



Responsible Mohair Standard 1.1



RAF-101b-V1.1-2020.05.01





Responsible Mohair Standard 1.1

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The RMS 1.1 is effective as of May 1st, 2020.

English is the official language of the Responsible Mohair Standard. In any case of inconsistency between versions, reference shall be made to the English version.

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The RMS will undergo a revision process at least every five years. The next revision is tentatively scheduled to begin in 2024. You may submit feedback to the standard at any time; send to ResponsibleWool@TextileExchange.org. Points of clarification may be incorporated into RMS guidance documents prior to 2024. More substantive feedback or suggested changes will be collected and reviewed as part of the next revision of the standard.

Document Revision History

Responsible Mohair Standard 1.0, released March 2020

Responsible Mohair Standard 1.1, released May 2020



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Introduction

About the Responsible Mohair Standard

The Responsible Mohair Standard (RMS) is an international, voluntary standard that addresses animal welfare in goat farms and chain of custody of mohair from certified farms to the final product.

Individual sites are certified by independent third-party certification bodies using annual audits. Material is tracked from the farm to the final product using transaction certificates, following the requirements of Textile Exchange's Content Claim Standard (CCS). For more information or to apply for certification, please visit: ResponsibleMohair.org

The goals of the Responsible Mohair Standard are to provide the industry with the best possible tool to:

- Recognize the best practices of farmers;
- Ensure that mohair comes from farms with a progressive approach to managing their land, and from angora goats that have been treated responsibly;
- Create an industry benchmark that will drive improvements in animal care and land management and social welfare where needed; and
- Provide a robust chain of custody system from farm to final product so that consumers are confident that the mohair in the products they choose is truly RMS.

About Textile Exchange



The Responsible Mohair Standard is owned and managed by **Textile Exchange**. Textile Exchange is a global non-profit that works closely with our members to drive industry transformation in preferred fibers, integrity and standards and responsible supply networks. We identify and share best practices regarding farming, materials, processing, traceability and product end-of-life in order to reduce the textile industry's impact on the world's water, soil and air, and the human population.



Acknowledgements

The Responsible Mohair Standard would not be possible without the help of the International Working Group (IWG) that worked to review, research, discuss, and approve the development of the Responsible Mohair Standard.

We would also like to extend special acknowledgment to the mohair industry for their contribution and commitment to the Responsible Mohair Standard.



How to Use This Document

This document sets forth the overall requirements for compliance with the RMS. Guidance and support documents are available at ResponsibleMohair.org.

This standard includes seven key sections (General Information, Principles of RMS, Animal Welfare Criteria, Land Management Criteria, Social Welfare Criteria, Farm Group Certification, and Chain of Custody), as well as additional Appendices.

In the RMS, the following terms are used to indicate requirements, recommendations, permissions, and possibilities or capabilities:

- “shall” indicates a requirement,
- “should” indicates a recommendation,
- “may” indicates a permission, and
- “can” indicates a possibility or a capability.

“Desired Outcomes” have been included to detail the intent of requirements, but they are not requirements themselves. They are designated by an icon before each module, see the following example:



Desired outcome: Access to sufficient feed and water suited to the animals’ age and needs to maintain normal health and to prevent prolonged hunger, thirst, malnutrition or dehydration.





Section A – General Information

A1. References

A1.1 All certified *organizations* are subject to the requirements of the following documents. All can be found at ResponsibleWool.org.

A1.1.1 *CCS-101 Content Claim Standard (CCS)* - The **Content Claim Standard (CCS)** is a chain of custody standard that provides companies with a tool to verify a specific input material in a final product. It requires that each organization along the supply chain take sufficient steps to ensure that the integrity and identity of the input material are preserved.

A1.1.2 *RAF-301b RMS Logo Use and Claims Guide* - This document describes the language and design requirements for communication related to the RMS.

A1.1.3 *RAF-201b RMS User Manual* – This document accompanies the standard and should be used for interpretation and guidance for users of the standard.

A2. Requirement Levels

Each requirement is assigned to one of four levels:

C

CRITICAL

Critical requirements are the most important and they shall all be met during the audit to achieve and/or maintain certification. If non-conformity to any of the critical requirements is found, the scope certificate shall be immediately suspended or the site removed from the scope certificate and the supply chain shall be informed. In the case of an initial audit, the organization shall not receive a scope certificate until the critical non-conformity has been closed. A new evaluation is needed if the organization does not close the critical major non-conformity within 180 days.

Ma

MAJOR

Major requirements shall be met to achieve certification. Major non-conformities shall be closed within 30 days. Scope certificates may not be issued or reissued if there is an open major non-conformity. If a major non-conformity is not closed within 30 days after the audit, the certificate shall be suspended.

Mi

MINOR

Minor requirements shall be met. Minor non-conformities shall be closed within 60 days, though the organization remains certified through that time. If a minor non-conformity is not closed within 60 days after the audit, the minor non-conformity is upgraded to a major non-conformity with a timeline 30 days from the original deadline.



Minor non-conformities for LM requirements which are issued during an initial audit, or during a farm audit for a farm which has been part of a group for less than six months may be issued with a timeline of up to one year.

NOTE: Certification bodies may issue major non-conformities for minor requirements if, either alone or in combination with other non-conformities, the certification body believes they result in, or are likely to result in, a fundamental failure to achieve the objectives of the standard. Such fundamental failure may be indicated by non-conformities which continue over a long period of time, are repeated or systematic, affect a wide area, or are not corrected or adequately responded to by the client once they have been identified.

R

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations are not required to achieve or maintain certification. They serve as guidance and are best practices in the industry. They could be integrated as requirements in future versions of the standard. All recommended requirements shall be fully audited and recorded by the certification body, but do not have any effect on the certification status of the organization.

Certification bodies may issue critical, major, or minor non-conformities.

Full requirements for issuing non-conformities are found in *ACP-101 Accreditation and Certification Procedures for Textile Exchange Standards*.





Section B – Principles of RMS Certification

B1. Scope

B1.1 RMS certification applies to all *supply chain sites* of mohair: from the *farm*, processing of mohair, assembly of the final products, up to the seller in the last business-to-business transaction. After the farm level, certification is under the umbrella of Responsible Animal Fiber, which includes both the Responsible Wool Standard and the Responsible Mohair Standard.

B1.1.1 The RMS may optionally be applied to slaughter sites, even though this is not required by the standard. See B1.6 and Appendix D.

B1.2 The RMS may be applied globally.

B1.3 The Standard applies to supply chain sites of mohair only.

B1.3.1 *Recycled* mohair is ineligible for certification.

B1.4 The *Standard* applies to products that contain at least 5% *RMS* mohair, calculated as a percentage of the material. Final products containing non-certified virgin mohair are not permitted to be labelled with the RMS name or logo. See Section B2 and *RAF-301b RMS Logo Use and Claims Guide* for more information on allowed consumer communication.

B1.5 The Standard may also apply to by-products of mohair processing (e.g. lanolin or mohair grease) where 100% of the by-products of mohair processing come from RMS mohair.

B1.6 The Standard may also apply to non-food products of slaughter. Use of the RMS logo is not permitted, though text claims about the origin of the by-products are permitted. See B4 and Appendix C.

B2. Claims

B2.1 Claims related to the RMS may be either product-specific or general (non-product specific).

B2.1.1 RMS products that meet all of the following criteria qualify for product-specific labelling.

- a. Product is certified up to the seller in the last business-to-business transaction.
- b. All mohair material in the product is RMS certified.
- c. All artwork and language meet the requirements of *RAF-301b RMS Logo Use and Claims Guide*.
- d. Approval of final artwork has been obtained from an authorized certification body through a label release form.



- e. Only certified organizations may physically attach product-specific claims with reference to the RMS (e.g. hangtags, sewn-in labels).

B2.1.2 Organization that meet one or more of the following criteria may make general marketing claims (non-product specific) related to the RMS:

- a. Organizations with current certification to the RMS
- b. Organizations that purchase certified products or products that contain certified material (verified using transaction certificates)
- c. Organizations that have made public commitments to the RMS

B2.1.3 All claims related to the RMS are subject to the requirements of the *RAF-301b RMS Logo Use and Claims Guide*.

B3. Farm Certification

B3.1 The following modules apply to all farms:

Section C: Animal Welfare Criteria

- AW1. Nutrition
- AW2. Living Environment
- AW3. Animal Management
- AW4. Handling and Transport
- AW5. Land Management

Section D: Land Management Criteria

- LM1. Soil
- LM2. Biodiversity
- LM3. Fertilizers
- LM4. Pesticides

Section E: Social Welfare Criteria

- SW1. Human Rights
- SW2. Child Labor
- SW3. Working Conditions and Conduct



SW4. Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining

SW5. Wages and Benefits

SW6. Communities

SW7. Health and Safety

Section G: Chain of Custody

G1. Farm Chain of Custody Criteria

B3.2 Farms may not carry both certified and non-certified angora goats.

B3.3 Farms shall provide certification body full access to all sites. Farms shall inform certification bodies of any biosecurity measures prior to the audit.

