farm, are capable of being managed satisfactorily outdoors.	Low back fat indoor lines must not be farmed outdoors in areas with a climate similar to or colder than England. No N/A.	3
4.14.6	Both vermin and predators must be controlled in the vicinity of pigs and pig feed.	Absence of signs of vermin infestation. Mortality records do not indicate more than 2% of piglets lost to predator. No N/A.	1
4.14.7	A training area must be provided to allow new gilts, sows and boars to become accustomed to electric fences.	Defined in standard. No N/A.	3
4.14.8	Facilities must be provided in order to allow pigs to keep cool during warm weather.	Either shades or wallows or both to be available in summer months according to local climate. No N/A.	2
4.14.9	Outdoor sows must be farrowed in huts which are thermally comfortable and which curtail wind.	Defined in standard. No N/A.	2

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Nº	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level									
4.14.10	Farrowing huts must be provided with clean dry straw.	Defined in standard. No N/A.	2									
4.14.11	Nose ringing is permitted only in cases where the soil type, accommodation and soil stone content would otherwise lead to injury.	Defined in standard. No N/A.	2									
4.14.12	Farrowing huts and weaner runs must be moved to fresh land after each cycle. Used bedding must be removed and/or burnt.	Defined in standard. No N/A.	2									
4.15 Feed												
4.15.1	Protein elements of the diet may only be obtained from vegetables, milk or fish.	Feed ingredient records must be available for all feeds used and demonstrate compliance. No N/A.	1									
4.15.2	Where pigs are restrict fed, troughs must be sufficiently long to allow all pigs to feed at the same time.	Defined in standard. N/A only if no restrict feeding.	2									
4.15.3	All feed ingredients used must be known and traceable and feed delivery records must be retained for 3 years.	Defined in standard. No N/A.	1									
4.15.4	Records of home mix formulations must be made and retained for 3 years.	Defined in standard. N/A only if no home mill-mix.	1									
4.15.5	Catering waste as defined in the EU Animal By-Products Regulation is not permissible feed.	Defined in standard. No N/A.	1									
4.15.6	Therapeutic antibiotics may not be used routinely with the sole purpose of growth promotion. Hormonal growth promoters may not be used under any circumstances. Antibiotic growth promoters may not be used.	i) No evidence of the use of therapeutic antibiotics or hormones for growth promotion purposes. No N/A	1									
4.15.6	Antibiotic growth promoters may not be used.	ii) No use of antibiotic growth promoters.	3									
4.16 Water												
		No N/A										
4.16.1	A supply of clean, fresh potable water must be available to all pigs every day. Unless the water is replaced by liquid feed	Defined in standard. No N/A	1									
4.16.2	Water requirements are related to the feeding system in operation <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Nipples or Mini-Bowls</td> <td>Bowls</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ad lib feeding</td> <td>1 per 15 pigs</td> <td>1 per 30 pigs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Restrict feeding</td> <td>1 per 10 pigs</td> <td>1 per 20 pigs</td> </tr> </table>		Nipples or Mini-Bowls	Bowls	Ad lib feeding	1 per 15 pigs	1 per 30 pigs	Restrict feeding	1 per 10 pigs	1 per 20 pigs	Defined in standard. No N/A.	2
	Nipples or Mini-Bowls	Bowls										
Ad lib feeding	1 per 15 pigs	1 per 30 pigs										
Restrict feeding	1 per 10 pigs	1 per 20 pigs										
4.16.3	In liquid feeding systems, a minimum of one separate clean water drinker providing continual access to water is required.	Defined in standard. N/A only if no liquid feeding system.	2									

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
4.17 Mechanical Equipment and Services			
4.17.1	All equipment and services including feed hoppers, drinkers, ventilation fans, heating and lighting units, fire extinguishers and alarm systems must be kept clean and in working order.	Defined in standard. No N/A.	2
4.17.2	All automated equipment connected to pig husbandry such as automatic feeding systems and ventilation equipment shall be checked for defects daily and maintained in working order.	Paper records of daily checks are not required, but finding non-functional equipment during the audit which was not previously identified for repair would indicate non-conformance. N/A only if no automatic equipment.	2
4.17.3	In the case of pig housing areas that do not naturally self ventilate to a level where the welfare of the stock is satisfactorily maintained, then either forced or automatic ventilation shall be provided. In areas of forced or automatic ventilation, where there is insufficient self-ventilation, there shall be an alarm system to warn stock persons of a ventilation system failure in accordance with EU Council Directive 2001/93/EC. Such systems shall also include a provision to allow ventilation of the pigs in the event of failure of the ventilation system.	Alarms are required on all controlled environmental buildings where animals would suffocate and/or suffer heat/cold stress if the power was disrupted. Each building must have the means to trip the alarm if a set temperature is exceeded or if power is cut to just that building. The “failsafe” need not be automatic, but could rely on people attending the alarm opening doors etc. Farmers may seek guidance/written assurance from their vet as to which buildings require alarms. N/A only if all buildings are naturally ventilated.	2
4.17.4	The operation of the alarm shall be checked at least once a week.	Paper records of alarm checking may be present by are not a requirement. Confirm by staff interview and checking functionality at audit. Failure to function properly indicates non-conformance. N/A only if no alarms required.	2
4.18 Loading for Dispatch to Slaughter			
4.18.1	Slaughter pigs must be fasted for at least 12 hours prior to loading.	Staff to demonstrate on interview that this is done and how it is done. No N/A.	3
4.18.2	Tranquiliser drugs must not be used prior to or at loading for dispatch.	Such drugs must not be present on a feeding herd only farm. Where breeding pigs are also present, check medicine purchase records and use records to verify tranquilizers are only used on adults. No N/A.	1
4.19 Findings			
4.19.1	Producer is encouraged to obtain feedback from the abattoir on any carcass condemnation and take appropriate action where necessary.	Records of feedback obtained by the producer from the abattoir.	3

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
5. Poultry Module			
5.1 Use and Storage of Medicines			
5.1.1	Non-slaughter poultry which have received medication and require a withdrawal period, and which are to be sold within that withdrawal period, must be accompanied by a written statement of the treatment to be sent to the purchaser with the poultry. All such poultry must be clearly identified.	Cross-reference between movement records of non-slaughter poultry and medicines records, copy of written statement detailing the treatment sent to the purchaser. No N/A	1
5.2 Medicinal Treatment			
5.2.1	Staff must be able to demonstrate upon audit that they know the signs that indicate good and ill health in poultry.	Demonstration of knowledge of poultry health via a recognised certificate of training, or via in-house training and staff to demonstrate this knowledge on interview. No N/A	2
5.2.2	In the case of ill health, if the staff are not able to take effective action, then veterinary or other expert advice must be obtained as soon as possible.	Staff to demonstrate on interview who is authorised to obtain veterinary advice and under what circumstances. No N/A	2
5.2.3	Equipment used for metering/administering medication must be kept clean and well maintained.	Cleanliness of medication metering equipment. Record of maintenance and calibration. No N/A	1

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
5.3 Veterinary Health Plans			
5.3.1	In addition to the points detailed in the Whole Farm Module at 1.4.2.2, the veterinary health plan must identify the following health or welfare problems if they are thought or known to exist on the unit:1. Health problems associated with transmissible agents that may affect food safety.2. Lameness in broiler chickens3. Abnormal behavioural activities (such as feather pecking or cannibalism).4. External and internal parasitic infections.	Written veterinary health plan must be available and address those points detailed in the standard. No N/A	1
5.3.2	Production Establishments producing broiler chickens must demonstrate that lameness is monitored during the later stages of production. Action plans within the VHP must be agreed and implemented to minimise the proportion of birds with lameness above Bristol Gait Score 3 (or local equivalent).	Records of daily monitoring of lameness recording the number of birds with Bristol Gate Score 3 or above must be available. The veterinary health plan must set an action plan to minimise the number of birds in this category. No N/A	2
5.3.3	The following health parameters must be recorded in association with the VHP and be available for examination by the Certification Body auditors:1. Daily recording of all deaths and culls. The suspected reason for death or culling (e.g. lameness or heat stress) must also be recorded.2. Flock performance data (e.g. growth rates) that will enable a health problem to be detected.3. Level and type of condemnations in slaughter stock. These records must identify suspected catching injuries and those birds which are dead on arrival.4. Signs of hock burn and pododermatitis (monitored at the processing plant - communication from processing plant back to producer must exist).	Records detailing the required health parameters. No N/A	1
5.3.4	The VHP must define tolerance limits for mortality, flock performance, condemnations and hock burn incidence. If the tolerance limits are exceeded then the veterinary surgeon must be informed immediately. The tolerance limits must be reviewed and revised in the light of current circumstances.	Where records show that defined tolerances are exceeded there must be evidence of veterinary input and a written record of the outcome. No N/A	2
5.3.5	In addition to the increases in the mortality rate over the production cycle, large fluctuations (e.g. above 0.5%) in the daily mortality rate must be investigated for evidence of health problems or inaccuracies in recording.	Records must show that fluctuations above 0.5% in daily mortality have been fully investigated. No N/A	2
5.3.6	Medication must only be initiated with the formal approval of the responsible veterinary surgeon via a prescription or an approved treatment programme or protocol (in the case of in-feed medication this will be in the form of a Medicated Feedingstuff Prescription).	Records must show the formal approval of each medication regime from the responsible veterinary surgeon. No N/A	1

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
5.3.7	For all controlled environment (enclosed) poultry houses the records of maximum and minimum temperature and arial contaminants must be available to the veterinary surgeon to be reviewed within the VHP.	Written records of maximum/minimum temperatures and aerial contaminants must be available for each poultry house on a daily basis. No N/A	2
5.3.8	The management and design of the poultry accommodation including ventilation systems, litter, feeders and drinkers must be reviewed by the veterinary surgeon within the VHP. Other expert advice should be sought if necessary.	The veterinary health plan must show annual review of poultry accommodation as defined in the standard. No N/A	2
5.3.9	The facilities or the environment within which the birds are housed must be managed in a way that is conducive to good health, if problems arise they must be investigated and an action plan agreed between the veterinary surgeon and farmer to address the problem.	Facilities and the environment must be considered in maintaining good flock health. Records must show input from a veterinary surgeon in the event of poor flock health and action plan being agreed and implemented to improve facilities or the environment where necessary. N/A only if no flock health problems.	2
5.3.10	Written policies are required and must be implemented to cover the following areas:· Disposal of Fallen Stock (see 1.7.1.3.2)· Cleansing Programme (see 5.6.2)· Pest Control (see 1.3.1.10 and 1.3.1.11)· Visitor Policy (see 5.6.5)· Training Programme (see Section 5.19)· Ventilation Programme (see 5.9.3.1)· Dealing with heat or cold stress (see 5.9.3.7). These may be included within the VHP.	Written policies must be available for each of the defined areas and staff must demonstrate on interview an awareness and implementation of these policies. No N/A	3
5.4 Hospital/Segregation Pens			
5.4.1	Hospital pens may be appropriate (but not normally in broiler growing sites) in certain circumstances for the segregation of sick birds or sexing errors in which case they should be set up within the poultry house. These birds must be thoroughly inspected at least twice daily.	Staff must demonstrate on interview an awareness of the circumstances in which separate hospital pens would be appropriate. No N/A	2

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
5.4.2	No bird must be placed in a hospital pen that would not be expected to survive and any bird placed in a hospital pen must be humanely destroyed if it shows no signs of improvement.	Staff must demonstrate their policy towards birds that would not be expected to survive and there must be no evidence of such birds having been left for more than a 24 hour period. No N/A	2
5.5 Humane Slaughter of Casualty Poultry			
5.5.1	When humane slaughter is necessary in order to prevent further suffering it must be carried out promptly by a competent person.	Staff to demonstrate competence in the humane slaughter by practical demonstration. No N/A	2
5.5.2	All birds that on inspection have a Bristol gait score of 4 or 5 (or legal requirement) must be humanely slaughtered immediately.	Farm to demonstrate the daily removal of all birds with a Bristol Gate Score of 4 or 5 and above and their humane slaughter. No N/A	2
5.5.3	The development of improved alternatives to dislocation of the neck for the humane slaughter of casualty poultry is encouraged.	Defined in standard.	3

