

व्यापक परिचालन मसौदा**प्रलेख प्रेषण संज्ञापन**

तकनीक समिति, एफ ए डी 22

प्रेषिति

- क) पशुधन प्रभरण, उपस्कर एवं प्रणाली विषय समिति, एफ ए डी 5 के समस्त सदस्य ।
ख) बूचडखाना एवं मांस उद्योग विषय समिति, एफ ए डी 18 के समस्त सदस्य ।
ग) कृषि तन्त्र एवं प्रबन्धन विषय समिति, एफ ए डी 22 के समस्त सदस्य ।
घ) खाद्य एवं कृषि विभाग परिषद, एफ ए डी सी के सदस्य ।
ड) रुचि रखने वाले सभी निकाय ।

संदर्भ

दिनांक

एफ ए डी 22/टी

21-06-2010

महोदय/महोदया,

आपके अवलोकन हेतु निम्नलिखित मसौदे संलग्न हैं :

क्र सं.	मसौदा संख्या	विषय
1	एफएडी 22(2197)सी	भारतीय मानक मसौदा – उत्तम कृषि व्यवहार रीतियों की अपेक्षाएँ – भारतगैप – पशुधन आधारित
2	एफएडी 22(2198)सी	भारतीय मानक मसौदा – उत्तम कृषि व्यवहार रीतियों की अपेक्षाएँ – भारतगैप – मुर्गीपालन आधारित
3	एफएडी 22(2199)सी	भारतीय मानक मसौदा – उत्तम कृषि व्यवहार रीतियों की अपेक्षाएँ – भारतगैप – पशु एवं भेड आधारित

कृपया इन प्रलेखों का अवलोकन कर अपनी सम्मतियाँ यह बताते हुए भेजे कि यदि अंततः यह मानक मसौदे राष्ट्रीय मानक के रूप में प्रकाशित हो जाए तो इस पर अमल करने में आपके व्यवसाय अथवा कारोबार में क्या कठनाइयां आ सकती हैं ।

सम्मतियां भेजने की अंतिम तिथि : 20-09-2010

सम्मतियां कृपया संलग्न प्रारूप में अधो-हस्ताक्षरी को भेजें । यह प्रलेख हमारी वेबसाइट www.bis.org.in पर भी उपलब्ध है ।

यदि कोई सम्मति प्राप्त नहीं होती है अथवा सम्मति में केवल भाषा संबन्धी त्रुटि हुई तो उपरोक्त प्रलेखों को यथावत अंतिम रूप दिया जायेगा । यदि कोई सम्मति तकनीकी प्रकृति की हुई तो विषय समिति के अध्यक्ष के परामर्श से अथवा उनकी इच्छा पर आगे की कार्यवाही के लिए विषय समिति को भेजे जाने के बाद प्रलेख को अंतिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा ।

धन्यवाद,

भवदीय,

प्रति : उपरिलिखित

(एस सी खोसला)

वैज्ञानिक एफ एवं प्रमुख (खाद्य एवं कृषि विभाग)

ई-मेल : fad@bis.org.in

DRAFT(S) IN WIDE
CIRCULATION

DOCUMENT DISPATCH ADVICE

Our Ref:

Date

FAD 22/T

21-06-2010

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE: FAD 22

ADDRESSED TO:

1. All Members of Livestock feeds, Equipment and Systems Sectional Committee, FAD 5
2. All Members of Slaughter House and Meat Industry Sectional Committee, FAD 18
3. All Members of Agricultural Systems and Management Sectional Committee, FAD 22
4. Members of FADC
5. All interested

Dear Madam/Sir(s),

Please find enclosed the following documents:

SI No.	Doc No.	Title
1.	FAD 22(2197)C	Draft Indian Standard - Requirements for good agricultural practices – IndiaGAP – Livestock base
2.	FAD 22(2198)C	Draft Indian Standard - Requirements for good agricultural practices – IndiaGAP – Poultry base
3.	FAD 22(2199)C	Draft Indian Standard - Requirements for good agricultural practices – IndiaGAP – Cattle and sheep base

Kindly examine the draft standards and forward your views stating any difficulties which you are likely to experience in your business or profession, if these are finally adopted as Indian Standards.

Last date for comments: 20-09-2010

Comments if any, may please be made in the format attached and mailed to the undersigned at the above address. This document is also available on our website www.bis.org.in.

In case no comments are received or comments received are of editorial nature, you will kindly permit us to presume your approval for the above document as finalized. However, in case of comments of technical in nature are received then it may be finalized either in consultation with the Chairman, Sectional Committee or referred to the Sectional Committee for further necessary action if so desired by the Chairman, Sectional Committee.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Encl: As above.

(S C Khosla)
Scientist 'F' & Head (Food & Agri)
E-mail: fad@bis.org.in

Draft *Indian Standard*
REQUIREMENTS FOR GOOD AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES –
IndiaGAP
LIVESTOCK BASE

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Last date for receipt of comments is **20 SEPTEMBER, 2010**

FOREWORD

(Formal clause would be added later)

Considerable milestones have been reached in productivity of farm produce in the country. Concerns about food safety and quality, environmental protection, worker safety and welfare have also gained importance. Thus, it is desirable to set up control and compliance systems for various kinds of farm produce covering horticulture, floriculture, food grains, aquaculture, livestock, poultry etc. In this context, it is necessary to pay attention to the quality of production practices requiring minute attention at different aspects of production, storage, handling and distribution.

There are different systems and standards available for control measures for processing of food meant for human consumption and feeds for animals producing food for human consumption. The areas where appropriate control measures need to be strengthened are farms producing raw material such as food grains, fruits and vegetables, floriculture produce, aquaculture produce, livestock products etc. to ensure sustained supply of produce of the desirable quality.

Although grade standards on size, shape, colour and local preferences are available for most of the agricultural produce marketed and consumed in India, their quality in terms of maturity standards, residues of pesticides and other contaminants, microbial loads, etc. have not been adequately covered. Good agricultural practices (GAP) have a bearing on these parameters. In other words, a farm producing raw material for direct consumption or for further processing and following GAP would have an advantage in terms of safety and quality over the other farms. Thus, these practices would add value to the produce.