B3.4 Farms may be certified to the RMS according to one of the following certification types:

B3.4.1 Individual Farm Certification, or

B3.4.2 Farm *Group* Certification.

B3.5 Individual Farm Certification applies to farms wishing to become certified independently, or when the qualifications for Farm Group Certification are not met.

B3.5.1 Any farm may apply for Individual Farm Certification.

B3.5.2 Individual Farm Certification requires annual on-site audits of the farm.

B3.5.3 Individual Farm Certification may also include additional *confirmation visits* by the certification body without notice.

B3.5.4 Individually certified farms submit annual Farm Questions to the Certification Body.

B3.6 Farm Group Certification applies for groups with a defined internal control system (ICS) in place for the group. The farm group shall meet the requirements of Section F of this Standard.

B3.6.1 Farm Group Certification requires annual on-site audits of the ICS and sample audits of farm *group members* according to the risk assessment of the certification body.

B3.6.2 Farm Group Certification may also include additional confirmation visits of farm group members by the certification body without notice.

B3.7 A farm may be part of more than one scope certificate, including one Individual Farm Certification per Responsible Animal Fiber (RAF) standard and one or more Farm Group Certifications. The group certifications may be to the same or to different RAF standards.



B4. Slaughter Certification (Optional)

B4.1 The RMS may optionally be applied to slaughter sites.

B4.1.1 The following modules apply to any slaughter sites opting to produce non-food product from RMS origin:

Appendix C Slaughter Site Module

Appendix D Transport Guidance

B4.1.2 Slaughter sites shall provide certification body full access to all sites. Slaughter sites shall inform certification bodies of any biosecurity measures prior to the audit.

B4.1.3 Annual on-site audits of the slaughter site are required.

B4.2 If RMS claims for non-food products are to be made, the following module shall apply:

Section G: Chain of Custody

G2. Chain of Custody Criteria

B5. Supply Chain Certification

B5.1 The following modules apply to all supply chain sites subject to RMS certification:

Section G: Chain of Custody

G2. Chain of Custody Criteria



Section C – Animal Welfare Criteria

AW1. Nutrition



Desired outcome: Access to sufficient feed and water suited to the animals' age and needs to maintain normal health and to prevent prolonged hunger, thirst, malnutrition or dehydration.

Number	Requirement	Level
AW1.1	Goats shall have access to adequate nutrition, suited to the animals' age and needs, to maintain normal health and to prevent prolonged hunger or malnutrition.	C
	AW1.1.1 Feeding shall be addressed in a management plan.	Mi
	<i>See AW5.7 for emergency feed and water provisions.</i>	
AW1.2	Goats shall have an adequate supply of clean, safe drinking water each day.	C
AW1.3	The body condition of goats shall be routinely monitored as part of the farm's management system to confirm health of the goats.	Ma
	AW1.3.1 Farm workers shall be able to measure the <i>Body Condition Score</i> (BCS) of goats.	Ma
	AW1.3.2 If BCS scoring identifies evidence of inadequate nutrition, appropriate action shall be taken to return the animals to good health. These actions should be recorded.	Ma
AW1.4	Feed shall be stored properly.	Mi
	AW1.4.1 Hazardous material shall not be stored near feed storage areas.	Mi
AW1.5	Routine checks and monitoring shall be conducted regularly to ensure feed and water quality and quantity is maintained.	Ma
	AW1.5.1 Equipment used to deliver feed and water shall be cleaned and maintained in good working order and any problems promptly rectified.	Ma



Number	Requirement	Level
	AW1.5.2 Water points supplied from troughs, drinkers or natural water sources shall be clean and be of good quality and an accessible level at all times.	Ma
AW1.6	Changes in diet shall be introduced gradually.	Mi
	AW1.6.1 Goats shall be introduced to crop grazing and or supplementary feeding at a rate that allows the goats to adapt to the new feed.	Mi
AW1.7	Goats shall only be deprived of feed and water for reasonable management practices (such as shearing, transport, or slaughter). Deprivation periods shall be no longer than 24 hours.	Ma
	AW1.7.1 Goats held in sheds or yards for management practices (such as shearing) shall be monitored for signs of distress during time held off feed and water and remedial action taken.	Ma
	AW1.7.2 Animals in ill health or poor condition shall not be deprived of food or water until they recover.	Ma
	AW1.7.3 Does in late pregnancy or lactating does shall not be deprived of water for more than 8 hours.	Ma

AW2. Living Environment



Desired outcome: Animals are kept in an environment that provides the conditions and facilities needed for health, safety, comfort and normal behavior.

Number	Requirement	Level
AW2.1	Handling and housing systems (including shearing sheds) shall be designed, constructed and maintained so as to minimize stress and the likelihood of injury to the goats during handling.	Mi
	AW2.1.1 Buildings shall be structurally sound.	Mi
	AW2.1.2 Infrastructure shall be inspected and maintained regularly.	Mi
AW2.2	Housing shall be well ventilated.	Mi
AW2.3	Housing shall be kept in a sanitary condition.	Mi
AW2.4	Housed goats shall be protected from either heat or cold stress.	Mi
AW2.5	Flooring in holding pens shall provide good traction.	Mi
AW2.6	Housed goats shall have access to a dry bedding area sufficient to avoid discomfort.	Mi
	AW2.6.1 Goats housed on solid concrete floor shall be given sufficient bedding.	Mi
	AW2.6.2 Buildings shall be constructed to provide drainage.	Mi
	AW2.6.3 Bedding from timber-based products sourced from chemically treated wood is prohibited.	Mi
AW2.7	Housed goats shall have pens that provide sufficient freedom of movement and floor space to lie in a normal resting posture.	Mi
	AW2.7.1 Housing space required shall take into account the age, size and class of goats and environment.	Mi

Number	Requirement	Level												
AW2.7.2	Each goats should have at least the following minimum area per animal in housing:	R												
<table><tr><th>Type of animal</th><th>Minimum area per animal m² (ft²)</th></tr><tr><td>Doe</td><td>1.2 (15)</td></tr><tr><td>Doe and single kid</td><td>1.7 (21)</td></tr><tr><td>Additional kids</td><td>0.4 (4)</td></tr><tr><td>Weaned kids</td><td>0.9 (10)</td></tr><tr><td>Ram</td><td>1.5 (21)</td></tr></table>			Type of animal	Minimum area per animal m ² (ft ²)	Doe	1.2 (15)	Doe and single kid	1.7 (21)	Additional kids	0.4 (4)	Weaned kids	0.9 (10)	Ram	1.5 (21)
Type of animal	Minimum area per animal m ² (ft ²)													
Doe	1.2 (15)													
Doe and single kid	1.7 (21)													
Additional kids	0.4 (4)													
Weaned kids	0.9 (10)													
Ram	1.5 (21)													
AW2.8	Long term close confinement in crates or tethering is prohibited.	Ma												
AW2.8.1	Tethering or use of crates shall only be used for a minimum time to address a special need such as the provision of medical care.	Ma												
AW2.9	Housed goats shall have access to a lit area for the normal period of daylight hours.	Mi												
AW2.9.1	Goats should have access to natural light.	R												
AW2.10	Goats housed for periods longer than 48 hours should have access to raised platforms.	R												
AW2.11	Housed goats should not be exposed to sudden or loud noise that could cause fear or stress.	R												
AW2.12	Goats shall have access to natural <i>pasture</i> at all times unless emergency or severe weather conditions would otherwise negatively impact on their welfare.	C												
AW2.12.1	Where goats are housed for kidding, access to natural pasture shall be restricted for the shortest period possible.	Ma												
AW2.13	All goats shall have access to effective shade, <i>shelter</i> and/or windbreaks if necessary to protect them from adverse weather conditions.	Mi												
AW2.13.1	Shelter may be natural or artificial as long as it is available and provides effective protection against prevailing conditions as needed.	Mi												



Number	Requirement	Level
AW2.14	All fencing shall be appropriate, and shall be regularly inspected and maintained.	Mi
AW2.15	<i>Stocking rates</i> shall be determined based on land type, pasture quality, seasonal conditions, class of stock, available feed and total grazing pressure	Ma
	AW2.15.1. Stocking rates shall be recorded and followed to plan pasture, feeding rations and water resource availability.	Mi
	AW2.15.2 The amount of feed on offer should be measured to calculate the number of available grazing days.	R
AW2.16	Animals shall be protected from the threat of <i>predators</i> .	Ma
	AW2.16.1 Predator control shall be humane.	Ma
	<i>See Land Management section 2</i>	

AW3. Animal Management



Desired outcome: Animals are managed in a way that promotes good health and prevents disease. Sick or injured animals are treated. Husbandry operations are carried in a way that minimizes pain and distress.

