WELSH LAMB & BEEF PRODUCERS LTD
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Welsh Organic Scheme

Producer Manual

PRODUCTION of ORGANIC AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

QWFC Ltd – Certification Process: Terms & Conditions February 2023

Introduction:

Quality Welsh Food Certification Ltd (QWFC) is a Certification Body accredited by the United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS) to ISO17065, an internationally recognised standard for certification bodies.

This document contains information that you need to read before you decide to join any scheme certified by QWFC or to maintain your certification for a scheme, including information on how we conduct assessments: it must also be read in conjunction with the scheme standards that will be the subject of assessment and certification activity. Please be sure to read all documents in full before you make your application for certification or before your next assessment.

Application for certification

Applicants must complete an application form and submit payment to QWFC before initial assessments. Payment must be made as specified in the Scheme Fees Leaflet and re-assessment undertaken according to and at times stipulated in scheme rules to maintain certification.

Assessments

We check whether applicants or clients are complying with the scheme standards by assessments which may be undertaken by one of our assessors or an assessor from another assessment body. An initial assessment is required before certification may be granted and re-assessments are carried out at the prescribed frequency for each scheme also a number of Clients will be selected, at random, for an Assessment in addition to the routine assessment.

Assessments may be carried out at 'Short Notice' typically 4 working days or 'Unannounced'. Where notice is to be given an assessor will contact you when your assessment is due to arrange a mutually convenient date If you are unable to agree an appointment by the date the assessment is due, your certification will be delayed or may be suspended pending assessment.

The Welsh Government Quarantine Unit Scheme is subject to 'in-use' inspection by the Animal Health & Plant Agency (APHA). If APHA identify a non-conformance against the QU Scheme Standard, QWFC will need to investigate further. This may require a further visit which may incur a fee; you will be contacted to agree to this before we proceed. Fees are not refundable.

Please try and prepare for the Assessment so that it can be carried out as effectively and efficiently as possible. If the Assessor is unable to complete the process because for example, some records may not have been immediately available, processes in operation or facilities may not be to hand, it may be necessary to re-visit & unfortunately, we will need to pass on the extra cost.

The Assessor will need to:

(a) talk to the person responsible for the operation of the activity for which certification is being applied for **(b)** review relevant records **(c)** have access to facilities, buildings or processes **(d)** evaluate samples of inputs or outputs.

Please make sure that the assessor will be able to evaluate all the different elements of a process; service or facility that is to be certified. If you only have part of an operation available for assessment, you may only be certified for the activities assessed or you may be declined certification. If you wish to increase or change the scope of certification to, you'll need to notify QWFC and a further assessment may be required. **Check your documents carefully to make sure that the scope of certification meets your requirements.**

Any aspects of an operation found during assessment that don't comply with the requirements of a scheme's standards, will be recorded by the assessor on a "Non-Conformance Form" which you will be asked to sign to confirm your agreement. This form is to provide information only and is not indicative of whether certification will be granted or declined.

The "Non-Conformance Form" together with the assessor's report will be forwarded to QWFC for review and a decision on certification: QWFC will write to you to notify you of the results of the assessment. If any non-conformances require action, you will be sent a "Non-Conformance Action Report" explaining what is required and the date by which it needs to be completed. In some circumstances, re-assessment may be necessary which may incur a fee; you will be contacted to agree to this before we proceed. Fees are not refundable.

If you have no non-conformances or have rectified any raised; you may be granted certification against the scheme. You will be issued with a Certificate or Letter to confirm certification & permitted to use the appropriate scheme mark and QWFC logo on products, literature, stationery, and advertising where relevant. Use of scheme marks must be in

accordance with the rules specified in the QWFC document **"**Conditions Governing the Use of Certification Marks" which you can find on the QWFC website www.qwfc.co.uk or request on 01970 636688.

QWFC Certificates of Conformity are not transferable and are the property of QWFC. Certificates are valid until the expiry date stated on them unless surrendered; replaced or revoked & should be reproduced in their entirety when required. QWFC's certificates can only be used in relation to activities; facilities or products that are included in the scope of certification.

Certification may be suspended If you fail to rectify non-conformance raised by the due date and do not contact us; if you fail to pay any fees due, or whilst we investigate a compliant received. Whist certification is suspended, and you will be unable to market your output, undertake a service or operate a facility as certified against the scheme. You will be notified of the suspension and informed of the reason and what is required to regain your certified status. Permanent withdrawal of certification may follow suspension and you need to re-apply for certification. You cannot claim to be certified against the scheme and any QWFC Certificate of Conformity and scheme marks must be returned. **In cases of serious breaches of the requirements of scheme standards or 'terms & conditions', or if an applicant or client has been abusive towards any person who is part of the certification process, or if the applicant or client is bringing the relevant scheme into disrepute, or subject to legal action certification may be withdrawn at our absolute discretion**.

You must inform us, without delay, of any change in your circumstance, for example a change in the structure of a company or partnership or the scope of activities following expansion or significant investment. Such notification should be made in writing. Certification is non-transferable and a change of ownership requires a new application. If you do not inform us of the scope of your activities, it could lead to your products being rejected or use of facilities suspended. In certain situations, failure to notify us of a change of circumstance may result in your certification being suspended until an assessment and follow up procedures can be completed.

It is a condition of certification that you inform us immediately if you or any organisation; business or individual that you are associated with is / are subject to investigation by, prosecution by or issue of a statutory notice from a statutory body relating to animal health or welfare, the environment, feed or food safety. Failure to immediately notify us of such action being taken may result in your certification being suspended. Conviction resulting from such action may result in certification being withdrawn.

You must also notify the competent authority should there be an issue of which you are aware that could affect human or animal health.

It is a condition of certification that you cooperate in the investigation of any complaint by QWFC & record any complaints received & action taken: this record and actions taken will form part of the assessment

RULES GOVERNING CERTIFICATION

Clients shall:

At all times comply with these rules as amended from time to time;

- Comply with the requirements of the Scheme Standard. Repeated failure to comply with any of the specified requirements of the Scheme Standard may result in suspension or withdrawal of Certification
- Retain a copy of the most recent Scheme Standard;
- Give representatives of QWFC, and 'observers as required, access during normal working hours to establishments.
- Nominate a management representative and one or more deputies authorised to act in the main nominee's absence (and replacement nominees as may be necessary) who shall be responsible for all matters in connection with the requirements of the Certification
- Correct any deficiencies identified during continuing assessments;
- Ensure that products; activities or facilities continue to fulfil requirements & not deliver or knowingly permit the delivery or sale of downgraded products as products conforming to the Scheme Standard;
- Use a Mark of Conformance or make claims regarding certification only in respect of products; activities or facilities which are subject to the Certification, produced at the address stated, and strictly in accordance with the conditions for its use;
- Discontinue any use of a Mark of Conformance which is outside the scope of the conditions for its use, or which is unacceptable to QWFC, and any form of statement with reference to the authority of the Client to claim compliance with a Certification Scheme which in the opinion of QWFC might be misleading;

- Upon withdrawal of the Certification (however determined) forthwith discontinue use of any Mark of Conformance for which a licence has been issued and all advertising matter which contains any reference thereto. In addition, any other documents in possession of the Client which bear reference to the Certificate of Conformance shall, if QWFC requires, be so treated;
- Not conduct operations in a manner which may affect the confidence of buyers and consumers in the reliability of QWFC's Certification Schemes.

Having regard for QWFC administrative costs, Clients and Applicants shall pay:

- the relevant annual fee for assessment and Certification;
- the cost of any additional assessment deemed to be necessary;
- the cost of assessment where less than 24 hours' notice of the need to cancel is given; or it has been cancelled on more than 2 consecutive occasions
- the cost of any additional sampling or testing deemed to be necessary;
- any additional costs incurred by QWFC due to non-conformance with these Rules.

Further Information

For further details on the operation of any QWFC certification scheme and the QWFC certification procedure, please visit our website www.qwfc.co.uk or contact us directly on 01970 636688.

If you wish to appeal against any decision on certification, please write to us at QWFC, Gorseland, North Road, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 2WB within 14 days of receiving notice of the decision. Please give your reasons why you believe the decision to be wrong. if we are unable to resolve this issue, a tribunal appointed by QWFC will consider the appeal: you will be entitled to make representations to that tribunal. Full details of the QWFC appeals procedure can be requested by ringing 01970 636688.

Any complaint regarding the operation of the certification system by QWFC should be forwarded to QWFC, Gorseland, North Road, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 2WB; for investigation

Statement of Policy

QWFC undertake to administer Schemes and their certification activities effectively and efficiently at all times. However, we cannot be held responsible for any losses that arise from, including without limitation, any industrial action or the failure of any machine, data, processing system, transmission link or any other event outside our reasonable control.

Scheme standards may change over time, for example in response to new or amended legislation. You will be informed of any changes to scheme standards and the timeframe for their implementation, and you must ensure full compliance with any changes to scheme standards and relevant legislation to retain certification. Scheme standards and scheme regulations may be in addition to any statutory requirements. Nothing in any scheme standards or scheme regulations shall be deemed to provide any exemption from the legislation and you must comply with all legislation relevant to the scope of the relevant scheme at all times. Under no circumstances shall QWFC, their employees or agents be liable for any losses, damage, charges, costs or expenses of whatever nature (including consequential loss) which you may suffer or incur by reason of, or arising directly or indirectly from the administration by QWFC, their employees or agents or the performance of their respective obligations in connection with a certified scheme save to the extent that such loss, damage, charges, costs and/or expenses arises as a result of finally and judicially determined gross negligence or wilful default of such persons.

It is a condition of certification that you agree to abide by the scheme standards at all times and implement as appropriate, any changes that may be communicated to you. QWFC reserves the right to implement alterations to scheme standards and operating procedures where, at its absolute discretion, it considers it necessary to do so. Scheme standards, scheme regulations and Producer Manual represent the entire understanding between applicants or clients and QWFC and applicants or clients will need to acknowledge that they have not relied upon any other statement (written or oral) in applying for certification or claims to be certified against the scheme.



Quality Welsh Food Certification Ltd.
Ardystio Bwyd Cymreig Safonol

Welsh Organic Assurance Scheme Standard

Principles for the Management of Organic Land

Welsh Organic Scheme

QWFC Ltd

PO Box 8, Gorseland, North Road, Abersystwyth, Ceredigion SY23 2WB

Tel: 01970 636688 **Email:** organic@wlbp.co.uk

1.01	Organic produce derives from a land based, agricultural system that avoids the use of agrochemicals, protects and enhances the natural habitat and observes a high standard of animal welfare.	*834 Article 3*
1.02	Careful observation of the following **principles** is essential for successful organic production:- 1. Understanding that modern agriculture derives from natural systems that have evolved over millions of years and that organic production must work with nature and not seek to dominate it. 2. Understanding the importance of maintaining a healthy and living soil. 3. Avoiding any pollution of soil, air or water. 4. Ensuring a high standard of health and welfare for all livestock. 5. Protecting and enhancing the natural features of the land, thus providing for greater diversity of wildlife and reducing the risk to endangered species. 6. Considering the wider picture and the social and environmental impact of the farming system.	*834 Article 4*
1.03	The following are the **main characteristics** of an organic system:- 1. Sound rotation. 2. Judicious use of animal and green manures. 3. Use only of permitted mineral fertilisers. 4. Use only of permitted pesticides. 5. No herbicides. 6. Use of appropriate cultivation techniques. 7. Minimum impact on naturally occurring plants and wildlife.	*834 Article 5 & 12*
1.04	An **organic production unit** must comprise clearly identified land areas and designated livestock and crop storage buildings.	OS Field Numbers. Farm building plan. *889 Article 63*
1.05	An application to convert a holding or part holding to organic production must be accompanied by a **conversion plan**. A full conversion plan will comprise the following:- 1. A description of the current and proposed enterprises. 2. A farm plan and schedule of fields and buildings to be converted. 3. A description of the management practices to be employed during and after conversion to include:- a. Soil management. b. Cropping and crop rotation. c. Grazing systems and forage production. d. Plant nutrient supply. e. Weed and pest control. 4. A habitat protection and enhancement plan. 5. A farm manure management plan. 6. A livestock management plan.	This must be accepted by QWFC before registration. 889 Article 63, 70 1.29 – 1.31 1.32 1.40 2.42, 3.42, 4.42, 5.31, 6.42
1.06	**Partial or staged conversion** of a holding is permitted providing:- 1. The proposed area is of sufficient size to permit sustainable organic production. 2. There is appropriate selection of the land areas to be converted. 3. There are physical boundaries between organic and non-organic blocks of land. 4. Buildings and stores are clearly identified as organic or non-organic. 5. The whole area of the unit used for feeding the livestock enterprise(s) must comply with the QWFC organic standards.	Not scattered fields. Hedges, permanent fences, dykes or walls. Labelled physically and on farm plan. *834 Article 11.2, 11.3*

1.07	A part organic holding poses a potential risk to the integrity of the organic product:- 1. The same species of livestock may not be farmed both organically and non-organically within a farm business. 2. The same crop variety may not be grown on both organic and non-organic land within a farm business.	Farmers with distinct organic and non-organic businesses must be able to demonstrate transparent separation to the satisfaction of QWFC *834 Article 11.2 and 11.3* *889 Article 40* *834 Article 17*
1.08	Land will normally attain organic status following 24 months of monitored conversion.	*889 Article 36.1*
1.09	**Annual crops** may only be classified as **in-conversion** if harvested at least 12 months after the conversion start date.	*889 Article 62*
1.10	**Annual crops** may only be classified as **organic** if planted or sown into organic land.	*889 Article 36.1*
1.11	**Perennial crops** may only be classified as **organic** if harvested at least 36 months after the conversion start date.	*889Article 36.1*
1.12	**Forage crops** may only be classified as **in-conversion** when grazed or harvested at least 12 months after the conversion start date.	889 Article 62
1.13	**Forage crops** may only be classified as **organic** when grazed or harvested at least 24 months after the conversion start date.	*889 Article 36.1*
1.14	The 24 month conversion period for the land may only be shortened under the following circumstances:- 1. By up to **4 months** if field records show that there have been no prohibited inputs over that period, neither is there any physical sign of prohibited input. 2. By 12 months if the land was subject to **environmental scheme rules** that did not allow the use of inputs prohibited by these standards for a period of 12 months immediately preceding the conversion start date. 3. By 12 months if the land is on a **partially converted holding** and it has been verified during the annual inspections of the regulatory body that no prohibited inputs have been applied during the previous 12 months. 4. By 12 months if the land is to be grazed solely by **pigs or poultry** or by 18 months if it can be shown that there were no prohibited inputs during the 12 months prior to the conversion start date. 5. By 12 months for agricultural or natural land where there is evidence that no prohibited inputs have been applied for 24 months prior to the proposed start date. 6. When livestock enterprises are to be converted simultaneously with the land, there must be a full 24 month land conversion.	Prohibited inputs:- Products not GMO free. Products not listed as permitted or controlled mineral fertilisers. (Annex F) All herbicides. Products not listed as permitted or controlled pesticides. (Annex G) Item 1 requires prior approval from QWFC. Items 2, 3, 4 & 5 require prior approval from QWFC and Defra. *889Article 36.2, 37.2 834/2007 Article 17e*
1.15	Previously **contaminated land** may be required to undergo an extended conversion period.	Requires QWFC and Defra approval. *889 Article 36.3*
1.16	A producer may request a 12 month extended conversion period. An application must be made to QWFC at least two months before the land would normally attain full organic status. No further extensions will be permitted.	E.g. Lack of market.
1.17	Genetically modified organisms **(GMOs)** and their derivatives are **prohibited inputs.** They must be excluded from use on every organic and partially organic holding. GMO free declarations must be obtained for:- 1. All brought in non-organic feeds and feed supplements. 2. All brought in animal manures, soil conditioners and fertilisers. 3. All seeds and plant propagation materials. 4. All veterinary products. 5. All game bird feeds for birds that have access to registered land.	Printed product labels are acceptable. *834 Article 9*
1.18	Land that has previously grown genetically modified crops is prohibited from organic certification.	