In India, agricultural practices are highly localized occupations and display a lot of variability in cultural practices and varietal preferences across regions. Further, with the opening up of the world market, there is a flow of trade in the agricultural products. It is, therefore, necessary to define and assign certain common minimum standards to facilitate trade in these products and to win the confidence of the consumers within the country and outside.

Such standards envisaging focused approach for implementing good agricultural practices, traceability, etc, through appropriate infrastructure, record keeping and monitoring would reap following broad benefits:

- a) Development of basic infrastructure at the field level;
- b) Build up culture for good agricultural practices by the farmers;
- c) Uniform approach across farms regardless of their sizes;
- d) Increased awareness among the farmers as well as the consumers about the need for consumption of good quality and safe food;
- e) Traceability through complete integration of food chain;
- f) Improvement in the environment as well as soil fertility;
- g) Worker safety and welfare;
- h) Reputation in the international market as a producer of good quality and safe produce; and
- j) Overcoming the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBTs).

With this in view this draft Indian Standard has been formulated to standardize livestock based agricultural practices in India keeping in mind the best of international practices and suiting the needs of the Indian producer.

This draft standard is part of a series of Indian standards on good agricultural practices to be developed.

In the formulation of this standard considerable assistance has been derived from the draft document prepared by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA).

NOTE – The standards given in Annex B may be read to facilitate the implementation of this standard and are for guidance purpose.

1 SCOPE

This draft Indian Standard covers the control points and compliance criteria necessary to be followed by the producers (individual producers and/or members of a producer group) of Livestock.

2 TERMINOLOGY

For the purpose of this standard, the following definitions shall apply.

2.1 Good Agriculture Practices – Practices that address environmental, economic and social sustainability for on-farm processes, and result in safe and quality food and non-food agricultural products.

2.2 Applicant Producer/Producer Group – Individual/organization that has applied for certification to IndiaGAP certification body.

2.3 Hazard – A biological, chemical, physical agent in, or condition of, food with the potential to cause an adverse health effect.

2.4 Individual Producer – A person/organization legally responsible for on farm production, who retains ownership of all the produce covered in the IndiaGAP licence.

2.5 Inspection – An examination of all agricultural practices in order to verify compliance to requirements specified in this standard.

2.6 Water, Potable – Water which does not contain objectionable pollution, contamination, minerals, or infection, and is considered satisfactory for domestic consumption.

2.7 Record – Document showing objective evidence of the tasks performed and results achieved.

2.8 Self-Inspection – Internal inspection of the registered product carried out by the grower on his/her farm using Control Points and Compliance Criteria.

2.9 Traceability – The ability to trace the history, use or location of a product (i.e., the origin of materials and parts, processes applied to the product, or its distribution and placement after delivery) by means of a record.

2.10 Worker – Any person on the farm that has been contracted to carry out a task. This includes farm owners and managers.

2.11 Producer Group – A recognized group of producers applying for certification with an internal procedure and internal control of all the members registered to the IndiaGAP requirements, which and complying the requirements as specified in this standard.

2.12 Field – Separate unit of land within a farm.

2.13 Farm – A farm is an agricultural production unit or group of agricultural production units; covered by same operational procedures, farm management.

2.14 Environment – Surroundings in which an activity takes place including air, water, land, natural resources, flora, fauna, humans, and their interrelation.

2.15 Customer – A customer is anyone who purchases products or services from a supplier.

2.16 Certification – All actions leading to the issuance of an IndiaGAP licence.

2.17 Waste – Any materials unused and rejected as worthless or unwanted

2.18 Standard Operating Procedure – A written document which details an operation, analysis, or action whose mechanisms are prescribed thoroughly and which is commonly accepted as the method for performing certain routine or repetitive tasks.

2.19 Home Mixer – The production of home mixed feeds that do not leave the farm where they were produced. These are divided into producers who mix or blend feed on farm for own use using premixes or additives (creating a compound feed), and producers who mix ingredients on farm, but do not use pre-mixes or additives (and therefore do not create a compound feed).

2.20 Compound Feed – Compound feeds (which can be complete or complementary), that may be produced using any ingredients (except medicated feed/supplements) as raw materials. Compound feeds exclude the production of ingredients such as forage or grains (simple feed materials), pre-mixtures, additives or medicated feeds (prepared feed supplements), etc.

3 CONTROL POINTS AND COMPLIANCE CRITERIA

3.1 Control points and compliance criteria required to be followed by the applicant producer (individual producer and/or member of a producer group) as well as by the Certification Body for independent verification of the agricultural practices that have gone into the production of the

produce are given in Annex A. In addition, the applicant producer (individual producer and/or member of a producer group) shall demonstrate compliance with all applicable statutory and regulatory requirements.

3.2 These criteria are marked as ‘Major’ or ‘Minor’ or ‘Reco’. The criteria marked as ‘Major’ have a definite effect on the safety and quality of the produce and shall, therefore, be complied with, or shall give adequate assurance about the safety and quality of the produce. The criteria marked as ‘Minor’, though have a bearing on quality, are those which, if implemented, would provide an advantage to the assessment for IndiaGAP certification. The criteria marked as ‘Reco’, are those, which though may not have direct bearing on safety and quality of produce but may have other benefits to the producer and are recommended for implementation and are advisory in nature.

3.3 For the purpose of verification, a graded pattern given below shall be followed for grant of IndiaGAP licence:

<i>Category of Licence</i>	<i>Compliance of Major Requirements in percent</i>	<i>Compliance of Minor Requirements in percent</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)
IndiaGAP - A	100	90
IndiaGAP - B	100	80
IndiaGAP - C	100	75

4 BIS IndiaGAP CERTIFICATION

4.1 BIS IndiaGAP certification shall be as prescribed under the provisions of *Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986* and Rules and Regulations framed thereunder. The details of the conditions under which the licence may be granted to producer (individual producer and/or member of a producer group) may be obtained from the Bureau of Indian Standards.

