

व्यापक परिचालन मसौदा**प्रलेख प्रेषण संज्ञापन**

संदर्भ

दिनांक

एफ ए डी 22/टी

21-06-2010

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 ।

महोदय/महोदया,

आपके आवलोकन 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 कठनाइयाँ 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,

(एस सी खोसला)

प्रति : उपरिलिखित

वैज्ञानिक एफ एवं प्रमुख (खाद्य एवं कृषि विभाग)

ई-मेल : fad@bis.org.in

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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

CATTLE AND SHEEP 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 cattle and sheep 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 Cattle and Sheep.

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 (that is, 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 In addition to **3.1**, the applicant producer (individual grower and/or member of a grower group) shall demonstrate compliance with control points and compliance criteria laid down in 'Draft Indian Standard – Requirements for good agricultural practices – IndiaGAP livestock base'.

3.3 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.

3.4 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 grower and/or member of a grower 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	IDENTIFICATION AND TRACEABILITY		
A-1.1	Procedure for Residency of Animals (Cattle-90 Days and Sheep-60 Days) Entering the Farm from Other Farms	Major	Do livestock entering into the IndiaGAP registered farm from non- IndiaGAP farms undergo a period of residency on an approved farm prior to qualification as IndiaGAP stock? Cattle: 90 days SHEEP: 60 days. If the lamb is bought and not kept for at least 60 days, is the previous farm also certified? (This residency period may be shared between certified farms). Is evidence of the certification status of stock from the previous owner recorded?
Record of all incoming stock including IndiaGAP status. System to ensure all non- IndiaGAP approved stock are held on farm for more than 60 (sheep)/90 (cattle) days.	A-2		
BREEDING AND YOUNG STOCK			
A-2.1	Selection of Sires for Breeding	Reco	Are cattle sires carefully selected (especially for maiden heifers) taking into account breed, size, age and previous record so as to reduce the likelihood of subsequent calving difficulties?
The farmer to describe what factors influence his choice of bulls. Record of calving difficulty/mortality demonstrate an acceptable level. Not applicable, if no breeding cattle.	A-2.2	Provision of Reasonable Lambing Shelter	Minor
If, sheep are to lamb outdoors, are steps taken to minimize neonatal mortality by choosing terrain that is naturally sheltered from inclement weather, or	Visual assessment of lambing areas and shelter. Farmer to describe lambing provisions, that is, bales, shelters, etc. Suitability of breed to		

			through the provision of artificial shelter?	be considered. Where this is impracticable, only sheep breeds that are well-adapted to survive in the relevant terrain must be allowed to remain. Ewes less well adapted to the terrain must be removed to more favorable areas.
A-2.3	Procedure for Handling New-Born and Feeding of Colostrum	Minor	Does the farmer demonstrate a policy for ensuring that whenever possible newborn calves receive colostrums ideally within 1 hour of birth?	Check calves, if available. Calf must receive full milk within the first three days after birth whether from their dam or an alternative source. For the full immunological benefits to be gained, colostrums must at most be fed within 6 hours of birth. Farmer has to describe the feeding policy. Not applicable, if no cows.
A-2.4	Adequate Availability of Milk till Weaning	Minor	Is milk available for calves until their intake of concentrates and hay is sufficient for growth?	Assess the stock and farmer to describe weaning policy and feeding regime for young stock. All young stock present less than 5 weeks old have milk diet. Not applicable only where no breeding stock.
A-2.5	Procedure for Tethering of Calves	Minor	Are only calves housed in groups kept fixed in one place, and then only for the duration of feeding?	Inspect housing for tethering facilities and ask farmer to explain policy. Not applicable only where no breeding stock or, if no fixing of calves in one place (that is, tethering).
A-2.6	Muzzling Policy for the Calves less than 5 Weeks	Reco	Is muzzling of calves not allowed?	Inspect calves/facilities for