1.19	A risk assessment must be made of any genetically modified crop growing within 5km of an organic holding, and the regulatory body must be advised of any such crop or proposed crop.	
1.20	All organic producers must have a **habitat protection and enhancement plan. (HPEP)** This will comprise a record of the natural features of the holding and a programme for improving and increasing these features to encourage a better and greater diversity of wild plant and animal life. The plan must be approved by QWFC and will be monitored at the annual inspection.	Natural features:- Ponds, water courses, marshes, hedgerows, natural woodland, wild flower meadows and moorland. *834 Article 5*
1.21	**Hedges** must be trimmed only between 1st September and 28th February, and half should be left untrimmed each season so that hedgerow fruits and berries remain for the birds.	
1.22	**Ditches** must be cleaned out only between 1st September and 28th February and at least half should be left untouched each season.	
1.23	**Hedges and walls** should be maintained in the traditional manner and should not be altered without good practical reason and prior approval from the regulatory body and the local authority if relevant.	
1.24	Sites of historical and agricultural heritage interest must be recorded in the HPEP and must be preserved.	Archaeological sites, ridge and furrow fields.
1.25	New buildings should be designed and located to have minimum impact on the landscape.	
1.26	All statutory rights of way must be respected and maintained.	
1.27	The farm buildings, yards, fences and gates must be maintained in an acceptable state to ensure the safety of people and livestock.	
1.28	Organic farms must be maintained in a **clean and tidy** condition. Each one must present to the public an acceptable face of the Welsh organic industry.	
	Soil Management	
1.29	The maintenance of a **healthy living soil** is the key to every successful organic production system. Attention must be given to:- 1. Care of the soil structure. 2. Soil organic matter content. 3. Soil microbial activity. 4. Soil fertility – plant nutrient availability.	834 Article 5a
1.30	The following practices must be **avoided** wherever possible:- 1. Deep ploughing – this disrupts the biological activity of the topsoil. 2. Compaction with heavy machinery. 3. Poaching by livestock in wet conditions. 4. Continuous cropping with similar crop types. 5. Bare fallows.	*834 Article 5a* 1.32
1.31	The following practices are **required** wherever possible:- 1. Minimum tilling - to avoid disruption of the biological activity of the topsoil. 2. Sub soiling where soil compaction has occurred. 3. Development of a sound rotation. 4. Green cover cropping. 5. Regular incorporation of organic manures, compost or plant remains. 6. Regular soil analysis.	1.32

1.32	A sound and well balanced **annual rotation** must meet the following objectives:- 1. A positive balance in soil nitrogen levels through judicious use of leguminous crops. 2. The inclusion of crops with varying root systems and nutrient requirements. 3. The separation of crops with similar pest and disease susceptibility by an appropriate period. 4. The increase of soil organic matter. 5. The long term control of annual and perennial weeds.	Perennial crops and permanent pastures are excluded. Protected horticultural crops may be exempted providing there is adequate use of legumes and green manures. *834 Article 12.1b,g*
	Manures and Plant Wastes	
1.33	The recycling of soil nutrients through the careful management of plant and animal waste produced on the organic holding must be achieved wherever possible.	834 Article 5c
1.34	The storage and application of manures and slurries must meet the requirements of the Codes of Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Soil, Air and Water. The Welsh COGAP booklet must be available on the farm.	
1.35	The slurry storage facility must be of sound and watertight construction and be of sufficient capacity to enable optimum timing of application.	Normally a minimum 4 months capacity.
1.36	Dirty water may be stored separately and spread as a light application throughout the winter months when necessary.	
1.37	The solid manure storage facility should have a solid base and a means to collect effluent. It should preferably be covered. As a temporary measure suitably sited field clamps are acceptable.	
1.38	Solid manures should not be spread on the land without a period of composting to destroy weed seeds and disease organisms.	3 to 6 months of regular aeration is recommended.
1.39	The application of manures and slurries must meet the requirements of the Codes of Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Soil, Air and Water.	
1.40	A Farm Manure Management Plan (FMMP) must be prepared on all farms that house livestock, or import livestock manures, with the aim of adopting appropriate practice for the storage and application to land of manures and slurries. The FMMP should include a farm map that is colour coded to indicate acceptable and risk areas for manure applications. All staff or contractors involved with slurry or manure spreading must be familiar with the Plan.	1.05 889 Article74.2a,b
1.41	The application of manures and slurries must only be made when and where there is no risk of the pollution of ground water or watercourses. No application may be made within 10 metres of a watercourse or 50 metres of a domestic water supply source. Waterlogged and frozen ground must be avoided.	Spreading should only take place on grassland when the grass is actively growing.
1.42	The stocking density on a registered holding should not be such that the animal waste produced has a total Nitrogen content in excess of 170kg per registered hectare.	Imported manures must be taken into account. *See Annex H*. 889 Article 15 & Article 3.2
1.43	For pig and poultry enterprises only, where Nitrogen production exceeds 170kg/ha, the surplus may be exported to another registered holding, provided a written agreement is made and the tonnage recorded annually. Manure from organic livestock must not be spread on unregistered land.	889 Article 3.3
1.44	The rate of application of manure to an individual field must not exceed the Nitrogen requirements of the crop and must not exceed 250kg.N/ha/year.	Welsh COGAP

1.45	The production system must be planned to minimise the requirement for brought in plant nutrients. Where it can be shown that adequate nutrition of the crop cannot be achieved by the methods described in 1.31, non-organic animal manures (See 1.46), materials of plant and animal origin (See Annex E) and permitted mineral fertilisers (See Annex F) may be brought in, but only in a quantity sufficient to address the deficiency. Appropriate plant based or micro-organism preparations may also be used to improve soil fertility and bioactivity with QWFC approval. Justification must be documented in the FMMP. (1.40)	Soil analysis required for the field(s) concerned showing indices of –2 or less. Application rates must be matched to the requirements of the proposed crop. 834 Article 12.1d, 16.1b 889 Article 3.1 & Annex l
1.46	Non-organic animal manures must only be sourced from units that meet the following criteria:- 1. Practice extensive husbandry. 2. Only GMO free and unmedicated feeds used during the housed period. 3. Poultry manure from deep litter houses only if stocking density of less than 25kg/sq. m. at slaughter.	Prior derogation from QWFC must be obtained. Prohibited systems:- Slatted beef and pig units. Manure from battery hens, high density broilers, farrowing crates, barley beef and veal units.
1.47	Non-organic manure must be composted on farm for at least 6 months before application.	
	Arable Cropping	
1.48	Arable and horticultural crops must be integrated into a balanced rotation of the tillable fields. Leys or green manures and legumes must form part of the rotation. A two year cropping plan must be kept.	1.32
1.49	All seeds and plant propagation material must have been produced on registered organic land for at least one generation. When this is not possible for reasons beyond the control of the producer a derogation to use non- organic seeds or seed potatoes may be granted by QWFC. Chemical seed dressings are prohibited.	834 Article 12.1i 889 Article 45, 48 & 54.1 Availability of organic seeds may be ascertained from the website *www.organicxseeds.com*
1.50	Transplants from non-organic sources must be raised on a registered unit, using only the substrates listed in Annex E, and may only be harvested as organic at least six weeks after transplanting into the organic land.	Prior derogation from QWFC must be obtained.
1.51	Weed control must be achieved by any of the following methods:- 1. Choice of cropping and rotation. 2. Cultivation practice. 3. Plant density and competitiveness. 4. Mechanical control: - Steerage hoeing, brush weeding, comb harrowing. 5. Mulching. 6. Thermal control: - Propane burners, steam sterilisation. 7. Manual control: - Hand hoeing, rogueing.	834 Article 12.1g
1.52	Pest and disease control must be achieved by any of the following methods:- 1. Choice of crop variety and rotation. 2. Creation of habitat favourable to pest predators: - Field margins, beetle banks, hedges, nesting sites. 3. Release of approved predators. 4. Higher seed rates to compensate for loss. 5. Mechanical control. 6. Steam sterilisation. 7. Use of permitted pesticides. (See Annex G) Subject to 1.53.	834 Article 12.1g,h

1.53	Permitted pesticides (Annex G) may only be used when an immediate threat to the crop is identified. Application and storage of pesticides must comply with the Control of Pesticide Regulations. (COPR) The sprayer should preferably be dedicated to the registered unit; otherwise an additional flushing of water is required following use of a non-permitted product. This procedure must be recorded each time. The Code of Practice for the Safe Use of Pesticides must be kept.	889 Article 5, 834 Article 16
1.54	Where an organic arable crop is grown in a field adjacent to conventionally farmed land and there is a risk of spray drift, there must be an effective windbreak such as a strong hedgerow or a stone wall. Otherwise a ten metre buffer zone must be maintained. Any incidents of spray drift must be reported to QWFC.	889 Article 63.1c
1.55	Harvesting equipment and crop stores must be thoroughly cleaned prior to harvest to avoid contamination. Only permitted disinfectants or pesticides may be used. The procedure must be recorded annually.	834 Article 16
1.56	Crop stores must be bird and vermin proof.	
	Grassland	
1.57	Permanent pastures should have adequate clover levels to be self-sufficient in Nitrogen, unless the pastures are subject to an environmental management plan requiring minimum fertility.	
1.58	Forage produced from organic pastures should not be sold from the holding unless an equivalence of potash in the form of animal manure from an organic farming system can be returned to the holding.	
1.59	Temporary leys should include a variety of species, including mixed grasses, clovers and herbs.	
1.60	All herbage seeds and seed mixtures must come from organic registered suppliers and have, as a minimum, the organic seed content required by QWFC for the year of sowing. For a period that ends on 31/12/10 a derogation for the non-organic element of the mixture must be obtained from QWFC using Record Sheet RS13 prior to the annual inspection.	834 Article 12.1i 889 Article 45, 54.1
1.61	Organic, in conversion and non-organic forage stored on the same holding must be clearly identified, and the quantities of each recorded.	834 Article 17.1d
1.62	Silage clamps and stores must be sited and managed so that there is no pollution risk. Provision must be made to collect all effluent. It may be disposed of through a light application to the land. This must be addressed in the FMMP (1.40)	
1.63	Silage additives may be used to assist fermentation provided they are bacterial inoculants or enzyme additives. Formic, acetic, lactic or propionic acids may only be used with prior permission from QWFC when the weather conditions do not allow adequate fermentation.	889 Annex Vl 1.3d, 3
	Principles for Livestock	
1.64	Livestock production forms an integral part of most organic systems. The nutrients required for crops are most effectively recycled within the organic system through the contribution of livestock enterprises.	
1.65	All animals on an organic livestock unit must be managed in accordance with the QWFC organic standards. A management plan for the livestock enterprises must be submitted to QWFC at the application for certification stage.	889 Article 74.2c

1.66	Organic livestock must not be grazed on unregistered land.	Registered land must be provided for sheep away on tack.
1.67	A producer of both organic and non-organic livestock must demonstrate clear separation to the satisfaction of QWFC.	1.06, 1.07 889 Article 40.1d, 834 Article 11.2, 11.3
1.68	Non-organic livestock may be brought onto the unit for a maximum of 120 days per calendar year in order to graze surplus forage. The livestock must be from an extensive system and must not be stocked so as to exceed the 170kgN/ha guide in Annex H, column A. The livestock must be easily identifiable from the organic stock and not be present on the same fields.	Prior derogation from QWFC is required. 889 Article 17.2
1.69	The grazing of organic livestock on common land must receive prior approval from QWFC. The land must not have had applications of prohibited products for at least 3 years. There must be adequate segregation from any non-organic animals that graze the land simultaneously.	889 Article 17.3
	Records	
1.70	Individual field records must be kept and made available at each annual inspection. These must record all physical inputs, every operation and the crop yields from each field.	889 Article 72
1.71	Detailed stock and financial records must be kept by the producer of all commodities brought onto the unit and all produce that has left the unit. These must be kept for a minimum of three years and made available at each annual inspection.	889 Article 66
1.72	A stock take must be done of all live and dead stock on the unit at least once per year.	889 Article 66
1.73	A complaints file must be kept and a record of how complaints have been resolved.	
1.74	The producer must be able to demonstrate an awareness of the impact of the farm business on climate change. It is recommended that an annual carbon footprint assessment is made and that this be used to monitor and identify where efficiencies in equivalent CO_2 output have been achieved. An annual reduction in CO_2 output should be expected.	
	Labelling	
1.75	All documentation relating to the sale of organic or in conversion unprocessed produce must:- a. Clearly describe the product. b. State whether organic or in conversion. c. State the name and address of the producer. d. Include the words 'Organic Certification' and the QWFC code GB-ORG-13	834 Articles 23, 24, 25 889 Article 58
1.76	All wholesale purchasers of organic or in conversion produce must ensure they hold a copy of the current organic certificate for the primary producer. If livestock, a Organic Livestock Transfer Record is also required.	3.03, 4.03
1.77	The transport of organic produce to other premises must be done in such a manner that substitution of the content cannot be achieved without leaving visible evidence. The product must be labelled with the name and address of the producer, a description of the product and the GB-ORG-13 code for QWFC.	889 Article 31
	Access to Operation	
1.78	The operator must allow access to QWFC all parts and premises of the operation and not withhold any relevant information on request.	889 Article 67.1

1.79	Where certification of an operation involves two or more inspection bodies, the operator must agree to exchange of information of the operation between different bodies as required.	
1.80	The operator will be subject to an annual inspection by QWFC. A self-assessment questionnaire will be provided for completion prior to the physical inspection of the production unit and the associated records. The complete business accounts must be made available for the inspection.	889 Article 65



Quality Welsh Food Certification Ltd.
Ardystio Bwyd Cymreig Safonol

Welsh Organic Assurance Scheme Standard

Standards for Dairy Production

Welsh Organic Scheme

QWFC Ltd

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	Origin of Stock and Conversion	
2.01	**Movement Records.** All cattle movements onto and off the holding **must** be recorded as required by law.	*COS Annex III Specific Provisions A2 3.1, 3.2*
2.02	A herd register **must** be maintained identifying all cattle on the holding, their source and organic status.	*COS Annex III Specific Provisions A2 3.1, 3.2*
2.03	The sale or purchase of all dairy replacements from registered herds **must** be accompanied by a valid organic certificate and a completed FMD.	*COS Annex III Specific Provisions A2 3.2*
2.04	**Origin of Herd.** The choice of **breed must** take into account the climate, type of pasture and the proposed production system. Preference should be given to native breeds.	COS Annex I B3.1
2.05	Cows and heifers intended for the dairy herd **must** be sourced from registered organic herds and managed organically thereafter.	*COS Annex I B3.2*
2.06	Where there is an existing dairy herd on land that is to commence a 24 month conversion period, it may be **simultaneously converted** with the land, providing the management of the herd is fully compliant with the standards from the start of conversion.	The area of land under conversion must be capable of providing adequate forage in a normal year for the size of the herd. *COS Annex I B2.3.1*
2.07	Not Allocated.	
2.08	Where a herd has been **severely depleted** due to disease or other involuntary cause, and sufficient organically reared replacements are not available, its reconstitution may be approved from a non-organic source providing they are heifers that have not previously had a calf.	This derogation **must** receive prior approval from QWFC. COS Annex I B3.6
2.09	The **annual replacement** of culled cows should preferably be homebred. Where this is not possible and suitable organically reared cows or heifers are not available, up to 10% of the number of breeding cows in the herd on 1st January may be obtained from a non- organic source providing they have not previously had a calf.	This derogation **must** receive prior approval from QWFC. NB Non organic replacements **must** be managed organically on the holding for 6 months prior to calving for the milk to have organic status. (2.16)
2.10	In herds of **less than ten cows**, one non-organic heifer replacement per year is permitted, subject to the conditions at 2.09	*COS Annex I B3.9*
2.11	Where a **major extension** to the herd or a breed change is planned, or when a new livestock specialization is developed a maximum of 40% may be sourced as non-organic. If a rare breed is involved, the replacements may be breeding cows.	**This must receive prior approval from DEFRA and QWFC.** *COS Annex I B3.10*
2.12	Breeding **bulls** may be sourced from non-organic herds, providing they are subsequently managed and fed organically.	*COS Annex I B3.11*
2.13	Where non-organic breeding stock are sourced, a health assessment **must** be made and a period of quarantine applied if deemed necessary.	QWFC may require quarantine in certain circumstances. *COS Annex I B3.13*
2.14	All cows in a herd under conversion and all non- organic replacements **must** be assessed for links with known **BSE cases** before milk from the herd can be sold as organic. All cows born after 1/8/1996 with a compulsory cattle passport are deemed to be **not at risk** of BSE.	No cow that is a direct descendant of a positive BSE case or of a cow that was culled under the cohort scheme may be milked.