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
5.6 Hygiene and Pest Control			
5.6.1	All individual houses must operate an “all in all out” system for chickens so that birds are in the same age group. (NB thinning is not prohibited).	Records to demonstrate last birds out, first birds in.	2
5.6.2	Whenever bird accommodation is emptied it must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected in accordance with a written cleansing policy (5.3.10). Cleaning procedures for house furniture, water tanks and bulk feed bins must be included in the policy which must also detail the type and dilution rate of disinfectant to be used. Equipment must also be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected after operation and before storage. Evidence to show that cleaning procedures are effective must be provided.	Records of detailed cleaning of each house to be available and cleanliness to be demonstrated. No N/A	1
5.6.3	Farm cats, dogs or domestic pets must be excluded from all poultry accommodation.	Visual assessment of the exclusion of cats and dogs. No N/A	1
5.6.4	No staff must keep or have contact with poultry or any other avian species.	Documentary evidence that staff are informed that they may not keep poultry on their own account. No N/A	3
5.6.5	The Production Establishment must have a written policy for the control of visitors, vehicles and materials onto the Establishment which must include: 1. provision of protective clothing and footwear for visitors; 2. a record of all visitors, vehicles and material supplies entering the Establishment; 3. provision of disinfectant and other precautions to prevent the introduction of disease; 4. clearly visible signed restricted areas and points of danger; 5. the number of ‘Poultry-free days’ required before the Production Establishment may be entered; 6. assessment of veterinary health risk associated with entry onto the Production Establishment of people, vehicles and other equipment, and of feed, bedding and other material supplies, and the devising of appropriate precautions within the context of the VHP; 7. appropriate management of hygiene at the point of exit of birds from the Production Establishment.	A written policy covering the areas defined in the standard. No N/A	2
5.6.6	Hand washing facilities and toilets must be available on-site and must consist of a basin with hot water, bacterial soap and disposable towels. All staff and visitors must have the provision to wash or sanitise hands prior to entering poultry houses and after leaving poultry houses. Hands must also be washed after dead bird handling, before and after meals and after visits to the toilet.	Hand washing facilities as defined must be available at each site. Written instruction/display must be available to staff and visitors requiring them to wash hands. No N/A	1

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
5.6.7	Foot brush/disinfectant or barrier footwear systems must be provided at staff access points to each building as well as at the entrances to equipment, litter and egg stores. Disinfectants approved by the relevant competent authority in the country of use must be used and in accordance with specified concentrations. Solutions must be replaced on a prescribed basis and recorded. Footwear must be cleaned by all staff and visitors before entrance into a building and after leaving a building.	Visual assessment of foot brush/disinfectant footwear barrier systems. Evidence of disinfectants are approved by competent authority. Foot dips are discouraged. No N/A	2
5.6.8	Farm vehicles must be maintained in a clean condition. Provision should be made for vehicles entering or leaving the site to be disinfected.	Cleanliness of vehicles on site and facilities to disinfect vehicles entering or leaving the site. No N/A	3
5.6.9	Smoking must not be permitted in any building containing birds or eggs but restricted to designated areas.	Designated smoking areas to be marked. No N/A	2

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
5.7 Zoonoses Monitoring			
5.7.1	Swabs must be taken for environmental bacteria and cultured in a laboratory approved by the relevant competent authority.	Record of laboratory results completed. Test TVC – APC at 30 C for 48 hrs: Acceptable: 5×10^4 per gram; Unacceptable: >math>5 \times 10^5</math> per gram. Escherichia Coli: Acceptable: 50 per gram; Unacceptable: >math>1 \times 10^2</math> per gram.	1
5.7.2	Broiler flocks must be tested between 21-28 days for Salmonella, or for shower growing flocks, 10 to 14 days before the anticipated date of slaughter. Tests must be carried out in a laboratory approved by the relevant competent authority.	Record of laboratory tests for salmonella in the case of broiler flocks at 21-28 day frequency. Salmonella Enteritidis, Salmonella Typhimurium, Salmonella Enteritidis PT4, Salmonella Enteritidis PT6, Salmonella Typhimurium DT104, Salmonella Typhimurium DT104, Multi-resistant. N/A only if not broiler flock.	1
5.7.3	Confirmed infected flocks must be sent for slaughter at the end of the processing plants' kill	Records to demonstrate infected flocks killed last. No N/A	1
5.7.4	Where a flock is confirmed as Salmonella infected, an appropriate written cleaning and disinfection procedure must be implemented to ensure eradication of the pathogen once depletion is complete.	Records to demonstrate appropriate cleaning and disinfectant procedure. N/A where no salmonella infection.	1
5.7.5	Inputs for subsequent flocks must not be brought on site until the site is confirmed Salmonella negative.	Records must demonstrate the site is salmonella negative prior to re-stocking. N/A where no salmonella infection.	1
5.8 Stock Sourcing			
5.8.1	All poultry entering a Production Establishment must be traceable and sourced solely from other Production Establishments certified against the EUREPGAP Poultry Standard and transported by hauliers certified to the EUREPGAP Transport Standards by July 2004. There must be a record kept of arrival date, the name of the haulier, and the production establishment from which they are despatched.	Movement records and certificates of conformity. No N/A.	1
5.8.2	Proof of current Certificates of Conformity relating to the supplying Production Establishment must be available at the receiving Production Establishment.	Certificates of conformity. No N/A.	1
5.8.3	No poultry identified as from an EUREPGAP certified Production Establishment may be sent from the Production Establishment for slaughter without these conditions (5.8.1 and 5.8.2), with the exception of the circumstances identified in paragraph 5.8.4 below.	Compliance with 5.8.1 and 5.8.2 for poultry sent from the Production Establishment for slaughter.	1
5.8.4	Exceptions to the requirements 5.8.1 – 5.8.3 above, such as may arise from time to time will be dealt with on a case-by-case basis by the EUREPGAP Certification Body. This may include the need to import poultry of special genotype, the need to re-populate Production Establishments with high-health breeding stock from other uncertified Production Establishments, or in any other exceptional case.	Certification body approval.	1

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
5.9 Environment			
5.9.1 Building			
5.9.1.1	The structure of buildings and poultry accommodation, including internal surfaces, and equipment must be suitable for the purpose and be maintained in a clean and structurally sound condition that does not cause injury or distress to the birds.	Birds must not be able to damage themselves on sharp edges. Equipment must be clean. No N/A	1
5.9.1.2	For birds in controlled environments the housing must comply with the following: 1. The roof and ceiling must be in good condition, waterproof and easily cleanable. 2. Floors must be made up of concrete or asphalt, well drained, safe, comfortable and hygienically managed. 3. Walls must be waterproof, draught-proof and vermin-proof. 4. Houses must be insulated. Note: In hot climates, buildings with mesh/net walls are acceptable, providing rat control is maintained.	Defined in standard and confirmed by visual assessment.	1
5.9.1.2	The floor surface must be above the outside ground level. Chalk and earth floors are not permitted.		2
5.9.1.2	1. The roof, ceiling and walls must have sealed joints. 2. Asphalt floors must be sealed.		3
5.9.1.3	The equipment that services the Production Establishment must be suitable for the purpose and maintained in working order.	Maintenance records must be available for all equipment servicing the unit. No N/A	1
5.9.1.4	The producer should take independent expert advice on the design and facilities of all new controlled (enclosed) poultry houses, or when existing houses are being refurbished.	Record of independent expert advice on design of new facilities. N/A only if no new housing.	3
5.9.1.5	For all accommodation the key points relating to welfare must be recorded and reviewed regularly (annually) by the producer and attending veterinary surgeon. Key points should be displayed at or near to the entrance to each building. The key points must include: 1. Total floor area available to the birds. 2. Number of birds in relation to weight allowed in each pen to comply with the maximum permitted stocking density. 3. Numbers of birds in relation to the feeding space and drinker provision. 4. Operating temperature (including alarm ranges). 5. Feed type and bin identification. 6. Daily lighting regime.	Key points to be displayed for each building and reviewed on an annual basis. No N/A	2

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
5.9.2 Stocking Density			
5.9.2.1	All poultry accommodation must provide sufficient space to allow unrestricted access to stock-people for the purposes of inspection and removal of sick or injured birds.	Visual assessment and written stocking density calculations for each building. No N/A	2
5.9.2.2	All birds must have sufficient space to enable them without difficulty to: 1. Have freedom of movement 2. Stand normally 3. Turn around 4. Stretch their wings 5. Perch 6. Sit without interface with other birds	Visual assessment. No N/A	1
5.9.2.3	The following maximum stocking densities for the species shown below must be adhered to throughout the production cycle: 1. Broiler chickens 34kg/m ² 2. Adult chicken layers 25kg/m ² 3. Ducks (see appendix 1) 4. Turkeys (see appendix 2).	Written calculation of stocking rates. No N/A	2
5.9.2.4	For each poultry house there must be a recording system that will demonstrate compliance with the maximum stocking density (5.9.2.3). The system must enable producers to identify and take appropriate preventative measures in those poultry houses for which growth rates indicate the maximum stocking density will be exceeded. (Thinning is not prohibited).	Written records of stocking density that monitor maximum stocking densities at the end of the growing period. No N/A	2
5.9.3 Ventilation and Temperature Control			
5.9.3.1	The Production Establishment must have a written implemented ventilation plan detailing air quality parameters, airflow speed, temperature and back-up systems.	Written policy statements demonstrated as being implemented. No N/A	2
5.9.3.2	The temperature and rate of ventilation of the accommodation must be appropriate to the housing system and to the age, weight and physiological state of the birds.	Visual assessment and staff awareness of the requirements. No N/A	2
5.9.3.3	The ventilation system must be designed to maintain arial contaminants below the recommendations of the relevant competent authority in the country of production for long term exposure (8 hours/day) to humans that are shown below:1. Ammonia 20 ppm2. Carbon dioxide 5000 ppm3. Carbon monoxide 50 ppm4. Hydrogen sulphide 10 ppm5. Inhalable dust 10 mg/m ³	Records of test results and action plans to be meet targets. No N/A	3
5.9.3.4	The air quality must be managed to ensure that arial contaminants do not reach a level which is noticeably unpleasant to a human observer.	Implemented action plans where aerial contamination unacceptable. C110N/A only where there are no problems with air quality.	2

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Nº	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
5.9.3.5	All automatically ventilated houses must be designed and managed to cope with a temperature lift of 3° C i.e. prevent the bird heat raising the house temperature by more than 3° C above outside temperature (normal ambient temperatures range - 5°C - + 25°C or as appropriate to local geographical area).	Records of temperature on a daily basis show requirements met. No N/A	2
5.9.3.6	For summer conditions producers must make provisions to protect poultry from heat stress. This may include lowering the stocking density., increasing the ventilation rate or cooling by use of roof sprinklers.	Temperature records on a daily basis to demonstrate that poultry are protected from heat stress. No N/A	2
5.9.3.7	Each site must have a written policy for the recognition of, and procedures to be followed in the event of heat or cold stress. All stock persons must be familiar with and apply the contents of this policy.	Written policy available and staff demonstrate on interview how to apply the policy. No N/A	2
5.9.3.8	Units must have access to copies of weather reports to allow for planning for extremes in temperature.	Record of weather reports and action plans in extreme conditions. No N/A	3
5.9.3.9	The maximum and minimum temperature within all automatically ventilated houses must be measured and recorded on a daily basis. These records must be available to be reviewed by the attending veterinary surgeon within the VHP.	Record of daily temperatures available and presented to veterinary surgeon.No N/A	2
5.9.3.10	Air quality parameters (e.g. ammonia, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide) must be measured and recorded on a weekly basis. These records must be available to be reviewed by the attending veterinary surgeon within the VHP.	Air quality parameters recorded weekly and available to veterinary surgeon. No N/A	3

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
5.9.4 Light			
5.9.4.1	All birds reared in artificial light must be provided with a period of darkness of at least four hours in every twenty-four hours.	Defined in standard. Visual assessment. N/A only where birds are provided with natural light.	2
5.9.4.2	Lighting must be uniform within the same poultry house.	Defined in standard. Visual assessment. No N/A	3
5.9.4.3	The lighting patterns for each house must be recorded and available for review by the attending veterinary surgeon.	Records of light levels made available to veterinary surgeon. No N/A	3
5.9.4.4	The lighting system in poultry accommodation must be designed and maintained in order to give the following minimum light intensity for a minimum of eight hours in every twenty-four hours: 1. Broiler chickens 10 lux 2. Ducks 10 lux 3. Turkeys 5 lux	Light metering records and an automated system to switch the lights on and off. N/A only if naturally lighting.	2
5.9.4.4	The lighting system must be capable of providing 100 lux for cleaning purposes.		3
5.9.4.5	Light levels below these minimum levels may be required to minimise abnormal behaviour. Where this is necessary the attending veterinary surgeon must be informed and an action plan must be agreed between the producer and attending veterinary surgeon to address the problem. The action plan should also consider measures other than lower light levels (e.g. environmental enrichment) to reduce abnormal behaviours.	Written implemented action plan. N/A where lighting levels are maintained.	2
5.9.4.6	Light levels above these minimum levels should improve welfare and activity in birds so EUREPGAP encourages the development of systems that can permit higher light levels.	Defined in standard.	3
5.9.5 Litter			
5.9.5.1	All poultry must be kept on or have access at all times to well maintained litter or to a well-drained area for resting.	Defined in standard. No N/A	1
5.9.5.2	Where litter is used, it must: 1. be of a suitable material and particle size; 2. be managed to maintain it in a dry, friable condition; 3. be of a sufficient depth for dilution of faeces (minimum 2 cms); 4. allow birds to dust bathe; 5. be topped up daily, if necessary, with fresh litter.	Defined in standard. N/A only if no litter used.	1
5.9.5.3	Old litter must be removed from the site promptly and disposed of appropriately. Records of disposal must be retained. Litter must be covered during transport on public highways.	Records of the legal disposal covers for trailers. N/A only where no litter is used.	2
5.9.5.4	Litter must be sourced from approved or audited suppliers only or straw from own farm.	Litter supplier's certificate of conformity or supplier audit to demonstrate hygienic litter. N/A only if no litter used.	1
5.9.5.5	All stock people must be familiar with the proper management of poultry litter.	Staff to demonstrate knowledge of proper litter management. N/A only if no litter used.	2

