



Qualitätssicherung. Vom Landwirt bis zur Ladentheke.

Explanatory notes to the
Guideline
Agriculture
Cattle Farming



Version: 01.01.2021rev01
rev01 as of 26.04.2021
Status: ● Release



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In addition to the Guideline cattle farming, the subsequent document contains further explanations on the criteria required in the guideline. These serve as an aid to interpretation and are to be understood as related requirements.

Notes (on legal requirements or other framework conditions) and **Suggestions** (for process assurance or as management aid) are identified by *italic* text. Notes and suggestions are not QS requirements, are not checked and are not included in the evaluation.

1 Fundamentals

From which point onwards must the QS criteria be complied with?

By signing the declaration of participation and power of attorney, the company commits to comply with all QS requirements. The date of the declaration of participation and power of attorney is therefore the start date for QS.

As of the start of the QS participation, the QS requirements also apply to additional purchases: Feed must be purchased from a supplier eligible to deliver into the QS scheme. The origin of the feed purchased before the start date is not included in the evaluation. It is not necessary to clear the feed store first; these feeds can be used up and the cattle can be marketed as QS animals after a successful audit.

What is a company or location?

The entire location is always considered, which is defined by the location number and production scope. The location number is usually the registration number according to the Livestock Transport Regulation (in Germany VVVO number/Balis number/Hi-Tier number). The location number must be 15 characters long and start with the ISO code for the respective country. If the number is not 15 characters long, you can customise the number by adding zeros to the front for example: ISO Code_zeros_location number possibly with letters). The production scope represents the branch of company segment or the specialisation of the company.

All sheds, areas and installations belonging to a location number are considered. A drawing of the company and layout plans shows the divisions of the company. In addition, the entire area of the company will be inspected, e. g. when the hygiene on the farm is evaluated.

2 General requirements

2.1 General system requirements

At which time must the eligibility to deliver of suppliers/carriers etc. be checked?

It is decisive that feed suppliers, livestock owners, livestock carriers etc. are eligible to deliver at the time of delivery of livestock or feed or at the time of transporting livestock. Therefore the inquiry of the eligibility to deliver should be checked up-to-date at the time of delivery or on the day of the service. The eligibility to deliver into the QS scheme is checked in the software platform (www.q-s.de/softwareplattform/en/) under the scheme participant search. There, for example, the eligibility to deliver can be checked by entering the location number of the company of origin.



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2.1.1 [K.O.] General company data

In what form can the list of livestock care personnel be kept?

The list of personal caring for the animals must contain all the required information. There are no specifications for the format, here every livestock owner can decide on his own. The list can also be kept as part of the emergency plan.

Does a list of livestock care personnel also have to be kept on family companies?

For family members, the same requirements for qualification as livestock care personnel apply as for employees. Consequently, qualification/instruction and duration of the activity must also be specifically stated.

For family members without agricultural or other job-related training, the required expertise must be ensured through comprehensive instruction/training and documented in the list of livestock care personnel.

If persons have already been familiar with livestock care on the company for many years, the duration of the activity can also be indicated approximately.

What must a company sketch or plan look like?

A company sketch or plan must be structured in such a way that all buildings including their function as well as all facilities and storage areas for operating resources (e.g. feed silos, carcass storage, dung storage, medicine storage, litter storage) can be identified. External buildings, facilities and storage areas for operating resources (e.g. silo bales, field storages, outsourced tool sheds) that are not located on the company grounds but are assigned to the location number must also be considered.

In particular, in the case of companies or facilities which include several location numbers, it must be possible to trace which buildings or parts of buildings belong to which location number.

Which animal numbers are recorded in the QS scheme?

In the QS scheme, different animal numbers are recorded for the stage agriculture:

- Declaration of participation and power of attorney: The maximum number of animal places that can be occupied is recorded in the declaration of participation and power of attorney. If the number of animals for the location changes, the declaration must also be updated.
- Querying the number of animals in system audits: The maximum number of animal places that can be occupied can also be recorded in system audits. This information is mandatory in the case of a knock-out audit and voluntary in all other system audits. The data serve as pure information, e.g. for estimating the size of the farm, for plausibility checks and for comparison with the other recorded animal numbers. An automatic transfer of the animal numbers to other places (e.g. monitoring programs) does not take place.
- Antibiotics monitoring: The average number of occupied animal places per year is recorded for cattle housing companies. The animal numbers are entered into the database by the coordinator and are valid for one quarter at a time. If the animal places are not actively updated, the deposited number is automatically transferred into the next quarter. The therapy index for cattle is calculated on the basis of the average number of animal places occupied.



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2.1.3 Fulfilment of measures of the self-assessment

Do the corrective actions and implementation deadlines from the self-assessment have to be documented?

Yes. For example the QS self-assessment checklist can be used for this purpose.

2.1.4 Incident and crisis management

What is the use of an emergency plan and where must it be kept? The purpose of the emergency plan is to ensure proper care of the animals in the event that the head of operations or the person responsible for looking after the animals is unexpectedly absent or if important technical installations designed to supply fresh air, water or feed to the animals no longer function (e. g. in case of a power failure).

Suggestion: The emergency plan should be clearly visible (placed) at a central place and at every location.

Note: When filling-in the emergency plan, the "Explanations Emergency Plan Livestock Farming" (separate document) should be taken into account.

Which contact details must be included in the emergency plan?

The emergency plan must include at least the contact details of a contact person who is familiar with the situation at the company and the attending farm veterinarian. If the care of the livestock is dependent on electricity (e.g. ventilation, alarm system, feeding, watering or heating system), the contact details of a technical emergency service (e.g. electrician) must also be included. If the supply of air/feed/water to the livestock on a company is not dependent on electrically operated systems, this information is not necessary.

Must a printed paper of incident be present in the company?

No. Every livestock owner must have access to a paper of incident in order to be able to pass on all necessary information in a purposeful manner in the event of an incident. However, besides a printout, a digital version - such as a privately saved PDF or the document provided on the QS website - can also be used.

3 Cattle farming requirements

3.1 Traceability and labelling

3.1.1 Operational purchases and incoming goods

Must bag tags of feed and feed additives be kept?

Yes, because the batch number, which is needed for the exact allocation of the goods to the producer, is indicated on this. Since the purchase of feed must be documented in order to be able to trace it at any time, all bag tags must be assigned to the delivery notes and kept. This also helps in the event of a complaint and recourse claims. If the batch number is not indicated on the bag tag but on another part of the bag, this part of the bag should be kept in combination with the bag tag to be able to guarantee an allocation to the delivery note.

Instead of keeping the bag tag, other possibilities for documenting the batch number are conceivable, such as digital documentation (e.g. photo of the bag tag/bag part with the batch



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number), handwritten transfer of the batch number to the associated delivery note, keeping a register with all the necessary information and allocations, etc.

3.1.2 [K.O.] Marking and identification of livestock

Is marking with cold burning permitted?

No, the permanent identification of cattle may only be done out using ear tags or microchips.