	Conversion Periods	
2.15	Milk may only be sold as organic after:- 1. A sufficient area of grazing land has attained organic status. 2. There is sufficient forage area that is either organic or in second year conversion to meet an approved ration plan. 3. The converting cows have undergone a minimum 9 month period of organic management and 6 months of organic feeding. (2.23 – 2.30). 4. Compliance has been confirmed at a spot inspection.	Sufficient grazing area is 0.6ha. per cow. To be assessed at the spot inspection. *COS Annex I B2.2.1*
2.16	Milk from a herd that is under **simultaneous conversion** rules may be sold as organic once the land completes its 24 month conversion period.	Spot inspection is required. (2.06) *COS Annex I B2.3.1*
2.17	The dairy herd and followers **must** be managed and fed according to the organic standards once the land has attained full organic status.	*COS Annex I B1.5*
2.18	**Non-organic replacement** heifers **must** be more than 6 months from calving when brought in.	See 2.08 & 2.09 for non-organic replacement rules. *COS Annex I B2.2.1, 3.12*
	Feeding Standards	
2.20	**Records.** An accurate feeding record for each identifiable group of cattle **must** be kept. The record of the ration **must** include the feeding period, the number of cattle, the ingredients and their organic status, the quantity fed daily or over the period and an estimate of the average liveweight in the group.	A feeding group may be the entire milking herd or divided according to stage of lactation. Youngstock **must** be included in the records. When grazing only it is sufficient to record the periods of access. A 'QWFC approved' record format **must** be used. *COS Annex III Specific Provisions A2 3.2*
2.21	A record of all **purchased feeds must** be kept, together with their product labels and organic status.	A list of all purchases. All delivery notes. COS Annex III 6.1
2.22	Declarations **must** be obtained from feed suppliers that products are from **non-genetically modified** sources.	A statement on the label is sufficient.(1.17) COS Annex I B4.18
2.23	**Feeding Principle.** Feeding for quality production rather than quantity **must** be the aim. Nutritional requirements **must** be met.	COS Annex I B4.1
2.24	All cattle **must** be fed a 100% organic diet	See2.30 *COS Annex I B4.2*
2.25	At least 50% of dry matter in the cattle ration should be **home produced** or from a linked unit.	This is calculated over a calendar year. (1st January – 31st December) *COS Annex I B4.3*
2.26	Where **in-conversion feeds** are fed, they may be included at up to 60% of the annual dry matter if home produced or 30% if sourced elsewhere. The ration **must** have a minimum 40% organic content.	In-conversion feeds ref:- 1.09 & 1.12 *COS Annex I B4.4*
2.27	All cattle diets **must** make maximum use of pasturage. At least 60% of the dry matter in the daily ration **must** consist of grazed or conserved forage.	E.g. A 600kg dairy cow giving 30 litres milk/day should not be given more than 8kg fresh weight of concentrate per day. *COS Annex I B4.7*
2.28	At least 50% of the forage intake during the normal grazing season **must** be grazed.	*COS Annex I B1.4*
2.29	**Calves must** be fed on natural organic milk for at least 3 months, preferably suckled.	All calves not meeting these standards **must** be recorded and sold as non-organic. *COS Annex I B4.5*

2.30	Where a fully organic diet cannot be provided, up to 25% of the daily dry matter ration of a feeding group may be sourced from an approved non -organic supply, providing the annual non-organic consumption of the feeding group does not exceed 5% of total dry matter intake. For permitted non-organic feed ingredients see Annex A. NB	The Daily Dry Matter Intake (DDMI) for a feeding group of cows should be assessed using the following formula:- **Average Liveweight (kg)** **x 2.5%** **+ 10% of the average daily milk yield (kg)** i.e. 600kg cows giving 30 kg milk have a DDMI of 15 + 3=18kg/day. *COS Annex I B4.8*
2.31	In exceptional circumstances a producer may apply for permission to exceed the non-organic allowance.	E.g. Fire, weather or disease. Application to QWFC Approval only by Defra *COS Annex I B4.9*
2.32	**Feed Sources** **Prohibited feed additives** include antibiotics, coccidiostats, medicinal substances and any growth promoter or stimulant.	*COS Annex I B4.17*
2.33	Any feed ingredient that has been produced with the use of **genetic modification** is prohibited.	*COS Annex I B4.18*
2.34	Non -organic feed materials of **agricultural origin** can only be used if listed in Annex A.	Expelled oilseeds, not extracted. *COS Annex I B4.13*
2.35	Where a **compound or blended feed** is used, it **must** be sourced from an organic certified mill and labelled as an approved product by an organic certification body.	*COS Provision 5 12 to 18*
2.36	The only permitted feed materials of **animal origin** are milk and milk products.	*COS Annex I B4.14*
2.37	Permitted feed additives of **mineral origin** are listed in Annex B.	*COS Annex I B4.16*
2.38	**Vitamins** derived from natural feedstuffs may be used as feed additives. **Synthetic vitamins** may only be fed by derogation from QWFC where it can be justified as necessary for the health of the cattle.	This **must** be on the advice of a vet and addressed in the Health Plan.(2.42) *COS Annex I B4.16,Annex II D1.2*
2.39	Permitted binders, preservatives and processing aids are listed in Annex C.	Lactic, formic, acetic and propionic acids may be used to preserve crimped grain but not aerobically stored grain and silage only with prior approval from QWFC. *COS Annex I B4.12*
	Disease Prevention and Veterinary Treatments	
2.42	**Herd Health Plan** A **health plan must** be developed for the dairy enterprise, preferably with the assistance of a vet, and reviewed at least annually.	*COS Annex I B5.1.2*
2.43	A **health plan** should address all potential herd health issues, its emphasis always on **prevention rather than cure** and its ultimate aim to fully dispense with the need to administer veterinary drugs.	*COS Annex I B5.1.2*
2.44	An **annual assessment** will be made of the health plan, and if approved, will form the basis of the herd health management for the following year.	Any subsequent treatments that have not been previously assessed will require prior approval by QWFC. *COS Annex III 5.1*
2.45	The statutory record of all veterinary purchases and all treatments **must** be kept.	Diagnosis **must** also be recorded and both the statutory and organic withdrawal periods. *COS Annex III Specific Provisions A2 3.2* *COS Annex I B5.6*

2.46	**Disease prevention must** be the overriding health policy in an organic dairy enterprise. This **must** be achieved by a combination of :- a. Appropriate breed selection. b. Encouragement of strong disease resistance. c. Use of high quality feed and regular exercise. d. Avoidance of overstocking. e. Biosecurity and quarantine measures.	*OS Annex I B5.1.3, 5.2*
2.47	**An animal that becomes sick or injured must receive immediate attention**, even if its treatment results in it losing its organic production status.	*COS Annex I B5.3*
2.48	In selecting a veterinary product, an organic farmer should first consider with the vet the efficacy of **herbal or homeopathic products** and **trace elements** for treatment of a condition. As a last resort, and to prevent suffering or distress to the animal, a veterinary medicine or antibiotic may be used.	This priority should be reflected in the health plan. *COS Annex I B5.4a,b,d*
2.49	The use of veterinary medicines or antibiotics for **routine disease prevention** is prohibited. Only where preventative husbandry measures have failed can this be justified and then only if part of an approved health plan.	*COS Annex I B5.4c,d*
2.50	**Vaccination** to counter an identified disease risk is permitted. Vaccines should be specific to the disease identified.	Multiple vaccines should not be used unless multiple cover is necessary. *COS Annex I B5.4c*
2.51	The use of growth promoters is prohibited.	*COS Annex I B5.5a*
2.52	The use of **hormone treatments** in order to synchronise mating is prohibited.	Can be used in individual cases when a cow fails to conceive naturally. Must address in health plan. *COS Annex I B5.5a*
2.53	The **compulsory treatment** of livestock and buildings to control a specific disease under national or community legislation is authorized.	If organophosphates are used the milk from the treated animals **must not** be sold as organic. *COS Annex I B5.5b*
2.54	The use of **organophosphates** is not permitted.	Unless subject to (2.53) *COS Annex I B5.5c*
2.55	Following treatment of a cow with veterinary medicines, a **withdrawal period** of at least **twice** the statutory period **must** be observed before the milk may be sold as organic. Where no withdrawal period is stated or where the stated period is zero days a minimum of 48 hours is required.	E.g. Before using Lincospectin or Masprep outside their licensed use, a veterinary prescription **must** be obtained and the issue addressed in the health plan. A seven day milk withdrawal period **must** then be observed. *COS Annex I B5.7*
2.56	The milk from a cow that has been given a **fourth course of treatment** of veterinary medicine or antibiotic within a single lactation **must** not be sold as organic.	Vaccines, treatments for parasites and compulsory treatments are excluded. A cow may be re-converted for the subsequent lactation. A **course of treatment** means 'all necessary measures to restore an animal to health following a particular disease episode' *COS Annex I B5.8*
2.57	The chemical control of **external parasites** is permitted where justified on the grounds of animal welfare. This **must** be addressed in the Herd Health Plan.	Chemical treatments **must** be licensed for the purpose. *COS Annex I B5.4c*
2.58	The control of **internal parasites** should be maintained by husbandry practices as far as possible. Oral wormers and flukicides may be used where justified following diagnosis. This **must** be addressed in the Health Plan. Pour-on treatments and ivermectin products should be avoided if possible.	Safe and clean pasture practice achieved by rotational and alternate species grazing is preferred. Faecal worm egg counts should be made before any anthelmintic treatment. *COS Annex I B5.4c*

2.59	The administering of veterinary medicines should be done by a trained and competent person. There should be correct procedure for the use and storage of medicines and the safe storage and disposal of needles.	
	Herd Management, Welfare and Transport	
2.62	Cattle **must** be reared according to good husbandry and welfare practices.	
2.63	Reproduction should be based on natural service, however **artificial insemination** is permitted.	Embryo transfer is prohibited. *COS Annex I B6.1.1*
2.64	The routine practice of **disbudding** calves on the grounds of safety and animal welfare **must** only be carried out at the appropriate age and by a qualified person.	This practice **must** be addressed in the Health Plan. Farm Animal Welfare PB2531 *COS Annex I B6.1.2*
2.65	Staff who carry out veterinary tasks **must** be competent.	*COS Annex I B6.1.2*
2.66	When rearing heifers in **groups**, due consideration **must** be given to their age and behavioural needs.	*COS Annex I B 6.1.8*
2.67	Keeping cattle **tethered** is forbidden.	*COS Annex I B6.1.4*
2.68	The **transport of cattle must** be done under conditions that minimise stress and the likelihood of injury.	*COS Annex I B6.2.1*
2.69	Loading and unloading cattle **must** be done using minimum force. **Electric goads and tranquillisers** are forbidden. Adequate handling facilities **must** be available.	*COS Annex I B6.2.1*
2.70	**Transit time** should be kept to a minimum. A schedule for the journey should be established before loading and agreed with the haulier and consignee. The nearest appropriate approved abattoir should be used.	*COS Annex I B6.2.2*
2.71	Only **fit and healthy** animals may be transported and **must** be presented in a clean and rested condition. Different social groups **must** be kept separate during transit.	*COS Annex I B6.2.2*
2.72	Vehicles for live transport of animals **must** be well maintained, have adequate ventilation and **must** be driven with care. Vehicles **must** be cleaned and disinfected after use.	
2.73	If cattle require **feeding during transit** or during a holding period at lairage, the producer **must** ensure that any feed given is in accordance with these standards.	
	Pasture Management and Cattle Housing	
2.75	All cattle **must** have access to registered grazing land whenever weather and ground conditions permit.	Includes breeding bulls. *COS Annex I B8.3.1 &B1.4*
2.76	Sufficient protection **must** be provided against **extremes of weather.**	Cattle breed to be taken into account. *COS Annex I B8.1.2*
2.77	The **outdoor stocking density must** be low enough to avoid soil poaching and overgrazing of vegetation.	*COS Annex I B8.2.4*
2.78	Cattle should be **housed** during the winter months unless the local climate and the breed enable outdoor wintering. The housed period should be the minimum that each winter permits.	*COS Annex I B8.2.1* (Subject to 2.76 & 2.77)
2.79	Winter housing and outdoor exercise area for cattle **must** provide adequate space to allow freedom of movement and an indoor environment that is not harmful to their health. Slatted floors **must** not cover more than half the area available.	See Annex H for minimum housing and exercise areas. *COS Annex I B8.2.3* *COS Annex I B8.1.1* *COS Annex I B8.2.2* *COS Annex I B8.3.5*
2.80	The lying area **must** be covered with sufficient dry bedding to ensure the comfort, cleanliness and hygiene of the cows.	Any suitable natural material may be used. It may be improved with any approved mineral fertilisers. (Annex F) *COS Annex I B8.3.6*

2.81	**Cubicles must** be designed to allow easy and safe access by the cow; they **must** be well maintained and kept clean and dry.	*COS Annex I B8.2.2* *COS Annex I B8.3.6*
2.82	The **housing of calves** in individual boxes or crates is forbidden after 7 days old. All calves **must** be grouped as soon as possible after birth.	*COS Annex I B8.3.7*
2.83	All livestock buildings and handling facilities **must** be well maintained to minimise the risk of injury.	
2.84	All cattle **must** be inspected at least daily.	
2.85	Outwintered cattle **must** be offered **supplementary feed** in severe conditions.	
2.86	All housing and related equipment **must** be cleaned and **disinfected** after use.	Authorised disinfectant products are listed in Annex D. *COS Annex I B8.2.5*

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	Origin of Stock and Conversion	
3.01	**Movement Records.** All cattle movements onto and off the holding must be recorded as required by law.	889 Article 76a,b,c
3.02	A herd register must be maintained identifying all cattle on the holding, their source and organic status.	889 Article 75,76a,b,c
3.03	The sale or purchase of all breeding and store cattle from registered herds must be accompanied by a valid organic certificate and a completed WOLTD.	889 Article 76a
3.04	**Origin of Herd.** The choice of **breed** must take into account the climate, type of pasture and the proposed production system. Preference should be given to native breeds.	834 Article 5e,j 889 Article 8.1
3.05	Cows and heifers intended for breeding must be born and raised on a registered organic holding	See 3.09 *834 Article 14.1 a(i)*
3.06	**Simultaneous Conversion** Where there is an existing breeding herd on land that is to commence a 24 month conversion period, it may be **simultaneously converted** with the land, providing the management of the herd is fully compliant with the standards from the start of conversion. All calves born at least three months after the start of the conversion period will be eligible to be sold for organic meat after the land completes the 24 month conversion.	The area of land under conversion must be capable of providing adequate forage in a normal year for the size of the herd. *889 Article 38.2*
3.07	**Herd Replacements** When a herd is constituted for the first time on an organic holding, the breeding females should preferably be sourced from an organic herd, however, non -organic females may be brought in providing they are managed to the organic standards from weaning and must be less than 6 months old.	This derogation must receive prior approval from QWFC *889 Article 9.2a*
3.08	Where a herd has been **severely depleted** due to disease or other involuntary cause, and sufficient organically reared replacements are not available, its reconstitution may be approved from non-organic females providing they have not previously had a calf.	This derogation must receive prior approval from QWFC *889 Article 47a*
3.09	The **annual replacement** of culled cows should preferably be homebred or sourced from another registered holding. Where this is not possible and suitable organically reared cows are not available, up to 10% of the number of breeding cows in the herd on 1st January may be obtained from a non-organic source providing they have not previously had a calf.	This derogation must receive prior approval from QWFC. Non-organic replacements must be managed on the registered holding for 12 weeks prior to calving for the calves to have organic status. (3.16) *889 Article 9.1,9.3a*
3.10	In herds of **less than ten cows**, one non- organic replacement per year is permitted, subject to the conditions at 3.09	*889 Article 9.1,9.3b*

3.11	Where a **major extension** to the herd or a breed change is planned, or when a new livestock specialisation is developed, and suitable numbers cannot be sourced from a registered holding, a maximum of 40% may be sourced as non-organic. If a rare breed is involved, the replacements may be breeding cows.	This must receive prior approval from QWFC. *889 Article 9.1,9.4*
3.12	Breeding bulls may be sourced from non- organic herds, providing they are subsequently managed and fed organically.	*889 Article 9.3*
3.13	Where non-organic breeding stock are sourced, a health assessment must be made and a period of quarantine applied if deemed necessary.	QWFC may require quarantine in certain circumstances. *889 Article 23.3*
3.14	All cows in a herd under conversion must be assessed for links with known **BSE cases** before they can produce organic calves. All cows born after 1/8/1996 with a compulsory cattle passport are deemed to be **not at risk** of BSE.	No cow that is a direct descendant of a positive BSE case or of a cow that was culled under the cohort scheme may remain in the herd.
	Conversion Periods	
3.15	Calves may only be sold as organic beef if born on a registered organic holding to cows that have been managed to organic standards **for at least 12 weeks** prior to calving and managed organically thereafter, unless simultaneous conversion rules apply. (3.16)	*834 Article 14.1 a (i)*
3.16	Calves born to cows under **simultaneous conversion** rules may only be sold for organic beef after the land becomes organic and only if born at least 12 weeks after conversion began.	*889 Article 38.2* *See 3.06*
3.17	Cattle that are not subject to simultaneous conversion rules must be managed organically from the date the land attains organic status. Calves born at least 12 weeks later may be sold as organic beef.	
3.18	**Non-organic replacement** heifers must give birth at least 12 weeks after movement to the organic holding for their calves to have organic status. They will never themselves attain organic status.	See 3.08,3.09, 3.15
3.19	Cattle reared under simultaneous conversion rules may be **traded** between registered holdings, subject to 3.03. They may only be slaughtered for organic meat once both their holding of birth and destination holding have attained organic status.	
	Feeding Standards	
3.20	**Records.** An accurate feeding record for each identifiable group of cattle must be kept. The record of the ration must include the feeding period, the number of cattle, the ingredients and their organic status, the quantity fed daily or over the feeding period and an estimate of the average live weight in each group.	Feeding groups:- eg. Suckler cows, weaned calves 250-350kg., yearlings350-450kg., or fatteners 450-600kg. When grazing only it is sufficient to record the periods of access. A 'QWFC approved' record format must be used Record Sheet RS5 or RS6. 889 Article 76d
3.21	A record of all purchased feeds must be kept, together with their product labels and organic status.	A list of all purchases. All delivery notes. *889 Article 76d,66.1b*