ANNEX A
(Clause 3.1)
CONTROL POINTS AND COMPLIANCE CRITERIA

	Item	Level	IndiaGAP requirements	Compliance criteria
A-1	Site			
A-1.1	General			
A-1.1.1	<i>Suitability of the Farm and Other Facilities for Intended Use</i>	Minor	Are farms and other facilities suitable for the intended purpose, maintained in good condition and used so as to achieve the objectives of this standard?	There must be a visual assessment to make sure that the facilities are suitable for the intended purpose, maintained and in good repair. This includes assessment of the premises for example soil structure drainage and climate for keeping livestock outdoors; and water and feed equipment suitable for stock and type.
A-1.1.2	<i>Soil Maps for Planning of Crop Rotation</i>	Reco	For Livestock Farms producing forage for own consumption and open air livestock production, are soil maps for the farm drawn up to aid the planning of rotations and to assist in the proper and optimal use of Crop Protection Products (pesticides etc.), fertilisers and organic manure?	Maps showing soil types and organic fertiliser application schedule (where applicable) should be available. Not applicable where farms do not produce forage or with livestock housed year round.
A-1.1.3	<i>Safety of Livestock From Electrocution</i>	Minor	Are all electrical installations at mains voltage inaccessible to stock, protected and earthed properly?	Visual assessment. Not applicable when no electricity.
A-1.1.4	<i>Records of Electric Installations by Qualified Electrician</i>	Reco	Are all electrical installations undertaken by a qualified electrician and appropriate records kept?	Records/invoices denoting membership of the electrician to associations, guilds etc should be available. Simple subsequent

				electrical fixture replacements (e.g. plugs, light bulbs, etc.) can be done by the farmer if he demonstrates competence at interview.
A-1.1.5	<i>Awareness and Management of Electric Fence ,If Any</i>	Reco	Are electric fences, where used, managed so as to cause only momentary discomfort?	Workers to demonstrate awareness at interview. Not applicable where no electric fences.
A-1.1.6	<i>Use of Approved Paints/Pesticides, etc, in the Farm.</i>	Major	Are only paints, preservatives, disinfectants and other chemical compounds that are approved by the respective regulatory authority and are suitable for use with livestock used on surfaces accessible to livestock?	Workers to demonstrate awareness at interview. Inspect invoices, containers, and data sheets.
A-1.1.7	<i>Safe Storage of Paints and Pesticides, etc, to Prevent Contamination.</i>	Major	Are all paints, preservatives, disinfectants and other chemical compounds stored away from livestock and feed to prevent contamination?	Visual assessment.
A-1.1.8	<i>Timely Removal of Excess Farm Waste in Accordance with the Statutory Requirements.</i>	Major	Does the farm have formal agreement with third parties for the utilization of excess farm produced animal waste in accordance with national legislation or accepted codes of practice?	Record must be available to comply with the requirements of the control point.
A-1.2	Pest Control			
A-1.2.1	<i>Prevention of Contamination and Disturbance to Stock Due to Rodents and Birds</i>	Minor	Are all entry points to buildings or equipment that may come in contact with them suitably protected to prevent, whenever practically possible, the ingress of rodents and birds?	Visual assessment. Not applicable under extensive production situations.

A-1.2.2	<i>Identification of Bait Points and Site Plan, If Required</i>	Minor	Are there site plans with bait points and/or traps?	Site plan showing bait points must exist. Not applicable under extensive production situations.
A-1.2.3	<i>Bait for Targeted Species Only</i>	Minor	Are baits placed in such a manner that non-target species do not have access?	Visual observation. Non-targeted species must not have access to the bait. Not applicable under extensive production situations.
A-1.2.4	<i>Records of Pest Control Inspections</i>	Minor	Are detailed records of pest control inspections and necessary actions taken, kept?	Records of pest control inspections and follow up action plan(s) available. The farmer can have his own records. Inspections must take place whenever evidence of pests present. In case of vermins, workers must have a contact number or evidence of in-house capability to control pests.
A-1.3	Machinery and Equipment Hygiene			
A-1.3.1	<i>State of Hygiene of the Transport Vehicles for Feeds and Fodder</i>	Major	Are lorries/trucks and trailers carrying crops or stock feed clean and fit for the purpose of carrying raw materials entering into the food chain, with particular attention given to the cleanliness of dual purpose trailers to prevent contamination?	Workers to demonstrate awareness at interview and visual assessment of transport vehicles. Type of cleaning must be appropriate to clean what was being previously transported. Not applicable when no supplement feeding of livestock on farm.
A-1.3.2	<i>Cleaning of Bulk Loaders to Prevent Contamination</i>	Major	Are all bulk loaders used for loading crops or stock feed cleaned prior to use, with particular care given to the cleanliness of dual purpose loaders, to prevent contamination?	Visual assessment that bulk loaders are kept in a clean, dry and fit state to avoid harm to the goods being carried inside.

A-1.3.3	<i>State of Cleanliness of Forage Conditioning Equipment</i>	Minor	Is crop or forage conditioning equipment serviced and cleaned in accordance with manufacturers' instructions and are records maintained?	Records must be available, together with manufacturers' instructions. Not applicable if no relevant equipment.
A-2				
A-2.1	<i>Contingency Plan for Provision of Feed and Water in an Emergency</i>	Minor	Are all workers aware of the contingency procedures relevant to their enterprise in the event of emergencies which pose a threat to human health, food safety or livestock health and welfare? Do these contingency procedures cover the event of failure of the feed or water supply?	Workers must demonstrate awareness at interview on how livestock are guaranteed food and water within 24 hours of an emergency.
A-3				
A-3.1	Records of Movement of Livestock	Major	Do all farms with livestock enterprises maintain a movement record?	A visual inspection of a sample of records confirms that at least the following are recorded: Date moved to/from farm; Numbers moved; Identification marks (tags/chips/tattoos); Address to or from which they have been moved.
A-3.2	Procedure and Records of Movement of Stock and Retention Period of Records	Major	Are procedures in place to ensure all livestock, poultry or fish, have been produced and reared on a INDIAGAP assured farm? No INDIAGAP approved farms will accommodate both assured and non-assured livestock of the same species.	Procedures including movement records (minimum 3 years, 3 months at first inspection) and IndiaGAP approved dispatch notes or equivalent document containing the same information must be in place (<i>See IndiaGAP Dispatch Note guideline at Annex C</i>),