				muzzles and ask workers to demonstrate awareness. Not applicable where no breeding stock and no calves bought in less than 5 weeks old.
A-2.7	Cleanliness of Calving Areas/Boxes	Minor	To minimize the risk of infection to both cow and calf, are calving areas clean and have suitable bedding?	Inspect bedding available and ask workers to demonstrate awareness at interview. Not applicable only where no breeding stock.
A-2.8	State of Lighting and Facilities for Proper Restraining	Minor	Is proper lighting to allow full inspection of all calving stock and adequate restraining facilities available?	Calving boxes must have available permanent restraining facilities and lighting at a level that allows the reading of normal newspaper print. Not applicable only where no breeding stock.
A-2.9	Procedure for Scientific Feeding of Calves	Minor	Is a nutritionally sound diet, appropriate to the calf's development, fed twice daily?	Check calves, if available, ask workers/farmer to describe policy. Not applicable only where no breeding stock.
A-2.10	Procedure for Feeding Calf Milk Replacer	Minor	Is calf milk replacer prepared according to the manufacturers' instructions and fed at a regular time and at a suitable temperature?	If, possible, observe preparation and feeding, failing which workers to demonstrate awareness. Not applicable only, if no milk replacer used or where no breeding stock.

A-3	FEED AND FORAGE			
A-3.1	Adequacy of Trough Feeding Space	Minor	Where access to feed is restricted, are all livestock able to obtain their daily ration and be content?	Assess the feeding system and condition of stock., if trough feeding space is insufficient for all stock to feed at the same time, farmer to describe how he ensures all stock receive their ration. Not applicable only, if no restrict feeding.
A-3.2	Evidence of Contentment of Sheep/Goats when Grazed on Forage Crops	Reco.	When sheep are kept on forage crops, do they have access to a dry run-back area or straw and are sheep content as evidenced by their behaviour?	Where sheep are grazed on forage crops, evidence that run-back is suitable that is stock reasonably clean and content. If no forage crops, ask farmer, if used and, if so, his policy. Not applicable where no forage crops used or no sheep kept.
A-4	HOUSING AND FACILITIES			
A-4.1	Policy on Longer Restraint, when Tethered	Reco	Prolonged periods (more than 7 days) of close confinement are not permitted. If tethered in cowsheds, is exercise provided at least daily?	Inspect facilities and, if evidence of tethering, workers/farmer to explain policy of restraint/exercise. Not applicable where no tethers.
A-4.2	Sufficiency of Light in the Various Sheds of the Dairy Farm	Major	Does housed stock have lighting (natural or artificial) throughout the hours of normal daylight (8 hours per day) such that all stock can be seen clearly? Do calving/lambing areas have permanent available lighting to allow full inspection	Check that lighting is available at a level that allows the reading of normal newspaper print. Not applicable only, if no livestock housing.

			of all stock?	
A-4.3	Availability of Clean and Dry Lying Area	Major	Is a well-drained, dry lying area provided for all stock?	All livestock can lie in a clean dry place. Not applicable only, if no housing.
A-4.4	Complete Cleaning of Entire Covered Accommodation of the Dairy Farm	Minor	Is housing cleaned at least annually?	Visual assessment of housing. Housing must be cleaned annually by removing dung and pressure cleaning. If not in use, farmer to describe how and when the housing is cleaned. Not applicable only, if no housing.
A-4.5	Evidence of Cleaning of the Shed as and when Emptied Due to Any Reason	Minor	Whenever a housing area is emptied, is it cleaned and disinfected together with all associated fixtures and fittings?	Visual assessment of housing, farmer to describe policy. Not applicable only, if no housing.
A-4.6	Availability of Well Maintained Facilities for Handling and Loading of Animals	Minor	Are well-maintained facilities for handling and loading stock provided?	For cattle (except for calf rearing), these facilities must incorporate a cattle restraint (that is, cattle crush) and the crush must have a well maintained solid floor. If no crush, there must be an alternative means of restraint, e.g. lead restraint at the end of a race. The facilities must be fit for the purpose and safe for both livestock and operatives.
A-4.7	Provision for Prevention of Animals from Exposure to Extreme Weather	Minor	Is provision made to avoid cattle being exposed to extreme weather and temperature for prolonged periods?	Shelter should be available in extreme conditions (this includes shade trees).
A-4.8	Out-Wintering Policy, If	Minor	Is a well-drained lying area available to stock	Inspect out wintered stock and assess, if