Number	Requirement	Level
AW3.1	The farm shall conduct routine welfare inspections and monitor for signs of disease or production disorders.	Ma
	AW3.1.1 The frequency of inspections shall be increased as required during, for example, extreme weather events, kidding times, flystrike etc.	Ma
AW3.2	The producer shall have a written management plan for flock health and animal welfare.	Ma
	AW3.2.1 Advice shall be sought as needed from a veterinarian or specialist advisor on prevention, treatment, and strategies to avoid the development of resistant parasites.	Mi
AW3.3	Goats that are found suffering from health problems shall be treated promptly.	C
	AW3.3.1 Responsible personnel shall identify and treat sick and/or injured animals and obtain veterinary advice when needed.	Ma
	AW3.3.2 Goats that can be treated that cannot move on their own shall only be moved using a humane conveyance method, such as a truck, sled, or cart.	Mi
	AW3.3.3 Animals who will not recover shall be promptly and humanely euthanized.	Ma
AW3.4	Any treatments for the health of the goats shall be appropriately administered.	Ma
	AW3.4.1. Records should be kept detailing:	R
	a) Substance (product) administered and reason for treatment	



Number	Requirement	Level
	b) Animal or group identification	
	c) Number of animals treated	
	c) Date of treatment	
AW3.5	Measures shall be taken to prevent or control external and internal parasite infestations such as fly strike, ticks, lice and gastro-intestinal worms.	Ma
	AW3.5.1 Advice shall be sought as needed from a veterinarian or specialist advisor on prevention, treatment, and strategies to avoid the development of resistant parasites.	Mi
	AW3.5.2 When infestations are likely or are found to occur, goats shall be treated to control the parasites.	Ma
	AW3.5.3 Grazing management is utilized to aid in parasite management, allowing for treatments to be administered during the most effective stage of the parasite's lifecycle.	Mi
	AW3.5.4 When dipping is carried out stress to the goat shall be minimized and the health and safety of workers safeguarded.	Ma
AW3.6	The decision to carry out injurious husbandry procedures, including castration, shall be based on a welfare risk/benefit analysis rather than as a routine.	Ma
	AW3.6.1 The risk/benefit analysis shall include:	Ma
	a. The methods used and steps taken to minimize suffering.	
	b. Regular review of the need for the procedures, the methods and the pain management protocols shall be carried out.	
	c. Pain management options shall be discussed with a veterinary surgeon and options shall be revisited regularly.	
AW3.7	Animal husbandry procedures shall be performed or supervised by a competent stockperson, using well maintained equipment designed specifically for the purpose.	C

See AW5.11.1 for requirements for contractors to sign the RMS Contractor Declaration.



Number	Requirement	Level
	AW3.7.1 Farm shall have written and/or visual standard operating procedures on how animal husbandry procedures are to be carried out.	Mi
AW3.8	Good hygiene practices shall be followed in relation to facilities, personnel, handling and instruments.	Ma
AW3.9	Castration shall only be carried out on males that are being kept beyond puberty.	Ma
	AW3.9.1 For all methods, <i>pain relief</i> shall be applied when suitable pain relief is available.	Ma
	AW3.9.2 The procedure shall be performed using either:	Ma
	a) Bloodless <i>emasculator</i>	
	b) application of a rubber ring, including shortening of scrotum	
	c) surgical methods with mandatory pain relief.	
	AW3.9.3 If the procedure is carried out using application of a rubber ring, shortening of the scrotum or by surgery it shall be carried out between the ages of 24 hours and 8 weeks.	Ma
	AW3.9.4 If the procedure is carried out using bloodless emasculator it shall be carried out between the ages of 24 hours and 14 weeks.	Ma
	AW3.9.5 Farmers shall monitor for signs of post-operative complications and take appropriate corrective actions.	Ma
	AW3.9.6 Kids shall not be castrated until the doe/kid bond has become established.	Ma
AW3.10	Dehorning, disbudding and substantial horn trimming is prohibited unless needed to address animal welfare.	Ma
	AW3.10.1 Horned goats should be inspected regularly to ensure the tip or other parts of the horn is not in contact with face.	R
	AW3.10.2 Minor horn trimming (removal of tips) shall be performed by a competent stockperson.	Mi

Number	Requirement	Level
	AW3.10.3 Substantial horn trimming shall be performed by a veterinarian using pain relief.	Ma
AW3.11	Any goats marking for identification shall be in accordance with current legislation and best practices. <i>Tagging, tattooing and horn branding are permitted methods of identification.</i>	Ma
	AW3.11.1 Hot branding is prohibited.	Ma
	AW3.11.2 Earmarking (<i>notching</i>) is only permitted under the following conditions: a. Where there is a risk of loss of tags from the natural environment or theft; b. Where ear notching does not remove more than 10% of each ear; and c. When ear notching tools or surgically sharp scalpels are used.	Ma
AW3.12	Action shall be taken promptly to treat lameness and to remove any causes of lameness.	Ma
	AW3.12.1 Herds shall be monitored for lame goats on a regular basis.	Mi
	AW3.12.2 Stockpeople shall be able to recognize lameness, assess severity and take prompt action to resolve the lameness as quickly as possible.	Mi
AW3.13	Shearing shall be performed by - or under the direct supervision of - a competent shearer. <i>Note: See AW5.11.1 for requirements for shearers to sign the RMS Contractor Declaration.</i>	C
	AW3.13.1 Shearing shall be carried out under the direct supervision of the farmer or a person appointed by the farmer.	Ma
	AW3.13.2 Shearing shall be done using techniques and equipment designed to minimize stress and injury.	Ma
	AW3.13.3 Goats shall be handled calmly and confidently to minimize stress. (see AW4.1)	Ma

Number	Requirement	Level
	AW3.13.4 Particular care shall be taken not to cut or injure the animal, especially the teats/udders of female goats and the penis/sheath and scrotum of rams.	Ma
	AW3.13.5 An action plan shall be instituted to address and prevent any recurring problems with injuries or mishandling.	Ma
	AW3.13.7 Written and/or visual “Shearing Standard Operating Procedures” shall be posted in a visible location of the shearing shed.	Mi
AW3.14	Pre-shearing planning shall consider climatic conditions and ensure that mitigation measures are in place in the event of changing conditions.	Ma
AW3.15	All shearing related injuries shall be attended to promptly.	Ma
	AW3.15.1 In the event of a severe cut or injury the shearer shall cease shearing immediately to treat the injury.	Ma
	AW3.15.2 Pain relief shall be applied for serious injuries when suitable pain relief is available.	Ma
	AW3.15.3 Records of serious injuries shall be kept.	Mi
AW3.16	Breeding strategy shall address welfare traits and suitability for the type of environment in which the goats are raised.	Ma
AW3.17	Artificial breeding procedures shall be carried out by competent operators.	C
	AW3.17.1 Cervical artificial insemination and pregnancy diagnosis shall only be carried out by persons trained and competent with the techniques.	Ma
	AW3.17.2 Routine electroejaculation is prohibited.	Ma
	AW3.17.3 Laparoscopic artificial insemination shall be carried out only by veterinarians or by trained and competent operators under veterinarian supervision. Appropriate pain relief shall be used.	Ma
AW3.18	Kidding shall be supervised and timely action taken while keeping disturbances to a minimum. In extensive systems, where animals are unaccustomed to daily supervision, breeds or strains suited to easy births and good maternal care should be used.	Ma



Number	Requirement	Level
	AW3.18.1 All workers shall be able to recognize the signs of kidding difficulty and know when and how to provide appropriate assistance and when to seek assistance from an experienced producer or veterinarian.	Ma
	AW3.18.2 Any does with a prolapse shall be treated immediately using an appropriate technique and, where necessary, veterinary advice shall be sought.	Ma
	AW3.18.3 <i>Embryotomy</i> shall only be performed on dead kids by a skilled person or veterinarian.	Ma
AW3.19	The kidding period shall be planned to coincide with local climatic conditions favorable to good welfare and survival.	Ma
AW3.20	Practices and procedures for kid feeding and provisions for fostering shall be planned prior to the start of kidding.	Ma
	AW3.20.1 Artificially reared kids shall receive a sufficient amount of <i>colostrum</i> after birth to ensure their welfare.	Mi
	AW3.20.2 Close restraints of does for the purpose of kid fostering is allowed only when other methods are not possible.	Mi
	AW3.20.3 Kids shall have access to milk in their diet until they are at least 4 weeks old.	Mi
AW3.21	Isolation of individual goats shall be minimized.	Ma
	AW3.21.1 In case individual isolation cannot be avoided, the confined goats shall be given a companion or be able to maintain visual contact with other goats. Exception to contact with neighboring goats may be made for quarantine purposes.	Mi
AW3.22	When introducing rams to a new group, goats shall be monitored for aggression.	Ma
AW3.23	Goats shall be <i>euthanized</i> without delay if they are experiencing severe pain or illness and do not have a reasonable expectation of improvement.	C
	AW3.23.1 All workers shall have clear set of criteria to recognize when an animal needs to be euthanized and be instructed to act accordingly.	Ma
	AW3.23.2 The euthanasia shall be done using a method that is quick, causes minimal stress and pain, and results in a rapid loss of consciousness followed by death without the animal regaining consciousness.	Ma