3.22	All feeds brought in must be free from genetically modified ingredients. This rule applies from the start of organic conversion.	The absence of a GMO present statement on the label is usually sufficient. (1.17) *834 Article 9*
3.23	**Feeding Principle.** Feeding for quality production rather than quantity must be the aim. Nutritional requirements must be met.	*834 Article 14.1 (ii)*
3.24	All cattle must be fed a 100% organic diet	*834 Article 14.1 (ii)*
3.25	At least 50% of dry matter in the cattle ration must be **home produced** or from a linked unit.	This is calculated over a calendar year. (January 1st – December 31st) *889 Article 19.1*
3.26	Where **in-conversion feeds** are fed, they may be included at up to 100% of the annual dry matter intake if home produced or 30% if sourced elsewhere. The ration must have a minimum 40% fully organic content. If the holding converts additional permanent pasture land, this may be grazed or harvested during its first year of conversion and fed to the resident herd at up to 20% of the annual dry matter intake.	In-conversion feeds:- see 1.09 & 1.12 *889 Article 21.1,21.2*
	All cattle diets must make maximum use of pasturage. At least 60% of the dry matter in the daily ration must consist of grazed or conserved forage.	Eg. 500kg steer must not be fed more than 4kg.DM/day of concentrate. *889 Article 20.2*
	At least 50% of the forage intake during the normal grazing season must be grazed. Keeping cattle in conditions and on a diet that encourages anaemia is prohibited.	*889 Article 20.2, 20.4*
3.29	**Calves** must be fed on natural organic milk for at least 3 months, preferably suckled. Proprietary brands of organic milk powder may be used as a substitute providing the ingredients are derived from organic milk, there are no synthetic vitamins added and no prohibited additives.	All calves not meeting these standards must be recorded and sold as non-organic. *889 Article 20.1*
3.30	The adjacent table should be used as a guide when assessing daily and annual dry matter feed intakes (DDMI & ADMI) to ensure compliance with standards 3.25, 3.26 & 3.27	DDMI ADMI **Suckler cows** 14kg 5000kg **200 – 300 kg** 6.0kg 2200kg **300 – 400 kg** 7.0kg 2500kg **400 – 500 kg** 9.0kg 3300kg **500 – 600 kg** 11kg 4000kg
3.31	In exceptional circumstances a producer may apply for permission to use non- organic feeding stuffs for a limited period. This may result in the livestock concerned losing their organic status.	Eg. Fire, weather, contamination or disease. Prior application to QWFC. **Approval only by Defra** *889 Article 47c*
	Feed Sources	
3.32	**Prohibited feed additives** include antibiotics, coccidiostats, medicinal substances and any growth promoter or stimulant. Permitted feed additives are listed in Annex B	*834 Article 7b, 16.1d* *889 Article 23.2* *889 Annex VI*

3.33	Not allocated	
3.34	Not allocated.	
3.35	Where a **compound or blended feed** is used, it must be sourced from an organic certified mill and labelled as an approved product by an organic certification body.	*889 Article 26*
3.36	The only permitted feed materials of **animal origin** are milk and milk products.	*889 Annex V 2.1*
3.37	Permitted feed additives of **mineral origin** are listed in Annex B.	*889 Annex VI* 1.1b
3.38	**Vitamins** derived from natural feedstuffs may be used as feed additives. **Synthetic vitamins** A,D & E may only be fed by derogation from QWFC where it can be justified as necessary for the health of the cattle.	This must be on the advice of a vet and addressed in the Herd Management Plan.(3.42) *889 Annex VI 1.1 a*
3.39	Permitted binders, preservatives and processing aids are listed in Annex C.	Lactic, formic, acetic and propionic acids may be used to preserve crimped grain and silage only with prior permission from QWFC. *889 Annex VI* 1.2, 1.3
	Disease Prevention and Veterinary Treatments	
3.42	**Herd Management Plan** A **management plan** must be developed for the cattle enterprise, preferably with the assistance of professional advice, and reviewed at least annually.	*889 Article 74.2c*
3.43	A **management plan** should address all potential herd health issues, its emphasis always on **prevention rather than cure** and its ultimate aim to fully dispense with the need to administer veterinary drugs.	*889 Article 74.2c*
3.44	An **annual assessment** by a QWFC inspector will be made of the management plan, and if approved, will form the basis of the herd health management for the following year.	Any subsequent treatments that have not been previously assessed will require prior approval by QWFC.
3.45	The statutory record of all veterinary purchases and all treatments must be kept. Record sheets RS14 & 15 may be used.	A reason for treatment must also be recorded and both the statutory and organic withdrawal periods. *889 Article 76e*
3.46	**Disease prevention** must be the overriding policy in an organic beef enterprise. This must be achieved by a combination of :- a. Appropriate breed selection. b. Encouragement of strong disease resistance. c. Use of high quality feed and regular exercise. d. Avoidance of overstocking. e. Biosecurity and quarantine measures. f. Adequate and appropriate housing	*834 Article 14.1e (i)*
3.47	**An animal that becomes sick or injured must receive immediate attention**, even if its treatment results in it losing its organic status.	*834 Article 14.1e (ii)* *889 Article 24.1. 24.3*
3.48	In selecting a veterinary product, an organic farmer should first consider with the vet the efficacy of **herbal or homeopathic products, vitamins** and **trace elements** for treatment of a condition. As a last resort, and to prevent suffering or distress to the animal, a veterinary medicine or antibiotic may be used.	This priority should be reflected in the management plan. *889 Article 24.2*

3.49	The use of veterinary medicines or antibiotics for **routine disease prevention** is prohibited. Only where preventative husbandry measures have failed can this be justified and then only if part of an approved health plan.	*889 Article 23.1*
3.50	**Vaccination** to counter an identified disease risk is permitted. Vaccines should be specific to the disease identified. This must be addressed in the herd management plan.	Multiple vaccines should not be used unless multiple cover is necessary. *834 Article 14.1e (iii)*
3.51	The use of growth promoters is prohibited.	*889 Article 23.2*
3.52	The use of **hormone treatments** in order to synchronise mating is prohibited.	Can be used in individual cases when a cow fails to conceive naturally. Must address in management plan. *889 Article 23.2*
3.53	The **compulsory treatment** of livestock and buildings to control a specific disease under national or community legislation is authorised.	If organophosphates are used the treated animals must not be sold for organic meat. *834 Article 14.1 (iii)*
3.54	The use of **organophosphates** is not permitted.	Unless subject to (3.53)
3.55	Following treatment of an animal with veterinary medicines, a **withdrawal period** of at least **twice** the statutory period before slaughter for organic beef must be observed. Where no withdrawal period is stated or where the stated period is zero days a minimum of 48 hours is required.	Medicines administered outside their licensed use will require 28 days withdrawal for meat. *889 Article 24.5*
3.56	A beef animal that is given a **fourth course of treatment** of veterinary medicine or antibiotic within a calendar year must lose its organic status. A calf suckling a cow that is given a **fourth** such treatment in one year must either be weaned immediately or lose its organic status.	Vaccines, treatments for parasites and compulsory treatments are excluded. A cow may be reconverted subject to agreement with QWFC. A **course of treatment** means 'all necessary measures to restore an animal to health following a particular disease episode' *889 Article 24.4*
3.57	The chemical control of **external parasites** is permitted where justified on the grounds of animal welfare. This must be addressed in the Herd Management Plan.	Chemical treatments must be licensed for the purpose.
3.58	The control of **internal parasites** should be maintained by husbandry practices as far as possible. Oral wormers and flukicides may be used where justified following diagnosis. This must be addressed in the Herd Management Plan. Pour-on treatments and ivermectin products should be avoided if possible.	Safe and clean pasture practice achieved by rotational and alternate species grazing is preferred. Faecal worm egg counts should be made before any anthelmintic treatment.
3.59	The administering of veterinary medicines should be done by a trained and competent person. There should be correct procedure for the use and storage of medicines and the safe storage and disposal of needles.	
	Herd Management, Welfare and Transport	
3.62	Cattle must be reared according to good husbandry and welfare practices.	
3.63	Reproduction should be based on natural service, however **artificial insemination** is permitted.	Embryo transfer is prohibited *889 Article 23.2*

3.64	The routine practice of **disbudding** calves on the grounds of safety and animal welfare must only be carried out at the appropriate age and by a qualified person.	This practice must be addressed in the Health Plan.
3.65	Physical **castration** of calves at the appropriate age and by a qualified person is permitted.	This must be addressed in the Health Plan. *889 Article 18.2*
3.66	Staff who carry out veterinary tasks must be competent.	
3.67	Keeping cattle **tethered** is forbidden.	*889 Article 95.1, 39, 14.1b (vi)*
3.68	When rearing cattle in **groups**, due consideration must be given to their age and behavioural needs.	*889 Article 10.3*
3.69	The **transport of cattle** must be done under conditions that minimize stress and the likelihood of injury.	A valid Defra transporter authorisation must be held where applicable.
3.70	Loading and unloading cattle must be done using minimum force. **Electric goads and tranquillisers** are forbidden. Adequate handling facilities must be available.	*889 Article 18.4*
3.71	**Transit time** should be kept to a minimum. A schedule for the journey should be established before loading and agreed with the haulier and consignee. The nearest appropriate approved abattoir should be used.	*834 Article 14.1b (vii)*
3.72	Only **fit and healthy** animals may be transported and must be presented in a clean and rested condition. Different social groups must be kept separate during transit.	
3.73	Vehicles for live transport of animals must be well maintained, have adequate ventilation and must be driven with care. Vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected after use.	
3.74	If cattle will require **feeding during transit** or during a holding period at lairage, the producer must ensure that any feed given is in accordance with these standards.	
	Pasture Management and Cattle Housing	
3.76	All cattle must have access to registered grazing land whenever weather and ground conditions permit.	This includes breeding bulls. *889 Article 14.1, 14.2* *834 Article14.1 (iii)*
3.77	Sufficient protection must be provided against **extremes of weather.**	Cattle breed to be taken into account. *834 Article 14.1 (iii)*
3.78	The **outdoor stocking density** must be low enough to avoid soil poaching and overgrazing of vegetation.	*834 Article 14.1b (iv)*
3.79	Cattle should be **housed** during the winter months unless the local climate and the breed enable outdoor wintering. The housed period should be the minimum that each winter permits.	(Subject to 3.76 & 3.77) *889 Article 10.2*
3.80	Winter housing and outdoor exercise area for cattle must provide adequate space to allow freedom of movement and the indoor environment must not be harmful to their health. Slatted floors must not cover more than half the area available. Cubicles must be well designed, in good repair and kept clean and dry.	See Annex L for minimum housing and exercise areas. *889 Article 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4* *889 Article 14.3, 889 Annex III*

3.81	The lying area must be covered with sufficient dry bedding to ensure the comfort, cleanliness and hygiene of the cattle.	Any suitable natural material may be used. It may be improved with any approved mineral fertilisers.(Annex F) *889 Article 11.2*
3.82	The housing of calves in individual boxes is forbidden after 7 days old. Dairy bred beef calves should be grouped as soon as possible.	*889 Article 11.3*
3.83	All livestock buildings and handling facilities must be well maintained to minimise the risk of injury.	
3.84	Store cattle may be **fattened indoors** for a maximum of 3 months during the normal grazing season of the locality.	i.e. A delayed turnout till end of June, or early housing in August. *889 Article 46.1*
3.85	All cattle must be inspected at least daily.	
3.86	Outwintered cattle must be offered **supplementary feed** in severe conditions.	
3.87	All housing and related equipment must be cleaned and **disinfected** after use.	Authorised disinfectant products are listed in Annex D. *889 Article 23.4* *889 Annex VII*

Quality Welsh Food Certification Ltd.
Ardystio Bwyd Cymreig Safonol

Welsh Organic Assurance Scheme Standard

Standards for Sheep & Goat Production

Welsh Organic Scheme

QWFC Ltd

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	Origin of Stock and Conversion	
4.01	**Movement Records** All sheep movements onto and off the holding must be recorded as required by law.	*889 Article 76a,b,c*
4.02	A flock register must be maintained identifying all sheep on the holding, their source and organic status.	*889 Article 75,76a,b,c*
4.03	The sale or purchase of all breeding sheep and store lambs from registered flocks must be accompanied by a valid organic certificate and a completed WOLTD.	889 *Article 76a*
4.04	**Origin of Flock** The choice of **breed** must take into account the climate, type of pasture and the proposed production system. Preference should be given to native breeds.	834 Article 5e, j 889 Article 8.1
4.05	Ewes and ewe lambs intended for breeding must be born and raised on a registered organic holding.	834 Article 14.1 a (i)
4.06	**Simultaneous Conversion** Where there is an existing breeding flock on land that is to commence a 24 month conversion period, it may be **simultaneously converted** with the land, providing the management of the flock is fully compliant with the standards from the start of conversion. All lambs born during the conversion period will be eligible to be sold for organic meat after the land completes the 24 month conversion.	The area of land under conversion must be capable of providing adequate forage in a normal year for the size of the flock. *889 Article 38.2*
4.07	**Flock Replacements** When a flock is constituted for the first time on an organic holding, the breeding females should preferably be sourced from an organic flock, however, non-organic females may be brought in providing they are managed to the organic standards from weaning and must be less than 60 days old.	This derogation must receive prior approval by QWFC *889 Article 9.2b*
4.08	Where a flock has been **severely depleted** due to disease or other involuntary cause, and sufficient organically reared replacements are not available, its reconstitution may be approved from non-organic females providing they have not previously had a lamb.	This derogation must receive prior approval by QWFC 889 Article 47a
4.09	The **annual replacement** of culled ewes should preferably be homebred or sourced from another registered holding Where this is not possible up to 20% of the number of breeding ewes in the flock on 1st January may be obtained from a non-organic source providing they have not previously had a lamb.	This derogation must receive prior approval by QWFC**.** NB Non organic replacements must be managed on the registered holding for at least 7 weeks before lambing for their lambs to have organic status. 889 Article 9.1, 9.3a
4.10	In flocks of **less than five ewes**, one non-organic replacement per year is permitted, subject to the conditions at 4.09	*889 Article 9.1,9.3b*
4.11	Where a **major extension** to the flock or a breed change is planned, or when a new livestock specialisation is developed and suitable numbers cannot be sourced from a registered holding, a maximum of 40% may be sourced as non-organic. If a rare breed is involved, the replacements may be breeding ewes.	**This must receive prior approval from DEFRA and QWFC.** *889 Article 9.1,9.4*
4.12	Breeding rams may be sourced from non-organic flocks provided they are subsequently managed and fed organically.	*889 Article 9.3*