3.1.3 [K.O.] Origin and marketing

Is it possible to keep only a part of the animals of a location number under QS conditions?

No, the QS certification applies for the entire location. This is defined by location number (in Germany VVVO number) in combination with the production scope. All animals from the location must be kept according to the QS requirements and are traded as QS animals. The QS requirements must therefore also be complied with, even if the QS animals are not marketed into the QS scheme (e. g. because they are delivered to a butcher who does not participate in the QS scheme).

How can the livestock owner check whether the animals come from a QS-certified company?

The eligibility of delivery for the QS scheme is checked in the QS database (www.qs-plattform.de) under the Scheme Participant Search. The eligibility of delivery can be viewed there by specifying the location number of the company of origin.

Must all calves come from a QS-certified company?

No, the purchase of calves and rearing animals is free. Also, there are no requirements for the purchase of calves for calf fattening. However, it must be ensured that the animals are kept on a QS company for the last six months before slaughter (in the case of fattening calves, the entire fattening period of maximum eight months). If animals are bought during this last fattening phase, they must be from a QS company.

Can animals intermediately be kept on a non-QS company?

Yes, it is possible to keep cattle intermediately on a non-QS business and then take them back. However, this does not apply to the last six months before slaughter.

Under which conditions may pregnant animals be delivered for slaughter?

Note: Generally, it is forbidden to deliver animals for slaughter, which are in the last third of pregnancy.

The prohibition does not apply, when the killing of the animal has been prescribed or ordered in accordance with animal health provisions or is necessary in individual cases in accordance with veterinary indications and there are no overriding reasons for animal welfare to prevent a levy for slaughter. In this case the veterinary has to hand over a confirmation to the livestock owner immediately, from which his conditions including the identified indication result. The certification needs to be kept at least three years by the livestock owner.

What proof of purchase or trade of QS animals must be available at the company?

If cattle are sold, a copy or carbon copy of the delivery document must remain with both the buyer and the sender of the animals. It is important that at any time it is clear which animals have come



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to the company from which sender and which animals have left the company for which addressee. For documentation purposes, copies of the delivery documents - i.e. delivery notes and food chain information - can be used here.

3.2 Animal welfare farming

3.2.1 [K.O.] Monitoring and care of livestock

Does QS require annual further training?

No. **Suggestion:** Every livestock owner and all employees should get further training regularly.

What are the legal requirements for the operational self-assessment of animal protection?

Note: In accordance with § 11 section 8 Animal Welfare Law, every livestock owner must assure due to the self-assessment, that § 2 of the Animal Welfare Law will be fulfilled.

In particular appropriate animal related properties (animal protection indicators) must be collected and evaluated.

3.2.2 [K.O.] General farming requirements

Can a free-range company also participate in the QS system?

Yes, within the QS scheme free range and indoor housing systems are applicable.

How can livestock on pasture be given protection from adverse weather conditions?

The animals must be given sufficient protection from bad weather, such as extreme heat, storm or heavy rain. It must be ensured that all animals can use the weather protection simultaneously. The weather protections must provide shadow and wind protection and should also provide a dry lying area if possible. Shelters, but also natural protection possibilities (e.g. leaf-covered trees, hedges, forest) can be used for this purpose.

If there is no weather protection on the pasture, it must be possible to bring the animals into a shed in case of bad weather.

Are there exact requirements for the calving area?

No. **Suggestion:** For calving a separate calving pen which is easy to clean should be provided.

May the cattle be given foot cuffs?

No, a permanent fixation of animals is not in conformity with animal welfare, as the freedom of movement of the animals is restricted inadmissibly. This also applies during a period around the (expected) calving date.

Foot cuffs may only be applied if

- this has been assessed as medically necessary for an individual animal after examination by a veterinarian and expressly ordered in writing in the individual case (a blanket approval/arrangement for all animals around the calving date, as a "standing aid" or for non-medical reasons is not permitted).
- in the sense of § 10 Abs. 15 of the accident prevention regulations animal husbandry the foot cuff is used as an alternative to other means (e. g. a striking bow) for the protection during milking. This does not cover the application of foot cuffs beyond the period of milking and is



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therefore not permitted. (This refers to the time between fitting and cleaning, milking itself and removal of the cluster and teat disinfection).

- this serves to protect the animals from injury for the period of the actual calving process. However, the period is strictly limited to the time between the beginning of labour and the dispatch of the placenta.

May noserings that prevent the cattle from suckling be used?

Yes, the use of noserings that prevent the cattle from suckling is permitted, provided that the preparations do not injure any tissue (nasal septum) and can be removed again at any time.

May aids be used so that animals in group housing do not jump up on each other?

Natural behaviour such as jumping up during heat must not be permanently prevented. In order to prevent extreme unrest and mutual injuries, e. g. in bull sheds, it is acceptable to limit the bay upwards (e. g. by wooden poles). This limitation must not contain any electrical wires.

May cow tail holders be used?

Yes, the fixation of the tail (e. g. by cow tail holders for better cleanliness in the tethering barn) is permitted, provided that it is ensured that neither the tissue is destroyed, nor the freedom of movement is restricted. The natural behaviour (expulsion of flies etc.) must be able to be lived out.

Is the use of electric cow trainers permitted?

The permanent use of cow trainers does not comply with animal welfare regulations. The short-term use of cow trainers for training purposes is possible if the cow trainer can be adjusted horizontally and vertically for each individual standing position.

May cattle's tail be shortened?

The shortening of the tail belongs to the general prohibition of amputation and is therefore only permitted in individual cases due to a veterinary indication (e. g. serious injury) and may only be carried out by the veterinarian.

Differing from this, the competent authority can authorise the shortening of the connective tissue end of the tail of male calves of less than three months of age by means of elastic rings if it can be demonstrated that the intervention is essential in the individual case for the intended use for the protection of the animals. In this case, an official permit must be presented during the audit.

For female breeds a prophylactic shortening of the tail is not permitted.

What should be considered for tethered housing?

According to good professional practice, it must be possible for the animals to lie down, stand up and rest in a manner typical of the species. They need sufficient space for head and body movement. The manger must not obstruct the cattle. The length and width of the stand and the tethering systems should always be adapted to the size and developmental stage of the animals. The fit of the tethers must be checked daily and adjusted if necessary. Lying surfaces should be made of a soft elastic material.



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3.2.3 [K.O.] Handling sick and injured animals

Who decides whether an animal should be treated or culled?

In many cases the decision is made by the livestock owner/ care personnel himself. If he cannot or does not want to decide for himself, it is in his responsibility to consult a veterinarian in order to clarify the situation together, so that a decision about the culling can be made.

Do sick and/or injured animals always have to be separated?

A separation of sick or injured animals is not always necessary, it depends on the respective situation. It is crucial that the affected animal can drink, eat and, if possible, recover without being disturbed by other animals. Intensive animal observation is important in this case. When deciding, it must also be considered whether and when the animal can return to the group.