Number	Requirement	Level
	AW3.23.3 Except in situations of emergency euthanasia, <i>stunning</i> prior to killing is required. Stunning may only be skipped in cases where the animal is in severe pain and finding access to tools for stunning would prolong the suffering. If emergency euthanasia is carried out by cutting the throat best practice guidance shall be followed.	Ma
AW3.24	When an animal is slaughtered on-farm, it shall be done using a method that is quick, causes minimal stress and pain, and results in a rapid loss of consciousness followed by death without the animal regaining consciousness.	C
	AW3.24.1 Slaughter shall be carried out by either:	Ma
	a) a trained, competent worker	
	b) a licensed slaughterman	
	c) a veterinary surgeon	
	AW3.24.2 Acceptable methods of slaughter for goats include:	Ma
	a) Firearm	
	b) Penetrating and non-penetrating <i>captive bolt guns</i> . Use of the captive bolt gun shall be immediately followed by a secondary method to ensure death (such as exsanguination or <i>pithing</i>).	
	AW3.24.3 The spinal cord shall not be severed or broken in any animal until after confirmation of death.	Ma
	AW3.24.4 Death shall be confirmed through observation of pupils, heart beat and lack of respiration prior to disposal or further processing.	Ma
	AW3.24.5 Goats shall be slaughtered away from the view of other animals except in unavoidable cases.	Ma

AW4. Handling and Transport



Desired outcome: Good human-animal relationships are in place and animals are handled and transported around the farm and off the farm in a way that protects welfare.

Number	Requirement	Level
AW4.1	Animals shall be handled humanely; mistreatment of animals is unacceptable.	C
	AW4.1.1 Mistreatment includes rough physical contact such as kicking, striking, slamming gates on the goats, tripping, throwing or dropping animals, dragging or pulling goats by the fleece, tail, ears, head, horns or neck, or dragging by the back legs.	C
	AW4.1.2 Extra care shall be taken when handling goats with special needs, such as young kids, heavily pregnant does, lame goats and rams. Heavily pregnant does shall only be handled when absolutely necessary.	Ma
	AW4.1.3 <i>Electric prodders</i> shall not be used.	Ma
AW4.2	Audible or visual aids to handling (e.g. rattles or flags) should be used in preference to physical contact.	R
AW4.3	Goats moved on foot shall not be forced to proceed at a pace that will cause exhaustion, heat stress or injury.	Ma
	AW4.3.1 Goats shall be driven in a calm manner at a relaxed pace, natural to that animal, and not faster than the pace of the slowest animal.	Ma
	AW4.3.2 Sick, injured, disabled, severely lame, or heavily pregnant animals shall be moved only when necessary and at a pace to suit their condition.	Ma
	AW4.3.3 Contingency plans shall be made to move goats that become lame or weak by vehicle.	Mi



Number	Requirement	Level
AW4.4	Stock people shall have good command of dogs and be in control when working goats.	Ma
	AW4.4.1 Dogs shall not be allowed to force the goats to move too quickly nor to continue to force the goats when they have nowhere to go.	Mi
AW4.5	Livestock guardian animals shall be suitable for the farm environment and the expected predator threat.	Ma
AW4.6	In situations where the farm is responsible for or in control of the transport of goats, the requirements of the RMS Transport Guidance (Appendix D) and regional legal requirements shall be met.	Ma
AW4.7	The farmer shall keep records of injury and death rates associated with all transport of their goats, and take actions to address high rates.	Mi
AW4.8	Farmers shall not knowingly sell their goats to traders or brokers who intend to export their livestock for slaughter internationally.	C

AW5. Management, Plans, and Procedures



Desired outcome: Farmers have a clear strategy and set of protocols to safeguard the welfare of their animals, and to demonstrate compliance to the relevant RMS.

Number	Requirement	Level
AW5.1	Farm shall comply with all applicable legislation on animal welfare and land management.	C
AW5.2	Parallel production is prohibited: all goats on the farm shall fall under RMS certification.	C
AW5.3	All other animals kept on the farm shall be treated humanely.	Ma
	AW5.3.1 Continuous confinement of any animal on the farm is prohibited. Animals shall receive nutrition, care, handling and veterinary attention as required for their health, safety and comfort.	Ma
AW5.4	Farmer shall give auditor full access to the farm and operations that fall under certification.	C
	AW5.4.1 As directed by the auditor, this shall include access to:	C
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • buildings • land • documents • goats • workers 	
AW5.5	Records shall be kept for a minimum of five years.	Mi
AW5.6	Mortality records shall be kept.	Mi
	AW5.6.1 If mortality rates fall outside expected levels, actions shall be taken and the problem resolved.	Mi
	AW5.6.2 Unexpected deaths and disease outbreaks shall be investigated and remedial and preventive actions shall be taken.	Mi



Number	Requirement	Level
AW5.7	An emergency plan shall be in place to maintain goat welfare in exceptional circumstances.	Ma
	AW5.7.1 The emergency plan shall include measures that will be taken to ensure adequate feed and water are made available to goats in the event of situations such as drought, wildfire and other exceptional circumstances.	Mi
	AW5.7.2 A strategy shall be in place for the provision of shelter in the event of emergency situations caused by extreme weather events.	Mi
	AW5.7.3 If animal welfare is at risk, arrangements shall be made to relocate, sell, or humanely euthanize goats to ensure their welfare is not adversely affected.	Mi
AW5.8	Quarantine procedures should be in place when new animals are introduced.	R
AW5.9	Farmer shall be knowledgeable on current and best practices regarding animal welfare and land management in goats production.	Ma
	AW5.9.1 Farmer shall have read and understood the RMS.	Ma
AW5.10	Workers shall be trained or experienced and competent in handling animals, and shall possess and practice the ability, knowledge and competence necessary to maintain the health and welfare of the animals. They shall be knowledgeable in current best practices for animal welfare and land management for goats production.	Ma
	AW5.10.1 Training records should be maintained.	R
	AW5.10.2 Workers shall have access to the RMS, and be made aware of the relevant requirements.	Mi
AW5.11	All external workers that come onto the farm to perform work involving the goats shall be made aware of the relevant parts of the RMS.	Ma
	AW5.11.1 All subcontractors shall sign the RMS Contractor Declaration.	Ma



Section D – Land Management Criteria

LM1. Soil



Desired outcome: Farmers have an understanding of what will impact the health of their soil, and have a strategy to mitigate damage and improve soil health.

Number	Requirement	Level
LM1.1	Land shall not be degraded by overgrazing and/or other management techniques.	Ma
	LM1.1.1 Soil and land health including forage resources, soil erosion, compaction, organic matter and any other areas of risk relevant to the farm, shall be addressed through actions and in a written management plan.	Mi
LM1.2	Soil compaction shall be monitored and managed.	Ma
	LM1.2.1 Steps shall be taken to prevent or minimize soil compaction and to restore damaged areas.	Ma
LM1.3	Soil erosion shall be monitored and managed.	Ma
	LM1.3.1 Steps shall be taken to prevent or minimize soil erosion and to restore damaged areas.	Ma
	LM 1.3.2 The risk of sedimentation of water bodies with soil from fields should be assessed and managed (e.g. erosion control, avoidance of compaction, and riparian buffer strips).	R
LM1.4	Soil organic matter shall be monitored and managed.	Mi
	LM1.4.1 Steps shall be taken to prevent or minimize loss of soil organic matter and to restore damaged areas.	Mi
LM1.5	The farmer shall monitor key indicators of land health.	Mi
	LM1.5.1 Monitoring sites shall be set for pasture composition and soil degradation. The number and distribution of the monitoring sites shall conform to the RMS Monitoring Guidance document.	Mi



Number	Requirement	Level
	LM1.5.2. Where there is grazing on public lands, the farmer shall demonstrate that the criteria designated by the permitting authority are met or exceeded.	Mi
LM1.6	Hazardous materials shall not be disposed of on the farmland unless specifically allowed by law and it is safe to use the affected land for grazing.	Ma

LM2. Biodiversity and water



Desired outcome: Farmers have an understanding of what will impact of the biodiversity of their land, and have a strategy to protect and improve it over time.