4.13	Where non-organic breeding stock are sourced, a health assessment must be made and a period of quarantine applied if deemed necessary.	QWFC may require quarantine in certain circumstances. *889 Article 23.3*
	Conversion Periods	
4.14	Sheep may only be sold for organic meat if born on a registered organic holding to ewes that have been managed to organic standards **from mating** and managed organically thereafter, unless simultaneous conversion rules apply. (4.15)	*834 Article 14.1 a (i)*
4.15	Lambs born to ewes under **simultaneous conversion** rules may only be sold for organic meat after the land becomes organic.	*See 4.06* *889 Article 38.2*
4.16	Ewes that are not subject to simultaneous conversion rules must be managed organically once the land attains organic status. The lamb crop following the next mating may be sold for organic meat.	
4.17	**Non-organic replacement** ewe lambs and yearlings must be mated after movement to the organic holding for their lambs to have organic status. They will never themselves attain organic meat status.	See 4.08, 4.09 & 4.14.
4.18	Lambs reared under simultaneous conversion rules may be **traded** between registered holdings, subject to 4.03. They may only be slaughtered for organic meat once both their holding of birth and destination holding have attained organic status.	
	Feeding Standards	
4.20	**Records** An accurate feeding record for each identifiable group of sheep must be kept. The record of the ration must include the feeding period, the number of sheep, the ingredients and their organic status, the quantity fed daily or over the feeding period and an estimate of the average liveweight in each group.	Feeding groups:- e.g. Ewes bearing twins or singles, store lambs. When grazing only it is sufficient to record the periods of access. A 'QWFC approved' record format must be used 889 Article 76d
4.21	A record of all purchased feeds must be kept, together with their product labels and organic status.	A list of all purchases. All delivery notes. *889 Article 76d,66.1b*
4.22	All feeds brought in must be free from genetically modified ingredients. This rule applies from the start of organic conversion.	The absence of a GM present statement on the feed label is usually sufficient. *834 Article 9*
4.23	**<u>Feeding Principle.</u>** Feeding for quality production rather than quantity must be the aim. Nutritional requirements must be met.	*834 Article 14.1 (ii)*
4.24	All sheep must be fed a 100% organic diet	*834 Article 14.1 (ii)*
4.25	At least 50% of dry matter in the sheep ration must be **home produced** or from a linked unit.	This is calculated over a calendar year. (1st January – 31st December) *889 Article 19.1*
4.26	Where **in-conversion feeds** are fed, they may be included at up to 100% of the annual dry matter intake if home produced or 30% if sourced elsewhere. The ration must have a minimum 40% fully organic content. If the holding converts additional permanent pasture land, this may be grazed or harvested during its first year of conversion and fed to the resident flock at up to 20% of the annual dry matter intake.	In-conversion feeds see 1.09 & 1.12. *889 Article 21.1,21.2*

4.27	All sheep diets must make maximum use of pasturage. At least 60% of the dry matter in the daily ration must consist of grazed or conserved forage.	*889 Article 20.2*
4.28	**Lambs** must be fed on natural organic milk for at least 45 days, preferably suckled. Proprietary brands of organic milk powder may be used as a substitute providing the ingredients are derived from organic milk, there are no synthetic vitamins added and no prohibited additives.	All lambs not meeting these standards must be marked and sold as non-organic. *889 Article 20.1*
4.29	The adjacent table should be used as a guide when assessing daily and annual dry matter feed intakes (DDMI & ADMI) to ensure compliance with standards 4.25,4.26 & 4.27)	Sheep / DDMI kg / ADMI kg 40kg ewe / 1.1 kg / 400 kg 50kg ewe / 1.4 kg / 510 kg 60kg ewe / 1.6 kg / 580 kg 70kg ewe / 1.8 kg / 660 kg 80kg ewe / 2.0 kg / 730 kg 30kg lamb / 0.7 kg / n/a 40kg lamb / 0.9 kg / n/a
4.30	In exceptional circumstances a producer may apply for permission to use non-organic feedstuffs for a limited period. This may result in the livestock concerned losing their organic status.	E.g. Fire, weather, contamination or disease. Application to QWFC. Approval only by Defra *889 Article 47c*
4.31	**Feed Sources** **Prohibited feed additives** include antibiotics, coccidiostats, medicinal substances and any growth promoter or stimulant. Permitted feed additives are listed in Annex B	*834 Article 7b, 16.1d* *889 Article 23.2* *889 Annex VI*
4.32	Not allocated	
4.33	Not allocated	
4.34	Where a **compound or blended feed** is used, it must be sourced from an organic certified mill and labelled as an approved product by an organic certification body.	*889 Article 26*
4.35	The only permitted feed materials of **animal origin** are milk and milk products.	*889 Annex V 2.1*
4.36	Permitted feed additives of **mineral origin** are listed in Annex B.	*889 Annex VI* 1.1b
4.37	**Vitamins** derived from natural feedstuffs may be used as feed additives. **Synthetic vitamins** A, D & E may only be fed by derogation from QWFC where it can be justified as necessary for the health of the sheep.	This must be on the advice of a vet and addressed in the Management Plan.(4.42) *889 Annex VI 1.1 a*
4.38	Permitted binders, preservatives and processing aids are listed in Annex C.	Lactic, formic, acetic and propionic acids may be used to preserve crimped grain and silage only with prior permission from QWFC. *889 Annex VI* 1.2, 1.3
	Disease Prevention and Veterinary Treatments	
4.42	**Flock Management Plan** A **management plan** must be developed for the sheep enterprise, preferably with the assistance of professional advice, and reviewed at least annually.	E.g. vet, nutritionist *889 Article 74.2c*
4.43	A **management plan** should address all potential flock health issues, its emphasis always on **prevention rather than cure** and its ultimate aim to fully dispense with the need to administer veterinary drugs.	*889 Article 74.2c*
4.44	An **annual assessment** by a QWFC inspector will be made of the health plan, and if approved, will form the basis of the flock health management for the following year.	Any subsequent treatments that have not been previously assessed will require prior approval by QWFC.

4.45	A record of all veterinary purchases and all treatments must be kept..	A reason for treatment must also be recorded and both the statutory and organic withdrawal periods. *889 Article 76e*
4.46	**Disease prevention** must be the overriding policy in an organic sheep enterprise. This must be achieved by a combination of :- a. Appropriate breed selection. b. Encouragement of strong disease resistance. c. Use of high quality feed and regular exercise. d. Avoidance of overstocking. e. Biosecurity and quarantine measures. f. Adequate and appropriate housing	*834 Article 14.1e (i)*
4.47	**An animal that becomes sick or injured must receive immediate attention**, even if its treatment results in it losing its organic status.	*834 Article 14.1e (ii)* *889 Article 24.1. 24.3*
4.48	In selecting a veterinary product, an organic farmer should first consider with the vet the efficacy of **herbal or homeopathic products, vitamins** and **trace elements** for treatment of a condition. As a last resort, and to prevent suffering or distress to the animal, a veterinary medicine or antibiotic may be used.	This priority should be reflected in the flock management plan. *889 Article 24.2*
4.49	The use of veterinary medicines or antibiotics for **routine disease prevention** is prohibited. Only where preventative husbandry measures have failed can this be justified and then only if part of an approved management plan.	*889 Article 23.1*
4.50	**Vaccination** to counter an identified disease risk is permitted. Vaccines should be specific to the disease identified. This must be addressed in the flock management plan.	Multiple vaccines should not be used unless multiple cover is necessary. *834 Article 14.1e (iii)*
4.51	The use of growth promoters is prohibited.	*889 Article 23.2*
4.52	The use of **hormone treatments** in order to synchronise mating is prohibited.	Sponging of ewes is not permitted. *889 Article 23.2*
4.53	The **compulsory treatment** of livestock and buildings to control a specific disease under national or community legislation is authorized.	*834 Article 14.1 (iii)*
4.54	The use of **organophosphates** on sheep is prohibited unless an outbreak of sheep scab is diagnosed by the veterinary surgeon. OP dipping of the flock would then be permitted with **prior derogation** from QWFC.	Unless subject to (4.53) *Advisory sheet A3*
4.55	Following treatment of a sheep with veterinary medicines, a **withdrawal period** of at least **twice** the statutory period before slaughter must be observed. Where no withdrawal period is stated or where the stated period is zero days a minimum of 48 hours is required.	Medicines administered outside their licensed use will require 28 days withdrawal for meat. *889 Article 24.5*
4.56	A ewe that requires a **fourth course of treatment** of veterinary medicine or antibiotic within one calendar year must not be sold as organic nor can any of her lambs if still suckling. Her lambs born in subsequent calendar years are not affected by this rule. A lamb that requires a **second** such treatment in its life must not be sold as organic.	Vaccines, treatments for parasites and compulsory treatments are excluded. A **course of treatment** means 'all necessary measures to restore an animal to health following a particular disease episode' *889 Article 24.4*
4.57	The chemical control of **external parasites** is permitted where justified on the grounds of animal welfare. This must be addressed in the Flock Management Plan.	Chemical treatments must be licensed for the purpose.

4.58	The control of **internal parasites** should be maintained by husbandry practices as far as possible. Oral wormers and flukicides may be used where justified following diagnosis. This must be addressed in the Flock Management Plan. No sheep should be treated with anthelmintic more than once per year unless justified through faecal egg count. Pour-on treatments and ivermectin products should be avoided if possible.	Safe and clean pasture practice achieved by rotational and alternate species grazing is preferred. Faecal worm egg counts should be made before any anthelmintic treatment.
4.59	The administering of veterinary medicines should be done by a trained and competent person. There should be correct procedure for the use and storage of medicines and the safe storage and disposal of needles.	
	Flock Management, Welfare and Transport	
4.62	Sheep must be reared according to good husbandry and welfare practices.	
4.63	Reproduction should be based on natural service, however **artificial insemination** is permitted.	Embryo transfer and sponging is prohibited. *889 Article 23.2*
4.64	**Tail docking.** The routine use of elastic bands to shorten lambs' tails must only be carried out during the first week of life and only in areas where there is a high risk of flystrike in a normal year. When any other method is used anaesthetic must be administered. This practice must be addressed and justified in the Flock Management Plan and will be reviewed annually by QWFC.	The Welsh Codes of Practice for Animal Welfare and the Mutilations (Permitted Procedures) (Wales) Regulations must be observed. *889 Article 18.1*
4.65	Physical **castration** of lambs at the appropriate age is permitted. It is preferable to selectively castrate only lambs that are likely to reach sexual maturity before slaughter.	The Welsh Codes of Practice for Animal Welfare must be observed. *889 Article 18.2*
4.66	Staff who carry out veterinary tasks must be competent.	
4.67	When rearing lambs in **groups**, due consideration must be given to their age and behavioural needs.	*889 Article 10.3*
4.68	The **transport of sheep** must be done under conditions that minimise stress and the likelihood of injury.	A valid Defra transporter authorisation must be held where applicable.
4.69	Sheep must be loaded and unloaded with minimum force. Adequate handling facilities must be available.	*889 Article 18.4*
4.70	**Transit time** should be kept to a minimum. A schedule for the journey should be established before loading and agreed with the haulier and consignee. The nearest appropriate approved abattoir should be used.	*834 Article 14.1b (vii)*
4.71	Only **fit and healthy** animals may be transported and must be presented in a clean and rested condition. Different social groups must be kept separate during transit.	
4.72	Vehicles for live transport of animals must be well maintained, have adequate ventilation and must be driven with care. Vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected after use.	
4.73	If sheep will require **feeding during transit** or during a holding period at lairage, the producer must ensure that any feed given is in accordance with these standards.	
	Pasture Management and Sheep Housing	
4.76	All sheep must have access to registered grazing land whenever weather and ground conditions permit.	Registered land must be provided for sheep away on tack. *889 Article 14.1, 14.2* *834 Article14.1 (iii)*

4.77	Sufficient protection must be provided against **extremes of weather.**	Sheep breed to be taken into account. *834 Article 14.1 (iii)*
4.78	The **outdoor stocking density** must be low enough to avoid soil poaching and overgrazing of vegetation.	*834 Article 14.1b (iv)*
4.79	Ewes may be **housed** during the winter months, providing there is adequate space to allow freedom of movement and the indoor environment is not harmful to their health. Slatted floors must not cover more than half the area available. Mountain breeds must not be housed for longer than six weeks per year.	See Annex L for minimum housing and outdoor exercise area requirements. 889 Article 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4 889 Article 14.3,889 Annex lll
4.80	The lying area must be covered with sufficient dry bedding to ensure the comfort, cleanliness and hygiene of the sheep.	Any suitable natural material may be used. It may be improved with any approved mineral fertilisers.(Annex F) *889 Article 11.2*
4.81	All livestock buildings and handling facilities must be well maintained to minimise the risk of injury.	
4.82	Store lambs may be **fattened indoors** for up to 20% of their lifetime during the normal grazing season of the locality.	Lambs slaughtered at 10 months may be fattened indoors for up to 2 months.
4.83	Sheep must be inspected regularly as appropriate.	
4.84	Outwintered sheep must be offered **supplementary feed** in severe conditions.	
4.85	All housing and related equipment must be cleaned and **disinfected** after use.	Authorised disinfectant products are listed in Annex D. *889 Article 23.4* *889 Annex VII*
	Sheep Wool Production Standards	
4.90	Before sheep wool may be marketed as organic, an application must be made to QWFC, all the criteria laid out in these standards must be met and verified at a farm inspection.	This will result in the term 'Sheep Wool' being added to the organic certificate.
4.91	A documented procedure must be prepared to demonstrate how wool from any non-qualifying sheep will be identified and kept separate during the shearing operation.	A copy must be supplied to QWFC with the application.
4.92	Only the wool from sheep that have been managed to organic standards on a registered holding for at least twelve consecutive months prior to shearing may be described as organic.	
4.93	Following a medical or parasite treatment to a sheep or flock, a withdrawal period of at least double the statutory period for the product or 3 months, whichever is the greater, must be observed before shearing organic wool.	
4.94	Before the start of shearing, all sheep that are ineligible for organic wool production must be separated from the flock and shorn last.	

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Welsh Organic Assurance Scheme Standard

Standards for Poultry Production

Welsh Organic Scheme

QWFC Ltd

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	Origin of Stock and Conversion	
5.01	**Movement Records** All poultry movements onto and off the holding must be recorded as required by law.	*889 Article 76a,b,c*
5.02	A comprehensive register of all poultry on the holding must be maintained and kept available at all times.	889 Article 75, 76a, b, c
5.03	The sale or purchase of all organic registered birds intended as layers or for table birds must be accompanied by a WOLTD.	
5.04	**Origin of Flock** The choice of **breed or strain** must take into account the climate and the proposed production system. Preference should be given to slow growing strains for meat production; otherwise a minimum slaughter age must be applied. (See 5.52)	*834 Article 5e, j* *889 Article 8.1, 12.5*
5.05	All laying and table birds must be sourced from **registered breeding units** and managed subsequently according to these standards.	*834 Article 14.1 a(i)*
5.06	Where sufficient organically reared birds are not available for **stocking** or **restocking** the unit, non-organic layer pullets or non-organic table birds less than 3 days old may be sourced. Non-organic table birds must undergo at least 10 weeks of organic management before slaughter as organic product.	All non-organic replacement birds must receive prior derogation from QWFC. *889 Article 42.1a, 38.1c*
5.07	If organic layer pullets cannot be sourced, **non-organic pullets,** less than 18 weeks old, may be brought into the unit providing they have been raised from hatching in accordance with the QWFC feeding standards and the veterinary health and treatment standards. Documentary evidence of the feed and health regime of the pullets must be obtained from unregistered suppliers.	This derogation must receive prior approval from QWFC. *889 Article 42.1b*
5.08	Non-organic replacement pullets must undergo 6 weeks of full organic management after being brought onto the unit before the eggs can be sold as organic.	*889 Article 38.1d*
5.09	For a layer unit that exists on a holding prior to the start of conversion, the birds must undergo 6 weeks of full organic management after the land becomes organic or after it has fulfilled the12 month non-herbivore derogation requirements(see 1.14), before the eggs can be sold as organic.	*889 Article 38.1d*
5.10	Where non-organic breeding stock are sourced, a health assessment must be made and a period of quarantine applied if deemed necessary.	QWFC may require quarantine in certain circumstances. *889 Article 23.3*
	Feeding Standards	
5.11	**Records.** An accurate feeding record for each identifiable poultry flock must be kept. The record of the ration must include the feeding period, the number of birds, the ingredients and their organic status and the quantity fed daily or over the period.	A 'QWFC approved' record format must be used. *889 Article 76d*
5.12	A record of all purchased feeds must be kept, together with their product labels and organic status.	A list of all purchases. All delivery notes. *889 Article 76d, 66.1b*
5.13	All feeds brought in must be free from genetically modified ingredients. This rule applies from the start of organic conversion.	The absence of a GM present statement on the feed label is usually sufficient. *834 Article 9*
5.14	**Feeding Principle.** Feeding for quality production rather than quantity must be the aim. Nutritional requirements must be met. Force feeding is forbidden.	*834 Article 14.1 (ii)*
5.15	All poultry must be fed a 100% organic diet.	*834 Article 14.1 (ii)*
5.16	Not allocated	