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
5.10 Mechanical Equipment and Services			
5.10.1	All equipment and services including feed hoppers, drinkers, ventilating fans, heating and lighting units, fire extinguishers and alarm systems must be kept clean, inspected daily, and kept in working order.	Record of daily inspection and equipment to be clean and in working order. No N/A	2
5.10.2	All automatic equipment shall be thoroughly inspected by a stock-person, or other competent person, not less than once each day to check that there is no defect in it. "Automatic equipment" means automated or mechanical equipment, the failure of which will cause the livestock to suffer unnecessary distress unless the failure is rectified or other provision is made for the care of livestock. Where a defect is found in the automatic equipment (whether on inspection of the equipment in accordance with this paragraph or at any time): 1. The defect shall be rectified forthwith, or 2. if this is impracticable, such measures shall be taken and maintained until the defect is rectified as are required to safeguard the birds from suffering unnecessary pain or unnecessary distress as a result of the defect.	Record of the daily checking of equipment. Evidence of prompt repair of defects or other appropriate measures. N/A only where no automatic equipment.	2
5.10.3	Where the automatic equipment includes a ventilation system the system shall contain: 1. An alarm which will give adequate warning of the failure of that system to function properly (which will operate even if the principal electricity supply to it has failed) and 2. Additional equipment or means of ventilation (whether automatic or not) which, in the event of such a failure of the ventilation system, will provide adequate ventilation so as to prevent the birds from suffering unnecessary distress as a result of the failure. Any alarm system as described above must be tested by a stockperson or other competent person not less than once every seven days in order to check that there is no defect in it. If a fault is found on being tested or inspected in accordance with this paragraph, it shall be rectified forthwith.	Record of weekly testing and evidence of contingency plans in the event of failure. N/A only where there is no automated ventilation equipment.	2
5.10.4	Alarm systems must be checked daily and a record kept of checks.	Records of daily checks. N/A if no alarms	2
5.10.5	There must be a mains failure alarm on all farms with controlled environment buildings.	Defined in standard. N/A only if no controlled environment buildings.	2

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Nº	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
5.11 Feed and Water Facilities			
5.11.1	The feeder space allowance used for all poultry accommodation must be sufficient to allow birds access to food without undue competition. In particular all birds must be able to access sufficient food to meet their nutritional needs and maintain them in good health.	Feed space allowances per 100 birds are as follows: Broilers pan feeders 1 linear metre. Broilers chain feeders 0.75 linear metre. For breeding birds, 10 cm/bird. Floor feeding is acceptable. No N/A	2
5.11.2	Sufficient drinking points and water flow rate must be provided to allow birds access to water at any time.	Water equipment must be supplied in at least the following quantities: Bells 1 bell per 150 birds 1 bell per 100 for breeding birds. Nipples and cups 1 nipple/cup per 10 to 20 birds depending on manufacturers' recommendations, water pressure and flow rate. No N/A	1
5.11.3	The drinker design and positioning must ensure that spillage of water onto the litter is minimised.	Minimal evidence of water spillage. No N/A	2
5.11.4	The design and operation of all feeder and drinker facilities must be reviewed by the attending veterinary surgeon within the Veterinary Health Plan. (See 5.3.8 above). The following factors affecting the feeding space and drinking point allowance must be considered when reviewing these facilities: 1. design of feeders and drinkers 2. weight of the bird at slaughter 3. duration of the daily darkness period 4. feeding pattern (i.e. ad-libitum, restricted or meal time feeding) 5. effect on litter management 6. effect on ease of inspection 7. manufacturers' recommendations	Defined in standard. No N/A	3
5.11.5	The feeders and drinkers should be positioned so that all birds have ready access to food and water and encourage activity in the birds. Broilers should not have to travel more than 4 metres anywhere in the house to reach food or water.	Defined in standard. No N/A	2
5.11.6	The feeding and drinking space available for 100 ducks must be at least 0.5m for ducks under 8 weeks old and 0.6m for ducks over 8 weeks old.	Defined in standard. N/A only if species not ducks.	2
5.11.7	Ducks must be given water troughs which are deep enough to allow them to get their heads completely under the water.	Defined in standard. N/A only if species not ducks.	3
5.11.8	Feeding and drinking facilities must be thoroughly inspected at least once each day. Any defect that is detected must be rectified immediately if practically possible.	Visual assessment of feeding and drinking facilities and interview with staff demonstrates awareness. No N/A	2

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Nº	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
5.12 Provision of Feed			
5.12.1	All feed must either be heat-treated to a minimum of 82°C or treated with organic acids.	Written evidence from the manufacturer. No N/A	1
5.12.2	The type and quantity of feed must be nutritionally adequate for health and appropriate to the bird's nutritional requirements for production.	Visual assessment of the birds and evidence of the feed type and quantity fed per bird. No N/A	2
5.12.3	Hormones may not be added to feed nor administered to poultry to enhance growth.	Staff knowledge demonstrated on interview. Residue results from abattoir. No N/A	1
5.12.4	Approved Producers must obtain and provide evidence that feed compounders or home-mix premises are registered with the appropriate authority where required by national legislation.	Record of registration details. No N/A	1
5.13 Provision of Water			
5.13.1	Production Establishments not utilising water from mains supply must provide evidence that the water supply to the poultry is clean, potable and does not constitute any hazard to the health of the birds or the safety of the meat from them.	Water analysis to include total cell count to be undertaken at least annual. N/A where main supply used.	1
5.13.2	The water supply must conform to the quality of water intended for human consumption.	Annual analysis. No N/A	3
5.13.3	All poultry must have daily access to an adequate supply of clean, fresh drinking water. Attention must be given to the cleanliness of intermediate tanks and pipes leading water from the main supply to the point of access by the poultry.	Visual assessment of birds and water supply. Record of regular cleaning of tanks and pipes. No N/A	1
5.13.4	Water meters must be connected to all birds' drinking systems and records made of daily consumption. Corrective action must be taken where normal drinking patterns are disrupted.	Records of daily consumption kept and evidence of corrective action. No N/A	3
5.13.5	Header tanks must be covered and hygienically managed.	Record of the regular cleaning of header tanks. No N/A	1

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
5.14 Outdoor Poultry Production. N/A if no outdoor poultry. Go to 5.15			
5.14.1	The indoor stocking density, stocking rate at range, access to range, feed composition, pophole size and minimum age of slaughter for free-range systems must comply with the appropriate standard defined in Appendix 3.	For compliance criteria see Appendix 3.	2
5.14.2	The outdoors in free-range systems must: 1. be designed and managed in ways which ensure that the area around each house does not become poached 2. consist of pasture mainly covered by vegetation.	Defined in standard.	2
5.14.3	Birds with access to range must have access to well-drained areas for resting whilst outside the building.	Defined in standard.	2
5.14.4	Where birds are kept in free range systems, there should be sufficient popholes appropriately distributed around the building to ensure that all birds have ready access to range.	Poultry house is to be provided with popholes of a combined length at least equal to 4 metres per 100sq metres surface of the house.	2
5.14.5	Birds kept in free range systems should have access to range for a minimum of eight hours each day except when the natural daylight period is less. All popholes should normally be open for this time, except when this is precluded by inclement weather conditions.	Staff to demonstrate knowledge of requirement.	2
5.14.6	For free range systems in summer conditions, a shaded area should be accessible which has sufficient space that the chickens do not have to crowd together (thereby risking further heat stress).	Shaded area for 10% of the flock. Written calculation. No N/A	2
5.14.7	Birds kept in free-range systems must be suitably protected from predators	Electric fence for foxes and similar and other suitable systems. No N/A	2

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
5.15 Husbandry Procedures			
5.15.1	Beak trimming in turkeys is permitted on those units where injurious behaviour is a problem. No more than one third of the upper mandible must be removed and only "cold cutting" is permitted. Beak trimming must only be carried out before the birds reach 21 days of age. The continued justification for beak trimming, the method used and alternate management control measures must be considered and regularly reviewed within the VHP.	Visual assessment of birds and veterinary health plans. N/A only if species not turkey or beak trimming not carried out.	2
5.15.2	Any other mutilation of poultry must also be justified and regularly reviewed within the VHP.	Veterinary health plan. N/A if no mutilations.	2
5.15.3	EUREPGAP encourages the phasing out of dubbing (in male chicks), despurring, declawing and toe removal in broiler breeders.	Defined in standard.	3
5.15.4	Beak trimming of female broiler breeders is not permitted.	Defined in standard. N/A if the unit if not broiler breeding unit.	3
5.16 Residue Monitoring			
5.16.1	Routine residue sampling according to legislation (see Appendix 1) will be undertaken at the receiving abattoir.	Testing as defined in the Directive must be undertaken either by the competent authority. Where this is not the case the producer or abattoir must undertake the same. Results of positive testing must be made available to the producer and to the certification body. No N/A	1
5.16.2	If a sample is found to contain a residue above the Maximum Residue Level (MRL), the Approved Producer and the veterinary surgeon for the Production Establishment will be informed, and both must then inform the Certification Body. The matter must be investigated by the veterinary surgeon within 2 days of the test result and a report be submitted to the certification body.	Report from the veterinary surgeon. N/A where no positives above the MRL.	1
5.16.3	If a sample taken is found to contain a residue below the MRL, the cause of such residue must be investigated at the Production Establishment at the next veterinary visit within one month, and a report submitted to the Certification Body by the Approved Producer.	Report from the veterinary surgeon. N/A where no positives above the MRL.	1
5.17 Emergency Procedures			
5.17.1	In addition to the requirements set out in the Whole-Farm section at 1.1.1.7, an emergency power supply source must be available.	Defined in the standard. No N/A	2
5.17.2	The emergency power supply must be tested weekly and records kept of these tests.		2

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
5.18 Handling and Inspection			
5.18.1	Staff on the Production Establishment must be able to demonstrate competence in handling poultry in a positive and compassionate manner. Any restraint must be carried out with due care and attention to the welfare of the birds.	Recognised training certificate or record of internal training. No N/A	2
5.18.2	Birds and the facilities on which birds depend, should be inspected a minimum of twice daily. At least one of these inspections should be sufficiently thorough to identify any bird which has died or is showing signs of sickness or injury. In order to ensure this inspection is thorough, the stockman should walk within approximately 3 metres of every bird. Records should be kept of these inspections.	Records of inspection and staff knowledge demonstrated at interview. No N/A	2
5.18.3	Any bird which has difficulty in reaching food and water must be promptly removed from the flock and humanely killed or be provided with alternative facilities such as a separate pen.	Birds removed from flock. No N/A	2

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
5.19 Staff			
5.19.1	Training needs must be reviewed at least annually by the veterinary surgeon.	Visual assessment. No N/A	3
5.19.2	The Production Establishment must provide evidence that its staff are competent in the following areas: 1. Safe use of medicines. 2. Poultry handling and care. 3. Poultry health and welfare (including recognition of disease and abnormal behaviours). 4. Knowledge of how to deal with problems in areas covered by the Standards Manual. 5. When and from whom to seek further help.	Record of internal or external training and visual assessment at unit. No N/A	1
5.19.3	Staff normally responsible for the inspection of poultry on a daily basis must be trained to perform humane slaughter.	Record of internal or external training. No N/A	2
5.19.4	Staff normally responsible for the inspection of poultry on a daily basis must be trained to recognise all lame broiler chickens with Bristol gait score 3 or above (or local equivalent).	Record of training. No N/A	2
5.19.5	When automatic equipment is installed which could affect animal welfare, stock persons must be able to: 1. Demonstrate an ability to operate the equipment. 2. Demonstrate the ability to carry out routine maintenance. 3. Recognise common signs of malfunction. 4. Demonstrate knowledge of action to be carried out in the event of failure.	Staff knowledge demonstrated on interview or a training record. N/A where no automatic equipment.	2
5.19.6	Staff responsible for the management of the Production Establishment, and for the delivery of the requirements for food safety, animal welfare and product wholesomeness identified in the Standards Manual must be named and recorded for the purposes of audit.	Record of named person with responsibility. No N/A	1
5.19.7	Staff authorised to work with livestock must have a formal qualification in stock welfare.	Staff have a nationally recognised certificate of competence available. No N/A	3