Number	Requirement	Level
LM2.1	The farm shall develop a Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) that conserves and enhances biodiversity on and around the farm.	Ma
LM2.2	Forage resources shall be monitored and grazing will be managed to protect, restore and enhance the biodiversity value of the farm.	Mi
	LM 2.2.1 There shall be no grazing of areas important for biodiversity in times of the year when it could have a negative impact on natural ecosystems, native vegetation or on wildlife species.	Mi
	LM 2.2.2 Livestock stocking rates and grazing management practices shall be adjusted to avoid negative impacts to areas important for biodiversity (e.g. from overgrazing, compaction, or erosion).	Mi
	LM 2.2.3 Livestock stocking rates and grazing management practices shall encourage biodiversity and reflect the importance of native species within pastures.	Mi
	LM 2.2.4 Any areas of degraded land shall be identified in the Biodiversity Management Plan, along with appropriate restoration measures.	Mi
LM2.3	The farmer shall monitor and manage invasive alien species of flora or fauna on the farm.	Mi
	LM 2.3.1 The farmer shall not intentionally introduce any invasive alien species, and shall implement measures to avoid accidental or unintended introduction (e.g. through the transportation of soil, plant materials, water etc.).	Mi
	LM 2.3.2. Where invasive alien species are present on a farm, the farmer shall adopt measures to avoid their spread and eradicate them from natural ecosystems.	Mi
LM2.4	Farms shall implement measures to minimize livestock-wildlife conflicts.	Ma
	LM 2.4.1. The population and behavior of predators shall be monitored.	Mi

Number	Requirement	Level
	LM 2.4.2. The farm should adopt proactive co-existence planning to deter predators.	R
	LM 2.4.3 Wildlife corridors or routes used for migration should be maintained, if these are known to exist on the farm.	R
LM2.5	Hunting, fishing or gathering of protected, threatened or endemic plant or animal species is prohibited.	Ma
LM2.6	Lethal control of predators shall only be used as a measure of last resort, if permitted legally and when carried out humanely.	Ma
	LM2.6.1 Lethal control shall target the specific, individual animals(s) that is/are creating the conflict.	Ma
	LM2.6.2 Lethal control of any animal shall result in instantaneous unconsciousness and death.	Ma
	LM2.6.3 Use of poison, leg hold traps, and snares are prohibited.	Ma
	LM2.6.4 Lethal control is not permitted for protected, threatened, or endemic predator species.	Ma
	LM 2.6.5 Each time lethal control methods are used, a record of all killed animals shall be kept (including date, species, and reason for use of lethal methods). The non-lethal methods to minimize livestock-wildlife conflicts shall be immediately reviewed to identify improvements to avoid further conflict.	Mi
LM2.7	Deforestation and the conversion of natural ecosystems to agricultural land is prohibited.	Ma
	LM 2.7.1 Existing native vegetation within the productive areas of the Farm shall be protected and maintained, including: a) existing vegetated zones adjacent to aquatic ecosystems; b) traditional field boundary features such as hedgerows and ditches, and c) large native trees.	Ma
	LM 2.7.2 Deforestation and the conversion of natural ecosystems to agricultural land shall not have occurred, June 1, 2016 onwards.	Ma
LM 2.8	Production activities shall not degrade or significantly impact the biodiversity values for which a Protected Area or Key Biodiversity Area are designated.	Ma
LM2.9	Aquatic ecosystems and water bodies shall be conserved and enhanced.	Mi



Number	Requirement	Level
	LM 2.9.1 River banks should be managed to keep erosion and soil run-off to a minimum.	R
	LM 2.9.2 Riparian ecosystems should be protected and restored, as part of the Biodiversity Management Plan.	R
	LM 2.9.3 Buffer zones should be maintained adjacent to wetlands and watercourses, within which fertilizer, manure and pesticide applications should be restricted.	R
	LM 2.9.4 Natural wetlands shall not be drained.	Mi

LM3. Fertilizers



Desired outcome: Farmers use the minimum amount of inputs to meet the nutritional needs of their land to maintain their *carrying capacity*.

Number	Requirement	Level
LM3.1	There shall be a fertilizer management strategy that is reviewed annually.	Ma
	LM3.1.1 The strategy shall include calculations of likely crop requirements, taking account of available nutrients in soil, organic manures, composts, and crop residues is in place and be based on the principles of efficiency and reduction of use.	Mi
LM3.2	The farmer shall test and record soil nutrient levels, at intervals relevant to maintaining a healthy vibrant soil.	Mi
LM3.3	Fertilizers applied shall be appropriate and as specific to the situation as possible with minimal side effects.	Mi
	LM3.3.1 Manures and fertilizers that can have a negative effect on soil microbial life and/or which contain heavy metals shall not be used.	Mi
	LM 3.3.2 Fertilizers and manures shall only be applied to the intended crop area, specifically avoiding water bodies, riparian zones, and natural ecosystems.	Mi
LM3.4	Application methods and equipment that minimize waste and pollution shall be adopted.	Mi
	LM3.4.1 Application equipment shall be kept in good working order, cleaned after use, and regularly calibrated.	Mi

LM4. Pesticides



Desired outcome: Farmers use the minimum amount of *pesticides* to achieve adequate control of pest burden on their farm.

LM4 applies to land classes 1-3 (parasite control on animals is addressed in AW3.4-3.5)

Number	Requirement	Level
LM4.1	There shall be an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan or strategy that is reviewed annually.	Ma
	LM4.1.1 The IPM plan or strategy shall be based on the principles of prevention, observation, monitoring and intervention. The plan shall include the recommended thresholds or triggers to use pesticides where these are available.	Mi
LM4.2	Farmers shall have a monitoring program for crop and pasture.	Mi
	LM4.2.1 Decisions to use pesticides shall be based on monitoring and thresholds.	Mi
LM4.3	Biological, physical and cultural control methods shall be used instead of chemical methods if they provide satisfactory control.	Mi
LM4.4	Pesticides applied shall be appropriate and as specific to the situation as possible with minimal side effects.	Mi
	LM 4.4.1 Producers shall apply pesticides in appropriate weather conditions, according to the directions on the label and/or manufacturers' directions, with appropriate and well-maintained equipment.	Mi
	LM 4.4.2 Pesticides shall only be applied to the intended crop area, specifically avoiding water bodies, riparian zones and natural ecosystems.	Mi
LM4.5	Farmers shall use the minimum amount of pesticides to achieve adequate control of pest burden on their farm.	Mi
	LM4.5.1 Prophylactic use of pesticides is prohibited.	Mi
LM4.6	Measures shall be in place to limit the impact of pesticide use.	Mi
	LM4.6.1 Farmers shall take care to avoid damage to beneficial organisms.	Mi
	LM4.6.2 Risks from pesticide application for human and animal health or the environment shall be minimized.	Mi
	LM4.6.3 Systems shall be in place to ensure that pesticides reach all targeted areas and to minimize losses to non-target areas or the atmosphere.	Mi
LM4.7	Actions shall be taken to avoid pesticide resistance.	Mi



Number	Requirement	Level
LM4.8	Application records shall be kept for all pesticides that have been used.	Mi
LM4.9	Farmers shall dispose of used pesticide containers safely, or through a collection and recycling program.	Mi
	LM 4.9.1 Disposal of pesticides (including used dip) in rivers, streams, drains or other surface or ground waters is prohibited.	Mi



Section E – Social Welfare Criteria

SW1. Hiring Practices and Forced Labor



Desired outcome: The farmer demonstrates good practices with regard to fair hiring, which is free of discrimination and intimidation and directly combats risk factors for forced labor.

Number	Requirement	Level
SW1.1	The farm shall have policies and codes of conduct to ensure fair hiring.	Ma
	SW1.1.1 Policies, codes of conduct, and information on grievance mechanisms shall be made available to workers upon hiring	Mi
	SW1.1.2 There should be procedures in place to record, track, and document all post-arrival legal requirements for migrant workers.	R
SW1.2	The farm shall not engage in or support the use of forced or compulsory labor, including prison labor, as defined in ILO Convention 29.	Ma
SW1.3	The farm shall operate in accordance with local laws and not engage in hiring practices that increase risk of forced labor and other human rights abuses.	Ma
	SW1.3.1 The farm shall not engage in hiring practices which increase the risk of forced labor including, but not limited to, charging fees for recruitment to workers; requiring that workers lodge deposits or security payments; withholding passports, other personal documentation, wages or benefits; charging for document processing fees; or engaging in intimidation or coercion.	Ma
SW1.4	The farm shall orient all employees to the terms of their contract and provide them contracts in their native language, or a language that is understood by both parties.	Mi
	SW1.4.1 The farm shall maintain a copy of worker contracts in writing, and provide workers timely access to these at their request.	Mi

SW2. Child Labor



Desired outcome: Children are protected from exploitation, not engaged in dangerous work, and able to participate fully in formal education. Children are able to safely learn farming from their family members by engaging in age-appropriate activities outside of school hours and lessons.

Number	Requirement	Level
SW2.1	The farm shall not employ workers under the age of 15 or legal minimum (whichever is higher).	Ma
	SW2.1.1 Workers under the age of 18 shall not be engaged in the worst forms of child labor or hazardous child labor, as defined in ILO Convention No. 182 and Recommendation No. 190.	Ma
SW2.2	Farmers may engage their own children in work provided that children shall not be engaged in the worst forms of child labor or hazardous child labor, as defined by the ILO. Work shall not interfere with schooling.	Ma

SW3. Working Conditions and Conduct



Desired outcome: Workers work in a respectful environment, free from all forms of discrimination, harassment and abuse. Workers are enabled to speak out and have their concerns addressed in a clear, timely, and courteous manner.

Number	Requirement	Level
SW3.1	Discrimination, as defined in ILO Convention No. 111, is prohibited.	Ma
	SW3.1.1 Discrimination by employers in hiring, compensation, treatment or daily activities of any kind is prohibited.	Ma
	SW3.1.2 Non-discrimination codes of conduct should be shared with all employees. Employees shall be aware of their rights.	R
SW3.2	Farms shall ensure no harassment, verbal abuse or physical abuse of any kind at any time is permitted.	Ma
	SW3.2.1 Codes of conduct prohibiting harassment and abuse should be shared with all employees. Employees should be aware of their rights.	R
SW3.3	Corruption, extortion, bribery of workers or families are prohibited.	Ma

SW4. Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining



Desired outcome: All workers are free to organize and collectively bargain without interference or penalty from farm management.