5.17	Where **in-conversion feeds** are fed, they may be included at up to 100% of the annual dry matter if home produced or 30% if sourced elsewhere. The ration must have a minimum 40% fully organic content. Up to 20% of the pasture land area available to the flock at any one time may be in its first year of conversion.	In-conversion feeds - see 1.09 & 1.12. *889 Article 21.1,21.2*
5.18	Not allocated	
5.19	Poultry must have daily access to pasture, on which there must be adequate green cover to permit fresh roughage intake. If poultry are kept indoors due to restrictions or obligations imposed on the basis of community legislation they must be supplied with sufficient forage.	*889 Article 20.3* *889 Article 14.7*
5.20	Where a fully organic diet cannot be provided, up to 5% of the daily ration of a flock may be sourced from approved non-organic ingredients (Annex A), providing the average annual non-organic feed intake does not exceed the specified percentage limits. **Valid until 31st December 2020**	*889 Article 43, Annex V*
5.21	In exceptional circumstances a producer may apply for permission to exceed the non-organic allowance. This may result in the livestock concerned losing their organic status.	E.g. Fire, weather or disease. Application to QWFC. Approval only by Defra *889 Article 47c*
5.22	**Feed Sources** **Prohibited feed additives** include antibiotics, coccidiostats, medicinal substances and any growth promoter or stimulant. Permitted feed additives are listed in Annex B	*834 Article 7b, 16.1d* *889 Article 23.2, 22.4* *889 Annex VI*
5.23	Not allocated	
5.24	Non-organic feed materials of **agricultural origin** can only be used if listed in Annex A, and only if sufficient organic materials cannot be sourced Record sheet RS1 must be used to apply for prior derogation.	*889 Article 43* *889 Annex V*
5.25	Where a **compound or blended feed** is used, it must be sourced from an organic certified mill and labelled as an approved product by an organic certification body.	*889 Article 26*
5.26	The only permitted feed materials of **animal origin** are fishmeal and other marine products from sustainable fisheries, milk and milk products and eggs and egg products, primarily from the same holding. These should be fed only to fulfil the amino acid requirement.	*889 Article 22.1, 22.2, 22.3* *889 Annex V 2.1, 2.2*
5.27	**Synthetic amino acids** are not permitted as feed supplements.	
5.28	Permitted feed additives of **mineral origin** are listed in Annex B.	*889 Annex VI* 1.1b
5.29	Dietary vitamins should preferably derive from naturally occurring feed materials, but supplementary **synthetic vitamins** may be included in poultry rations.	This inclusion in the diet must receive prior permission from QWFC *889 Annex VI 1.1a*
5.30	Permitted binders, preservatives and processing aids are listed in Annex C.	Lactic, formic, acetic and propionic acids may be used to preserve crimped grain and silage only with prior permission from QWFC. *889 Annex VI* 1.2, 1.3
	Disease Prevention and Veterinary Treatments	
5.31	**Flock Management Plan** A **management plan** must be developed for the poultry enterprise, preferably with the assistance of professional advice, and reviewed at least annually.	E.g. vet, nutritionist
5.32	A **management plan** should address all potential flock health issues, its emphasis always on **prevention rather than cure** and its ultimate aim to fully dispense with the need to administer veterinary drugs.	*889 Article 74.2c*

5.33	An **annual assessment** by a QWFC inspector will be made of the management plan, and if approved, will form the basis of the flock health management for the following year.	Any subsequent treatments that have not been previously assessed will require prior approval by QWFC.
5.34	A record of all veterinary purchases and all treatments must be kept. Record sheets RS14 & 15 may be used.	A reason for treatment must also be recorded and both the statutory and organic withdrawal periods. *889 Article 76e*
5.35	**Disease prevention** must be the overriding policy in an organic poultry enterprise. This must be achieved by a combination of :- a. Appropriate breed selection. b. Encouragement of strong disease resistance. c. Use of high quality feed and regular access to the range. d. Avoidance of overstocking and good rotational grazing practice. e. Biosecurity and quarantine measures. f. Adequate and appropriate housing	*834 Article 14.1e (i)*
5.36	**An animal that becomes sick or injured must receive immediate attention**, even if its treatment results in it losing its organic status.	*834 Article 14.1e (ii)* *889 Article 24.1. 24.3*
5.37	In selecting a veterinary product, an organic farmer should first consider with the vet the efficacy of **herbal or homeopathic products, vitamins** and **trace elements** for treatment of a condition. As a last resort, and to prevent suffering or distress to the animal, a veterinary medicine or antibiotic may be used.	This priority should be reflected in the management plan. *889 Article 24.2*
5.38	The use of veterinary medicines or antibiotics for **routine disease prevention** is prohibited. Only where preventative husbandry measures have failed can this be justified and then only if part of an approved management plan.	*889 Article 23.1*
5.39	**Vaccination** to counter an identified disease risk is permitted. Vaccines should be specific to the disease identified. This must be addressed in the herd management plan.	It is not permitted to accept pre-vaccinated birds from the hatchery where there is low risk of that disease on the unit. *834 Article 14.1e (iii)*
5.40	The use of growth promoters is prohibited.	*889 Article 23.2*
5.41	The **compulsory treatment** of livestock and buildings to control a specific disease under national or community legislation is authorised.	*834 Article 14.1 (iii)*
5.42	The use of **organophosphates** is not permitted.	Unless subject to (5.41)
5.43	Following treatment of a bird with veterinary medicines, a **withdrawal period** of at least **twice** the statutory period must be observed either before slaughter or before eggs can be sold. Where no withdrawal period is stated or where the stated period is zero days a minimum of 48 hours is required.	All laying birds that have been treated must be kept in isolation for the duration of the withdrawal period. Medicines administered outside their licensed use will require 7 day withdrawal for eggs or 28 days for meat. *889 Article 24.5*
5.44	A bird or group of birds that require a **second course** of veterinary medicine treatment in their lifetime must be disposed of as non-organic.	Vaccines, treatments for parasites and compulsory treatments are excluded. A **course of treatment** means 'all necessary measures to restore an animal to health following a particular disease episode' *889 Article 24.4*

5.45	Veterinary treatments for the control of **external parasites** is permitted where justified on the grounds of animal welfare. This must be addressed in the Flock Management Plan.	Chemical treatments must be licensed for the purpose. E.g. Decimite, Mitex or diatomaceous earth.
5.46	The control of **internal parasites** should be maintained by husbandry practices as far as possible. In-feed wormers may be used where justified following diagnosis. This must be addressed in the Flock Management Plan and the double withdrawal period observed for both meat and eggs.	Safe and clean pasture practice achieved by rotational and alternate species grazing is preferred. Faecal worm egg counts should be made before <u>any</u> anthelmintic treatment.
5.47	The administering of veterinary medicines should be done by a trained and competent person. There should be correct procedure for the use and storage of medicines and the safe storage and disposal of needles.	
	Flock Management, Welfare and Transport	
5.48	Poultry must be managed according to good husbandry and welfare practices.	
5.49	Reproduction should be based on natural service.	*889 Article 23.2*
5.50	The routine practice of **beak trimming** should not be carried out. This may only be carried out where it can be shown that a welfare problem would otherwise occur. When sourcing replacement pullets from an unregistered source it must be stipulated that the birds must not have their beaks trimmed.	This practice must be addressed in the Flock Management Plan. *889 Article 18.1*
5.51	Staff who carry out veterinary tasks must be competent.	
5.52	The minimum age of slaughter **must** be:- 81 days for chickens 49 days for Peking ducks 70 days for female Muscovy ducks 84 days for male Muscovy ducks 92 days for Mallard ducks 94 days for guineafowl 140 days for male turkeys and roasting geese. 100 days for female turkeys	Where these minimum ages are not applied, slow growing strains must be used, in which case the minimum age for chickens is 73 days *889 Article 12.5*
5.53	The **transport of poultry** must be done under conditions that minimise stress and the likelihood of injury.	A valid Defra transporter authorisation must be held where applicable.
5.54	**Transit time** should be kept to a minimum. A schedule for the journey should be established before loading and agreed with the haulier and consignee. The nearest appropriate approved slaughter facility should be used.	*834 Article 14.1b (vii)*
5.55	Vehicles for live transport of animals must be well maintained, have adequate ventilation and must be driven with care. Vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected after use.	
5.56	Only **fit and healthy** birds may be transported.	
	Pasture Management and Poultry Housing	
5.57	All poultry must have access to registered land (ranging area) whenever weather and ground conditions permit and must not be kept in cages.	A bird must have outdoor access for at least one third of its life. *834 Article14.1 (iii)* *889 Article 14.5*
5.58	**Water fowl** must have access to a stream, pond or lake within their ranging area.	*889 Article 12.2*

<table>
<tr><td>5.59</td><td>The area available for ranging must meet the stocking density requirements (1.42, 1.43) and must be within 350 metres of the housing.
Management of the ranging area must ensure that it maintains 90% vegetation cover. This may be achieved through dividing the area for rotational grazing. (See 5.19)
The ranging area must provide adequate protection from predators and must have shaded areas to encourage dispersal from the housing to ensure full use of available grazing.
See Annex L</td><td><u>Max. pasture stocking density.</u>
Birds Area/Bird
<table><tr><td>Laying Hens</td><td>10 sq. m.</td></tr><tr><td>Broilers</td><td>4 sq. m.</td></tr><tr><td>Guinea Fowl</td><td>4 sq. m.</td></tr><tr><td>Ducks</td><td>4.5 sq. m.</td></tr><tr><td>Turkeys</td><td>10 sq. m.</td></tr><tr><td>Geese</td><td>15 sq. m.</td></tr><tr><td>Broilers in mobile house.</td><td>2.5 sq. m.</td></tr></table>889 Article 15, Annex III 2</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.60</td><td>The ranging area must be left empty for at least two months between laying flocks and for at least two months per year for table birds to allow for the recovery of vegetation and for health reasons.</td><td>This does not apply to small flocks of farmyard layers that are not penned.
889 Article 23.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.61</td><td>A poultry house may be mobile or static, it must have its own associated ranging area, a dedicated, ventilated airspace, and its own separate feed and water facility.</td><td>COS Annex I B8.4.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.62</td><td>At least one third of the floor area must be of solid, non-slatted construction and covered with a litter material.</td><td>889 Article 12.3a</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.63</td><td>A layer house must have a sufficient floor area available for the collection of bird droppings.</td><td>889 Article 12.3b</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.64</td><td>Each laying hen must have at least 18 cm. of perch space and each guinea fowl at least 20 cm.</td><td>889 Article 12.3c, Annex III</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.65</td><td>An individual nest box must be provided for every 8 laying birds or a communal nest area of 120cm^2. per bird.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>5.66</td><td>The combined length of the exit/entry pop holes must not be less than 4 metres per 100 sq. m. of utilisable floor area.</td><td>889 Article 12.3d</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.67</td><td>A poultry house must not exceed the maximum number of birds per house.</td><td>Max.no. birds/house.
Broilers 4800
Layers 3000
Guinea Fowl 5200
Female Ducks 4000
Male Ducks 3200
Capons, Geese 2500
Turkeys 2500
889 Article 12.3e</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.68</td><td>The stocking density in the house must not exceed the maximum permitted number of birds or total bird weight per square metre.</td><td><u>Max. stocking density in house.</u>
Layers 6 birds/sq/m.
Table Birds 21 kg.lwt/sq. m.
889 Annex III 2</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.69</td><td>A small mobile fattening house of less than 150 sq. m. floor area may house up to 30kg.lwt/sq. m. providing it is left open by day and night.</td><td>889 Annex III 2</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.70</td><td>A single table bird production enterprise must not exceed 1600 sq. m. of housed area</td><td>No more than 16000 broilers in at least 4 houses or 25600 broilers in at least 11 mobile houses, each of less than 150 sq. m. area.
889 Article 12.3f</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.71</td><td>Artificial lighting may be used to extend the day length for layers to a maximum 16 hours per day.
There must be at least 8 hours of continuous nocturnal rest period.</td><td>889 Article 12.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.72</td><td>All housing and related equipment must be cleaned and disinfected between each batch of poultry reared.</td><td>Authorised disinfectant products are listed in Annex D.
889 Article 23.4
889 Annex VII</td></tr>
</table>

Quality Welsh Food Certification Ltd.
Ardystio Bwyd Cymreig Safonol

Welsh Organic Assurance Scheme Standard

Standards for Pig Production

Welsh Organic Scheme

QWFC Ltd

PO Box 8, Gorseland, North Road, Abersystwyth, Ceredigion SY23 2WB

Tel: 01970 636688 **Fax: 01970 624049** **Email:** organic@wlbp.co.uk

	Origin of Stock and Conversion	
6.01	**Movement Records** All pig movements onto and off the holding must be recorded as required by law.	*889 Article 76a,b,c*
6.02	A herd register must be maintained identifying all pigs on the holding, their source and organic status.	*889 Article 75,76a,b,c*
6.03	The sale or purchase of all breeding and growing pigs from registered herds must be accompanied by a valid organic certificate and a completed WOLTD.	*889 Article 76a*
6.04	**Origin of Herd** The choice of breed must take into account the climate, the nature of the ranging area and the proposed production system. Preference should be given to native breeds.	834 Article 5e,j 889 Article 8.1
6.05	Sows and gilts intended for breeding must be born and raised on a registered organic holding.	See 6.09 *834 Article 14.1 a(i)*
6.06	Where there is an existing breeding herd on land that is to commence a 24 month conversion period, it may be simultaneously converted with the land, providing the management of the herd is fully compliant with the standards from the start of conversion. All piglets born during the conversion period will be eligible to be sold for organic meat after the land completes the 24 month conversion.	The area of land under conversion must allow at least 1ha for every 10 sows in the herd. *889 Article 38.2*
6.07	**Herd Replacements** When a herd is constituted for the first time on an organic holding, the breeding females should preferably be sourced from an organic herd, however, non-organic females may be brought in providing they are managed to the organic standards from weaning and must be less than 60 days old.	This derogation must receive prior approval by QWFC *889 Article 9.2b*
6.08	Where a herd has been severely depleted due to disease or other involuntary cause, and sufficient organically reared replacements are not available, its reconstitution may be approved from non-organic females providing they have not previously given birth.	This derogation must receive prior approval by QWFC. *889 Article 47a*
6.09	All sow replacements should preferably be homebred or sourced from another registered holding. Where this is not possible a number of gilts, not exceeding 10% of the number of breeding sows in the herd on 1st January, may be obtained from a non-organic source.	This derogation must receive prior approval by QWFC. This is an annual allowance. NB Non organic replacements must be managed on the registered holding for at least 5 weeks before farrowing for their piglets to have organic status. 889 Article 9.1,9.3a
6.10	In herds of less than five sows, one non-organic replacement per year is permitted, subject to the conditions at 6.09	*889 Article 9.1,9.3b*
6.11	Where a major extension to the herd or a breed change is planned, or when a new livestock specialisation is developed and suitable numbers cannot be sourced from a registered holding, a maximum of 40% may be sourced as non-organic. If a rare breed is involved, the replacements may be breeding sows.	This must receive prior approval from DEFRA and QWFC. *889 Article 9.1,9.4*
6.12	Boars may be sourced from non-organic herds provided they are subsequently managed and fed organically.	*889 Article 9.3*
6.13	Where non-organic breeding stock are sourced, a health assessment must be made and a period of quarantine applied if deemed necessary.	QWFC may require quarantine in certain circumstances. *889 Article 23.3*
	Conversion Periods	
6.14	Pigs may only be sold for organic meat if born on a registered holding to sows that have been managed to organic standards from mating and managed organically thereafter, unless simultaneous conversion rules apply.	Subject to 6.15 or 6.16 *834 Article 14.1 a (i)*