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
5.20 Despatch and Transportation			
5.20.1	Poultry must be despatched from the Production Establishment in a calm, clean and rested condition. Transportation arrangements must ensure that the poultry arrive at their destination in a similarly calm, clean and rested condition.	Record of the condition of birds on arrival at destination. No N/A	2
5.20.2	All staff involved in the catching and transportation of birds must be trained, competent and have received written instructions of their duties.	Record of written instructions and training. No N/A	2
5.20.3	A nominated member of the catching team must be made responsible for supervising the loading of birds into the transport vehicle.	Record of nominated supervisor. No N/A	2
5.20.4	The levels of catching injuries will be monitored within the slaughterhouse and made available to the producer. Records of this monitoring must be available for examination by the Certification Body auditors. Abnormal high levels of catching injuries must be reported to the catching team.	Record of catching injuries and evidence of these being reported to the catching team. No N/A	2
5.20.5	Sufficient time must be made available to ensure birds are handled with care.	Records to demonstrate that catching injuries are within acceptable levels. No N/A	2
5.20.6	All birds must have access to water up to the time of catching the first bird.	Staff knowledge demonstrated on interview. No N/A	2
5.20.7	No bird must be deprived of food for more than twelve hours and water for more than one hour prior to loading for slaughter.	Staff knowledge demonstrated on interview. (Is this achievable in all situations). No N/A	2
5.20.8	The lighting levels must be adjusted during catching to minimise fear reactions in the birds. This must include catching curtains to be fitted to the main doors.		2

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
5.20.9	Birds which are unfit for transport or dead must not be transported – Prompt euthanasia	Staff knowledge demonstrated on interview and record of “dead on arrival” demonstrates an acceptable level. No N/A	2
5.20.10	Birds must not be lifted or carried by the head, neck, wing or tail (except ducks which may be carried by the neck and geese and turkeys which may be lifted by the base of both wings).	Visual assessment of catching team. No N/A	2
5.20.11	All poultry must be transported only by livestock hauliers demonstrating adherence to the standards for the welfare of poultry during transit laid (by July 2004) down in Section 7 of this Standards Manual. (Livestock Transport)	Certificate of conformity for livestock transport. No N/A	1
5.20.12	A level well-drained loading area must be available for the loading and unloading of birds, chicks and eggs. It must be clean, tidy and hygienically managed.	Defined in standard. No N/A	2
5.20.13	The manager or stockman responsible for the birds must be present at depopulation, and must ensure the flock is fit to travel.	Record of the manager/stockman signing of the birds for transportation. No N/A	2
5.21 Records			
5.21.1	A record must be maintained for each flock detailing routine checks, monitoring, inspection, delivery, problems and extraordinary events. The following, where relevant, must be recorded in this way: 1. flock inspections; 2. mortality and cull records; 3. daily automatic systems checks; 4. alternative power supply alarms test; 5. fire extinguisher checks; 6. medicine and vaccine administration records; 7. temperature control; 8. veterinary advice; 9. salmonella tests; 10. bore-hole tests; 11. feed deliveries (dates, quantities, types); 12. lighting regimes records.	Records as defined in standard. No N/A	1
5.21.2	Specific information on each flock must be supplied in the Production Report. This record must begin from the day the flock arrives at the farm. It must include the following information: 1. number of day-old chicks delivered; 2. date delivered; 3. origin of flock (hatchery, breeder flock); 4. mortality on a daily basis and reason; 5. culls on a daily basis; 6. water consumption on a daily basis; 7. house temperatures on a daily maximum and minimum basis; 8. date, quantity and type of feed delivered; 9. date of sale, number sold and average weight; 10. incidence of disease and post mortem records; 11. the administration of medicines and vaccines (dates administered, withdrawal periods, amount administered, mode of administration, administrator).	Records of the specified information. No N/A	2

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
5.22 Hatchery Standard. N/A if not a hatchery. Go to 5.23			
5.22.1 General			
5.22.1.1	A hatchery site plan must be drawn up and kept readily available. It must contain the following information: 1. Key access and access points; 2. Location of first aid kits and fire extinguishers 3. Water sources for fire fighting purposes.	Hatchery site plan. No N/A	3
5.22.1.2	Floors ceilings and walls must be in good condition and hygienically managed.	Visual assessment. No N/A	1
5.22.1.3	Site dedicated protective clothing must be supplied for all staff.	Dedicated clothing to be available. No N/A	3
5.22.1.4	Pets or other animals must not be allowed access to the hatchery.	Staff knowledge to be demonstrated on interview and absence of pets. No N/A	2
5.22.1.5	Auxiliary buildings, toilets, offices, stores and break rooms must be kept clean and tidy.	Defined in standard. No N/A	3
5.22.1.6	Drains in production areas must be accessible and cleanable.	Visual assessment. No N/A	1
5.22.1.7	The hatchery must appoint the following staff: 1. Health & Safety Officer. 2. Site First Aider. 3. A poultry specialist vet. 4. A Chick Welfare Officer.	Record of named staff. No N/A	3
5.22.1.8	All eggs must be sourced from units accredited to the EUREPGAP standards and approved for supply by the hatchery. Hatcheries must be able to demonstrate that all supplying flocks are S.enteritidis and S.typhimurium free. Eggs from flocks infected with S.enteritidis or S.typhimurium must not be admitted into the hatchery.	Certificate of conformity for the breeding unit. Test results or certificate demonstrating the salmonella free status. No N/A	1
5.22.1.9	Hatcheries must be monitored for Salmonella in accordance with the requirements of EU Directive 92/117/EEC Egg supplies must cease immediately if either S.enteritidis or S.typhimurium is positively confirmed in a flock. All unhatched eggs must be recovered, destroyed and disposed of appropriately. Records must be kept of all Salmonella tests for all hatcheries and must be carried out by a Government-approved laboratory.	Records of test results and any action plan implemented. No N/A	1
5.22.1.10	All incoming eggs must be from breeder flocks certified Mycoplasma Gallisepticum free and Mycoplasma Synovia status known.	Certificate. No N/A	2
5.22.1.11	Alarms must be responded to within 15 minutes. Where an alarm is triggered the time, date and response must be recorded. Incubation equipment must be alarmed for high and low temperatures and mains failure.	Written procedure for response to alarm. Record of all responses. No N/A	2
5.22.1.12	One way product flow must be maintained from egg receipt to chick dispatch.	Visual assessment. No N/A	2

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Nº	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
5.22.1.13	Incoming air must be filtered. A positive airflow from eggs to chicks must be maintained.	Visual assessment. No N/A	3
5.22.1.14	Differentiation must be maintained between “clean” and “dirty” areas. Staff must be aware of these requirements and be provided with dedicated protective clothing and footwear which must be changed when moving from dirty to clean areas.. Equipment must be segregated between “clean” and “dirty” areas.	Written procedure and clearly marked areas with dedicated clothing. No N/A	3
5.22.1.15	All eggs must be fumigated or sanitised prior to setting. Fumigation and sanitising parameters must be recorded for each batch.	Record of fumigation and sanitisation. No N/A	2
5.22.1.16	Incubation hatcher and setter equipment must be easy to clean, in good working order and sealed to the floor.	Defined in standard. No N/A	2
5.22.1.17	Hatcheries must have a dedicated egg store and a designated incubation room.	Defined in standard. No N/A	2
5.22.1.18	Eggs must be stored in an environmentally controlled (temperature and humidity) store room.	Defined in standard. No N/A	2
5.22.2 Chick Welfare			
5.22.2.1	Chicks must be handled in a compassionate and positive manner and a documented welfare assessment must be carried out.	Written welfare standard reviewed annually. No N/A	2
5.22.2.2	Hatchery waste and unviable chicks must be identified and humanely culled.	Staff knowledge demonstrated on interview. No N/A	2
5.22.2.3	Automation and conveyors must not cause injury to chicks.	Visual assessment of equipment. No N/A	2
5.22.2.4	Chicks must be loaded into clean chick boxes. Chick boxes must be cleaned, dried and sanitised after every delivery.	Visual assessment and written protocol. No N/A	2
5.22.2.5	Space allowance in chick boxes must not be less than 19cm ² per chick.	Stocking rate calculated per box. No N/A	2
5.22.2.6	Chick holding areas must be temperature controlled and monitored. Facilities to reduce light must be available.	Record of temperature and light reduction facilities. No N/A	2

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
5.22.3 Records and Identification			
5.22.3.1	Hatching eggs must be identifiable at all times for: 1. Farm of origin. 2. Date of lay. 3. Floor eggs to be labelled and stored separately.	Traceability records. No N/A	1
5.22.3.2	Hatcheries must retain the following production records for each consignment of eggs: 1. Farm of origin. 2. Date of lay. 3. Date of collection and vehicle identity. 4. Setting date. 5. Setter number. 6. Transfer date. 7. Hatcher number. 8. Chick and cull numbers (hatchability). 9. Transport records. 10. Placement details.	Production records. No N/A	1
5.22.4 Dispatch			
5.22.4.1	Eggs must be collected and chicks must be delivered in purpose built vehicles, fitted with fans, heating system, temperature recording system and an "in-cab" read out. The vehicle must be equipped with a load-locking system, a tail-lift and be easily cleaned. Vehicles must have a means of communication in case of emergency.	Defined in standard. No N/A	3
5.22.4.2	Vehicles must be cleaned and sanitised according to a written programme. Vehicles must be cleaned between loads and the exterior cleaned daily.	Written vehicle cleansing protocol. No N/A	2
5.22.4.3	Loading areas must be level, well drained and hygienically managed.	Defined standard. No N/A	3
5.22.5 Provisions for Chicks			
5.22.5.1	On arrival at the rearing site chicks must be placed into a pre-heated shed as soon as possible and their behaviour closely monitored.	Record of temperature pre-filling. No N/A	2
5.22.5.2	Where necessary a trained competent stockman must carry out humane slaughter of chicks. Chicks must be inspected after culling to ensure death.	Training record. No N/A	2
5.22.5.3	The acceptable method of humane slaughter for chicks is neck dislocation.	Defined in standard. No N/A	2

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
5.23 Breeding Flock Standard			
5.23.1	Moulting must not be induced.	Defined in standard. No N/A	3
5.23.2	Egg collection staff must sanitise their hands prior to handling eggs and between handling floor eggs and nest eggs.	Written work instruction. No N/A	2
5.23.3	All eggs found to be cracked, defective or dirty must be identified and rejected. These must be separated from clean eggs. Floor eggs must be placed in separate trays and labelled.	Defined in standard. No N/A	2
5.23.4	Eggs must be collected at the following minimum frequencies: Rollaway systems once per day Other systems 3 times per day Floor eggs 3 times per day.	Defined in standard. No N/A	2
5.23.5	All eggs selected for hatching must be placed in clean dry trays and placed into suitable storage rooms as soon as possible. Storage room temperature must not exceed 18°C.	Record of storage room temperature.	2
5.23.6	Hatching eggs are to be marked in accordance with local legislation where defined, or with a black mark using an indelible pen.	Defined in standard. No N/A	1
5.23.7	Each trolley is to be marked with the breeder farm and the date laid.	Defined in standard. No N/A	1
5.23.8	Egg collection records must include the following details: 1. Quantities recovered; 2. Quantity of floor eggs; 3. Reject egg count.	Written records. No N/A	2

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
7. Transport Module			
7.1 Legislative Framework			
7.1.1	Hauliers must possess necessary knowledge to administer care to the livestock being transported and comply with current national legislation and codes of practice that apply to the movement and transit of livestock.	Where possible, visual assessment and for hauliers to demonstrate awareness at interview. No N/A	1
7.2 Identification and Traceability			
7.2.1	All documents relating to livestock identification must accompany livestock in transit, as well as any additional information required in the EUREPGAP approved dispatch note.	Any documents required by the competent authority must be carried, as well as any additional information required in the EUREPGAP dispatch note (Appendix 8). No N/A	1
7.2.2	Any livestock which has received medical treatment prior to slaughter will be accompanied with a record of that treatment. This must be presented to the receiving abattoir.	Hauliers to demonstrate awareness at interview. Records available for the movement of all treated livestock still within withdrawal period.	1
7.2.3	Different species of livestock and livestock of differing status (e.g. EUREPGAP v non-assured, clean v dirty) must be kept separately during loading and transportation. Livestock of differing status must be easily identifiable on arrival at their destination. When transporting pigs, only livestock from one farm may be transported together in the same vehicle.	Visual assessment where possible or hauliers to demonstrate awareness at interview in accordance with Appendix 3.No N/A	1
7.3 Drivers			
7.3.1	Drivers must be experienced in the handling and welfare of animals under their care. Drivers must be trained in the handling and welfare of animals in their care. Carriers must ensure that all drivers are properly trained. This may be carried out in-house, under the tutelage of an experienced driver, or by full-time attendance at an EUREPGAP approved course or by a mixture of practical, in-house, training and attendance part-time at other recognised courses. Training must be documented and reviewed every two years.	Drivers to demonstrate awareness at interview. Record of employer(s) formal training. Assess training records for completeness and review.	1
7.3.2	Drivers must possess a Certificate of Competence, recognised by the relevant competent authority, for all journeys over 50 km. The training must be documented and reviewed every 2 years. If no standard of competence exists nationally, cannot obtain standard 2	Certificates provided by the relevant competent authority. Records of documented training review every two years. Cannot obtain standard 2 if no standard of competence exists nationally.	2
7.3.3	Drivers and accompanying staff must wear clean and appropriate clothing	Visual assessment – visually clean overalls or similar plus a verbal procedure for ensuring compliance. No N/A	2