				except for Cattle and Sheep Records must provide address and assurance details of farm of origin.
A-3.3	Individual Identification of All Livestock	Major	Are all livestock individually identified, though not necessarily uniquely?	All livestock must have individual or batch identification, depending on the livestock. Poultry may have batch ID.
A-3.4	Traceability of Origin of the Livestock	Minor	Are procedures in place to demonstrate full traceability of livestock back to farm of birth/hatching?	Movement history to farm of birth/hatching is recorded, either individually or as a group. Poultry and fish may have batch ID.
A-3.5	Unique Identification of Individual Livestock (Batch in the Case of Poultry) for Easy Traceability	Reco	Are all livestock uniquely identified (poultry/fish may have batch ID) and are procedures in place to demonstrate full traceability back to farm of birth/hatching?	Unique identification of individual livestock with movement history to farm of birth/hatching registered on a centralized database. Poultry may have batch/house ID.
A-3.6	Procedure for Drug Withdrawal	Major	Is a mechanism of identification used to identify specific livestock or batches/houses of livestock requiring or having received treatment (for which there is a required period of withdrawal) at least until the withdrawal period has been completed?	Assessment of mechanism.
A-3.7	Record of Dispatch Notes of Movement of the Stock	Major	Are all livestock moved with a dispatch note that meets the INDIAGAP standard and national legal requirements when being transported? These dispatch notes are to be used on change of ownership and on movements in excess of	IndiaGAP approved dispatch notes are correctly completed for all movements of livestock off the farm, and evidence of compliance with any additional applicable legal requirements regarding dispatch of

			20 Kms.	livestock. <i>See</i> Annex C - Dispatch note.
A-4	LIVESTOCK FEED AND WATER			
A-4.1.1	<i>Provision of Clean Water to the Stock at All Times</i>	Major	Does all livestock have access to sufficient clean water at all times, including whilst at pasture?	Sufficient clean water must be available, fouled drinking facilities must be cleaned and there must be a mechanism in place to ensure supplies in extreme weather/climates.
A-4.1.2	<i>Procurement of Feed from IndiaGAP Approved Sources</i>	Major	Has compound feed been manufactured by, and obtained from, a source approved by IndiaGAP?	Where compound feed is supplied by a company that is licensed with the relevant competent authority it must demonstrate that it complies with the requirements for quality assurance set by IndiaGAP (<i>see</i> IndiaGAP Compound Feed Manufacturing (CFM) Standard). The CFM used must be certified against the IndiaGAP CFM Standard or against a standard that has been successfully benchmarked against the IndiaGAP CFM Standard within 12 months of the producer's registration with IndiaGAP
A-4.1.3	<i>Registration of Feed Mixers</i>	Major	Are all home-mixers of feedstuffs registered with, or approved by, the relevant competent authority?	Home-mixers must demonstrate registration (i.e. by conforming to international Directive 95/69), or approval with the relevant competent authority.

A-4.1.4	<i>Retention of Feed Labels</i>	Major	Are labels of the feedstuffs kept by the farmer as evidence of origin of feed and ingredient composition?	Feedstuffs labels that cover the contents of the feed have been kept. Invoice number is also registered in the production data base and this number to be traced back to the feed batch information kept by the feed supplier when feed bag labels are not kept after feed consumption. Not applicable when no feedstuff supplied.
A-4.1.5	<i>Traceability of Feed Raw Materials to the Supplier</i>	Major	Are all purchased stock feed materials traceable to the supplier?	All stock feed materials are traceable to the supplier.
A-4.1.6	<i>Type of Animal Protein Used in Cattle Feed</i>	Major	Are protein elements of diets obtained only obtained from permitted sources e.g. vegetables, milk, eggs or fish (fish meal should not be fed to ruminants without studying its compatibility with the animal body).	Feed records demonstrate only permitted sources used. Labeling to this effect or a statement from the manufacturer stating the protein origin must be kept by the farmer as evidence. Not applicable when no feeding.
A-4.1.7	<i>Percentages of Various Feed Ingredients</i>	Major	Did enterprises which mix feed in their own machines draw up a mixture protocol for the different mixtures?	Detailed records show the percentage of the components. Not applicable when no mixing in own machinery.
A-4.1.8	<i>Outsourcing of Feed Ingredients from IndiaGAP Certified Sources</i>	Major	Do home-mixers obtain only the certified INDIAGAP combinable crops for mixing feed?	All combinable crops sourced for mixing feed are IndiaGAP (or equivalent) certified. Not applicable when no mixing in own machinery.
A-4.1.9	<i>Traceability of Source of Fishmeal</i>	Reco	Is fish meal only from permitted, sustainable and traceable sources?	Feed records demonstrate only permitted sources used. Labeling to this effect or a statement from the