6.15	Pigs born to sows under simultaneous conversion rules for 24 months may only be sold for organic meat after the land becomes organic.	*See 4.06* *889 Article 38.2*
6.16	Sows that are not subject to simultaneous conversion rules must be managed organically once the land attains organic status*. The piglets born following the subsequent mating may be sold for organic meat.	* The non-herbivore shortened conversion period derogation (see 1.14) may allow a shorter conversion period for pig production. *889 Article 37.2*
6.17	Non-organic replacement gilts must be mated on the organic holding for their piglets to have organic status. They will never themselves attain organic meat status.	See 6.08, 6.09 & 6.14
6.18	Pigs reared under simultaneous conversion rules may be traded between registered holdings, subject to 6.03. They may only be sold as organic once both their holding of birth and destination holding have attained organic status.	
	Feeding Standards	
6.20	**Records** An accurate feeding record for each identifiable group of pigs must be kept. The record of the ration must include the feeding period, the number of pigs, the ingredients and their organic status, the quantity fed daily or over the feeding period and an estimate of the average liveweight in each group.	Feeding groups:- e.g. Sows, weaners, growers. The periods of access to the grazing area must be recorded. A 'QWFC approved' record format must be used. *889 Article 76d*
6.21	A record of all purchased feeds must be kept, together with their product labels and organic status.	A list of all purchases. All delivery notes. *889 Article 76d, 66.1b*
6.22	All feeds brought in must be free from genetically modified ingredients. This rule applies from the start of organic conversion.	The absence of a GM present statement on the feed label is usually sufficient. *834 Article 9*
6.23	<u>Feeding Principle.</u> Feeding for quality production rather than quantity must be the aim. Nutritional requirements must be met.	*834 Article 14.1 (ii)*
6.24	All pigs should be fed a 100% organic diet (See 6.28)	*834 Article 14.1 (ii)*
6.25	Where in-conversion feeds are fed, they may be included at up to 100% of the annual dry matter if home produced or 30% if sourced elsewhere. The ration must have a minimum 40% fully organic content. Up to 20% of the pasture land area available to the herd at any one time may be in its first year of conversion.	In-conversion feeds see 1.09 & 1.12. *889 Article 21.1,21.2*
6.26	Forage must be included in the daily ration for pigs. This should preferably be grazed, but must be provided during any housed period.	The term 'forage' includes fresh, dried and ensiled materials. *889 Article 20.3*
6.27	Piglets must be fed on natural organic milk for at least 40 days, preferably suckled. Proprietary brands of organic milk powder may be used as a substitute providing the ingredients are derived from organic milk and no prohibited additives.	All piglets not meeting these standards must be marked and sold as non-organic. *889 Article 20.1*
6.28	Where a fully organic diet cannot be provided, up to 5% of the daily ration of a feeding group may be sourced from approved non-organic ingredients (Annex A), providing the average annual non-organic consumption of the feeding group does not exceed the specified percentage limits**. Valid until 31st December 2020**	.834 Art. 22(2)(b) 889Art. 43If; *Annex V*

6.29	In exceptional circumstances a producer may apply for permission to exceed the non-organic allowance. This may result in the livestock concerned losing their organic status.	E.g. Fire, weather, contamination or disease. Application to QWFC. Approval only by Defra *889 Article 47c*
6.30	**Feed Sources** Prohibited feed additives include antibiotics, coccidiostats, medicinal substances and any growth promoter or stimulant. Permitted feed additives are listed in Annex B	*834 Article 7b, 16.1d* *889 Article 23.2, 22.4* *889 Annex VI*
6.31	Not allocated	
6.32	Non-organic feed materials of agricultural origin can only be used if listed in Annex A, and only if sufficient organic materials cannot be sourced Record sheet RS1 must be used to apply for prior derogation.	*889 Article 43* *889 Annex V*
6.33	Where a compound or blended feed is used, it must be sourced from an organic certified mill and labelled as an approved product by an organic certification body.	*889 Article 26*
6.34	The only permitted feed materials of **animal origin** are fishmeal and other marine products from sustainable fisheries, milk and milk products. These should be fed only to fulfil the amino acid requirement.	889 Article 22.1, 22.2, 22.3 *889 Annex V 2.1, 2.2*
6.35	Permitted feed additives of mineral origin are listed in Annex B.	*889 Annex VI* 1.1b
6.36	Dietary vitamins should preferably derive from naturally occurring feed materials, but supplementary synthetic vitamins may be included in pig rations.	This inclusion in the diet must receive prior permission from QWFC *889 Annex VI 1.1a*
6.37	Permitted binders, preservatives and processing aids are listed in Annex C.	Lactic, formic, acetic and propionic acids may be used to preserve crimped grain and silage only with prior permission from QWFC. *889 Annex VI* 1.2, 1.3
	Disease Prevention and Veterinary Treatments	
6.42	Herd Management Plan A Management plan must be developed for the pig enterprise, preferably with the assistance of professional advice, and reviewed at least annually.	E.g. vet, nutritionist
6.43	A management plan should address all potential herd health issues, its emphasis always on prevention rather than cure and its ultimate aim to fully dispense with the need to administer veterinary drugs.	*889 Article 74.2c*
6.44	An annual assessment by a QWFC inspector will be made of the management plan, and if approved, will form the basis of the herd health management for the following year.	Any subsequent treatments that have not been previously assessed will require prior approval by QWFC.
6.45	A record of all veterinary purchases and all treatments must be kept. Record sheets RS14 & 15 may be used.	A reason for treatment must also be recorded and both the statutory and organic withdrawal periods. *889 Article 76e*
6.46	Disease prevention must be the overriding policy in an organic pig enterprise. This must be achieved by a combination of :- a. Appropriate breed selection. b. Encouragement of strong disease resistance. c. Use of high quality feed and regular exercise. d. Avoidance of overstocking. e. Biosecurity and quarantine measures. f. Adequate and appropriate housing	*834 Article 14.1e (i)*
6.47	An animal that becomes sick or injured must receive immediate attention, even if its treatment results in it losing its organic status.	*834 Article 14.1e (ii)* *889 Article 24.1. 24.3*

6.48	In selecting a veterinary product, an organic farmer should first consider with the vet the efficacy of herbal or homeopathic products, vitamins and trace elements for treatment of a condition. As a last resort, and to prevent suffering or distress to the animal, a veterinary medicine or antibiotic may be used.	This priority should be reflected in the management plan. *889 Article 24.2*
6.49	The use of veterinary medicines or antibiotics for routine disease prevention is prohibited. Only where preventative husbandry measures have failed can this be justified and then only if part of an approved management plan.	*889 Article 23.1*
6.50	Vaccination to counter an identified disease risk is permitted. Vaccines should be specific to the disease identified. This must be addressed in the herd management plan.	Multiple vaccines should not be used unless multiple cover is necessary. *834 Article 14.1e (iii)*
6.51	The use of growth promoters is prohibited.	*889 Article 23.2*
6.52	The use of hormone treatments in order to synchronise mating is prohibited.	*889 Article 23.2*
6.53	The compulsory treatment of livestock and buildings to control a specific disease under national or community legislation is authorized.	If organophosphates are used on pigs, the treated animals must be permanently marked and not sold for organic meat. *834 Article 14.1 (iii)*
6.54	The use of organophosphates on pigs is not permitted.	Unless subject to (6.53)
6.55	Following treatment of a pig with veterinary medicines, a withdrawal period of at least twice the statutory period before slaughter must be observed. Where no withdrawal period is stated or where the stated period is zero days a minimum of 48 hours is required.	Medicines administered outside their licensed use will require 28 days withdrawal for meat. *889 Article 24.5*
6.56	A sow that requires a fourth course of treatment of veterinary medicine or antibiotic within one calendar year must not be sold as organic nor can any of her piglets if still suckling. Her piglets born in subsequent calendar years are not affected by this rule. A grower pig that requires a second such treatment in its life must not be sold as organic.	Vaccines, treatments for parasites and compulsory treatments are excluded. A course of treatment means 'all necessary measures to restore an animal to health following a particular disease episode' *889 Article 24.4*
6.57	The chemical control of external parasites is permitted where justified on the grounds of animal welfare. This must be addressed in the Herd Management Plan.	Chemical treatments must be licensed for the purpose.
6.58	The control of internal parasites should be maintained by husbandry practices as far as possible. Oral wormers and flukicides may be used where justified following diagnosis. This must be addressed in the Management Plan. Pour-on treatments and ivermectin products should be avoided if possible.	Safe and clean pasture practice achieved by rotational and alternate species grazing is preferred. Faecal worm egg counts should be made before any anthelmintic treatment.
6.59	The administering of veterinary medicines should be done by a trained and competent person. There should be correct procedure for the use and storage of medicines and the safe storage and disposal of needles.	
	Herd Management, Welfare and Transport	
6.62	Pigs must be reared according to good husbandry and welfare practices.	
6.63	Reproduction should be based on natural service, however artificial insemination is permitted.	Embryo transfer is prohibited. *889 Article 23.2*
6.64	The routine practice of tail docking and teeth cutting or grinding is not permitted.	*889 Article 18.1*
6.65	Nose rings in sows, gilts and boars are not permitted.	
6.66	Physical castration of piglets is permitted. It must be carried out by a qualified person, at the appropriate age and suffering of the piglets must be kept to a minimum.	The codes of practice for animal welfare must be observed. *889 Article 18.2, 95.4*

6.67	Staff who carry out veterinary tasks must be competent.	
6.68	When rearing pigs in groups, due consideration must be given to their age and behavioural needs.	*889 Article 10.3*
6.69	The transport of pigs must be done under conditions that minimise stress and the likelihood of injury.	A valid Defra transporter authorisation must be held where applicable.
6.70	Pigs must be loaded and unloaded with minimum force. Adequate handling facilities must be available. Electric goads and tranquillisers are forbidden.	Driving boards should be used to move pigs in the required direction. *889 Article 18.4*
6.71	Transit time should be kept to a minimum. A schedule for the journey should be established before loading and agreed with the haulier and consignee. The nearest appropriate approved abattoir should be used.	*834 Article 14.1b (vii)*
6.72	Only fit and healthy animals may be transported and must be presented in a clean and rested condition. Different social groups must be kept separate during transit.	
6.73	Vehicles for live transport of animals must be well maintained, have adequate ventilation and must be driven with care. Vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected after use.	
6.74	If pigs will require feeding during transit or during a holding period at lairage, the producer must ensure that any feed given is in accordance with these standards.	
	Pasture Management and Pig Housing	
6.75	All holdings with pigs must comply with Council Directive 91/630/EEC laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs.	
6.76	All pigs must have access to registered grazing land or an open air exercise area whenever weather and ground conditions permit.	These areas must permit rooting and dunging. *834 Article14.1 (iii)* *889 Article 11.6*
6.77	For large scale production systems of more than 10 sows, the soil should be well drained to avoid excessive poaching. An arable rotation should have pigs no more than:- • Sandy Soils = 2 years in 4 • Heavier Loams = 1 year in 3 • Stocking Density = 10 sows/ha The total stocking density of the livestock must not exceed the 170kgN/ha guideline when applied over the whole agricultural holding. (1.42, 1.43)	*889 Article 15, Annex IV,* *834 Article 14.1b (iv)* *889 Article 15.*
6.78	Sufficient protection must be provided against extremes of weather.	834 *Article 14.1 (iii)*
6.79	Sows must be kept in groups except in the last stages of pregnancy and during the period of suckling piglets.	*889 Article 11.4*
6.80	Piglets must not be kept on flat decks or in cages.	*889 Article 11.5*
6.81	Pigs may be housed during the winter months, providing there is adequate space to allow freedom of movement and the indoor environment is not harmful to their health. Slatted floors must not cover more than half the area available. The housing should allow access to an outdoor exercise area.	See Annex L for minimum housing and outdoor exercise areas. *889 Article 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4* *889 Article 14.3,* *889 Annex lll*
6.82	The lying area must be covered with sufficient dry bedding to ensure the comfort, cleanliness and hygiene of the pigs.	Any suitable natural material may be used. It may be improved with any approved mineral fertilisers. (Annex F) *889 Article 11.2*
6.83	All livestock buildings and handling facilities must be well maintained to minimise the risk of injury.	
6.84	Pigs may be finished indoors during the normal grazing season of the locality for a period not exceeding 20% of their lifetime. This period must not exceed 2 months.	Pigs slaughtered at 6 months may spend the final 5 weeks indoors
6.85	Pigs must be inspected regularly.	

6.86	All housing and related equipment must be cleaned and disinfected after use.	Authorised disinfectant products are listed in Annex D. *889 Article 23.4* *889 Annex VII*



Quality Welsh Food Certification Ltd.
Ardystio Bwyd Cymreig Safonol

Welsh Organic Assurance Scheme Standard

Standards for Horticulture

Welsh Organic Scheme

QWFC Ltd

PO Box 8, Gorseland, North Road, Abersystwyth, Ceredigion SY23 2WB

Tel: 01970 636688 **Fax: 01970 624049** **Email: organic@wlbp.co.uk**

7.01	Organic horticultural produce must be grown **in soil on registered organic land**, whether field scale, market garden or protected cropping.	
7.02	The **organic production unit** must comprise clearly identified land areas, protected cropping areas and crop storage buildings	See 1.04
7.03	An application to convert a holding or part holding to organic horticulture production must be accompanied by a **conversion plan**. This will comprise the following:- 1. A description of the current and proposed enterprises. 2. A map of the area to be converted together with field numbers, polytunnels, glasshouses and storage areas. 3. A description of the management practices to be employed during and after conversion to include:- a. Soil management. b. Cropping and crop rotation. c. Plant nutrient supply. d. Weed and pest control.	See 1.05
7.04	**Partial or staged conversion** of a holding is permitted providing:- 1. The land areas with different status are clearly defined. 2. There are physical boundaries between organic and non-organic production areas. 3. Polytunnels and glasshouses must be wholly dedicated as organic or non-organic in the conversion plan. 4. Crop storage buildings must be dedicated as organic or non-organic in the conversion plan. 5. Where a crop species is grown both organically and non-organically on a holding, the variety selected must be visibly different for each production method.	See 1.06, 1.07
7.05	Land and protected cropping areas will normally attain organic status following 24 months of monitored conversion:- 1. Annual crops must be sown or planted into organic land for their production to be classified as organic. 2. Annual crops may be classified as 'in-conversion' if harvested at least 12 months after the start of the organic conversion. 3. Perennial crops must be harvested at least 36 months after the start of organic conversion for their production to be classified as organic.	See 1.08 – 1.11
7.06	Under certain circumstances it may be possible to apply to QWFC for a **shortened conversion** period.	See 1.14
7.07	No crop plants may be grown that have been **genetically modified**.	See 1.17
7.08	An appropriate and balanced **crop rotation** must be implemented to ensure the viability of the enterprise. The benefits of a good rotation will:- 1. Vary the demands of cropping on the soil. 2. Ensure that the nutritional demands of the crop are met. 3. Rebuild fertility in the soil following an exploitative phase of cropping by means of clover leys, green manuring and appropriate manure applications. 4. Limit the spread of diseases. 5. Help to control weeds. 6. Provide a break to pest life-cycles.	See 1.32, 1.48
7.09	The limited number of plant families that are traditionally grown under **protected cropping** conditions may restrict the options for implementing satisfactory crop rotations, it is therefore not obligatory to plan a balanced rotation in glasshouse or polytunnel situations, providing best permitted practice is followed with regard to controlling pests and diseases.	
7.10	The **fertility of the soil** should be maintained through:- 1. The inclusion of leguminous crops in the rotation. 2. Green manures.	

	3. The recycling of composted plant waste from the holding.	
7.11	If **supplementary crop nutrition** is deemed necessary following a detailed soil analysis, then the products listed in Annex E and Annex F may be brought in and applied to the land. These products are categorized as 'permitted' and 'restricted'. All restricted products will require prior approval from QWFC before use; justification for their need must be demonstrated.	See 1.45, Annex E and F
7.12	Brought in **livestock manures** should preferably be sourced from an organic holding and applied only after a period of aerobic composting that is sufficient to destroy weed seeds and pathogens and to stabilise the product. This would normally be at least 3 months of active turning. Livestock manure from a non-organic holding is a controlled product and requires prior approval before use. It must be composted for at least 6 months before application to the land.	See 1.46, 1.47
7.13	All **seeds and plant propagation** material must have been produced on registered organic land for at least one generation. This includes bulbs, corms, sets, tubers, rhizomes and cuttings. If the required variety of a particular crop species is unavailable as organic and there are no varieties with similar characteristics available as organic, then a prior derogation (Record Sheet RS13) should be sought from QWFC to bring in the untreated seed or propagation material from a non-organic source.	The website www.organicxseeds.com should be used to check for availability of organic varieties. See1.49
7.14	Plants and transplants may only be raised in **composts** that are approved for use in organic production or it can be demonstrated that the compost contains only permitted materials as listed in Annex E. The plants must be grown on in the soil for at least six weeks before any resulting produce can have organic status.	See 1.50
7.15	Herbicide use is prohibited. Weed control must be achieved mainly through cultural, manual and mechanical techniques as listed in 1.51. Complete suppression of weeds is rarely achieved and unlikely to be an economic proposition.	See 1.51
7.16	**Pest and disease** control must be achieved mainly through cultural and biological techniques as listed in 1.52. In the event of a pest or disease threat that cannot be countered by these techniques, a permitted or restricted pesticide (listed in Annex G) may be applied to the crop (following prior derogation if a restricted product).	***See 1.52*** Annex G
7.17	The designated crop storage and packaging area must be kept clean and free from birds and vermin.	See 1.55, 1.56
7.18	The following **control records** must be kept:- 1. All seeds and plants brought in or home saved. 2. All composts and fertilising materials brought in. 3. The area of each crop grown during the year. 4. The proposed cropping for the following year. 5. Total production records for each crop grown.	See 1.70, 1.71
7.19	Organic and in conversion produce may be marketed either wholesale or retail through a farm shop, box scheme or website. Wholesale customers will require a detailed invoice with a description of the products; a copy must be kept by the producer. A retail record must be kept of the quantity of produce sold direct to the consumer.	
7.20	The labelling of organic or in conversion produce must comply with the regulations, refer to the organic method of production and carry the QWFC code GB Org13	See 1.74
7.21	For the production of **mushrooms**, substrates may be used, if they are composed only of the following components: 1. Manure and animal excrements from organic production; 2. Non-organic farmyard manure, dried farmyard and poultry manure, composted animal excrements and liquid animal excrements but only when organic are not available and only when then do not exceed	889 Article 6

	25% of the total fresh weight of the components of the substrate, excluding covering material and any added water before composting; 3. Organic products of agricultural origin, not listed in 1. above; 4. Peat that has not been chemically treated; 5. Wood that has not been chemically treated after felling; 6. Mineral products permitted in Annex F of the Producer Manual; 7. Water and Soil.	