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Nº	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
7.4 Driving			
7.4.1	During transit drivers must pull away slowly and smoothly, anticipate hazards; take corners and roundabouts smoothly and gently. This will reduce the risk of welfare problems developing.	Visual assessment where possible, or staff to demonstrate awareness. No N/A	1
7.5 Loading/Unloading			
7.5.1	Livestock must be loaded/unloaded quietly from suitable facilities using minimum force while ensuring stress is kept to a minimum.	Visual assessment where possible and staff to demonstrate awareness. No N/A	1
7.5.2	Where ramps are used, they must be constructed to prevent livestock slipping and have secure side guards with no projections likely to cause injury.	Visual assessment ramps for compliance with the standard. See Appendix 1.No N/A	1
7.5.2	To minimise stress when transporting livestock, tail lifts, ramps or complete lifting decks must be installed where practicable. Ramp angles must not exceed the legal requirements and must comply with the EUREPGAP recommendations.	Visual assessment where possible or staff to demonstrate awareness. No N/A	2
7.5.3	All routes used by livestock must be clear and, as far as is practical, livestock must be allowed to move on and off the vehicle at their own pace.	Visual assessment where possible or staff to demonstrate awareness. No N/A	2
7.5.4	Electric goads are prohibited.		2
7.6 Livestock Transport Vehicles			
7.6.1	Vehicles must be suitable for the species being carried and have non-slip flooring which must be free from projections or other hazards likely to cause injury. Apertures and lighting for ease of inspection must be available.	Sound non-slip flooring and absence of sharp/pointed obstacles which may cause injury. Stock must be able to be inspected at all times. No N/A	1
7.6.2	Partitions must be of at least the minimum legal height. They must be provided according to the species carried and set no greater than the recommended intervals.	Partitions constructed are in accordance with Appendix 1.N/A only if no partitions.	1
7.6.3	Upper decks must be sealed to prevent the seepage of excrement.	Check that upper decks do not leak or ask to demonstrate awareness.	1
7.6.4	There must be safety devices that restrain the livestock once the loading gate has been opened.	There must be gates or similar to prevent stock from falling from the vehicles when unloading ramps are lowered.	1

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
7.7 Stocking Densities			
7.7.1	Livestock must be neither overcrowded nor too loosely stocked during carriage. Partitioning must be used to achieve the recommended stocking density. Stocking densities must be decreased and ventilation increased in hot weather. For pigs, to avoid accidents and fighting, the maximum number of pigs in a group must not exceed 15 pigs and the loading density must not exceed 265kg/square metre.	Calculate the stocking densities do not exceed those laid down in Appendix 2 and staff demonstrate awareness of need to adjust ventilation for hot weather and avoid understocking. No N/A	1
7.8 Separation			
7.8.1	Special care must be taken with regard to horned and de-horned livestock, different sized stock and the gender of stock being transported.	Stock are separated in accordance with Appendix 3.	1
7.8.2	Fractious and excitable livestock need special consideration; some may respond to individual penning, others may become calmer with other livestock. Drivers must be able to demonstrate that suitable contingencies are implemented when dealing with such livestock. All action taken with regard to fractious stock must be recorded on the EUREPGAP approved dispatch note	Staff to demonstrate awareness at interview. Records on dispatch notes available for audit. No N/A	1
7.9 Provision of Bedding			
7.9.1	Suitable and adequate bedding must be provided at all times unless suitable alternative systems are in place.	Bedding complies with Appendix 4.No N/A	1
7.10 Fitness of Livestock			
7.10.1	The carriage of an obviously unfit animal is prohibited if, by its unfitness, it is likely to be caused unnecessary suffering.	Haulier to demonstrate the provisions of Appendix 5 are complied with. No N/A	1
7.11 Cleanliness of Livestock			
7.11.1	Hauliers and drivers must take the precautions necessary to ensure that the cleanliness of stock is maintained during transit.	Visual assessment if possible and by staff demonstrating awareness that the provisions of Appendix 7 are complied with. No N/A	1

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Nº	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
7.12 Ventilation			
7.12.1	Due consideration must be given to ensuring the thermal comfort of livestock. Vehicles must at least comply with the legal minimum ventilation requirements appropriate to the length of journey being undertaken.	Visual assessment if possible and by staff demonstrating awareness that the provisions of Appendix 1 are complied with. No N/A	1
7.12.2	The vehicle must be kept moving as far as possible to facilitate ventilation. If unscheduled stops are unavoidable, ventilation and partitioning must be adjusted as appropriate. If a stop has to be made the vehicle must be parked in the shade or in a sheltered position in extremes of weather.	Staff to demonstrate awareness at interview. No N/A	2
7.12.3	Measures must be taken at >25 degrees C and <5 degrees C to minimise the stress.	Staff to demonstrate awareness at interview. No N/A	1
7.12.4	Transport must be postponed in extreme weather conditions unless controlled ventilation is used to maintain the environment.	Staff to demonstrate awareness at interview and/or vehicles to be fitted with ventilation equipment. No N/A	2
7.13 Roadside Checks			
7.13.1	It is essential that the driver requests priority over other vehicles in the event of a roadside check in the interests of the welfare of stock being carried.	Staff to demonstrate awareness at interview. No N/A	1
7.14 Vehicle Operating Procedures			
7.14.1	The driver must telephone ahead to confirm time of arrival to ensure that arrangements will be made to unload the consignments, within 30 minutes.	Staff to demonstrate awareness at interview and checks to be made with the abattoir(s). No N/A	2
7.14.2	Livestock suffering injury or becoming unfit during transit must be delivered as soon as possible to the nearest suitable place for unloading, treatment and/or slaughter	For compliance criteria see Appendix 5.	1
7.14.3	All vehicles are required to be cleansed and disinfected with a disinfectant approved by the competent authority, between loads	Visual assessment where possible, staff to demonstrate awareness at interview and a written cleansing record to be kept for each vehicle/trailer. No N/A	1
7.14.4	The carrier is responsible for maintaining all records required by EUREPGAP and such records as required by law. These records must be retained for 36 months and made available for the authorities on request.	Ask to see records of movements, records of dispatch notes etc or staff to demonstrate awareness. No N/A	1
7.14.5	Prior to departure a detailed travel schedule specifying route, rest periods and time estimates must be prepared and documented for journeys over 8 hours.	Records of journey plans for journey over 8 hours and staff to demonstrate awareness in accordance with Appendix 1.No N/A	1

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
7.14.6	Journey duration to slaughter must not exceed any requirements imposed by the relevant competent authority in the country(ies) through which the livestock are transported.	Haulier to demonstrate understanding of maximum journey times allowable in all countries in which the haulier operates. EUREPGAP dispatch note(s) to demonstrate compliance with maximum journey times. Tachometer information may be used to compare to dispatch notes if required. No N/A	1

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
7.15 Additional Standards for the Welfare of Poultry during Transit			
7.15.1 Vehicles			
7.15.1.1	Birds must be provided with sufficient space so as not to cause injury or unnecessary suffering. The stocking density must be varied depending upon the bird's weight, size and physical condition, the transport vehicle, weather conditions and likely journey time. See Appendix 2 for stocking densities in transport containers.	Visual assessment where possible or staff to show awareness at interview in accordance with Appendix 2. Each vehicle/trailer to have written guidelines on stocking density. No N/A	1
7.15.1.2	All vehicles must be constructed, maintained, operated and positioned to provide adequate ventilation and air space. The temperature within vehicles must be monitored and recorded.	Visual assessment where possible and staff to show awareness at interview. Vehicles fitted with temperature probes and records available for each load. No N/A	1
7.15.1.3	All birds must be protected against inclement weather. Airflow through the vehicle must be adjusted according to the weather conditions.	Visual assessment where possible or staff to show awareness at interview. No N/A	1
7.15.1.4	Curtains and fan-operated ventilation must be fitted to transport vehicles.	Equipment fitted to each vehicle in working order. No N/A	2
7.15.1.5	Appropriate actions must be taken in advance to reduce the risk of heat stress during catching, loading or transport in hot conditions. If necessary this must include leaving a central passageway free of birds, lower stocking density or transportation in the cooler parts of the day.	Staff to demonstrate awareness at interview and temperature records demonstrate action taken when required. No N/A	1
7.15.1.6	All vehicles must be constructed to allow appropriate cleaning and disinfection.	Defined in standard. No N/A	1
7.15.1.7	All vehicles and receptacles must be escape-proof and not permit any protrusion of heads, legs or wings from them.	Defined in standard. No N/A	1
7.15.2 Loading and Unloading			
7.15.2.1	Noise levels, from all sources, must be minimised during loading, unloading and transport.	Assessment of loading/unloading or staff to demonstrate awareness. No N/A	2
7.15.2.2	All poultry of a separate species or sex must be segregated for transport except male and female chicks and male and female birds that are familiar to one another.	Defined in standard. No N/A	1

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
7.15.3 Fitness of Poultry			
7.15.3.1	Poultry must be delivered to the abattoir in a clean, calm and rested condition.	Staff to demonstrate awareness at interview and abattoir records to be available to demonstrate awareness.	1
7.15.3.2	All mortalities during transport must be recorded. Levels of transport mortality from a single source above 0.1% in any three month period must be investigated.	Mortality records demonstrate mortality incidence. Record of investigation of levels above 0.1%.No N/A	1
7.15.4 Roadside Checks			
7.15.4.1	If a stop has to be made in order to comply with statutory driving regulations then the vehicle should, if at all possible, be parked in the shade.	Staff to demonstrate awareness. No N/A	1
7.15.5 Journey Planning and Records			
7.15.5.1	Transport from farm to abattoir must be planned to ensure the minimum journey time. The driving time (whilst the vehicle is in motion) must be planned to be less than four hours.	EUREPGAP dispatch notes and staff to demonstrate awareness.	2

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
8. Combinable Crops Module			
8.2 Varieties			
8.2.1 Choice of Variety			
8.2.1.1	Choice of variety must meet the specified requirement of potential customers regarding the expected markets with respect to quality standards (e.g. technological performance, agronomic performance, environmental impact, minimum dependence on agrochemicals).	The Grower should be able to demonstrate varieties grown through customer requirements	3
8.2.1.2	The choice of variety should be based on acceptable agronomic performance in the local conditions.	The Grower should be able to demonstrate the varieties grown meet these requirements either through official trials, seed supplier information or customer requirements.	3
8.2.2 Seed Quality			
8.2.2.1	Purchased seeds must be accompanied by records of variety name, batch number, supplier, seed certification details and seed treatments retained.	Grower must provide records of variety name, batch number, supplier, seed certification details and seed treatments applied.	1
8.2.2.2	Home-saved seed must have records of the identity, source, treatments (e.g. cleaning and cseed treatments) must be retained.	Grower to keep records and have them available on the farm	1
8.2.3 Pest and Disease Resistance/Tolerance			
8.2.3.1	Growers must be aware of the variety's degree of susceptibility to pests and diseases.	Grower to demonstrate awareness at interview	3
8.2.3.2	Varieties with the best resistance to commercially important pests and disease in the locality should be grown.	Grower to demonstrate awareness at interview	3
8.2.4 Seed Treatments and Dressings			
	Seed treatments can be an effective method of controlling pests and diseases, reducing the amount of active ingredients applied to growing crops, and as a strategy for crop protection where foliar sprays are ineffective.		
8.2.4.1	Only seed treatments approved for use in the country of production and seed/crop being treated may be used.	When the seed has been treated, there are records with the name of the product(s) used and its target (pests and/or diseases).	1

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Nº	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
8.2.5 Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO)			
8.2.5.1	Planting of any GMO must comply with all existing regulations in the country of production.	Grower to demonstrate compliance. no N/A	1
8.2.5.1	Planting of any GMO must comply with all existing regulations in the country of the final consumer.	Grower to demonstrate compliance. no N/A	3
8.2.5.2	A risk assessment for growing GM material (crops and trials) must be undertaken and a management plan developed setting out strategies to minimise risks, such as contamination of adjacent non GM crops and maintaining product integrity.	A documented policy must be available. no N/A	3
8.2.5.3	The growing of GMO cultivars and trials must be agreed with individual customers. Growers must not withhold information regarding GMO related to his/her farm/site, e.g. neighbouring farm activities.	Documented evidence must be provided.	1
8.2.5.4	GM crops must be handled and stored separately from other crops to avoid contamination.	Visual assessment must be made if genetically modified (GM) crops storage for integrity and identification.	1
8.3 Soil Management			
8.3.1 Soil Erosion			
8.3.1.1	Field cultivation techniques that minimise soil erosion must be adopted wherever possible.	Grower to demonstrate compliance on interview.	3
8.3.1.2	Cultivation techniques should be justified and cultivation practices recorded.	Records of cultivation to be produced and the Grower to demonstrate understanding on interview.	3
8.4 Fertiliser Usage			
8.4.1 Advice on Quantity and Type of Fertiliser			
8.4.1.1	Growers or their advisers must be able to demonstrate competence and knowledge.	Grower to demonstrate competence at interview/production of nationally recognised certificate of competence for themselves or their advisers	2
8.4.2 Quantity, Timing and Frequency of Application			
8.4.2.1	Any application of fertilisers in excess of national or international limits must be avoided.	Grower to produce records of application and demonstrate on interview.	2