Do livestock owners need a certificate of expertise for culling?

Anyone who carries out culling must have the necessary knowledge and skills. Generally, the livestock owner does not require an official proof of competence.

How must cattle be properly stunned and culled?

Selected methods for stunning and culling:

- Euthanasia by the veterinarian
- Bolt shot and exsanguination
- Bolt shot and spinal cord destruction

The most common method of culling cattle on the farm is euthanasia by the veterinarian.

A method which the livestock owner can use is the bolt shot with subsequent killing. Since a bolt shot only leads to anaesthesia of the animal, it must always be carried out in combination with a killing method such as exsanguination or spinal cord destruction. If breathing starts again after the bolt shot, the animal blinks or tries to stand up, it must be refired immediately. The animal must be killed as soon as possible after stunning.

Suggestion: *In order to achieve effective anaesthesia, the correct approach of the bolt firing device is important. Despite extensive injuries/damage to the brain, bolt-shot stunned animals can wake up again and experience pain!*

The cut for exsanguination should be made quickly and in one go from ear to ear through the throat. All soft tissues of the neck must be severed.

Afterwards the head of the animal should be pulled into the neck so that the vascular openings do not close again, and the blood drain is secured.

The brain/spinal cord destroyer is a stick that is inserted into the bolt hole. For optimal insertion, the chin must be pulled towards the neck so that the brain/spinal cord destroyer can easily reach from the brain to the spinal cord canal. The aim is to mechanically destroy the brain stem and parts of the spinal cord canal as quickly as possible, preferably by circular movements in all directions and by pushing the rod back and forth in the brain capsule. The destruction of these areas leads to the elimination of vital functions.



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Suggestion: Competent handling of the equipment for stunning and killing as well as maintenance and storage in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions are important prerequisites for culling in accordance with animal welfare regulations. The necessary equipment (knives or spinal cord destroyers) must be available immediately after the shot.

Is it allowed to cull an animal by a shot of a firearm?

Under certain conditions, stunning and killing by firearm is possible. This procedure may only be used if a shooting permit has been issued. A permit must be obtained from the relevant regulatory authority and presented in the audit. The hunting licence does not entitle to cull with a firearm.

What must be considered if the culling is carried out by a person external to the company?

If the culling of animals is occasionally or principally carried out by a person external to the company, this must be plausibly comprehensible in the audit. If, for example, the veterinarian is commissioned with the culling of animals, this can be proven by means of invoices or AuA documents. If another external person (butcher/neighbour etc.) carries out the culling, this person must be included in the list of livestock care personnel.

3.2.4 Shed floor

Are there special provisions for older cattle?

No. ***Suggestion:*** For older cattle, the slit width should not exceed 3.6 cm and the tread width should be roughly 10 cm.

How are lying areas defined?

Lying areas are areas that have been explicitly set up for the laying of animals (e.g. lying boxes). Not meant are, for example, slatted floors for cattle fattening, even if animals lie down there.

Can straw litter in calf boxes be used as roughage?

Feed is usually not intended as litter; conversely, litter is no feed. If calf boxes or igloos are littered with straw, this straw cannot be considered as roughage at the same time. From the 7th day of life, roughage (e. g. in troughs) must be offered in addition to the litter. Ground feeding of roughage is also possible. However, the requirements for feed hygiene must be observed in particular here.

Which material is suitable for the floor layers in bays for fattening calves?

Rubber floors or other soft/elastic materials such as straw bedding can be used as elastic layers.

When must the floor for fattening calves have an elastic layer?

Elastic layers must be installed in all new buildings or when the shed floor is renewed in existing buildings. The renewal of shed floors means either the replacement of slats in the entire bay, in the entire compartment or in the entire shed. The deadline for all work is 1 January 2020. Not meant are repairs in individual bays.

3.2.5 Shed climate, temperature, noise pollution, ventilation

What temperature should be in the lying area?

Suggestion: The air temperature should not exceed 25° C in the area where the cattle lie down.



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Which harmful gas values should be observed during ventilation?

Suggestion: The following values per cubic metre of air should not be permanently exceeded in the area where the animals are kept:

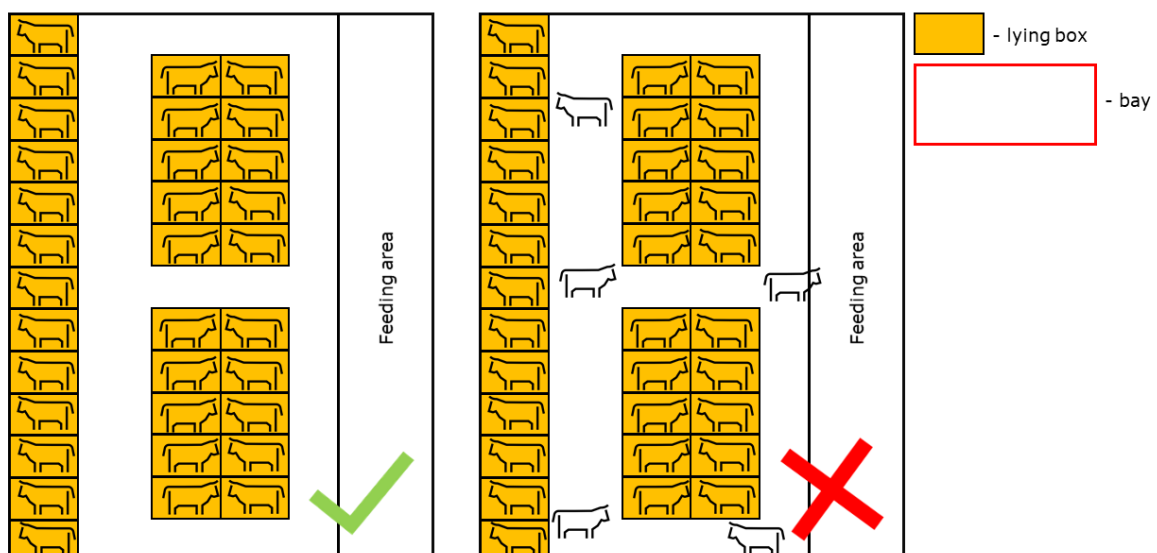
Gas	Maximum Values
Ammonia	20 cm ³
Carbon dioxide	3,000 cm ³
Hydrogen sulphide	5 cm ³

3.2.7 [K.O.] Space allowances

In sheds with lying boxes, is it necessary to have a lying box for each animal?