				manufacturer stating the fish meal sustainability origin should be kept by the farmer as evidence. Not applicable where no feeding.
A-4.1.10	<i>Procedure for Dealing with the Residual Medicated Feed</i>	Major	Is there a procedure to deal with residues of medicated feed?	If medicated feed was used, there must be a separate bin/compartment in which withdrawal ration is stored.
A-4.1.11	<i>Procedure for Cleaning of Feeding Systems</i>	Major	Is there a procedure to ensure that feeding systems are cleaned regularly?	Visual assessment and workers to demonstrate awareness at interview.
A-4.2	Feed Records			
A-4.2.1	<i>Records of Procurement of Feeds</i>	Major	Are documentary records (for example invoices) of feed suppliers from whom feed materials have been purchased available?	Records, including the type of feed, quantity and date of delivery, are available for purchased feeds. Not applicable where no feeding.
A-4.2.2	<i>Documented Evidence of Feed Ingredients in Purchased Feeds</i>	Minor	Do documentary records of feed suppliers from whom compound feed and other animal feed material have been purchased include the ingredients?	Labels/invoices/statements specifying ingredients are available. Not applicable where no feeding or if there are patent/intellectual property rights limitations.
A-4.3	Storage and Provision of Animal Feeds			
A-4.3.1	<i>Storage Conditions of Feeds and Fodders</i>	Minor	Are feeds and fodders stored in conditions which prevent deterioration and contamination?	Feeds and fodders are stored separated by type and in conditions which prevent deterioration and contamination.
A-4.3.2	<i>Regular Cleaning of Feeding Systems</i>	Major	Are all feeding systems (receptacles, bins and lorries) cleaned regularly?	Evidence through visual assessment of feeding systems, receptacles, bins,

				lorries. Records shown, if available and workers to demonstrate awareness at interview.
A-4.3.3	<i>Control of Rodents and Pests</i>	Major	Do all farms take precautions to control rodents and pests and to prevent the contamination of feed (including forage where possible) by domestic animals?	Visual assessment for absence of rodents and other pests and exclusion of domestic animals from feed (including forage where possible).
A-4.3.4	<i>Labeling and Segregation of Medicated Feeds</i>	Major	Are medicated feeds kept in separate, clearly labeled and identified bulk storage or bags?	Visual inspection to ensure no cross-contamination between medicated and non-medicated feed. Clear labeling/identification. Not applicable where no feeding.
A-4.3.5	<i>Species Wise Segregation of Medicated Feeds</i>	Major	Is specific feed such as medicated feed or feed that is intended for different species clearly identified and kept separately?	Identification and segregation of feedstuffs for different species and types of feed. Not applicable where no feeding
A-5	LIVESTOCK HOUSING AND FACILITIES Housing protects the animals against adverse weather conditions, supports well-being and avoids infectious diseases. Housing must be appropriate for the livestock kept and be maintained in good and clean condition.			
A-5.1	Stocking Density	Major	Is the floor space of sufficient size to allow appropriate stocking densities?	Visual inspection of stock and records of stocking density. Not applicable where no housing.
A-5.2	Adequate Ventilation	Major	Is ventilation (whether natural or artificial) effective and appropriate to the livestock type to maintain a suitable temperature, atmosphere and to prevent condensation?	Visual inspection. Not applicable where no housing.

A-5.3	Housing Design for Easy Cleaning	Major	Is housing capable of being maintained in a clean and hygienic condition?	Visual inspection. Not applicable where no housing.
A-5.4	Design and Maintenance of Floors	Major	Are floors maintained so as to avoid slippage and to prevent stress to animals?	Visual inspection. There must be no chance of injuries or abnormal behaviour as a result of floor condition. Not applicable where no housing.
A-5.5	Availability of Permanent Lighting System	Minor	Is lighting inside buildings permanently available?	Visual inspection, and verify lighting exists and operates correctly. Not applicable where no housing.
A-5.6	Animal Friendly Housing	Major	Are all housing, races and enclosures free from sharp projections, corners, broken rails or machinery that may cause stock to injure themselves?	Visual inspection.
A-5.7	Visual Contact of Animals with Each Other	Minor	Do all stock have visual contact with one another, including young animals, except for justified situations (i.e. sick pens, etc.)?	Visual inspection. Not applicable where no housing.
A-5.8	Construction of Watering Troughs	Reco	Are troughs on a firm foundation with free drainage?	Visual inspection. Troughs are maintained so as to minimize leaks and so as not to cause a problem with wetting the floors, leakage into holding tanks, or hinder access. Not applicable where no troughs.
A-5.9	Location of Water Troughs in the Dairy Farm	Reco	Is consideration given to proper silting of water troughs; especially those for housed stock?	Observe silting and protection of troughs to avoid damage to stock and soiling. Not applicable where no troughs.

A-6	<p>LIVESTOCK HEALTH</p> <p>A veterinary health plan supports optimal health of the animals by continuous care by the vet and trained personnel. Healthy animals are essential for optimum production and safe foods of animal origin.</p>			
A-6.1	Dedicated Veterinarian	Major	Do all farms with stock enterprises have a named veterinary surgeon or practice?	Veterinary visits must take place on at least once a year or more frequently if required. Records of routine veterinary visits are maintained.
A-6.2	Availability of a Written Veterinary Health Plan (VHP), its Implementation and Update	Major	With the assistance of the named veterinary surgeon, is a written Veterinary Health Plan (VHP) formulated, implemented, reviewed and updated at least annually?	<p>A written veterinary health plan must identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Disease prevention strategies (including cultural controls). b) Major diseases known or thought to be present. c) Treatments to be administered for regularly encountered conditions. d) Recommended vaccination protocols. e) Recommended parasite controls. f) The requirement for any in feed / water medication. <p>The review must also address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Herd performance. b) Stock environment. c) Biosecurity. d) workers competence/training needs. <p>Additional requirements may be included in the sector specific modules. The VHP must be reviewed</p>

				and updated annually and signed by a competent veterinarian. See IndiaGAP example template when available.
A-6.3	Provision of Immediate Veterinary Care to Sick Animals	Major	Are livestock suffering ill health or injury separately identified and do they receive immediate adequate attention including the attendance of a veterinary surgeon if necessary?	Visual assessment and workers to demonstrate awareness.
A-6.4	Availability of Segregation and Isolation Ward	Major	Is each farm equipped with suitable facilities to isolate and segregate sick or injured livestock?	Each farm is equipped with suitable facilities to isolate and segregate sick or injured livestock. Visual assessment.
A-6.5	Judicious Use of Veterinary Medicines	Major	Are medicines for treatment used only when necessary or when prescribed by a veterinary surgeon or for preventative purposes (e.g. deworming)?	Workers to demonstrate awareness at interview.
A-6.6	Procedure for Withdrawal Period of Veterinary Medicines, Especially Before Transfer of Animals	Major	Are withdrawal periods for veterinary medicines known and are they strictly adhered to? Are any livestock subsequently sold to another farm before the withdrawal period has expired, accompanied by written confirmation of the nature and date of treatment and the date that the withdrawal period will be completed? Any such livestock must be clearly marked and readily identified as having been treated.	Visual assessment and workers to demonstrate awareness at interview. Check for recent treatments in medicine administration records and view stock for identification. Not applicable if withdrawal period of veterinary medicines is not known.