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
8.4.3 Organic Manure			
	Organic manure or compost can help improve soil fertility by increasing organic matter content, improve nutrient and water retention and reduce erosion		
8.4.3.1	The use of raw untreated human sewage sludge is prohibited. Any use of treated human sewage sludge on land destined for agricultural production must be supported by data and/or recognised codes of practice which demonstrate that any carry-over of pathogenic organisms and other components which may have an adverse effect on human health, the quality of the soil, the groundwater or the wildlife are controlled to maintain risks at the lowest possible level.	Grower to demonstrate compliance by records supported by data and/or recognised codes of practice for use of sludge.	1
8.5 Irrigation			
8.5.1 Quality of Irrigation Water			
8.5.1.1	The use of raw untreated sewage water is prohibited	Grower to demonstrate compliance by records.	1
8.5.2 Supply of Irrigation Water			
8.5.2.1	The use of water sources must be authorised where authorisation is required.	Grower to demonstrate compliance by production of a current valid licence where applicable.	2
8.6 Crop Protection			
8.6.1 Basic Elements of Crop Protection			
8.6.1.1	Wherever possible growers must apply recognised Integrated Pest Management techniques. Non chemical pest treatments are preferred	Grower to demonstrate an understanding of IPM techniques on interview and records of test treatments.	3
8.6.2 Choice of Chemicals			
8.6.2.1	The crop protection product utilised must be appropriate and nationally registered for the control required and its use justified.	Grower to demonstrate compliance by records specifying the level of problem and the use of suitable approved products.	2
8.6.3 Advice on Quantity and Type of Crop Protection Product			
8.6.3.1	Recommendations for application of crop protection products must be given by competent, qualified advisers holding a recognised national certificate or similar. Growers who use outside professional help (advisers and consultants) regarding the use of crop protection products should satisfy themselves that the people on whom they rely are competent to provide that advice.	Grower to demonstrate compliance by the production of a recognised national certificate or similar for their advisors and must be able to demonstrate that advisors are currently registered with the relevant authority.	1
8.6.3.2	Where such advisers are not used, growers must be able to demonstrate their competence and knowledge.	Growers to demonstrate compliance through nationally recognised training and records of training for Crop Protection Product usage and application.	1

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
8.6.4 Protective Clothing/Equipment			
8.6.4.1	Growers must follow label instructions with regard to protective clothing and equipment.	Grower to demonstrate compliance by a written health and safety policy regarding the application of chemicals, relevant recognised operator qualifications and equipment maintenance programmes.	1
8.6.4.2	Protective clothing and equipment must be stored separately from crop protection products.	Inspectors to verify by visual inspection.	3
8.6.4.3	Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) must either be maintained and cleaned or discarded directly after using Crop Protection Products	Inspectors to verify by visual inspection. Methods for cleaning Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) must follow clothing label	3
8.6.4.4	Growers must ensure that Crop Protection Product handlers and workers have access to washing facilities in the vicinity of their work	Inspectors to verify by visual inspection.	3
8.6.5 Pre-harvest Interval			
8.6.5.1	Pre-Harvest intervals must be observed and under no circumstances should the recommended pre-harvest interval be ignored.	Grower to demonstrate compliance by the production of application and harvesting records.	1
8.6.6 Spray Equipment			
8.6.6.1	Spray equipment must be suitable for use on the land in question and be kept in good, clean condition, with calibration at least annually and with each change of setting of the delivery system or change of any part of the spray delivery system to ensure accurate delivery of the required quantity of spray. (Criteria: Calibration can be done by continuous checking of rate applied to given area)	Inspectors to make a judgement on suitability of the equipment and on production of maintenance and calibration records.	1
8.6.6.2	When mixing chemicals where authorised, the correct handling and filling procedures, as stated on label instructions, must be followed. The correct quantity of spray mix for the crop to be treated and the proposed treatment type must be calculated, accurately prepared and recorded.	Grower to demonstrate compliance by the production of records and operatives to demonstrate compliance at interview.	1
8.6.7 Disposal of Surplus Spray Mix			
8.6.7.1	The quantity of spray mix must be calculated before mixing. This calculation must consider: velocity of application, surface area to be covered, pressure of application system. Surplus spray mix or washings should be disposed of according to local legislation	Grower to demonstrate compliance by production of records.	2

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
8.7 Harvesting			
8.7.1 Hygiene			
8.7.1.1			-
8.7.1.2	Workers must receive basic instructions in hygiene before handling crops destined for food or feed. Workers must also be made aware of the requirement to notify management of any transferable disease which may render them unfit to work in the vicinity of products destined for human consumption.	Compliance to be demonstrated by workers at interview or also by availability of signed hygiene policies.	1
8.8 Post Harvest Handling and Storage			
8.8.1 Post-harvest Treatments			
8.8.1.1	Post-harvest treatments must only be used if no alternative to ensure maintenance of good quality exists and then crop protection products used should be appropriate for the control required and their use justified.	Grower to demonstrate compliance on interview and upon production of records.	1
8.8.1.2	Post-harvest chemicals must only be used in accordance with product label.	Records must be available.	1
8.8.1.3	Growers must only use chemicals that are officially registered in the country of use, and for use on the crop being protected.	Records must be available.	1
8.8.1.4	A current list of all products that are used must be kept. This list must take account of any changes in crop protection product legislation. In addition, growers must be aware of restrictions on certain chemicals in individual countries and only products approved for use on the crop in the country of use should be used in accordance with all label recommendations.	Inspector to check crop protection products against approved national lists and Grower to demonstrate compliance on interview.	1
8.8.1.5	Growers must be able to demonstrate their competence and knowledge with regard to the application of post-harvest chemicals. Workers applying post-harvest crop protection products must have had proper training to do so and be competent in handling the application equipment they are required to use.	Current up to date qualifications of operatives to be available and grower to demonstrate compliance by qualifications/expertise.	1
8.8.1.6	All applications of post-harvest treatments must be recorded in a crop diary or equivalent and include: crop or crop protection product, location, date of application, reason for application, trade name, type and quantity of treatment used, and name of operator.	Grower to demonstrate compliance by production of records.	1
8.8.1.7	A post harvest Chemical Declaration stating the product name, quantity and date of application must accompany any consignment.	Grower to demonstrate compliance by production of records.	1

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
8.8.2 Storage			
8.8.2.1	Buildings used for holding grain must be weatherproof.	Buildings used for holding grain must be weatherproof.	1
8.8.2.2	Buildings used for holding grain must have solid floors and suitable walls and doors	Floors must be of solid construction to prevent contamination of grain with earth, stones, debris etc. Walls and doors, where applicable, must be constructed of suitable material to prevent contamination of the stored grain.	1
8.8.2.3	there must be no possibility of contamination by glass	All light bulbs, tubes, lamps, windows or any other glass materials must be protected or constructed to avoid broken glass contaminating the grain. This applies to temporary holdings, long-term stores and all grain movement areas.	1
8.8.2.4	Action must be taken to prevent bird, rodent and domestic animal entry to all grain storage.		1
8.8.2.5	Grain stored for more than a few days must have conditioning. Long term stored grain must have a moisture content and temperature suitable for storage. Over-drying and heat damage to the grain must be avoided.	Grain conditioning equipment must be available and grower to demonstrate compliance on interview.	1
8.8.2.6	Longer term grain storage requires a specific storage strategy. The temperature and condition of grain must be monitored and recorded weekly. Any rise in temperature must be investigated. Appropriate action must be taken to remedy water ingress, bird and rodent activity, and hot spots within the heap. The frequency of inspection may be reduced once the condition of the crop has stabilised	Grower to demonstrate compliance by means of records detailing the regular checking and follow up actions where applicable.	1
8.8.2.7	Growers must have easy access to a moisture meter and temperature probe, if they store grain.	Grower to demonstrate compliance by the production of the equipment or policy.	1
8.8.2.8	Grain drying equipment must be regularly maintained in line with manufacturers instructions and the dates recorded.	Records to be available of maintenance and manufacture of instructions.	3
8.8.2.9	A representative sample of each storage bin and/or silo must be taken and retained at time of filling.	Compliance to be demonstrated by the production of samples and records.	1
8.8.2.10	Representative samples of each load leaving the farm must be taken and retained. In addition a receipt for each load must be obtained.	Compliance to be demonstrated by the production of samples and records.	1
8.8.2.11	All handling and storage sites must have adequate and effective pest (including rodent) control measures	Compliance to be demonstrated by visual inspection and the production of records of pest control measures.	1
8.8.2.12	In the case of flat grain stores, hard outside loading areas must be maintained in a clean and well drained condition.	Loading areas must be clean with no dips and areas where standing water can gather.	3

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
8.8.3 Hygiene			
8.8.3.1	All grain store walls, floors and horizontal surfaces of any storage, holding or reception facilities must be cleaned and where appropriate, washed and insecticide treated prior to use. Residues of previous crops must be cleaned from all areas including ventilated floors and beneath conveyers.	Grower to demonstrate compliance by inspection, cleaning and chemical treatment records.	1
8.8.3.2	Where livestock buildings are intended for use as grain storage or temporary holding facilities, they must be thoroughly cleaned and power washed at least 5 weeks prior to storage.	Grower to demonstrate compliance by inspection, cleaning and chemical treatment records.	1
8.8.3.3	Pre-harvest insect trapping in grain storage areas must be carried out to demonstrate that cleaning operations have been successful.	Compliance to be demonstrated by the production of receipts for traps and records detailing monitoring. Baits containing nuts must not be used.	3
8.8.3.4	If any pre-harvest grain store crop protection products are used, the product use, dose rate, date of application, reason for application and operator must be recorded.	Records must be available where applicable.	1
8.8.3.5	All equipment used for the harvesting transportation handling, conveying and loading of grain must be thoroughly cleaned and the dates recorded.	Records with dates must be available where applicable.	1
8.8.4 Haulage			
8.8.4.1	Ex-farm transport must be covered once loaded and during transit.	Producer/operatives to demonstrate compliance on interview.	1
8.9 Management of Land, Building and Facilities			
8.9.1 Site History			
8.9.1.1	Soil Maps for the farm must be drawn up to aid the planning of rotations and to assist in the proper and optimal use of Crop Protection Products, fertilisers and organic manure.	Comprehensive soil maps are available. No N/A	2
8.10 Crop Management and Husbandry			
	This section sets out the general principles of good practice which apply to all crop enterprises. In addition specific requirements recognising the special needs of different types of cropping and different types of production system are set out in individual, enterprise-specific sections of this standard.	Record of key staff and their training records must specify the basis of their competence. No N/A	

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
8.10.1 Crop Records			
8.10.1.1	Key staff identified as decision makers for the use of agrochemicals (e.g. fertilisers and Crop Protection Products) must have adequate training and experience.	Record of key staff and their training records must specify the basis of their competence. No N/A	1
8.10.1.2	All farms must have adequate records to establish a complete and workable audit trail for all crops. Producers must be able to make this information available on demand.	Producer to be able to supply a complete audit trail for all crops. No N/A	1
8.10.1.3	Traceability must be established at all stages of production. Producers should be able to adequately identify all relevant inputs and be able to trace product from or to the point of production in the field or farm and during post-harvest operations including storage, handling and transport, and where appropriate distribution to the customer. Producers must be able to make this information available on demand.	Producer to be able to supply traceability at all stages of production for each crop. No N/A	1
8.10.1.4	Identification must ensure that grades, varieties or batches are not incorrectly mixed or used for the wrong purpose. Where appropriate, batches of product must be uniquely identified at all times.	Visual assessment to confirm that crops are separately identified, where appropriate. No N/A	1
8.10.1.5	The system of traceability in place must be appropriate to the nature of the product and handling operations and must be sufficient to enable product to be identified to allow the establishment of the identity, history and source of a product.	The traceability system in place must be sufficient. No N/A	1
8.10.1.6	The farm must maintain records critical to demonstrate effective control of the objectives of the EUREPGAP standard. The records must be legible, genuine and collated and maintained in such a way that they are readily retrievable. Records must be maintained for all chemical applications, in each field, including: Name of worker; Date; Site of application; Crop, material or structure to be treated; Reason for treatment; Product used (active ingredients or nutrient status); Application rate; Weather conditions; Other relevant information e.g. buffer zone requirements. Records should be held for at least three years.	Legible, genuine records must be maintained in order that requirements are fulfilled. No N/A	1