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Annexes

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Annex A: Non Organic Feed Materials of Plant Origin (Green List)

Pigs and Poultry Only

Where a full 100% organic diet cannot be sourced, it may be permitted to feed a limited proportion of the diet of non-herbivores from any of the following non- organic ingredients. (See 6.28, 5.20)

A prior derogation must be sought before sourcing any of these raw materials. However, **approved compound and blended feedstuffs** containing non-organic ingredients may be used without prior derogation, but a feed label must be retained for each consignment.

1. Non-Organic Feed Materials of Plant Origin

1.1. Cereals, Grains, their Products and By-Products:

- Oats as grains, flakes, middlings, hulls and bran
- Barley as grains, protein and middlings
- Rice germ expeller
- Millet as grains
- Rye as grains and middlings
- Sorghum as grains
- Wheat as grains, middlings, bran, gluten feed, gluten and germ
- Spelt as grains
- Triticale as grains
- Maize as grains, bran, middlings, germ expeller and gluten
- Malt culms
- Brewers' grains

1.2. Oil Seeds, Oil Fruits, their Products and By-Products*:*

- Rape seed, expeller and hulls
- Soya bean as bean, toasted, expeller and hulls
- Sunflower seed as seed and expeller
- Cotton as seed and seed expeller
- Linseed as seed and expeller
- Sesame seed as expeller
- Palm kernels as expeller
- Pumpkin seed as expeller
- Olives, olive pulp
- Vegetable oils (from physical extraction).

1.3. Legume Seeds, their Products and By-Products:

- Chickpeas as seeds, middlings and bran
- Ervil as seeds, middlings and bran
- Chickling vetch as seeds submitted to heat treatment, middlings and bran
- Peas as seeds, middlings, and bran
- Broad beans as seeds, middlings and bran
- Horse beans as seeds middlings and bran
- Vetches as seeds, middlings and bran

- Lupin as seeds, middlings and bran

1.4. Tuber, Roots, their Products and By-Products:

- Sugar beet pulp
- Potato
- Sweet potato as tuber
- Potato pulp (by-product of the extraction of potato starch)
- Potato starch
- Potato protein
- Manioc

1.5. Other Seeds and Fruits, their Products and By-Products:

- Carob
- Carob pods and meals thereof
- Pumpkins,
- Citrus pulp
- Apples, quinces, pears, peaches, figs, grapes and pulps thereof
- Chestnuts
- Walnut expeller
- Hazelnut expeller
- Cocoa husks and expeller
- Acorns

1.6. Forages and Roughages:

- Lucerne
- Lucerne meal
- Clover
- Clover meal
- Grass (obtained from forage plants)
- Grass meal
- Hay
- Silage
- Straw of cereals
- Root vegetables for foraging

1.7. Other Plants, their Products and By-Products*:*

- Molasses
- Seaweed meal (obtained by drying and crushing seaweed and washed to reduce iodine content)
- Powders and extracts of plants
- Plant protein extracts (solely provided to young animals)
- Spices
- Herbs

Annex B: Permitted Feed Additives of Mineral Origin

2.1 Sodium:

- unrefined sea salt
- coarse rock salt
- sodium sulphate
- sodium carbonate
- sodium bicarbonate
- sodium chloride

2.2 Potassium:

- potassium chloride

2.3 Calcium:

- lithothamnion and maerl
- shells of aquatic animals (including cuttlefish bones)
- calcium carbonate
- calcium lactate
- calcium gluconate

2.4 Phosphorus:

- defluorinated dicalcium phosphate
- defluorinated monocalcium phosphate
- monosodium phosphate
- calcium-magnesium phosphate
- calcium-sodium phosphate

2.5 Magnesium:

- magnesium oxide (anhydrous magnesia)
- magnesium sulphate
- magnesium chloride
- magnesium carbonate
- magnesium phosphate

2.6 Sulphur:

- sodium sulphate.

Annex C: Permitted Feed Additives, Binders, Preservatives and Processing Aids

1. <u>Feed Additives</u>

Additives listed must have been approved under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on additives for use in animal nutrition

1.1 Nutritional Additives

(a) Vitamins:

- Vitamins derived from raw materials occurring naturally in feeding stuffs;
- Synthetic vitamins identical to natural vitamins for monogastric animals;

- Synthetic vitamins A,D, and E identical to natural vitamins for ruminants with prior authorisation of QWFC based on the assessment of the possibility for organic ruminants to obtain the necessary quantities of the said vitamins through their feed rations.

(b) Trace elements.

E1 Iron:

- ferrous (II) carbonate
- ferrous (II) sulphate monohydrate and/or heptahydrate
- ferric (III) oxide;

E2 Iodine:

- calcium iodate, anhydrous
- calcium iodate, hexahydrate
- sodium iodide;

E3 Cobalt:

- cobaltous (II) sulphate monohydrate and/or heptahydrate
- basic cobaltous (II) carbonate, monohydrate;

E4 Copper:

- copper (II) oxide
- basic copper (II) carbonate, monohydrate
- copper (II) sulphate, pentahydrate;

E5 Manganese:

- manganous (II) carbonate
- manganous oxide and manganic oxide
- manganous (II) sulfate, mono- and/or tetrahydrate;

E6 Zinc:

- zinc carbonate
- zinc oxide
- zinc sulphate mono- and/or heptahydrate;

E7 Molybdenum:

- ammonium molybdate, sodium molybdate;

E8 Selenium:

- sodium selenate
- sodium selenite.

1.2. Zoo-Technical Additives:

Enzymes and micro-organisms

1.3. Technological Additives

(a) Preservatives

E200 Sorbic acid

E236 Formic acid*

E260 Acetic acid*

E270 Lactic acid*

E280 Propionic acid*

E330 Citric acid.

*only when weather conditions do not allow for adequate fermentation.

(b) Antioxidant substances

E306 Tocopherol-rich extracts of natural origin used as an antioxidant

(c) Binders and anti-caking agents

E470 Calcium stearate of natural origin

E551b Colloidal silica

E551c Kieselgur

E558 Bentonite

E559 Kaolinitic clays

E560 Natural mixtures of stearites and chlorite

E561 Vermiculite

E562 Sepiolite

E599 Perlite.

(d) Silage Additives

Enzymes, yeasts and bacteria can be used as silage additives

The use of lactic, formic, propionic and acetic acid in the production of silage are 'restricted products' and shall only be permitted when weather conditions do not allow for adequate fermentation

2. Certain Substances used in Animal Nutrition

Substance listed must have been approved under Council Directive 82/471/EEC concerning certain products used in animal nutrition[1]

Yeasts:

Saccharomyces cerevisiae

Saccharomyces carlsbergiensis

3. Substances for Silage Production

- sea salt
- coarse rock salt
- whey
- sugar
- sugar beet pulp
- cereal flour
- molasses

Annex D: Permitted Cleaning and Disinfecting Materials

Only the following products are permitted for the cleaning and disinfecting of livestock buildings. A branded product may contain more than one permitted active ingredient:-

- Potassium and sodium soap.
- Water and steam.
- Lime and milk of lime.
- Quicklime.
- Sodium hypochlorite.
- Caustic soda.
- Caustic potash.
- Hydrogen peroxide.
- Natural essences of plants.
- Citric, peracetic, formic, lactic, oxalic and acetic acid.
- Alcohol
- Nitric acid (dairy equipment)
- Phosphoric acid (dairy equipment)
- Formaldehyde

Cleaning and Disinfection Products for Teats and Milking Facilities.

- Sodium carbonate

Annex E: Permitted Fertilising Materials of Plant and Animal Origin

The following soil improvement materials of non-organic plant and animal origin are 'Restricted Products' and must be approved by QWFC before use . (Compound products or products containing only the materials listed)

1	Farmyard Manure. Dried farmyard and poultry manure. Composted animal excrements.	Must derive from systems practicing extensive husbandry and able to declare no GM or medicated feeds. (1.46)
2	Liquid Animal Excrements (slurry, urine etc.)	Use after controlled fermentation and/or appropriate dilution. Must derive from systems practicing extensive husbandry and able to declare no GM or medicated feeds. (1.46)
3	Composted Household Waste	Product obtained from source separated household waste, which has been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production Only vegetable and animal household waste Only when produced in a closed and monitored collection system. Maximum concentrations in mg/kg of dry matter: cadmium:0,7; copper: 70; nickel: 25; lead: 45; zinc: 200; mercury: 0,4; chromium (total): 70; chromium (VI): 0
4	Composted Mixture of Vegetable Matter.	Product obtained from mixtures of vegetable matter, which have been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production
5	Peat	Use limited to horticulture (market gardening, floriculture, arboriculture, nursery)
6	Guano	
7	Blood Meal, Hoof, Horn and Bone Meal. Fish Meal, Meat Meal, Feather Hair and Chiquette Meal. Wool, Fur and Hair. Dairy Products.	Application must follow UK regulations on disposal of animal by-products. Maximum concentration in mg/kg of dry matter of chromium (VI): 0
8	Seaweed and Seaweed Products.	As far as directly obtained by: (i) physical processes including dehydration, freezing and grinding (ii) extraction with water or aqueous acid and/or alkaline solution (iii) fermentation
The following products may be used without prior approval of QWFC :-		
9	Mushroom Culture Wastes.	Providing the initial composition of the substrate was of this list.
10	Dejecta of Worms and Insects	
11	Untreated Sawdust and Wood Chips. Composted Bark. Wood Ash.	Wood not chemically treated after felling.
12	**Products and By-Products of Plant Origin for Fertilizers**	Examples: oilseed cake meal, cocoa husks, malt culms

Annex F: Permitted Fertilisers of Mineral Origin

The following mineral fertilisers are 'Restricted Products' and may only be used following prior approval of QWFC:-

1	Potash Sources:- Natural potash. (sylvinite, kainit, meadow salt) Potassium sulphate.(possibly containing magnesium salt)	
2	Basic Slag.	

3	**Industrial Lime** from sugar production.	By-product of sugar production from sugar beet
4	**Industrial Lime** from vacuum salt production	By-product of the vacuum salt production from brine found in mountains
5	Commercial Organic Fertilisers and Liquid Feeds.	Must be approved for use in organic production.
6	Calcium Chloride Solution.	Foliar treatment of apple trees only after identification of Ca deficit.
7	Elemental Sulphur	
The following Mineral Fertilisers may be used without prior approval of QWFC :		
8	Phosphate Sources:- Soft ground rock phosphate. Aluminium calcium phosphate. (Redslaag) Only on soils of pH >7.5	Cadmium content must be less than 90mg/kg of P_2O_5.
9	Stillage and Stillage Extract.	Ammonium stillage excluded.
10	**Gypsum**. (Calcium Sulphate) Ground Chalk and Limestone **Magnesium Rock**. (Including Kieserite) **Clays** (eg perlite, vermiculite) Calcareous Magnesium Rock. (Dolomitic Limestone)	Only of natural origin.
11	Magnesium and Calcium Carbonate	Only of natural origin e.g. magnesian chalk, ground magnesium limestone
12	Stonemeal, Clays and Diatomaceous Earth	
13	Sodium Chloride.	Mined salt only
14	**Trace Elements**. (Boron, copper, iron, manganese, molybdenum, cobalt selenium and zinc)	

Annex G: Permitted Products for Plant Protection

	Substances of Crop or Animal Origin	
	Name	**Description, Compositional Requirement, Conditions for Use**
1	**Azadirachtin** extracted from *Azadirachta indica* (Neem tree)	Insecticide
2	**Beeswax**	Pruning agent
3	**Gelatine**	Insecticide
4	**Hydrolysed Proteins**.	Attractant, only in authorized applications in combination with other appropriate products of this list
5	**Lecithin**	Fungicide
6	**Plant Oils** (e.g. mint oil, pine oil, caraway oil).	Insecticide, acaricide, fungicide and sprout inhibitor.
7	**Pyrethrins** extracted from *Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium*	Insecticide
6	**Quassia** extracted from *Quassia amara*.	Insecticide, repellent
8	**Rotenone** extracted from *Derris spp.* and *Lonchocarpus spp.* and *Terphrosia spp.*	**Restricted Product** (requires prior derogation) Insecticide

	Micro-organisms used for Biological Pest and Disease Control	
	Name	**Description, Compositional Requirement, Conditions for Use**
1	**Micro-Organisms** (bacteria, viruses and fungi)	

	Substances Produced by Micro-Organisms	
	Name	**Description, Compositional Requirement, Conditions for Use**
1	**Spinosad**	**Restricted Product** (requires prior derogation) Insecticide Only where measures are taken to minimize the risk to key parasitoids

	Substances to be used in Traps and/ or Dispensers	
	Name	**Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use**
1	**Diammonium Phosphate**	Attractant, only in traps
2	**Pheromones**	Attractant; sexual behaviour disrupter; only in traps and dispensers
3	**Pyrethroids** (only deltamethrin or lambdacyhalothrin)	Insecticide; only in traps with specific attractants; only against *Bactrocera oleae* and *Ceratitis capitata* Wied.

	Preparations to be surface-spread between cultivated plants	
	Name	**Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use**
1	**Ferric Phosphate Iron (III) Orthophosphate**	Molluscicide

Annex H. Livestock Nitrogen Production Data (NB: Nitrogen = N)

	A	B	C			B x Total C
Livestock on the Registered Unit.	No Producing 170kg. N	Kg.N Produced per Animal per year or per Crop.	No of Animals.			Kg.N Produced.
			Organic	Converting Breeding Stock	Non- Organic	
Dairy Cow (600kg)	2.0	85.0				
Dairy Cow (500kg)	2.2	77.3				
Dairy Heifer (500kg), Cattle over 24 months, Suckler Cows, Bulls.	2.9	58.6				
Calf (0-6 months)	12.0	14.2				
Store Cattle (6-12 months)	7.0	24.3				
Store Cattle (12-24 months)	3.8	44.7				
Ewes and Goats (65kg)	19.0	9.0				
Lambs and Kids (0-6 months)	140.0	1.2				
Gimmers/Hoggets and Rams.	16.6	10.2				
Sow and Llitter (0-7kg)	9.0	18.9				
Weaner Pigs (7-18kg)	60.0	2.8				
Grower pigs (18-35kg)	28.0	6.1				
Cutter Pigs (35-85kg)	18.0	9.4				
Baconer Pigs (35-105kg) Gilts and boars	16.0	10.6				
Horses over 6 months old.	2.0	85.0				
Laying Hens	260.0	0.65				
			Birds =D		Crops =E	B x D x E
Layer Pullets (to 20 weeks)	1400 per crop	0.12 per bird				
Table Birds (to 2.2kg)	2030 per crop	0.08 per bird				
Turkeys- Male. (to 13.5kg)	252.0 per crop	0.67 per bird				
Turkeys-Female (to 6.5kg)	624.0 per crop	0.27 per bird				
Total Kg Nitrogen Produced…….			**F**			
Total Registered Hectares on Holding……			**G**			
Total Kg Nitrogen applied per Ha per year. ……			**H** (Divide F by G)			
Imported Manure.		Kg N/Tonne	Tonnes			
Poultry Manure		17.00				
Farmyard Manure		6.00				
Horse Manure		7.00				
Total Imported Nitrogen ……			**J**			
Total Nitrogen applied to holding….			**K** (Sum of F & J)			
Total Nitrogen applied per hectare per year. (Kg)			**L** (Divide K by G)			
Total Permitted Kg N per hectare per year.						170.00