A-6.7	Competence of Personnel for Providing Treatment or Surgical Intervention	Major	Are any treatments that involve a surgical operation to any livestock carried out by a competent veterinarian?	Management to demonstrate awareness at interview.
A-6.8	Cleanliness and Sterilization of Veterinary Equipment	Major	Are all veterinary equipment cleaned, sterilized and properly maintained?	Visual assessment. Cleaning and sterilization must be carried out according to equipment instructions under the guidance of a veterinarian.
A-6.9	Procedure for Disposal of Used and Broken Needles and Vials	Reco	Does each farm have a written procedure for locating and dealing with needles which have broken during any procedure and remain in an animal?	Written procedures are available and applied by personnel using needles. The procedure ensures that any needle broken in this way cannot enter the food chain by marking the animal to prevent slaughtering for human consumption prior to completion of withdrawal procedure. View stock concerned for identification if available and slaughter records where possible. Not applicable for poultry and meat animals.
A-6.10	Actual Disposal of Needles and Vials	Reco	Are used needles and sharp instruments safely disposed of in a separate 'Box' which itself is disposed of in a responsible manner and in compliance with local legislation?	Workers to demonstrate awareness. Not applicable if no local legislation.
A-6.11	Human Killing of Terminally Sick Animals/Slaughter Animals	Minor	When dealing with the slaughter/culling of casualty stock, are humane principles observed?	Workers to demonstrate awareness of technique to be used. Legislation must be followed where it exists.

A-6.12	Awareness and Implementation of Hygiene Practices in the Farm	Major	Does farmer management demonstrate both understanding of hygiene practices suitable to the farm and their implementation?	Visual assessment. Workers and management to demonstrate awareness at interview.
A-6.13	Conduciveness of Environment of Cattle Sheds	Minor	Is the climate within the housing (air circulation, temperature, gas concentrations and dust content) kept at levels that do not adversely affect livestock health?	Workers to demonstrate awareness of requirements and assess the climate in housing adequately. Relevant guidelines on temperature and gas concentrations must be adhered to. (Specific requirements are outlined in the enterprise-specific modules of this standard).
A-6.14	Screening for Zoonotic Pathogens	Reco.	Do all farms take part in a screening and improvement programme for appropriate zoonotic pathogens, as and when required?	Check that farms participate in external screening programmes, where required.
A-6.15	Disease Notification to Competent Authority/Statutory Bodies	Major	Do all farms notify the relevant competent authority of any disease where required to do so by law, and as a minimum those stipulated by the O.I.E. (World Organization for Animal Health)?	Check that farms participate and has notified wherever required to do so. As a minimum the diseases stipulated as notifiable by the O.I.E. must be notified (http://www.oie.int/eng/maladies/en_classification.htm). If Poultry on farm, salmonella must be covered.
A-6.16	Selection of Pests and Disease Tolerant Breeds	Reco	Are chosen breeds stress stable and chosen to have sufficient tolerance to important pests and diseases?	Breeds appropriate to conditions should be used.
A-6.17	Humane Treatment of Livestock	Major	Are livestock at all times treated and handled in such a way as to protect them from pain, injury	Visual assessment and workers to demonstrate awareness at interview.

			and disease?	
A-6.18	Prevention of Stray Dogs	Reco	Are dogs kept under control at all times and prevented from causing distress to the livestock?	Visual assessment and workers to demonstrate awareness at interview. No dogs in cattle sheds and milking areas or Poultry sheds.
A-7	MEDICINES Medicine prescribed as part of the VHP or by a veterinarian help to maintain the healthy. The medicines must be approved by national authority and records of all applications must be maintained. Training of personnel in handling and administration of medicines is essential and critical.			
A-7.1	General			
A-7.1.1	<i>Procedure for Handling of Expired Medicines</i>	Minor	Are medicines past their expiry (as marked on the container) date and used medicine containers disposed off in a manner agreed with the attending veterinary surgeon that will not result in subsequent misuse?	Visual assessment to verify no medicines past the expiry date are kept. Workers to demonstrate method of disposal and justification.
A-7.1.2	<i>Availability of Current List of Approved Medicines for Use in the Farm</i>	Major	Do farmers use only those medicines that are approved for use by the relevant competent authority in the country and are registered for use on the stock to be treated? Is a current list of all medicines that are used kept? Are medicines that are banned in the International level, not used?	Visual assessment that the medicines in store/use are on the records of current use, are not banned at the international level and are nationally approved, and are used only on the stock for which they are approved.
A-7.1.3	<i>Records of Administration of Medicines as Per Labeled Instructions</i>	Major	Are the medicine label instructions followed strictly to ensure successful administration and to avoid risks to livestock, workers, consumers and the environment?	The administration record demonstrates that the medicine is used correctly. Cross check with A-7.2 .
A-7.1.4	<i>Retention of Labels of Medicines As Records</i>	Major	Is the label instructions or other official instructions (i.e. given by	Label instructions or other official information used are