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
8.10.1.7	Records must be maintained for each crop, in each field, including: Identity of the site; Details of the species, variety and any seed treatments; Where farm saved seed is used, details of cleaning and treatments; Crop inspections including growth stages and condition; Records of pest and disease incidence in the crop; Crop Protection Product applications showing that Crop Protection Product label recommendations regarding maximum recommended dosage, restrictions on repeated applications, harvest interval and latest application stage have been adhered to; Records of fertiliser/manure usage; Husbandry practices including details of cultivations and crop establishment Harvest date(s).	Legible, genuine records must be maintained in order that requirements are fulfilled. No N/A	1
8.10.1.8	Soil nutrient analysis results must be retained for two years.	Records must be available. No N/A	3
8.10.1.9	Records must be kept for each crop stored, including: Location of each parcel; Identification of crop; Field of origin; Post-harvest applications; Date and process used to clean all storage sites (farm and bins); Details of fumigants and other pre-storage chemicals used; Variety and field(s) of origin for each storage site; It is recommended that representative samples of each storage lot are taken and retained; Store inspections, including temperatures, crop condition and action taken to correct defects; Post-harvest chemical treatments, including details of product, date and dosage.	Records must be available. No N/A	1
8.10.1.10	All records relating to Crop Protection Product and/or fertiliser applications must be kept for at least three years.	Records must be available for the last 3 years. No N/A	1
8.10.1.11	For combinable crop farms only, soil Maps for the farm must be drawn up to aid the planning of rotations and to assist in the proper and optimal use of Crop Protection Products, fertilisers and organic manure.	Comprehensive soil maps are available. N/A for livestock farms only	2

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
8.10.2 Crop Husbandry			
8.10.2.1	All farms must plan cropping to take account of the benefits that can accrue in disease, pest and weed control through Integrated Crop Management (ICM). This must include the following: Assessment: identify the potential problems and their effect on crop yield and quality. Prevention: use cultural, forecasting, past experience and management measures to prevent, delay or anticipate problems, e.g. resistant varieties, crop rotation, preventative chemical control, suitable seed or planting material and optimum nutrient inputs. Observation: Monitor problems to determine when to treat, e.g. by field walking, store inspection and forecasting systems. Intervention: use direct measures to stop loss in yield and quality as necessary, e.g. cultural control, mechanical/physical control, biological control, chemical control	Records must be available to show that the requirements have been met. No N/A	3
8.10.2.2	The application of all Crop Protection Products, fertilisers and manure must be timed to maximise the efficacy and/or uptake by target crops consistent with minimising any adverse impacts on non-target species or crops; the environment and surface- and ground-waters.	Records must be available to show that the requirements have been met. No N/A	3
8.10.2.3	Only Crop Protection Products approved for use by the relevant competent authority in the country of production may be used.	Procedures demonstrate that Crop Protection Products used are approved in EU and country of production. No N/A	1
8.10.2.4	Fertiliser applications, whether mineral or organic, must be planned to match the nutrient requirements of the crop and the maintenance of soil fertility based on regular analyses.	Records are available to show that the fertiliser applications are in accordance with the requirements of the standard. No N/A	3
8.10.2.5	Fertiliser applications must be planned to maximise their uptake by target crops and to minimise losses. In particular applications of fertiliser must protect surface and ground-waters from excessive nitrate and phosphate contamination and comply with EU legislation in relation to the protection of water quality and any restrictions imposed by a relevant competent authority, or by the enterprise specific requirements of EUREPGAP.	Fertiliser applications have been considered in the context of this standard. Annual testing of groundwater for NPK. No N/A	2
8.10.2.6	The use of sewage sludge must be conducted in accordance with Council Directive 86/278 EEC and any additional criteria which may be specified in the enterprise specific sections of this manual or as may be dictated by local conditions or the relevant competent authority in the country of production.	Records of sewage sludge usage must be kept. The use of untreated sewage sludge is not permitted. Use must be supported by data and/or recognised codes of practice which demonstrate that any potential risk is maintained at the lowest possible level. N/A only if on sewage sludge.	1

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
8.10.2.7	If producers are intending to use GM material they must manage seed handling, crop husbandry and storage arrangements effectively, and ensure appropriate record keeping. Producers must ensure they have the following information: The nature of the modification(s) and/or unique identifier Specific husbandry and management advice.	The grower must have a copy of legislation applicable in the country of production. The compliance must be recorded. Records must be kept of the specific modification and/or the unique identifier. Specific husbandry and management advice must be obtained. N/A only if no GM.	3
8.10.3 Crop Storage			
8.10.3.1	A Risk Assessment for Crop Stores must be undertaken and record annually.	There must be a record of annual storage inspection to confirm the suitability for the purpose required. This assessment must cover factors likely to effect the quality of the stored crop such as ingress of moisture, pests, overheating etc. No N/A	1
8.10.3.2	Samples from each load of crops leaving the farm must be retained until confirmation has been received from the purchaser of the quality.	Samples to be taken for 3 months. No N/A	1
8.10.3.3	Immediately post-harvest, stores must be monitored at least weekly, but more frequently if the crop or conditions require, by a responsible person, to include: ? Temperature and moisture content of the crop ? Signs of pest infestation or crop spoilage ? The frequency of inspection may be reduced once the condition of the crop has stabilised. If a problem persists, suitable remedial action must be undertaken immediately and recorded.	Records must be available to confirm monitoring on a regular basis, at least weekly by a suitably qualified person to ensure that the requirements of the standard are met. No N/A	1
8.10.3.4	If a licence is held to grow genetically modified (GM) crops they must be stored separately from other crops to prevent cross-contamination and be clearly identified in the store as GM.	Visual assessment must be made of genetically modified (GM) crops storage for integrity and identification. N/A only if no GM	3

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
9. Livestock Base Module			
9.1 Staff			
9.1.1	On livestock farms, all staff must be aware of the contingency procedures relevant to their enterprise in the event of emergencies which pose a threat to human health, food safety or livestock health and welfare. These contingency procedures must cover the event of failure of the food or water supply.	Staff to demonstrate awareness at interview on how livestock are guaranteed food and water within 24 hours of an emergency.	2
9.1.2	Staff authorised to work with livestock must have a formal qualification in stock welfare.	Staff have a nationally recognised certificate of competence available. No N/A	3
9.2 Site History			
9.2.1	For Livestock Farms, soil Maps for the farm must be drawn up to aid the planning of rotations and to assist in the proper and optimal use of Crop Protection Products, fertilisers and organic manure.	Comprehensive soil maps are available. N/A for crop farms only	3
9.2.2	All electrical installations at mains voltage must be inaccessible to stock, protected and earthed properly.	Visual assessment. No N/A	2
9.2.3	All electrical work to be undertaken by a qualified electrician and appropriate records kept.	Records/invoices denoting membership of associations, guilds etc must be available. No N/A	3
9.2.4	Paints, preservatives and other chemical compounds that may be toxic must not be used on surfaces accessible to livestock except for approved disinfectants.	Staff to demonstrate awareness at interview. Inspect invoices, containers, and data sheets. No N/A	1
9.2.5	All paints, preservatives, disinfectants and other chemical compounds must be stored away from livestock and feed to prevent contamination.	Visual assessment. No N/A	2
9.3 Livestock Welfare, Management and Husbandry			
	This section sets out the general principles of good practice which apply to all livestock enterprises. In addition specific requirements recognising the special needs of different types of livestock and different types of production system are set out in individual, enterprise-specific sections of this standard.		

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Nº	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
9.3.1 Identification and Traceability of Stock			
9.3.1.1	All farms with livestock enterprises must maintain a movement record.	Visual inspection to confirm records include at least:· Date moved to/from farm.· Numbers moved· Identification marks (tags/chips/tattoos)· Address to or from which they have been moved. No N/A	1
9.3.1.2	Livestock presented for slaughter must be traceable to farm of last movement.	A EUREPGAP approved despatch note (see Transport Module Appendix 8) must accompany every consignment of livestock to slaughter. No N/A	1
9.3.1.3	Procedures must be in place to ensure all livestock have been born/hatched and reared on EUREPGAP assured farm. No EUREPGAP approved farms may accommodate both assured and non-assured livestock.	Procedures including movement records (minimum 3 years) and EUREPGAP approved dispatch notes (see Transport module Appendix 8) must be in place. Records must provide address and assurance details of farm of origin. No N/A	2
9.3.1.4	All livestock must be individually identified (poultry may have batch ID) and procedures must be in place to demonstrate full traceability back to farm of birth/hatching.	Unique identification of individual livestock with movement history to farm of birth/hatching registered on a centralised database. Poultry may have batch ID. No N/A	3
9.3.1.5	A visual mechanism of identification must be used to identify specific livestock or batches/houses of livestock requiring or having received treatment (for which there is a required period of withdrawal) at least until the withdrawal period has been completed.	Visual assessment where possible and/or staff to demonstrate awareness at interview. No N/A	1
9.3.1.6	All livestock must be accompanied by a despatch note that meets the EUREPGAP standard and national legal requirements when being transported. These despatch notes are to be used on change of ownership and on movements in excess of 20 kilometres.	EUREPGAP approval despatch notes are correctly completed for all movements (see Transport Standard Appendix 8). No N/A. If there is no national legislation, cannot pass to the next level saying "not applicable".	1
9.3.1.6	EUREPGAP approval despatch notes are correctly completed for all movements (see Transport Standard Appendix 8). No N/A. If there is no national legislation, cannot pass to the next level saying "not applicable".		1
9.3.1.7	All livestock must have spent their entire life on EUREPGAP approved farm(s).	Movement traceability records demonstrate all livestock come from EUREPGAP approved farms for their whole life. No N/A	3
9.3.1.7	Movement traceability records demonstrate all livestock come from EUREPGAP approved farms for their whole life. No N/A		3

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
9.3.2 Livestock Health			
9.3.2.1	All farms with stock enterprises must have a named veterinary surgeon or practice. Veterinary visits must take place on at least an annual basis or more frequently if required to by the enterprise specific modules of this manual. Cross reference with Pigs 4.4.3	Records of routine veterinary visits by specified surgeon or practice. No N/A	1
9.3.2.1	All farms with stock enterprises must have a named veterinary surgeon or practice. Veterinary visits must take place at least twice a year or more frequently if required to by the enterprise specific modules of this manual.		2
9.3.2.1	All farms with stock enterprises must have a named veterinary surgeon or practice. Veterinary visits must take place at least four times a year or more frequently if required to by the enterprise specific modules of this manual.		3
9.3.2.2	With the assistance of your veterinary surgeon, a written veterinary health plan must be formulated and implemented; and reviewed and updated at least annually. This must identify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disease prevention strategies (including cultural controls); - Major diseases known or thought to be present; - Treatments to be administered for regularly encountered conditions; - Recommended vaccination protocols; - Recommended parasite controls; - The requirement for any in feed / water medication. The review must also address: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Herd performance; - Stock environment; - Biosecurity; - Staff competence / training needs. Additional requirements may be included in the sector specific modules. 	A written veterinary health plan covering the required areas, reviewed and updated annually with sign off by specified veterinary surgeon. No N/A	2
9.3.2.3	Livestock suffering ill health or injury must be separately identified and receive immediate attention including the attendance of a veterinary surgeon if necessary.	Visual assessment and staff to demonstrate awareness. No N/A	2
9.3.2.4	Each breeding, rearing or feeding farm must be equipped with suitable facilities to isolate sick or injured livestock.	Visual assessment. No N/A	2
9.3.2.5	Medicines for treatment must be used only when necessary or when prescribed by a veterinary surgeon or for preventative purposes (e.g. worming).	Staff to demonstrate awareness at interview. No N/A	1
9.3.2.6	Withdrawal periods for veterinary medicines must be known and must be strictly adhered to. Any livestock subsequently sold to another farm before the withdrawal period has expired, must be accompanied by written confirmation of the nature and date of treatment and the date that the withdrawal period will be completed. Any such livestock must be clearly marked and readily identified as having been treated.	Visual assessment and staff to demonstrate awareness at interview. Check for recent treatments in medicine administration records and view stock for identification. No N/A	1

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Nº	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
9.3.2.7	Any treatment that involves a surgical operation to any livestock must be carried out by a competent stockman and/or vet.	Staff to demonstrate awareness at interview. No N/A	1
9.3.2.8	All veterinary equipment must be clean and properly maintained.	Visual assessment.	1
9.3.2.9	Each farm must have a written procedure for locating and dealing with needles which have broken during any procedure and remain in any livestock. The procedure must ensure that any needle broken in this way cannot enter the food chain. Any animal involved in a broken needle incident must be marked and may not be sold as EUREPGAP approved and must not be slaughtered for human consumption prior to the expiry of the withdrawal period for the medication administered at the time. (Clause 9.3.2.9 is covered in the Pig EUREPGAP Standard reference clause 4.5)	Written procedure available. View stock concerned for identification if available. Check records to make sure that stock are not sold as EUREPGAP and do not go to slaughter for human consumption prior to completion of withdrawal procedure. No N/A	1
9.3.2.9	Written procedure available. View stock concerned for identification if available. Check records to make sure that stock are not sold as EUREPGAP and do not go to slaughter for human consumption prior to completion of withdrawal procedure. No N/A		1
9.3.2.10	Used needles and sharp instruments should be safely disposed of in a 'Sharps Box' which itself must be disposed of in a responsible manner and in compliance with local legislation.	Staff to demonstrate awareness. No N/A	2