	Applicable		kept outside in winter?	adequate dry lying area is available by their condition (muddy coats, etc). In summer, farmer to describe his out-wintering policy. Not applicable only, if no out wintering.
A-4.9	Written Guidelines for Entry of Visitors, Including Provision of Protective Clothing	Minor	Are visitors entering enclosed systems of production provided with protective clothing?	Written list of protective clothing and physical presence on farm.
A-5	HYGIENE			
A-5.1	Cleanliness of Animals Before Transportation	Major	Are precautions taken to ensure that the cleanliness of stock is maintained?	Farmer to describe his policy for handling excessive soiling at point of dispatch. Livestock must be free from excessive faecal material and preferably, dry at the time of being loaded for transportation to a slaughterhouse. Slaughterhouse feedback on stock cleanliness, if available, must be kept, and an action plan put in place, if excessive soiling is found, which could include structural items or the cleaning of livestock prior to dispatch.
A-5.2	Records of De-worming of Farm Dogs	Reco	Are domestic farm dogs wormed regularly and a record kept?	Check that domestic/working dogs are wormed and that it is recorded.

A-6	HANDLING			
A-6.1	Policy on Veterinary Care	Minor	Are veterinary visits taking place more than twice a year?	Records of routine veterinary visits by specified surgeon or practice.
A-6.2	Policy and Competence of Personnel Carrying Out Disbudding	Major	Are all calves disbudded by chemical cauterization without anesthetic during its first two weeks of life?	If the vet carries out disbudding, then assume competence. If not, ask for explanation of procedure and assess, if this indicates competence. Not applicable where no disbudding on farm
A-6.3	Policy and Competence of Personnel for Carrying Out Dehorning	Minor	Is dehorning of cattle over 90 days only permitted in cases where it can be shown to be necessary (for example in growing horns) and then only by a vet?	No evidence of recently de-horned mature cattle. Check medicine book for evidence and justification of treatment (for example, anesthetic/vet invoice).
A-6.4	Procedure for Daily Inspection of Animals	Major	Does the farmer follow a stock inspection routine?	Farmer to describe inspection routine and assess adequacy of different situations. Stock must be inspected regularly at a frequency appropriate to the class of stock. As a guide twice daily when stock are housed and once daily when outside except where circumstances (for example the nature of the terrain) do not allow it and then once weekly, except for exceptionally extensive conditions.
A-6.5	Suitability of Breeds to the Terrain for Grazing and Sheltering	Minor	Is proper consideration in exposed grazing areas given to the	Suitability of breed must be considered, condition of stock,

			suitability of breeds to the terrain?	local weather conditions and available shelter. If stock are poorly adapted to the terrain, they must be removed to more favourable areas to safeguard their welfare, or provided with additional shelter in the absence of appropriate natural sheltering (for example, hedges and trees) to protect them from inclement weather.
A-6.6	Policy on Grouping of Animals for Sheltering	Minor	Are cattle grouped according to management criteria that will include size, age, interaction between social groups (that is, suckle cows and calves, bull with cows, etc)?	Assess, if groups are appropriate to sex, size and nutritional requirements.
A-6.7	Evidence of Grouping as Per Policy	Reco	Are social groupings of stock maintained?	Stock should be grouped to provide social grouping of similar types.
A-6.8	Policy on Grouping of Adult Males and Females	Minor	Are sexually mature male and female stock kept in appropriate groupings to avoid unwanted pregnancies?	Sexually active young males are not mixed with females unless breeding is planned.

ANNEX B
(Foreword, Note)
**INDIAN STANDARDS WHICH FACILITATE IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS
STANDARD**
(For guidance only)

<i>Sl No.</i>	<i>IS No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
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
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