Number	Requirement	Level
SW4.1	The farm shall operate in accordance with local legislation related to freedom of association and collective bargaining.	Mi
SW4.2	Farmers should not discriminate, punish, or penalize in any way workers who choose to organize or collectively bargain.	R

SW5. Wages and Benefits



Desired outcome: Workers receive payment in a transparent and consistent manner that is non-discriminatory and provides for appropriate rest and leave for the worker.

Number	Requirement	Level
SW5.1	Workers shall receive wages that comply with local legal minimum wages or collectively bargained wages, whichever is higher.	Mi
	SW5.1.1 Farmers shall not use consecutive short-term contracts and/or false apprenticeship or other schemes to avoid meeting obligations to personnel under applicable labor laws and regulations.	Mi
	SW5.1.2 Farmers shall pay all wages in legal tender and provide benefits due in a manner convenient to workers, without delay or substitutions e.g. vouchers, coupons, or promissory notes.	Mi
SW5.2	Equal pay for equal work should be provided for all workers regardless of gender, work status, religion, political affiliation, nationality, or other factors.	R
SW5.3	Farmers should provide paid vacation leave for workers and should document said paid leave agreements in employment contracts.	R
SW5.4	In-kind benefits (e.g. meals, housing, etc.) may be provided as a portion of wages in compliance with local laws and regulations.	Mi

SW6. Communities



Desired outcome: Farm activities respect the rights of and have minimal negative impact on communities.

Number	Requirement	Level
SW6.1	Farms shall acknowledge and adhere to legal rights of communities regarding sites, land and other resources.	Mi
	SW6.1.1 Farms shall respect the customary rights and religious and cultural significance to communities of locations and resources.	Mi
SW6.2	Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) should be obtained for any activity that may affect the lands, territories and resources that Indigenous Peoples customarily own, occupy or otherwise use.	R
SW6.3	Farms should engage local communities on farm management decisions that risk adversely affecting communities and should engage them on issues which create community concern.	R

SW7. Health and Safety



Desired outcome: Workers work in facilities and environments that are safe and healthy.

Number	Requirement	Level
SW7.1	Infrastructure shall be inspected regularly to ensure the safety of buildings.	Ma
	SW7.1 Fire risk assessment shall be conducted and steps taken to address risks.	Mi
SW7.2	Access to clean and potable water shall be provided at the main farm site.	Ma
	SW7.2 If risks have been identified, regular testing of water sources should be conducted.	R
SW7.3	Facilities for proper hygiene and comfort, including hand-washing facilities, toilets, and a place to store food shall be available at the main farm site.	Mi
SW7.4	Potentially hazardous work situations shall be clearly identified and unnecessary risks eliminated.	Ma
	SW7.4.1 Farmers shall conduct and document a risk assessment of potential health and safety risks and hazards, which is updated on a regular schedule or when new equipment or conditions are introduced, and accompanied by preventative and corrective actions to address said risks.	Mi
	SW7.4.2 Clear signage shall exist to identify areas or equipment that are potentially hazardous.	Mi
SW7.5	Machines shall have clear instructions on safe usage, are maintained to limit hazards, and dangerous parts are guarded or encased.	Ma
SW7.6	For hazards that can be minimized through the use of personal protective equipment (PPE), the organization should provide workers with appropriate PPE at no cost to the worker.	R





Section F – Farm Group Certification

The following requirements apply for Farm Group Certification. Farm Group Certification applies for groups with a defined *internal control system* (ICS) in place for the group. The farm group shall meet the requirements of this section of this Standard.

Farm Group Certification requires annual on-site audits of the ICS and sample audits of farm group members according to the risk assessment of the certification body. Farm Group Certification may also include additional *confirmation visits* of farm group members by the certification body without notice.

References to a farm below refer to any member farm in the group.

F1. Eligibility for Farm Group Certification

F1.1 The farm group shall be managed by a legal entity which represents the entirety of the *farm group* and is considered to be the applicant or certified *organization*.

F1.2 The following categories of sites may be *group members*:

F1.2.1 Farms.

F1.3 The organization and all members shall be located in the same country or be within neighboring countries in the European Union.

F2. Internal Control System Requirements

F2.1 The organization shall have an *internal control system* (ICS) in place.

F2.2 The organization shall appoint an *ICS Manager* who is responsible for the management of the ICS and for ensuring conformity to the RMS by all farms.

F2.3 The organization shall cooperate with the certification body's risk assessment process and with the coordination of information and auditing for member farms.

F2.4 The ICS shall maintain documented procedures which show how Farm Group Certification requirements are met, including procedures for at least the following elements:

F2.4.1 Accepting, adding and removing group members;

F2.4.2 Maintaining records;

F2.4.3 Training of group members and ICS personnel;

F2.4.4 Internal inspection of group members; and

F2.4.5 Use of RMS logos and promotional claims within the group.

F2.5 The ICS shall maintain the following records:



F2.5.1 A documented management structure of the ICS, and

F2.5.2 A complete list of group members.

F2.6 The ICS shall maintain the following records for each farm:

F2.6.1 A signed membership agreement which specifies rights and obligations of group members to conform with the RMS and permit inspections by the *ICS inspectors* as well as audits by the certification body;

F2.6.2 Maps or sketches of the farm showing where goats are located;

F2.6.3 Completed Farm Questions for each farm;

F2.6.4 Records of internal inspection results, showing the farm's conformity or non-conformity with all applicable requirements; and

F2.6.4 Records of which farms are part of other scope certificates, including the name of the certified organization and type of certification (Individual Farm or Farm Group) in each case.

F2.7 The ICS shall ensure that

F2.7.1 all group members have access to a copy of the RMS or the relevant sections of the Standard; and

F2.7.2 all farm group members understand the relevant requirements of the Standard and are aware of consequences of non-conformity.

F2.8 Group members and ICS personnel (including ICS inspectors) shall be provided with training regarding the RMS which is sufficient to meet their responsibilities. Training records shall be maintained.

F3. Group Member Requirements

F3.1 Group members shall conform with the requirements of Section B3.

F4. Inspection of Members

F4.1 The ICS shall select one of the following two options:

F4.1.1 The ICS shall document and implement an inspection protocol to ensure that RMS requirements are met by all group members and shall meet requirements F4.2-F4.5. or

F4.1.1 The ICS shall decline to conduct internal inspections, in which case requirements F4.2-F4.5 shall not apply.



NOTE: If the ICS declines to conduct internal inspections, the certification body will audit all farms in the farm group annually, and will audit any new farms joining the group prior to the farm being approved to join.

F4.2 The inspection protocol shall include a process for handling non-conformity, including the following elements:

F4.2.1 Identification of non-conformities against all applicable requirements of the Standard;

F4.2.2 Grading of non-conformities according to the levels identified in A2 Requirement Levels.

F4.2.3 Follow-up to ensure that non-conformities are closed within a specified timeline which is not more than 30 days for major non-conformities and 60 days for minor non-conformities;

F4.2.4 Immediate suspension from the group in the case of critical non-conformities, until such non-conformities have been closed; and

F4.2.5 Documentation of non-conformities issued and closed, including explanation of corrective actions taken.

F4.3 The ICS shall appoint one or more ICS inspectors to carry out inspections. The ICS manager may also be an ICS inspector. ICS inspectors shall not be responsible for inspections of family members or themselves.

F4.4 The ICS shall carry out annual inspections of each group member. Inspections shall be carried out on-site.

F4.5 A written inspection report shall be prepared for each inspection, including identification of all non-conformities. Photos or other verification of the date and location should be included.

F5. Adding and Removing Members

F5.1 Members may be added to the group after the following steps have occurred:

F5.1.1 Information required by F2.5 and F2.6 has been received by the ICS,

F5.1.2 The ICS Inspector has completed an inspection of the site, or the certification body has conducted an audit of the site in the case that the ICS has declined to conduct internal inspections,

F5.1.3 All critical and major non-conformities for the site have been closed, and

F5.1.4 The ICS has received approval from the certification body for the addition of the site.

F5.2 The ICS shall have the authority to remove members from the group. If a member is removed, the ICS shall notify both the group member and the certification body of the



removal in writing, including the reason for removal (e.g. voluntary, non-payment, non-conformity).



Section G – Chain of Custody



Desired outcome: The integrity of certified material is maintained through to the final consumer.