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Nº	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
9.3.2.10	Staff to demonstrate awareness. No N/A		2
9.3.2.11	When dealing with the slaughter of casualty stock, humane principles must be observed.	Staff to demonstrate awareness of technique to be used. Guidelines: ii) Shotguns may be used on all stock - but mature bulls and pigs over 100 kg- muzzle to be held 5.25 cms from forehead aiming down the line of the neck into main body. iii) Small bore rifles and pistols up to .22" rim fire may be used with rounded end bullets as above to kill young livestock with soft skulls – not to be used on boars, bulls and rams. iv) .32 humane killers. v) Captive bolt stunner and bleeding Large calibre rifles, outside with skilled marksman. No N/A	2
9.3.2.12	Farmer must demonstrate both understanding of hygiene practices and implement practices suitable to the farm.	Staff to demonstrate awareness at interview. No N/A	1
9.3.2.13	A written hygiene plan, detailing the most important elements of hygiene (cleaning methods, cleaning agents, disinfectants, application period, application frequency, empty periods etc.) must exist and be implemented and recorded	Visual inspection of farm against requirements of written plan and records. No N/A	3
9.3.2.14	Staff must be familiar with the hygiene plan requirements and ensure its proper implementation.	Staff to demonstrate awareness of hygiene, its implementation and recording. No N/A	3
9.3.2.15	Only those cleaning and disinfecting agents registered for use within a particular country may be used.	Visual inspection of agents against a list of approved agents or labelling on individual agents to show approval. No N/A	1
9.3.2.16	The climate within the housing (air circulation, temperature, gas concentrations and dust content) must be kept at levels that do not adversely affect livestock health. Relevant guidelines on temperature and gas concentrations must be adhered to. (Specific requirements are outlined in the enterprise-specific modules of this standard).	Staff to demonstrate awareness of requirements and climate in housing to meet requirements. No N/A	2
9.3.2.17	All farms should take part in a screening and improvement programme for appropriate zoonotic pathogens and must notify the relevant Competent Authority of any disease where required to so by law (specified in sub-protocols).	Check that farms participate in screening programmes. No N/A	2
9.3.2.17	Check that farms participate in screening programmes. No N/A	Check that farms participate in screening programmes. No N/A	2
9.3.2.18	Visitors entering enclosed systems of production must be provided with protective clothing	Written list of protective clothing and physical presence on farm. No N/A	3

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Nº	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
9.3.3 Medicines			
9.3.3.1 General			
9.3.3.1.1	Medicines past their use-by date and used medicine containers must be disposed of in a manner agreed with the attending veterinary surgeon that will not result in subsequent misuse.	Staff to demonstrate method of disposal and justification. No N/A	3
9.3.3.1.2	Producers must only use medicines that are approved for use by the relevant competent authority in the country of use and are registered for use on the stock to be treated. A current list of all medicines that are used must be kept. Medicines that are banned in the European Union must not be used.	Visual assessment that the medicines in store/use are on the records of current use, are EU and nationally approved and are used on the stock for which they are approved. (see medicines administration record). No N/A	1
9.3.3.1.3	The label instructions must be followed strictly to ensure successful administration and to avoid risks to livestock, workers, consumers and the environment.	The administration record demonstrates that the medicine is used correctly. No N/A	1
9.3.3.1.4	The presence of the label instructions will be required at audit.	Label instructions are retained for audit. No N/A	1
9.3.3.1.5	Workers handling and applying medicines must be trained and able to demonstrate appropriate competence and knowledge.	Visual examination of training records and staff to demonstrate awareness. No N/A	1
9.3.3.1.6	Neither hormones nor therapeutic antibiotics may be used as growth promoters.	Visual assessment of medicines' records and staff awareness to be demonstrated at interview. No N/A	1
9.3.3.1.7	The use of growth promoters are prohibited including coccidiostats.	Staff to demonstrate awareness.	3
9.3.3.1.8	An independent, accredited laboratory must perform regular sample tests for the use of prohibited substances, such as growth and performance promoters and the use of permitted substances. It is permissible for this to be part of a national programme undertaken by the relevant competent authority.	Where national screening programme does not take place, evidence of independent accredited testing must be provided. No N/A	1
9.3.3.1.9	Residue test results must be traceable to the individual producer, demonstrating inclusion within the sampling system, not necessarily that there has been an analysis to that farm itself. The National scheme MUST transmit the data back to the farmer.	Written procedure or evidence from the competent authority. Farmer must demonstrate that they are being subjected to the sampling system, not necessarily that there has been an analysis to that farm itself. No N/A	1
9.3.3.1.10	A written action plan must be agreed with the attending veterinary surgeon and implemented in the event of a maximum residue level being exceeded.	Where the MRL has been exceeded, a written action plan signed off by the attending veterinary surgeon must be present. No N/A	1
9.3.3.1.11	Medicines that have exceeded their expiry date must be clearly identified and must be segregated for disposal	Visual assessment that such products are separated from current approved stock and clearly marked as expired. No N/A	1

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
9.3.3.2 Medicine Records			
9.3.3.2.1	All farms must maintain up to date and legal medicine purchase and administration records, which must be available for inspection and include: For the purchase record: date of purchase, name of product, quantity purchased, batch number, expiry date, name of supplier; For Administration Record: The batch number, Date administered, Identity of livestock/group treated, Number of livestock treated, Total quantity of medicine used, Date treatment finished, Date withdrawal period completed, Name of the person who administered the medicine.	Products in use/store must be recorded in accordance with standard requirements. No N/A	1
9.3.3.2.2	A record must be kept of the visual means by which livestock treated with medicines can be identified in addition to group or individual identity numbers (e.g. spray marking or tail tapes).	There must be a record of the means of identifying stock treated with any particular medicine. No N/A	1
9.3.3.2.3	Farm dogs and cats must be wormed regularly and a record kept.	Check that domestic/working pets are wormed and that it is recorded. No N/A	2
9.3.4 Livestock Feed			
9.3.4.1 General			
9.3.4.1.1	All stock must receive a daily diet, which is adequate to maintain health and vigour and the feed supply must be checked on a regular basis.	Visually assess stock and staff to demonstrate awareness. No N/A	2
9.3.4.1.2	All purchased compound feed must be obtained from a reputable source who manufactures to the relevant standard laid down by legislation and, by July 2005, is approved under the Eurepgap Feed Assurance Standard – Compound Feed. Prior to July 2005, Warranty Declarations (stating “freedom from contamination and fitness for purpose”) must be available for all purchased feed materials.	Compound feed is supplied by a company certified against the EUREPGAP Feed Assurance Standard or prior to July 2005, by a warranty letter. No N/A	1
9.3.4.1.3	All purchased compound feed must be obtained from a reputable source who manufactures to the relevant standard laid down by legislation and, is approved under the Eurepgap Feed Assurance Standard – Compound Feed	Compound feed is supplied by a company certified against the EUREPGAP Feed Assurance Standard. No N/A	2
9.3.4.1.4	All home-mixers of feeding stuffs must be registered with, or approved by, the relevant competent authority and comply with Eurepgap Feed Assurance Standard -On-farm Feed Manufacturing (Home-mix)	Home-mixers must demonstrate registration with the relevant competent authority and by July 2005 be certified against the EUREPGAP Feed Assurance Standard On-Farm Feed Manufacturing.	2
9.3.4.1.5	All feedingstuffs must comply with all national and EU legislation.	Feedstuffs to comply. No N/A	1

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Nº	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
9.3.4.1.6	All purchased stock feed materials must be obtained by July 2005 from a source certified under the Eurepgap Feed Assurance Standard – Animal Feed Materials. Prior to July 2005, Warranty Declarations (stating “freedom from contamination and fitness for purpose”) must be available for all purchased feed materials.	All stock feed materials are provided by EUREPGAP certified suppliers or prior to July 2005 are accompanied by warranty letters. No N/A	1
9.3.4.1.7	All purchased stock feed materials must be obtained from a source certified under the Eurepgap Feed Assurance Standard – Animal Feed Materials.	All stock feed materials are provided by EUREPGAP certified suppliers. No N/A	2
9.3.4.1.8	Forage fed on the farm must be derived from crops that were produced and certified according to the relevant EUREPGAP standard.	Bought in forage is from EUREPGAP approved farms. No N/A For certifying absence of GMO claims, ISO guide 65 as well as EN45011 is acceptable.	3
9.3.4.1.9	Feedstuffs must be accompanied by a declaration stating whether it contains genetically modified material. If any statement is made with regard to absence of genetically modified material, this must be accompanied by a Certificate of Conformity from an EN45011 approved source and define the extent to which inadvertent contamination is permissible.	Feed must be stored separately in conditions which prevent deterioration and contamination. Relevant certificate of conformity if absence statement. No N/A	1
9.3.4.1.10	Protein elements of diets must only be obtained from vegetables, milk or fish.	Feed records demonstrate only permitted sources used. No N/A	1
9.3.4.1.11	Enterprises which mix feed in their own machines must draw up a mixture protocol for the different mixtures which shows the percentage of the components.	Visual inspection of records as detailed. No N/A	1

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
9.3.4.2 Feed Records			
9.3.4.2.1	Documentary records (for example invoices) of feed suppliers from whom compound feeds and other animal feed materials have been purchased must be kept for two years. Records must include the type of feed, quantity, open declaration of ingredients and date of delivery.	Records as detailed are available for purchased feed for the past 2 years. No N/A	1
9.3.4.2.2	Producers must obtain from their supplier a declaration of constituents for each compound diet and supplement fed to their stock and records of them must be kept for two years.	Labels/invoices/statements specifying constituents are available for 2 years. No N/A	3
9.3.4.3 Storage of Animal Feeds			
9.3.4.3.1	All feeds must be stored in accordance with good practice and legislation to minimise any risk of any cross-contamination from other feed or foreign bodies.	Visual assessment	1
9.3.4.3.2	All receptacles, bins and lorries cleaned regularly.	Visual assessment of receptacles, bins, lorries and records if available and staff to demonstrate awareness at interview. Receptacles, bins once a year. No N/A	1
9.3.4.3.3	All farms must take precautions to control rodents and pests and to prevent the contamination of feed by domestic animals.	Absence of rodents and other pests and exclusion of domestic animals from feed stores. No N/A	1
9.3.4.3.4	Medicated feeds must be kept in separate, clearly labelled and identified bulk storage or bags.	Visual inspection to ensure no cross-contamination between medicated and non-medicated feed. Clear labelling/identification. No N/A	1
9.3.4.3.5	Visual inspection to ensure no cross-contamination between medicated and non-medicated feed. Clear labelling/identification. No N/A	Identification and segregation of feedstuffs for different species. No N/A	2

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
9.3.5 Livestock Management			
9.3.5.1	The Producer must ensure that sufficient, competent staff are available on each farm to maintain the standards of stockmanship and animal welfare required by the Standard. The experience, qualifications and training of all staff employed by the Producer on either a full or part-time basis must be recorded.	Records of staff experience, qualifications and training for all staff. Assessment of the competence of staff for the livestock present. Visual assessment of stock. No N/A	1
9.3.5.2	At all times livestock must be treated and handled in such a way as to protect them from pain, injury and disease.	Visual assessment and staff to demonstrate awareness at interview. No N/A	2
9.3.5.3	All livestock must have access to sufficient clean water, including whilst at pasture. Fouled drinking facilities must be cleaned. Steps must be taken to ensure supplies in extreme weather.	Visual assessment and staff to demonstrate awareness at interview. No N/A	2
9.3.5.4	Dogs must be kept under control at all times and prevented from causing livestock distress.	Visual assessment and staff to demonstrate awareness at interview. No N/A	3
9.3.5.5	All housing, races and enclosures must be free from sharp projections, corners, broken rails or machinery that may cause stock to injure themselves.	Visual inspection. No N/A	2
9.3.5.6	Electric fences, where used, must be checked regularly to ensure that they cause only momentary discomfort.	Staff to demonstrate awareness at interview. No N/A	3
9.3.5.7	All stock must be able to have visual contact with one another.	Visual inspection. No N/A	2
9.3.5.8	Troughs must be on a firm foundation with free drainage.	Visual inspection. No N/A	3
9.3.5.9	Chosen breeds should be stress stable and chosen to have sufficient tolerance to important pests and diseases.	Breeds appropriate to conditions must be used. No N/A	3
9.3.5.10	Provision must be made to avoid cattle being exposed to extreme weather and temperature for prolonged periods.	Shelter must be available in extreme conditions. No N/A	3

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N°	Control Point	Compliance Criteria	Level
9.3.6 Livestock Housing			
9.3.6.1	The floor space must be of sufficient size to allow appropriate stocking densities.	Visual inspection of stock and records of stocking density. No N/A	2
9.3.6.2	Ventilation (whether natural or artificial) must be effective and appropriate to the livestock type to maintain a suitable temperature and atmosphere.	Visual inspection. No N/A	2
9.3.6.3	Housing must be capable of being maintained in a clean and hygienic condition.	Visual inspection. No N/A	2
9.3.6.4	Floors must be non-slip and stable. There must be no chance of injuries or abnormal behaviour as a result of floor condition.	Visual inspection. No N/A	3
9.3.6.5	The long-term tethering of livestock is forbidden	Staff to demonstrate awareness and visual assessment. 2 weeks maximum. No N/A	2
9.3.6.6	Lighting must be appropriately chosen, so as to prevent the occurrence of livestock-behavioural disorders.	Visual assessment and staff to demonstrate awareness at interview. No N/A	2
9.3.6.7	There must be permanently available lighting.	Visual inspection. No N/A	2