			a vet) available during the audit?	retained for audit.
A-7.1.5	<i>Competence of Workers Handling and Applying Medicines</i>	Major	Are workers handling and applying medicines trained and able to demonstrate appropriate competence and knowledge?	Visual examination of training records or workers to demonstrate awareness and competence.
A-7.1.6	<i>Evidence That No Growth Promoters Used</i>	Major	Are no growth promoters used in the farm?	There is no evidence of the use of growth promoters in the farm.
A-7.1.7	<i>Lab Reports Showing That Prohibited Substances Not Used</i>	Major Must	Are regular sample tests carried out as per statutory requirements to detect use of prohibited substances, such as growth and performance promoters?	The farmer must show evidence of taking part in a monitoring system where available as a part of a national programme or as per statutory requirements. Not applicable if no statutory requirement.
A-7.1.8	<i>Evidence of the Farm Being Part of the National Sampling System for Traceability of Residual Prohibited Substances for Transmission of National Data of Mrls</i>	Major	Are residue test results traceable to the individual farmer demonstrating its inclusion within the national sampling system? Does the national scheme transmit the data back to the farmer whenever and wherever maximum residue levels (MRLs) are exceeded or a prohibited substance is detected?	Written procedure for traceability available in the farm and data on detection of MRLs from the competent authority is also available. Farmer must demonstrate that he is part of the sampling system, even though there is no actual testing for prohibitive substances in the farm. Not applicable in case of farm, not being part of the sampling system.
A-7.1.9	<i>Traceability of Residual Prohibited Substances to the Individual Farmer in Case of Export of the Farm Produce</i>	Minor	Where the farmer has declared that he is intending to export to other countries, are residue tests results traceable to the farm, which also cover the International MRLs?	Availability of written procedures or evidence of transmission of MRLs' data from the competent authority. Farmer must demonstrate that he is compliant with International MRLs also wherever he has declared that he is intending to export his

				produce.
A-7.1.10	<i>Written Action Plan for Mrls</i>	Major	Is a written action plan agreed with the attending veterinary surgeon or competent authority available and implemented in the event of a maximum residue level being exceeded?	Where the MRL has been exceeded, a written action plan signed by the attending veterinary surgeon or competent authority available.
A-7.1.11	<i>Segregation and Disposal of Expired Medicines</i>	Major	Are medicines that have exceeded their expiry date clearly identified and segregated for disposal?	Visual assessment that such medicinal products are separated from current approved medicines and clearly marked as expired.
A-7.2	Medicine Records			
A-7.2.1	<i>Availability of Current Purchase Records</i>	Major	Do all farms maintain up to date purchase records?	Up to date purchase records are available during the inspection.
A-7.2.2	<i>Contents of Purchase Records</i>	Major	Does the purchase record held show, the date of purchase, name of product, quantity purchased, batch number, expiry date and name of supplier?	Products in use/store have been recorded in accordance with Control Point requirements.
A-8	Fallen Stock Disposal			
	Legal measures must be taken to dispose of fallen stock in a manner that is safe to the environment and health of other livestock.			
A-8.1	Disposal of Fallen Stock as per Statutory Requirements	Major	Does disposal of fallen stock meet the legal requirements?	Method of disposal must meet the legal requirements (i.e. no burial where this is not legally allowed) and workers must be able to demonstrate awareness. Carcasses must be protected from vermin, birds or other animals, and must be promptly disposed of through burial, digestion, or incineration procedures in accordance with legal constraints imposed by the relevant

				competent authority. International rendering methods are allowed only for disposing of fallen poultry.
A-8.2	Lockable Storage of Dead Animals	Minor	Is a lockable room/container available for storing dead livestock? Is the room/container isolated from other buildings and easy to clean and disinfect?	Method of storing of dead livestock should meet the requirements and workers should be able to demonstrate awareness.
A-9	LIVESTOCK DISPATCH Any transportation of animals must be carried out to ensure appropriate handling, loading and to provide safe movement.			
A-9.1	Identification and Traceability			
A-9.1.1	<i>Availability of Live Stock Records During Movement/Transportation</i>	Major	Are all documents which relate to livestock identification and which are required by the competent authority for livestock in transit, available during movement, at loading or when taken off from the farm by the transporter (as well as any additional information required in the INDIAGAP approved dispatch note)?	Documents required by the competent authority are available during the movement of animals, at loading or when taken by the transporter, along with any other additional information required in the INDIAGAP dispatch note (See Annex C) for cattle and sheep.
A-9.1.2	<i>Procedure for Transportation of Animal During the Withdrawal Period</i>	Major	Has a withdrawal period that has not yet finalized for any livestock (having received the medical treatment), been recorded and the animal identified as "not for consumption" until that period has elapsed, (since such animal can only be transported to destination other than to an abattoir)?	Farmer must be able to demonstrate awareness at interview. Records are available for the movement of all treated livestock that are still within the withdrawal period.
A-9.1.3	<i>Procedure for Transportation of Different Species of</i>	Major	Are different species of livestock and livestock of differing status (e.g. INDIAGAP certified vs.	Livestock of differing status must be easily identifiable and kept separate during

	<i>Animals</i>		non-certified) kept separate during movement/ loading?	movement when loading. Farmer must be able to demonstrate awareness at interview.
A-9.2	Loading and Unloading			
A-9.2.1	<i>Stress Free Loading/Unloading of Live Stock</i>	Reco	Is livestock loaded/unloaded quietly from suitable facilities using minimum force while ensuring stress is kept to a minimum?	Visual assessment where possible and staff to demonstrate awareness. No N/A, if no loading/ unloading.
A-9.2.2	<i>Availability of Anti-Slippery Ramps for Loading/Unloading</i>	Major	Are ramps, where used, constructed to prevent livestock slipping and do they have secure side guards with no projections likely to cause injury?	Visual assessment ramps for compliance with the standard. Not applicable if no loading/unloading
A-9.2.3	<i>Presence of Electric Goods in the Vicinity of Animals</i>	Major	Are there any electrical goods in the vicinity of animals?	Visual assessment where possible or staff to demonstrate awareness.
A-9.2.4	<i>Competence of Farm Personnel in Loading/Unloading</i>	Major	Can the loader demonstrate competence in loading and unloading operations?	Evidence of competence at interview, visual assessment of loading and of unloading where possible and staff to demonstrate awareness.
A-9.3	Fitness of Livestock			
A-9.3.1	<i>Prevention of Transportation of Unfit Animals</i>	Minor	Is transportation of an unfit animal prohibited (since it may result in unnecessary suffering?	Farmer to demonstrate compliance.
A-9.4	Poultry Dispatch (Not Applicable when No Poultry)			
A-9.4.1	<i>Minimum Noise Levels During Loading/Unloading of Poultry</i>	Reco	Are noise levels, from all sources, minimized during loading?	Assessment of loading or staff to demonstrate awareness.
A-9.4.2	<i>Separate Transportation of Different Species and Sexes of Poultry</i>	Major	Is all poultry of a separate species or sex segregated for transport?	All poultry of a separate species or sexes is segregated for transport, except male

				and female chicks and male and female birds that are familiar to one another. Verification of records. Visual verification.
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ANNEX B