G1. Farm Chain of Custody Criteria

G1.1 Mohair is eligible to be sold as RMS by a farm if:

G1.1.1 The farm is RMS certified at the time the mohair is shipped from the farm; or

G1.2.2 The farm becomes RMS certified no later than one year after the time the mohair was shorn, providing the following points are met:

- a. At the time of the audit, no critical non-conformities are found.
- b. Chain of custody of the previously shorn mohair is confirmed

G1.2 The farm shall maintain records of the following:

G1.2.1 Incoming and outgoing goats;

G1.2.2 Volumes of mohair produced;

G1.2.3 Volumes of mohair sold as non-RMS, and as RMS under each applicable scope certificate; and

G1.2.4 Technical specifications (e.g. micron) of micron produced.

G1.3 The farm shall conduct an annual volume reconciliation which demonstrates that the volume of mohair sold as RMS is plausible based on the number of goats, yield per goat and other relevant factors. For Farm Group Certification, this may be done by the ICS instead of by each farm.

G1.4 For Individual Farm Certification, the farm shall request transaction certificates from the certification body for each sale of RMS mohair.

G1.5 For Farm Group Certification, the ICS shall request transaction certificates from the certification body for each sale of RMS mohair from the ICS, or from the farm to anyone other than the ICS.

NOTE: Transaction certificates are not required for sales of mohair from a farm group member to the ICS. The ICS may restrict when it will request transaction certificates on behalf of a farm.



G1.6 For Farm Group Certification, if the ICS is taking physical possession of the mohair, the ICS shall maintain farm-level traceability for the mohair covered by each transaction certificate.

G1.7 If a certified organization is doing any of the following activities, Section G2. shall apply.

G1.7.1 Purchasing RMS mohair from farms which are not part of the same scope certificate;

G1.7.2 Processing mohair (e.g. scouring); or

G1.7.3 Conducting outsourcing activities, as defined in the CCS other than storage of discrete lots of RMS mohair.

G2. Chain of Custody Criteria

G2.1 The organization shall conform the requirements of the *CCS-101 Content Claim Standard* (CCS) whereby:

G2.1.1 Each reference of “CCS” in the Content Claim Standard shall be understood as “RMS.” In the case of contradiction with the CCS, the RMS requirement supersedes that of the CCS.

G2.1.2 “Claimed material,” as defined in the CCS, refers to *RMS material* for the RMS.

G2.2 Certified organizations that are physically attaching consumer-facing RMS claims shall meet the following requirements:

G2.2.1 RMS hangtags or communication shall only be applied when a corresponding label release form has been issued by an authorized certification body, in accordance with *RAF-301b RMS Logo Use and Claims Guide*.

G2.3 The organization shall maintain records of technical specifications for all RMS on file. This shall include both finished products and incoming material inputs.





Appendix A – Definitions

Refer to *TE-101 Terms and Definitions for Textile Exchange Standards and Related Documents* for definitions of terms used in these procedures. Key definitions are included below. Defined terms are shown in italics in the first usage in this document, and in some other uses for clarity.

Body Condition Score: System of measuring the fat and muscle cover of an animal – and therefore how good its nutrition and health has been - by reference to a standardized scale, normally from 1 (very thin) to 5 (obese).

Captive Bolt Gun: Device used to stun animals prior to *slaughter* or *euthanasia*. The gun has a retractable steel bolt that hits the forehead of the animal with sufficient force so as to render it instantly unconscious. Captive bolts may be penetrating or non-penetrating.

Carrying Capacity: The average number of animals that can be placed on a pasture for a year without harming it. It is a measure of the pasture's ability to produce enough forage to meet the requirements of grazing animals.

Colostrum: Milk produced by female mammals in the first days after giving birth. This milk has a higher fat content than normal milk and is particularly rich in proteins and antibodies. A young animal needs to receive sufficient colostrum so that it can acquire immunity.

Competent person: Someone who has acquired the knowledge to safely and humanely carry out a specific task or operation.

Electric prodder: Handheld object also known as 'hot shot' used to administer an electric shock when an animal is touched with it.

Electric stunning: Passing a current through the brain of an animal to render it instantly *insensible*. Stunning through the head can be followed by stunning the heart which causes death.

Emasculator: A tool for *castrating* a male animal. There are different types of emasculators. Some contain a blade/scalpel to completely remove the testes and others work by clamping the spermatic cords with no blade or cutting. Only the latter, bloodless emasculators, are permitted.

Embryotomy: Dismemberment of a [dead] fetus when natural birth is not possible.



Euthanasia: Ending the life of an animal using a method that produces rapid unconsciousness and subsequent death without evidence of pain or distress.

Farm: Any *site* where crops or livestock are raised for the production of food and/or textiles. Non-adjacent fields may be considered part of the same farm, provided they are under the same management (i.e. same farmer). For RMS: Limited to angora goat farms (for production of food and/or wool).

Group: A scope certificate which includes multiple, separately owned *sites* whose conformity with the standard falls under the responsibility of another separately owned legal entity with an *internal control system (ICS)*. The entity which manages the ICS is considered the *organization*. Group eligibility requirements are defined in RMS.

Group Member: A site which is part of a group certification. The word 'member' may be used to refer to a group member.

Internal Control System (ICS): The system used by an *organization* for the oversight and management of certification for multiple *sites*, such as a *group*.

ICS Inspector: A person responsible for conducting inspections of sites covered by an *ICS*.

ICS Manager: The ICS manager (or management group) is responsible for the implementation of the *ICS*.

Mortality: Percentage or proportion of a *flock* that die.

Notching: Cutting the ears of goats to permanently identify them. Notching is usually done in a pattern particular to the farm or ranch.

Organization: A legal entity which is *certified* to or in the process of becoming certified to the RMS.

Pain Relief: The administration of analgesic and local anesthetic drugs given with the aim of providing significant alleviation of pain.

Pasture: Land covered with vegetation suitable for grazing or foraging by animals.



Pesticides: Substances used for destroying insects or other organisms harmful to cultivated plants or to animals. Pesticides include bactericides, baits, fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, lures, rodenticides and repellents.

Pithing: Destruction of the brain by insertion of a metal rod. Carried out after the use of penetrating captive bolt gun.

Predator: Animal that hunts, kills, and eats other animals in order to survive.

RMS Material: The specific material that is being verified by the RMS as a content claim in a product which is sold.

Shelter: Something that gives animals protection either via natural features such as trees or artificial structures like buildings or shades, however, it will not necessarily provide the same level of protection as *housing*.

Site: Any geographically distinct unit within a certificate scope. Locations which are geographically distinct or have different civic addresses are considered to be separate sites (see exception for *farms*).

Stocking Density: Number of animals kept in a particular space (e.g. in a house or on a transport vehicle).

Stocking Rate: Number of animals kept on a particular area of land.

Stun: Action of rendering an animal *insensible* and unconscious.

Appendix B – Risk Assessment

Certification bodies conduct a *risk assessment* on each organization prior to each audit and assign a risk designation of low, medium, or high risk. Higher risk levels require certification bodies to visit more farms and/or to conduct more *semi-announced* and *unannounced audits*. Full requirements for risk assessments can be found in the documents *ACP-101 Accreditation and Certification Procedures for Textile Exchange Standards* and *RMS-102 RMS Certification Procedures*.

The following table shows the minimum indicators to be used by certification bodies in risk assessments. Identification of a critical risk factor results in an automatic high-risk designation.

Risk Factor		Level
Scope Certificate History (N/A for initial audits)	Previous audits found critical non-conformities	High
	Previous audits found major non-conformities but no critical non-conformities.	Medium
	Previous audits found no major non-conformities	Low
Local Legislation	No animal welfare legislation	High
	Animal welfare legislation in place, but not strongly enforced	Medium
	Strong local legal enforcement of animal welfare legislation	Low
Farming Practices (Farm Group only)	High degree of variation of farming practices between sites	High
	Medium degree of variation of farming practices between sites	Medium
	High degree of homogenous farming practices among sites	Low
ICS Performance (Farm Group only, n/a for initial audit)	CB auditor identified critical or major non-conformities not identified by the ICS during the previous audit	High
	CB auditor identified minor non-conformities not identified by the ICS during the previous audit	Medium
	CB auditor did not identify non-conformities not identified by the ICS during the previous audit	Low



Other Factors	Scale: High volume of mohair, large number of goats	Medium
	Certification to other standards	varies
	Third party information	varies

Appendix C – Slaughter Site Module (optional)

This appendix applies to slaughter sites. RMS certification is optional for slaughter sites; RMS mohair may be sold from farms when the slaughter sites are not certified.



Desired outcome: The slaughter process prevents or minimizes pain and distress. All animals are stunned (rendered unconscious and insensible to pain) prior to slaughter.