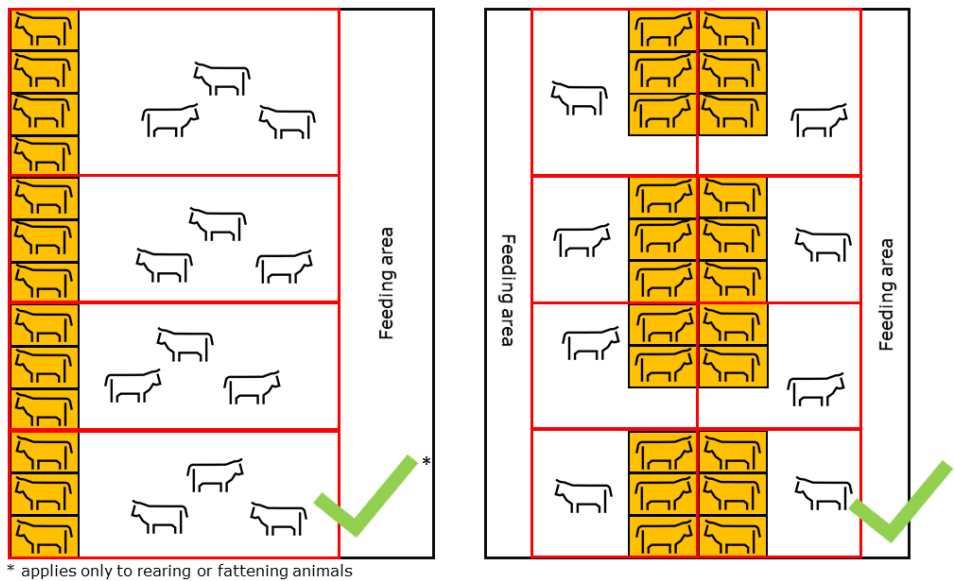
If cattle are kept in free stall sheds with lying boxes, a lying box must be available for each animal. Typically, this type of husbandry is found in dairy farming, but this requirement must also be met for bulls and heifers if they are kept in free stall sheds.

When fattening and rearing animals are kept in bays containing individual lying boxes, it is not necessary for each animal to have a lying box available, provided that space allowances are met and all animals can lie down at the same time. In this case, the lying boxes are included in the available space. This is the case, for example, in free stall sheds with lying boxes that were previously used for dairy cattle and are now divided into smaller bays for rearing or fattening, or in pens with individual lying boxes on the back/wall side. In the following graphs some examples are sketched, showing when each animal must have a lying box and when not.





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Are there exceptions that calves of more than eight weeks do not have to be kept in groups?

Yes. Calves over eight weeks old do not have to be kept in groups if

- there are not more than three calves in a company suitable for rearing in a group according to age or weight, or
- a veterinary certificate is attesting that a calf must be kept individually for health or behavioral reasons.

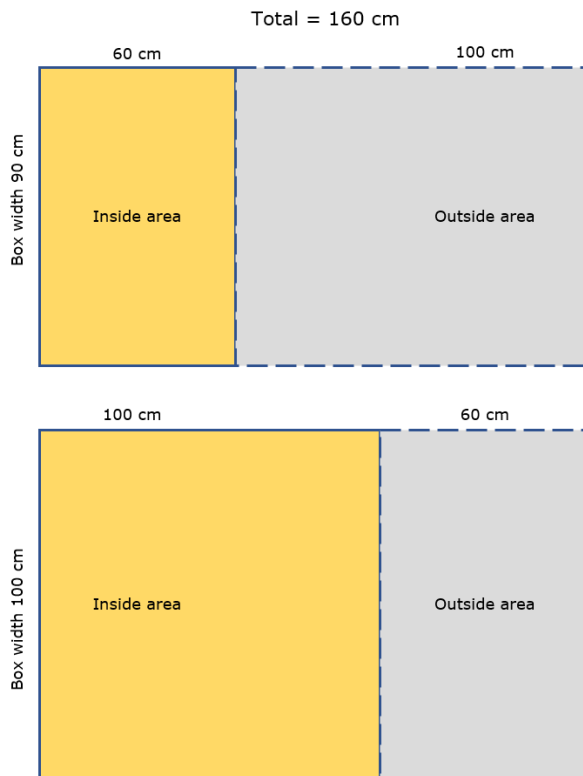
How wide must boxes for calves between two and eight weeks of age be?

The freely available box width for calves aged between two and eight weeks must be at least 100 cm for boxes whose lateral boundaries extend to the floor and over more than half of the box length and at least 90 cm in other boxes. That means that the boxes must have different widths depending on which part of the box length is provided with side walls closed to the floor. If the closed side walls (e.g. of the igloo) extend over more than half of the entire box (e.g. igloo + outside area), the box width must be at least 100 cm; if the outside area without closed side walls is more than half the box length, a box width of at least 90 cm is sufficient.



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The following illustration shows a simplified representation of this situation: The yellow inside area has closed side walls, the grey outside area has no side walls closed to the floor.



What must be taken into account especially when keeping fattening calves individually?

If the side walls of the bays for individual keeping are continuously open so that the calves can put their claws through, they must be at least 90 cm wide. A small deviation of the standing width of a maximum of 5 % (e.g. 88 cm instead of the required 90 cm internal clearance) can be accepted if it is ensured that the calves are generally kept in groups from the sixth week of life onwards.

For new buildings (cut-off date 1 January 2021), the standing width of at least 90 cm must be maintained without deviation.

In the case of side enclosures closed to the floor, the freely available bay width must be at least 100 cm.

3.2.8 [K.O.] Alarm system

In which cases must an alarm system be installed?

According to legal regulations and the QS guideline, an alarm system must be available if the ventilation depends on an electrically operated system.

Suggestion: *The functionality of the alarm system should be checked at regular intervals and these functional tests should also be documented. In case of doubt, this can be used to prove that the duty of care has been complied with.*



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What must be taken into account during the functional test of the alarm system?

During the functional test of the alarm system, it must be noted that the test alarm is triggered by relevant parameters, such as the simulation of an overtemperature or a power failure. The simulation of an undertemperature and the test function of the system are not suitable.

What type of alarm system must be present in a company?

For electrically operated ventilation systems, a functioning alarm device must be present in every company. For this purpose, for example, either a signal horn or a signal lamp or a phone dialler must be present. Which type of device (or which combination of devices) makes sense for a particular company must be decided on a case-by-case basis.

It is crucial that a power failure or failure of the ventilation system is noticed immediately in any case (e.g. also during the night hours or in distant sheds).

3.2.9 Emergency power generator

Can companies with solar systems use storage batteries as an emergency power generator?

Solar batteries can be used as an emergency power generator so that the animals are supplied with food, water and air also in the event of a power failure. It must be ensured that the batteries have sufficient capacity to supply the sheds with electricity in the event of a power failure.

How must be acted if the ventilation fails?

Assistance is provided by the emergency plan, in which contact details for the technical emergency service are contained.

If the ventilation stops working, the air supply must be restored as quickly as possible. In the event of a power failure, an emergency generator must be connected. If the ventilation has failed due to other technical defects, it must be ensured via a replacement device that fresh air reaches the compartments of the shed as quickly as possible.

For example, the compartment windows can be opened as a short-term emergency measure. It is important to consider whether the number and size of the windows ensure a sufficient supply of fresh air for the building. If the windows cannot be opened, other measures must be taken.