(Foreword, Note)

INDIAN STANDARDS WHICH FACILITATE IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS STANDARD (For guidance only)

Sl No.	IS No.	Title
1.	IS 1982:1971	Code of practice for ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection of meat animals (<i>first revision</i>)
2.	IS 2491:1985	Food hygiene – General principles – Code of practice (<i>second revision</i>)
3.	IS 2732:1985	Code of practice for poultry housing (<i>second revision</i>)
4.	IS 2733:1985	Code of practice for sheep and goats housing (<i>first revision</i>)
5.	IS 2981:1964	Layout plan for dairy laboratories
6.	IS 5238:2001	Transport of poultry - Code of practice (<i>second revision</i>)
7.	IS 5253:1969	Guidelines for cleaning and sterilizing dairy equipment
8.	IS 5284:1969	Recommendations for community milking shed
9.	IS 6027:1970	Recommendations for farm cattle housing for large dairy farms
10.	IS 6558:1972	Code of practice for cold storage of shell eggs
11.	IS 6559:1972	Code of practice for ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection for poultry
12.	IS 6692:1972	Method of milk recording of cattle
13.	IS 7005:1973	Code of hygienic conditions for production, processing transportation and distribution of milk
14.	IS 7049:1973	Code for handling, processing, quality evaluation and storage of poultry
15.	IS 7607(Part 1):1975	Code of practice for keeping dairy accounts: Part 1 Primary milk collection units
16.	IS 7607(Part 2):1975	Code of practice for keeping dairy accounts: Part 2 Market milk plants
17.	IS 7607(Part 3):1975	Code of practice for keeping dairy accounts: Part 3 Products plants
18.	IS 8182:1976	Code of hygienic conditions for processed meat products
19.	IS 8895:1978	Guidelines for handling, storage and transport of slaughter house by-products
20.	IS 9854:1981	Code of construction of milk delivery vans
21.	IS 9863:1992	Nutrient requirements for poultry (<i>first revision</i>)
22.	IS 11786:1986	Recommendations for cattle housing for an average farmer
23.	IS 11799:1986	Recommendations for cattle housing for a rural milk producer
24.	IS 11942:1986	Recommendations for GAUSHALAS and other organized milk producers
25.	IS 12237:1987	Recommendations for loose housing systems of animals

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|-----|----------------------|--|
| 26. | IS 14904:2007 | Transport of livestock - Code of practice (<i>first revision</i>) |
| 27. | IS 15000:1998 | Food hygiene - Hazard analysis and critical control point (HACCP) - System and guidelines for its application |
| 28. | IS/ISO 22000:2005 | Food safety management systems - Requirements for any organization in the food chain |
| 29. | IS/ISO TS 22003:2007 | Food safety management systems — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of food safety management systems |
| 30. | IS/ISO TS 22004:2005 | Food safety management systems — Guidance on the application of ISO 22000:2005 |

ANNEX C

(Annex A., A-3.2, A-3.7 and A-9.1.1)

IndiaGAP GUIDELINE / DISPATCH NOTE

All animals, if moved on foot or in vehicles must be accompanied by an approved dispatch note, except when being moved to or within agricultural land in a vehicle owned by the producer.

The dispatch note has been designed to cover cattle and sheep. For “identification” enter the tag number of sheep/goat. All cattle must be accompanied by the relevant certificate.

PRODUCER SECTION:

Producer name:

Date of Movement:

Address:		INDIAGAP Scheme:		
Scheme No:				
Unit/Farm Name	No of Animals	Description/ Type of Animals	Means of Identification	Times of loading

First Declaration: (Cattle only) I declare that no cattle have been moved onto my farm during the 20 days prior to today;s date.

In addition: If cattle have been moved onto the farm during the 20 days prior:

Location: (Source of Breeding Stock of Growing Cattle)

Location: (Movements between Owned Farms)

Second Declaration: (Cattle only) I understand that the making of any statement on this declaration which is false in a material particular may constitute an offence against the Animal Health Act 1981.

ALL STOCK:

Area of Local Authority:

Deliver to: Name: Address:
(to be completed by farm owner/agent)

Signature:

Print Name:

CONDITION OF STOCK WHEN

LOADED

WET

0
Yes

Dry

0
No

Clean
Dirty

**HAULIER
SECTION**

Haulier Name: _____
Address: _____

Time of Dispatch: _____
Time of Arrival: _____
Time of Unloading: _____ **No.** _____
DOA: _____
Date of Vehicle Cleansing: _____
Place of Cleansing: _____
Vehicle Registration No.: _____
IndiaGAP No. _____

Indicate time(s) and place(s) where rest stops were taken and any feed/water provided:

Record details of any difficulties encountered with stock and any action taken:

Signature:

Name:

ABATTOIR/MARKET SECTION:

Were the stock showing signs of distress?	Yes	
Were stock received in good condition?	No	(if yes, how may?):
Were the animals clearly identifiable, if transported mixed;		
Were farm groups separate on the vehicle?		
Pen numbers allocated:		
Time of unloading at abattoir/market:		
Time waiting to be unloaded at abattoir/market:		

Yes

No

(if yes, how many?):

Signature /Comments

Name

(to be completed by lairage / market staff)

Copies for: 1.Producer/Consignor Copy; 2. Abattoir/Market/Consignee Copy of Local Authority for Movements cattle/sheep; 3. Hauler