Number	Requirement	Level
S1. Management and Training		
S1.1	All personnel unloading, handling, stunning and slaughtering animals shall be trained and competent to carry out the tasks required of them, so as to protect animal welfare.	C
	S1.1.1 Training shall include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Animal welfare principles b. Good handling practices c. Identification of sick/injured animals d. Stunning methods and checking effectiveness of stunning e. Slaughter methods 	Ma
S1.2	There shall be a named person who is responsible for animal welfare and who has the authority to stop slaughter operations if there is a risk to goat welfare.	Ma
S1.3	Documented standard operating procedures for all parts of the operation shall be developed and implemented.	Mi
S1.4	Records of training shall be kept.	Mi

S2. Casualty animals

S2.1	Animals that are down and unable to rise shall be euthanized promptly using a method defined by these standards.	Ma
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Number	Requirement	Level
S3. Preslaughter handling		
S3.1	Animals shall be handled calmly with no abuse.	C
S3.2	The use of electric prods is prohibited.	Ma
S3.3	Holding pens shall provide enough space for animals to move around and lie down together.	Ma
S3.4	Holding pens shall provide shade and shelter to maintain goat thermal comfort.	Mi
S3.5	Water shall be provided in holding pens.	Ma
S3.6	If animals are held for 12 hours or more they shall be fed.	Ma
S3.7	Flooring in all areas accessed by live animals shall be non-slip to prevent animals slipping or falling.	Ma
S4. Slaughter equipment		
S4.1	Suitable equipment including reserve equipment for the slaughter of goats shall be available.	Ma
S4.2	Stunning/slaughter equipment shall be well maintained as per the manufacturer's instructions.	Ma
S5. Stunning and killing methods		
S5.1	Animals shall be stunned using a method that causes immediate unconsciousness that lasts until death. Acceptable methods for goats are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Head only electric stunningb. Head/heart electric stunningc. Penetrating captive bolt gunsd. Firearm	C
S5.2	The stunning or killing device shall be positioned correctly according to the species and the method being used.	Ma

Number	Requirement	Level
S5.3	If electrical stunning is used a minimum current of 1.00 Amp shall be achieved.	Ma
S5.4	If electrical stunning is used electrodes shall be positioned to span the brain of the animal.	Ma
S5.5	If captive bolts or firearms are used the correct cartridge or propellant for goats shall be used.	Ma
S5.6	Goats shall not be shackled and/or hoisted unless they have first been effectively stunned.	C
S5.7	If animals show any sign of sensibility they shall be immediately re-stunned.	Ma
S5.8	Animals shall be checked to ensure they are insensible before being bled.	Ma
S5.9	Following stunning goats shall be bled as soon as possible:	Ma
	S5.9.1 Goats shall be bled within 15 seconds of head-only electrical stunning	Mi
	S5.9.2 Goats shall be bled within 60 seconds of head/heart electrical stunning, captive bolt stunning, or and shooting with a firearm.	Mi
S5.10	The bleed wound shall sever the major blood vessels in the neck and allow rapid blood loss such that insensibility is maintained until the point of death.	Ma
S5.11	No further processing shall be carried out until the death of the goat has been verified.	Ma
S5.12	Goats shall not be slaughtered in sight of other animals.	Ma
S6. Chain of custody		
S6.1	The slaughter site shall have a plan that shows how incoming goats are identified, how skins from certified flocks are identified from different herds/flocks, and how the skins are handled from removal from the carcass until the material leaves the facility.	Ma
S6.2	The slaughter plant shall have procedures for verifying that animals came from RMS-certified farms.	Ma



Number	Requirement	Level
S6.3	Records shall be kept of the number of goats slaughtered from RMS-certified farms and the corresponding number skins from RMS certified farms.	Ma

Appendix D – Transport Guidance

Number	Requirement	Level
TG1. Responsibilities, Competency, and Stockmanship		
TG1.1	At every stage of transport, animals shall be cared for by a sufficient number of personnel, who collectively possess the appropriate ability, knowledge, and competence necessary to maintain the health and welfare of the animals.	C
TG1.2	The person in charge of an animal may change as it moves from the farm to its final destination. The responsibility for implementing the standard therefore lies with the person(s) selecting and presenting animals for transport, and also the person(s) or organization(s) accepting the animals for transport.	Ma
	TG1.2.1 Where the responsibility changes, the person(s) or organization(s) accepting the animals for transport shall provide a copy of their Standard Operating Procedures.	Mi
TG2. Documentation		
TG2.1	All required documentation shall be completed and accessible to the relevant personnel prior to embarking on and during travel, so that incomplete or inaccessible documentation does not cause any delay in animals reaching the destination or being unloaded at the destination.	Mi
TG2.2	There shall be a contingency plan in place that allows the needs of animals to be met in the event of any delays arising during the journey.	Mi
TG3. Fitness for Travel		
TG3.1	All goats shall be assessed as fit for transport. The following animals shall not be transported unless it is for the purposes of veterinary treatment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. sick, injured, weak, or disabled animals b. those that are unable to stand unaided and bear weight on each leg c. those that are blind in both eyes d. those that cannot be moved without causing them additional suffering e. those whose body condition would result in poor welfare because of the expected climatic conditions. 	C

Number	Requirement	Level
	TG3.1.1 If animals meeting these conditions are suffering and unlikely to recover, they should be euthanized on the farm. They should not be transported to auction or slaughter.	R
TG3.2	The following animals shall only be transported if the journey is short (less than 50km) and the purpose is to improve conditions for the animal and the journey will not cause unnecessary pain or suffering. Otherwise, transport shall be delayed until they are fit to travel. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Heavily pregnant does (past 90% gestation) b. New born kids where the navel has not completely healed c. Does that have given birth in the previous seven days 	Ma

TG4. Separation

TG4.1	Goats shall be handled and transported separately from other species. The following separations shall also be applied: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Goats of significantly different sizes or ages b. Sexually mature males from females c. Animals with horns from animals without horns d. Animals hostile to each other e. Tied animals from untied animals <p><i>NOTE: TG4.1 does not apply where animals have been raised in compatible groups, are accustomed to each other and where separation would cause distress or where animals are accompanied by dependent young.</i></p>	Mi
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TG5. Preparation for Transport

TG5.1	Animals shall be appropriately prepared for transport, including through the provision of sufficient food and water, as appropriate to the species, age, condition, and expected length and conditions of the journey, so that pain, injury, or distress to themselves or other animals is avoided.	Ma
TG5.2	Before undertaking a journey during which the animals will be fed and watered, animals shall be familiarized with the feed to be offered and the methods by which the feed and water are given.	Mi

Number	Requirement	Level
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TG6. Transport vehicles and facilities for livestock

TG6.1	The vehicle and its loading and unloading facilities shall be designed, constructed and maintained to avoid injury and suffering and to ensure the safety of the animals.	Ma
TG6.2	Ramps shall be set at an incline of no greater than 27 degrees and have measures in place to prevent injury.	Mi
TG6.3	Conveyances and containers shall be designed to ensure adequate ventilation or oxygenation to allow the free flow of air or oxygen to all animals, even when stationary, to prevent the build-up of harmful concentrations of gases or impurities, water vapor or temperature.	Mi
TG6.4	Conveyances and containers shall be designed to provide protection from adverse weather that may be a risk to the animal's health and welfare.	Mi
TG6.5	Where animals show signs of heat or cold stress or distress from exposure to noxious gases, immediate corrective action shall be taken.	Ma
TG6.6	Animals shall not be transported when climactic conditions are likely to cause significant discomfort or harm.	Mi

TG7. Loading and Unloading

TG7.1	Animals shall be loaded and unloaded in a way that minimizes the risk of pain, injury, or distress to the animals. The use of electric prodders is prohibited.	Ma
TG7.2	Goats shall not be dropped, dragged, or pulled by the fleece, tail, ears, head, horns or neck.	Ma
TG7.3	<i>Stocking density</i> shall be sufficient to allow animals to adopt a natural posture during the journey.	Ma

TG8. Recommended space allowance

TG8.1	Each goat should have the following minimum area in transport: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Shorn goats and kids of 26 kg or over: 0.20-0.30 m²/animal b. Unshorn goats: 0.30-0.40 m²/animal c. Heavily pregnant does 0.40-0.50 m²/animal 	R
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Number	Requirement	Level
TG9. Journey times, food, water, and rest		
TG9.1	Journeys shall be direct, without any prolonged stops.	Ma
	TG9.1.1 All animals should be transported for the shortest possible time.	R
TG9.2	Water, feed, and opportunity to rest shall be made available to animals as appropriate to meet their health needs.	Ma
TG9.3	After each 24 hours of travel adult goats shall have a rest period of at least 12 hours.	Ma
	TG9.3.1 Animals between weaning and 12 months of age shall have a rest period of at least 12 hours after every 18 hours of transport.	Ma
TG9.4	During every specified rest period, goats of all ages shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) be unloaded; b) have access to food and clean water c) have enough space for exercise and rest. 	Ma
TG9.5	Water and feed shall be provided at least once in every 24 hours to animals older than 12 months, except for animals traveling on a journey that will be entirely completed in 30 hours. <i>The relevant period for determining feed and water requirement is the total period of deprivation of feed and water from the time of initial loading until unloading after the second or last journey.</i>	Ma
TG10. Monitoring and Records		
TG10.1	Animals shall be inspected for injury or signs of pain or distress at regular intervals during the journey, including at rest breaks taken by the operator of the conveyance and at refueling stops.	Ma
TG10.2	Animals found to be distressed or injured shall be assisted, treated or if necessary, euthanized as soon as practicable.	Ma
TG10.3	The mortality and injury rate shall be recorded.	Mi