Suggestion: The functionality of the emergency power generator should be checked at regular intervals and these functional tests should also be documented. In case of doubt, this can be used to prove that the duty of care has been complied with.

3.2.10 Livestock transport

How can the livestock owner check whether the livestock transport company is approved for QS?

The eligibility of delivery into the QS scheme is checked in the database (www.qs-plattform.de) under the scheme participant search. There the eligibility of delivery can be looked up namely.

Who has to check whether a livestock transport company is eligible to deliver?

In general, the person who orders a livestock transport must ensure that the carrier is QS-approved.



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(If the transport to another company or abattoir is ordered by a livestock trader company, this company must ensure that the carrier is QS approved).

If the livestock transport company, on his part, instructs an external transport service provider, then the livestock transport company must ensure that the subcontractor is eligible to deliver for QS.

An exception is the transport of animals that do not have to be obtained from QS companies, such as calves. Here the transport to the receiving QS company does not have to be carried out by a QS-approved transporter and its QS-approval therefore does not have to be checked.

When does the livestock owner have to check the eligibility of delivery of a livestock carrier?

If a livestock owner orders the transport of his QS livestock to another company or to the abattoir, he must check the carrier's eligibility to deliver.

If livestock is delivered to a livestock company, the livestock owner must also check the carrier's eligibility to deliver - regardless of whether he has ordered the transport or not.

If livestock is picked up from the livestock company and the livestock owner has not ordered the carrier himself, he does not have to check the carrier's eligibility to deliver.

If livestock is to be delivered to a non-QS company, the livestock transporter does not need to be QS certified, as the QS chain is interrupted and the animals lose their QS status.

3.2.11 Transportability

Who is in charge to pay attention to the transportability of the animals?

Both the livestock owner and the carrier of the animals are in charge of ensuring that only animals that are fit for transport are loaded.

3.3 Feed and feeding

Which agricultural livestock owner must register with the responsible regional authorities?

Note: In accordance with the Feed Hygiene Regulation agricultural companies that keep livestock must be registered with the responsible regional authorities. Cattle owners who use purchased, ready-to-use animal feed only are not obliged to register.

Must the labelling of feed be checked by the livestock owner?

No. However, it should be noted that feed which is labelled as "non-QS product" or "not for feed use" may not be purchased or fed to QS animals. **Suggestion:** Feed must be clearly and article-related labelled.

3.3.1 [K.O.] Feed supply

What must be considered for troughs of cattle?

In general, only suitable containers may be used as troughs for cattle. This excludes all containers that could injure the animals or adversely affect the feed. For example, cut open canisters of pesticides, cleaning agents, disinfectants, etc. are not suitable for feeding cattle.



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3.3.3 Feed storage

Must the access area of driving storage silos be closed after each feed pickup?

Basically, feed storage facilities - including driving storage silos - must be protected from contamination (e.g. by pests, rodents, birds, wild boars, other wild and domestic animals). If possible, the cutting area should also be closed after each feed pickup. If the cutting area remains open (e.g. during the day), it should nevertheless be protected as far as possible against contamination.

3.3.4 [K.O.] Feed procurement

What should the livestock owner pay attention to when purchasing feed?

Each livestock owner may only accept feed for his animals that comes from a producer or trader eligible to deliver into the QS scheme. He is obliged to order and purchase feed certified according to QS or a recognised standard. In the audit, it is checked whether the feed purchased was certified accordingly.

If the feed (loose or packaged) is sold directly by the producer, the livestock owner must check that the producer is eligible to deliver into the QS scheme.

If loose feed is purchased from a trader, the livestock owner must check that the trader is eligible to deliver into the QS scheme. For his part, the trader is responsible for ensuring that the feed comes from a producer eligible to deliver into the QS scheme.

If packaged feed is purchased via a trader, no requirements are placed on the trader; in this case, the producer of the packaged feed must be listed in the QS database as eligible to deliver.

Note: Livestock owners may only obtain and use feed, that comes from companies, which are registered and if approved in accordance with VO 183/2005.

Where can be checked whether the companies (producers, traders, transport companies) are eligible to deliver?

All suppliers can be checked in the database at www.qs-plattform.de (scheme participant search).

For direct purchase from the producer, the following applies: In addition to the company name, the production scope for which the company is eligible to deliver, is also listed.

- When purchasing feed materials, the producer must have an eligibility to deliver for this (production scope: "feed material production").
- When compound feed is purchased (declared as complete feed, supplementary feed, milk replacer or mineral feed), the producer must have an eligibility to deliver for this (production scope: "compound feed production").
- When purchasing premixes, the producer must have an eligibility to deliver for this (production scope: "premix production").
- When purchasing additives, the producer must have an eligibility to deliver for this (production scope: "Feed additive production").
- The company, production scope and declaration of the feed (on the delivery note or on the bag trailer) must be the same.

For the purchase from the trader applies:



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- When purchasing bulk goods from a trader, the trader must have an eligibility to deliver for this (production type: "Trade").

Who must ensure that a feed transport company is eligible to deliver?

The person who orders the transport. If the livestock owner instructs the carrier to transport **unpackaged** feed, he must ensure that he uses a feed carrier eligible to deliver. If **packaged** feedstuffs are transported, the carrier does not have to have QS approval.

(If a feedstuff is delivered by a carrier on the order of the manufacturer or trader, the supplier (i.e. manufacturer or trader) must ensure that the carrier is eligible to deliver).

If the carrier, on his part, instructs an external transport service provider, then the carrier must ensure that the subcontractor is eligible to deliver for QS.

When does the livestock owner have to check the eligibility of delivery of a feed carrier?

Whenever the livestock owner orders the transport of **unpackaged** feed, he must check whether the carrier is QS-approved.

If the transport of feedstuffs is organised by the manufacturer or trader, the livestock owner does **not** have to check whether the transporter is a QS approved. The livestock owner only checks the eligibility of the manufacturer or trader to deliver (see "What must be taken into account when purchasing feedstuffs?")

Is a QS approval required for feed transports within the own company?

No.

Do silage additives must be purchased from QS-approved producers?

Yes, because silage additives are feed additives and must therefore be purchased from producers who are QS-approved. These must also be additives that are certified according to QS or a recognised standard.

What are primary agricultural products?

For the purposes of QS, primary agricultural products are all unprocessed crops (e.g. cereals, rape, grass) produced on an agricultural company which have undergone no more than simple external processing.

In the case of field crops, simple external processing is understood to mean the various degrees of grinding (e.g. whole grains, crushed, ground or milled), as well as cleaning, ensiling (e.g. corn silage), indirect drying and pressing (e.g. hay bales, lucerne press cylinders, straw pellets).

There are no purchase requirements for primary agricultural products - they can therefore be freely purchased from agricultural producers, the agricultural trade or from other sources without the producer or trader needing QS certification. Companies that use primary agricultural products as feed count as self-mixers and must participate in feed monitoring.

If primary products are processed more than simply externally, they lose the status of "primary product". This is the case, for example, if feeds are mixed or if rapeseed is pressed and separated into rapeseed cake and rapeseed oil.



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May food be fed to livestock?

Yes, food or former food may be used in livestock feeding. However, different requirements apply to the supplying company and the livestock owner, depending on whether it is clearly recognisable to the supplying company that the food is can used as animal feed or if it is not recognisable.

In the case of a clear intended purpose as animal feed, the supplying company as feed producer must be approved to supply QS.

If the purpose is unclear - i.e. if it is not clear at the time of purchase whether the livestock owner is using the food as such, converting it into feed or is using it in any other way (e.g. edible oil, carrots, etc. from the supermarket) - the supplying company is not required to obtain certification. The livestock owner must then, however, comply with the provisions of the Feed Hygiene Regulation (EC) 183/2005 Annex II. This includes the implementation of a HACCP concept, essentially an incoming goods inspection, the creation of reserve samples and corresponding documentation. In addition, the livestock owner must participate in feed monitoring. The livestock owner does not need a QS certification for feed production if no feed is sold to third parties outside the company.

Some former foodstuffs must be processed before being used as livestock feed. If this is done by the supplying company or by a specialised processing company, a QS certification as a feed producer is required and marketing is carried out as feed. If a livestock owner processes the food himself for feeding in his own company, he does not need a feed producing certification. Here too, however, he must comply with Annex II of the Feed Hygiene Regulation (EC) 183/2005, participate in feed monitoring and may not sell feed to third parties outside the company.

What must the livestock owner consider when feeding stale bread to his animals?

If a livestock owner purchases stale bread or bakery produce from a baking company (e. g. a bakery), the baking company is regarded as a feed producer and must therefore have an eligibility to deliver into the QS scheme. Whether the supplier is eligible to deliver into the QS scheme or not can be seen in the public search of the QS database at www.qs-plattform.de.

Are there exceptions for feeding stale bread or bakery products?

In rare cases, stale bread or bakery produce are purchased for which the intended purpose as feed is not recognisable (i.e. if the supplying bakery cannot recognise the intended purpose as feed). In this case, a QS certification of the bakery is not necessary.

Example of unclear purpose: If the livestock owner uses the material in the biogas plant, it is conceivable that the bakery does not know whether the material is used as energy or feed. In this case, the livestock owner must comply with the provisions of the Feed Hygiene Regulation (EC) 183/2005, Annex II. In the implementation of a HACCP concept, this essentially includes an incoming goods inspection, the creation of retained samples and the corresponding documentation. The company must inform its coordinator about the use of stale bread and bakery produce and participate in feed monitoring.

A QS certification of the livestock company for feed production is not necessary, provided that no feed is sold to third parties outside the company (see definition of self-mixers).

There are also individual cases in which the livestock owner himself prepares stale bread or other bakery produce (see QS-list) for his own use (e.g. removing packaging) and then feeds them to his



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own animals. Here no QS certification is necessary for the bakery that supplies the product (definition: preparation means a processing process by which a feed is produced from a substance that is not suitable as animal feed). In these cases, the livestock owner is a self-mixer and must be officially registered as a conditioner ("recycling company") and comply with the regulations of the Feed Hygiene Regulation (EC) 1831/2003, Annex II (see previous paragraph). The company must inform its coordinator about the use of stale bread and bakery produce and participate in feed monitoring. QS certification as a feed producer is not necessary.

3.3.5 Assignment of compound feed deliveries (bulk) to location numbers

Why are location numbers recorded?

By recording the deliveries to the location numbers, feed deliveries within the QS scheme can be clearly allocated to the respective livestock location.

When ordering bulk compound feed, the livestock owner must state the location number (e. g. VVVO number). When the goods are delivered, the specified location number must be checked (delivery note). If no or a wrong number is indicated, the livestock owner must inform the supplier to correct the location number, because the livestock owner is responsible for the indication and correctness as well as for the update with changes. In the audit the livestock owner must prove that this correction has been notified to the supplier.

Does this also apply to single feed?

No, these requirements are mandatory for compound feeds. **Suggestion:** *It is recommended that the location number be assigned to feed material, feed purchased or collected by cash sale and packaged or bagged goods.*

3.3.6 Feed production (on-farm mixer)

What is an on-farm mixer?

On-farm mixers in the sense of QS are agricultural companies that produce feed components for their own needs or buy them from other agricultural companies or via trade and produce farm mixtures for their own livestock or in cooperation with other livestock owners or use the individual feed components individually. When purchasing feed components, on-farm mixers must observe the requirements of criterion 3.3.4 [K.O.] *Feed purchase*. The feed components may be mixed and subjected to simple external processing. Simple external processing is understood to mean different degrees of grinding (such as whole grains, crushed, ground or milled), as well as cleaning, ensiling (e.g. corn silage), indirect drying, pressing (e.g. hay bales) and pelleting without additives.

The self-produced feed may only be used within the own company or within a cooperation for the production of feed. No feed may be sold to third parties outside the own company or the cooperation.

The responsibility for ensuring that the components used meet the legal and QS requirements, as well as the responsibility for the production of the feed mixtures, lies with the producing agricultural company. This counts as an on-farm mixer and must participate in feed monitoring. Companies that only purchase ready-mixed feed within a cooperation and do not use any primary products do not count as on-farm mixers.



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Must the use of silage additives (such as lactic acid bacteria) be documented according to HACCP standards?

No. The documentation is mandatory for almost all feed additives but does not include the use of specially designated silage additives.

Is it allowed to blend feed?

This is because it is prohibited to place a feed containing a level of an undesirable substance that exceeds the maximum level laid down in Annex I to Directive 2002/32/EC on the market, to feed it or to mix it with the same or another feed for dilution purposes (prohibition of blending).

It is permitted to subject such feed to appropriate treatment to reduce or remove (cleaning) or inactivate (decontamination) the undesirable substance. The feed may only be used if the content of this substance after treatment does not exceed the maximum level laid down in Annex I to Directive 2002/32/EC.

3.3.7 Feed production in cooperation

When is a cooperation for feed production possible?

Cooperations for feed production can be concluded between livestock owners in the QS scheme. The cooperations can be concluded between several livestock owners as well as between several locations of one livestock owner.

Within the cooperations, feed may be mixed and subjected to simple external processing (see on-farm mixers). If the feed is subjected to additional processing steps, certification as a feed producer is required.

What documentation requirements do cooperations for feed production have to observe?

Within cooperations for feed production, the supply routes of the feed must be traceable. In the producing company, the name and address of the companies supplied as well as the type and quantity of feed delivered must be documented. In addition, delivery notes must be issued for the companies supplied. Collective documentation or collective delivery notes, e.g. weekly summarised delivery notes for daily feed deliveries, are also possible. The supplied companies must be able to provide evidence of these delivery notes in the audit.

Two cases are excluded from this documentation for the traceability of the delivery routes:

1. A livestock owner has several locations (location numbers) for which he produces or purchases feed in a cooperation for feed production.
2. Several location numbers at the same location (company grounds) form a cooperation. Eg: companies of mother, father and son located at the same site.

In these cases, the documentation for the traceability of the supply chains in the producing company as well as the delivery notes can be dispensed with. The contract for feed production in cooperation must be available in any case.



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How does the loss of the eligibility to deliver of a QS livestock owner affect the cooperation for feed production?

A temporary loss of the eligibility to deliver (= blocking of delivery) has no effect on the cooperation for feed production. However, if a livestock owner is no longer a QS scheme partner, participation in the cooperation is no longer possible.

3.3.8 [K.O.] Use of mobile feed milling and mixing plants

Where can be checked which mobile plants are eligible to deliver?

The mobile plants eligible to deliver into the QS scheme can be checked in the QS software platform at www.qs-plattform.de.

Must retained samples be taken?

There's no obligation. **Suggestion:** *It is recommended to take a retained sample of all feeds produced by a service provider and to keep it at least until the product is fed.*

When do mobile plants not need to be QS approved?

If feeds are only milled and not mixed, no QS approval of the equipment is required. If feed mixing equipment (e. g. for mixing, mincing or distributing raw feed) is used, no QS approval of the feed mixer is required either.

What must livestock owners consider who produce feed together?

If livestock owners deploy their own mobile feed milling and mixing plants individually or jointly, no QS approval of the equipment is required, as long as it can be guaranteed that no feed is being produced for third parties. A written agreement is required therefor.

What must be considered for a co-operation of livestock owners producing feed together?

All cooperating companies must take part in the QS-feed monitoring.

3.4 Drinking water

3.4.1 [K.O.] Water supply

May other drinkers than bowl and trough drinkers also be used?

Yes, no drinking facilities are excluded due to their construction. In addition to bowl and trough drinkers, the use of other drinker types such as nipple drinkers or ball drinkers is also possible.

Which drinker/animal place ratio must be met for nipple and other single-animal drinkers?

For nipple drinkers and all other types of drinkers in group housing where animals can only drink separately the same drinking/animal place ratio as for bowl drinkers is required: a maximum ratio of 1:15 is required (recommended 1:10).

For how many animals can a trough drinker be taken into account?

If trough drinkers are used, at least 6 cm per animal will be taken into account. If the troughs are large enough for several animals to drink from them at the same time, you can alternatively calculate for how many animals the trough can be charged via the drinking places. One drinking place roughly corresponds to the width of an animal.



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For example, if two animals can drink at the same time at one trough, the trough can be counted as two drinking places. The drinking place-animal ratio must then be 1:15 (recommended 1:10), as for bowl drinkers.

For example, if two cattle can drink at the same time at one trough, the trough can be counted as two drinking places

How many drinkers must be available in tethered housings?

In tethered housing, a self-drinker must be available at every place. This means that every animal must be able to drink from a drinker, but not that every animal must have its own drinker. If a drinking trough can be reached from two places, it can be considered for both places (e.g. right or left for one tethered stand).

What must the flow rate of a drinking trough be at least?

The flow rate should be at least 20 l/minute for trough drinkers and 10 l/minute for bowl drinkers. These specifications are explicitly recommendations, not binding requirements. The decisive factor is that the animals can drink in an animal-friendly way.

Must drinking water be available to calves?

Yes. Except for calves younger than two weeks, all cattle must have access to water of sufficient quantity and quality at all times. This also applies during the feeding of milk or milk replacer. Here too, calves must be offered drinking water - parallel to the milk.

Must products which are added to the drinking water be QS-approved?

Yes, all additives that are added to the drinking water in the occupied shed and are thus consumed by the animals while drinking must be approved as animal feed or animal feed additive. These products must also be QS-approved and purchased from a QS-approved producer or trader. (Exception: When biocides are used for drinking water, no QS approval is required).

In the case of products that are used in an unoccupied shed and therefore cannot be consumed by the animals, approval as animal feed and QS approval are not required. This can be the case, for example, with the use of cleaning agents or biocides for disinfection when cleaning the drinking facilities between two fattening cycles. The agents must be used in accordance with the producer's instructions. If necessary, the pipes must be rinsed before animals are re-housed so that the drinking water is not contaminated.

Is a drinking water check required for QS?

No, a drinking water check is not mandatory.

Suggestion: *It is recommended to analyse samples of the drinking water regularly (e.g. annually). These should always consider microbiological parameters (bioburden at 20 °C, bioburden at 36 °C, E. coli count). If the water for the drinkers is supplied from own sources and not from the public drinking water supply, chemical-physical parameters should also be examined (pH value, electrical conductivity, iron, nitrate and sulphate content).*

If the orientation values (see BMEL orientation framework or Animal Welfare Initiative criteria catalogue) are exceeded or undercut, measures should be taken to improve the values.



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3.5 Animal health/medication

3.5.1 Care contract with farm veterinarian

What is the aim of the veterinary stock care?

Note: The objective of veterinary stock care is to use a uniform approach for maintaining the animals' state of health and improve it, if necessary.

Regular, scheduled veterinary care is an essential component of the animal welfare, in order to maintain or improve the health of individual animals, groups of animals and the entire stock.

Must the veterinarian use the QS sample form?

No, the sample form serves as a working aid. It contains all the relevant points that must be contractually regulated in the QS scheme for the care of livestock. The veterinarian can also use his own documents. The following points must be formulated in each stock care contract:

- Definition of the veterinary stock care
- Maintain/restore health of individual animals, animal groups and herds
- Curative and preventive services as well as monitoring and screening measures
- Preparation of an animal health and hygiene management plan in case of jointly identified need for action
- Development of an action plan in case of need

At least the following points must be clearly regulated:

- Transparency with regard to the scope of application, i.e. animal population and location number (even if there are several registration numbers according to the VVVO and/or production orientations, it must be clear which livestock are managed)
- Frequency of visits for regular and plannable care outside acute cases of illness
- Documentation of stock visits (incl. results) and veterinary treatments, storage of documents (veterinary examination results and AuA documents) by the company (for turkeys also: assessment of animal health and state of care)

Must the stock care contract be updated annually?

No, the stock care contract only needs to be adjusted if there is a change. Either a new contract can be signed, or the old contract can be updated with annexes.

3.5.3 **[K.O.] Procurement and application of medicines and vaccines**

Must the procurement and application of medicines and vaccines be documented in a stock book?

No, the documentation does not necessarily require a stock book. Provided that all required information is contained, and the documentation cannot be subsequently changed, other forms of documentation are also conceivable (e.g. by combined receipts or electronically).

Suggestion: In order to obtain a clearer overview, it is recommended that livestock owners keep a stock book.



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What must be considered when administering medicines orally?

Suggestion: For the oral administration of medicines via feed and water, see Guideline of the German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL) "Oral application of veterinary medicinal products in the livestock sector via feed or water".

Suggestion: Care must be taken to ensure that all needles are stored after use and that no needles are lost. Bent, blunt, broken and otherwise disabled needles must be disposed of. All other needles are stored after use.

If the procedure is the same, does a new application plan always have to be drawn up when new quantities of the same vaccine are delivered?

No. As long as the same vaccine is obtained and there is no change in the vaccination procedure, the application plan can continue to exist even when new quantities of vaccine are given, unless it is terminated by a time limit imposed by the veterinarian.

3.5.4 [K.O.] Storage of medicines and vaccines

Can medicines and vaccines be stored in the domestic refrigerator?

Medicines and vaccines must be stored out of reach of unauthorised persons, especially children. If it is ensured that no children and unauthorised persons can access the medicines and vaccines, storage in the kitchen refrigerator is also conceivable (e. g. in a separate box). Protection against unauthorised access is also provided, for example by a locked box in the refrigerator.

Suggestion: Medicines should always be stored separately from foodstuffs.

What needs to be considered when a joint storage of medicines is used for several locations or different animal species?

If a medicine storage is used for more than one location (several location numbers) or for different animal species, the stored medicines must be clearly assigned to the respective location or animal species for which they were prescribed. This can be done, for example, by marking or separate storage for each location or animal species.

3.6 Hygiene

3.6.1 Buildings and equipment

What are buildings and facilities?

This includes the entire company area, all technical facilities, company buildings and also the carcass storage. These must be clean and kept in proper condition. If necessary, appropriate cleaning measures must be taken.

What should plant growth look like in the immediate environment of the shed?

Suggestion: In order to keep vermin away from the shed, shrubs, ground cover plants or bushes should not be planted directly adjacent to the shed. The plants should be pruned back regularly. Grass growth should also be kept short.



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What does proper condition mean for the outdoor facilities of the company?

All buildings and facilities must be clean and kept in a proper condition. This also applies to the outdoor facilities of a company. No materials or objects that are no longer needed (e.g. rubbish and scrap, building materials, silage foil, non-functional machines, old pallets, tyres, green waste and similar) may be stored there permanently, so that no shelter is provided for rodents.

Note: *Materials (such as building materials) that are currently required may be stored on the company for the duration of the conversion.*

3.6.2 Hygiene on the farm

How many signs indicating the livestock must be placed?

Sheds must be identified by a sign "Livestock - Access prohibited for unauthorised persons" or similar. These signs should effectively prevent unauthorised persons from entering the sheds at any time and indicate that it is forbidden to enter the sheds. To ensure this, the signs must be placed at all shed entrances or, in the case of enclosed companies, optionally at the entrances to the company. Anyone wishing to enter the shed must be informed by means of a sign that unauthorised entry is prohibited.

What hygiene requirements must be observed for the delivery and loading of animals?

When delivering and loading livestock, it must be ensured that drivers who are not employed by the company only have as little access as possible to the company premises, sheds and loading ramps (black-and-white principle) and that it is ensured that unauthorised personnel do not access the driver's cab or cargo area of the vehicle.

Are swallows allowed to nest in the shed?

Basically, swallows may be in cattle stables. Nests must not be removed. However, precautions must be taken to avoid contamination of troughs and feed with faeces (e. g. placing boards under the nests).

3.6.3 Handling litter, dung and feed leftovers

Can wood chips and sawdust be used as bedding and natural activity material?

Wood chips and sawdust can be used if they are made from low-dust heart wood that has not been chemically treated. This does not apply to the use of wood chips and sawdust for short periods when shifting livestock from one shed to another and during transport.

3.6.4 Carcass storage and pick up

What must be considered when storing carcasses?

Carcasses must be stored on paved surfaces and if possible outside the shed area. The paved area should be equipped with a drain or a collection facility for liquids. Liquids leaking from carcasses or resulting from the cleaning and disinfection of the carcass stores must not be drained into unpaved surfaces. If the carcasses are stored in a container that is protected against the leakage of liquids, it can also be placed on an unpaved surface, such as gravel.

Note: *Carcasses should be protected against unauthorised access and should not be stored in openly visible places as far as possible.*



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Suggestion: Stand times should be kept as short as possible and dead animals should be picked up in a timely manner. In addition, the transfer point for disposal vehicles should be fixed and easy to clean and disinfect.

Suggestion: All liquids, both from the carcasses and those resulting from cleaning and disinfection, should be collected and properly disposed of; in particular the drainage into unpaved surfaces is not permitted.

Note: Transport of carcasses on public roads is only permitted to the special carcass disposal company responsible.

3.6.5 Pest monitoring and control

What is the purpose of the monitoring?

The monitoring serves as a regular and systematic control of whether the company has a pest infestation, particularly by rodents and insects (both crawling and flying). Checks can be carried out by means of placing adhesive traps, bait boxes and similar devices in critical areas of the company

How must pest monitoring and control be documented?

A bait location plan must be drawn up in which all bait locations are listed. Pest monitoring and any necessary control measures must be documented for each of these bait locations. For this purpose, the sample form "Pest Control Plan for Agricultural Enterprises", which is published on the QS website, can be used.

What must be considered when documenting monitoring and control of crawling and flying insects in the sheds?

Since the control of insects in sheds is usually a very dynamic process, documentation of regular monitoring measures and the creation of a baiting plan is not necessary in this case. If control measures are carried out, e.g. if granules are used in bowls or surfaces are sprayed with biocides, the application must be documented, stating the relevant information (e.g. place of use, product, user). The (continuous) use of adhesive traps or electric insect traps must be described in a comprehensible manner and the traps must be checked regularly and renewed if necessary.

3.6.6 Cleaning and disinfection measures

How can the cleaning and disinfection measures be simplified?

Suggestion: Cleaning plans and/or procedural instructions and/or records of cleaning and disinfection measures should be conducted.

3.7 Monitoring programmes

Who must participate in the Feed monitoring?

In principle, every company that uses primary products as feed or mixes feed itself is subjected to monitoring.

Livestock owners, who only use purchased QS complete feeds do not have to participate in the QS feed monitoring. With companies which are certified for QS crop farming, grassland use or forage



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production, the self-produced feed quantity is not taken into consideration for the calculation of the control plan. Samples for feed monitoring can still be taken in this kind of companies.

Does the monitoring also relate to foodstuffs?

Yes, if a livestock owner procures food from the food retail sector (e. g. edible oil) and uses it in animal feed, this food is to be evaluated as self-produced feeds and integrated accordingly into the monitoring. If stale bread or bakery produce are procured, the regulation Chapter in 3.3.4 [K.O.] Feed procurement applies.

3.8 Livestock transport

What does "loading" include in relation to livestock transport?

Loading always includes both uploading and unloading the animals during transport.

3.8.3 [K.O] Available space during livestock transport

What must be documented during in-company transport?

An in-company transport of animals also counts as livestock transport. The maximum possible number of animals (if necessary, graded according to animal age or weight) must be noted for the available space (e.g. in the company data or on the vehicle). The individual transport processes within the company do not have to be recorded.



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