Responsible Wool Standard Farmer Guidebook
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Introduction

The RWS Farmer Guidebook is intended to support farmers in the implementation of the Responsible Wool Standard. This is a separate document from the Responsible Wool Standard document.

A Few Things to Keep in Mind

• The standard is written for local applications across multiple global contexts. Not all requirements will apply to all regions or farm systems; work with the auditor to identify the criteria that relate to your farm.
• The RWS is meeting the needs of many audiences, including animal welfare groups, brands, and consumers.
• No one knows your animals better than you, and you are more motivated than anyone to care properly for your sheep – consider the RWS as your way to prove it to the world!

How will the Responsible Wool Standard benefit you?

The Responsible Wool Standard is designed to recognize farms with best practices in place, and to encourage more farmers to use them. Different regional markets have different practices and standards, and the RWS intends to recognize and build on these initiatives to create a benchmark standard that can be applied around the world.

The RWS is a unique way to take a look at your production methods through the eyes of your customers, to know the questions they are asking and provide verifiable answers, communicate your proven practices, and find places for future improvement.
How to Use the Farmer Guidebook

This document includes additional Guidance to the standard requirements, templates for written management plans and records. These are intended to make it easier for the farmer to integrate the requirements of the RWS into practice.

Guidance Sections
In the guidance section, selected animal welfare and land management requirements have been listed with additional comments on what compliance with these requirements will look like. Explanation of documents required, templates that may be used, and information to be collected in your records are all listed here.

Plan Templates
Many of the requirements in the Responsible Wool Standard require that a written plan be available for the auditor to review. The plans are not required to look exactly like the templates in this document, but they are helpful guidelines to make sure your written plans have all the required elements. If you do not already have a plan, these should help you get started.

Record Templates
Records of animal husbandry procedures, illness, shearing, mortality, and other events on the farm are required to be kept by the farmer. This allows the auditor to get a better idea of how the farm handles these issues. Again, it is not necessary for your records to look exactly like the templates in this document, but you should be recording at the same level of detail. If you do not already keep records, feel free to print out these templates for your own use.

Audit
Your time is valuable. Here are some tips to help the process to go as smoothly and quickly as possible:

• Fill in the Land Management Self-Assessment. This may be done in advance, but is not required.
• Have all paperwork (written plans, records, etc.) ready to present to the auditor on the day of the visit.
• Be prepared to bring a mob of sheep into the yard for closer observation by the auditor.
Contacts

Questions
RWS certified organizations should direct questions about the RWS, its certification process, labeling and logo use, or others to their responsible Certification Body (CB) first. Non-RWS certified parties may contact the responsible CB or Textile Exchange. If the CB is unable to answer the question, they will contact TE for interpretation or clarification.

Complaints
To submit an official complaint about any RWS Scheme Participant, follow the process detailed in the TE Standards Complaint Procedures. (See http://textileexchange.org/integrity).

Feedback
To provide feedback for the RWS, contact Integrity@TextileExchange.org. Your input is highly valued, and will provide direction for the next version of the standard.
Reference Section

Animal Welfare Requirement Guidance

AW2. Nutrition Module Guidance

Desired outcome:
Sheep have 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.

AW2.1 Sheep shall have access to adequate nutrition, suited to the animals’ age and needs, to maintain normal health and to prevent prolonged hunger or malnutrition.

Guidance:
It is critical to determine stock rates for farms or paddocks that balance the nutritional needs of the sheep, long-term productivity (profitability), and environmental sustainability. Feed planning enables you to objectively match pasture supply and animal feed demands on your whole farm during the year.

The development of feeding plans is very specific to each region and farming system: plant types, growth rates and seasonal conditions will vary. For this reason it is best to work with a local expert, or use one of the many tools that are available on the web. At the end of this document we list the websites that give some excellent guidance and tools for the different regions.

The basic element of a plan will include:

- Understanding the types of palatable vegetation on your land
- Determining the amounts that are available through the different times of the year
- Determining the number of grazing days in a paddock and the grazing needs of your sheep
- Setting up a rotation
- Compiling a whole farm feed budget; this will match the nutritional needs of the sheep to amount of available nutrition through grazing and supplemental feeds
The information taken from the monitoring points will help in the development of this plan. See the *RWS Monitoring Point Guidance* for more information.

**Guidance:**

See *Body Condition Scoring Guidance* and *Body Condition Record Template*.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AW2.4</th>
<th>The body condition of sheep shall be routinely monitored and recorded as part of the farm's management system to confirm health of the sheep.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AW2.4.1 Farm workers shall be able to measure the Body Condition Score (BCS) of sheep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AW2.4.2 If there is evidence of BCS below 2, appropriate action shall be taken to return the animals to good health.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AW2.9</th>
<th>In exceptional circumstances (such as extreme weather events) measures shall be taken to ensure adequate feed and water are made available to sheep.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AW2.9.1 An emergency plan shall be in place for supplementary feeding or relocation of animals to an area with accessible nutritious feed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AW2.9.2 An emergency plan shall be in place to maintain access to water in the event of severe weather (e.g. drought)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AW2.9.3 If animal welfare is at risk, arrangements shall be made to relocate, sell, or humanely dispose of the sheep to ensure their welfare is not adversely affected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Guidance**

In situations where natural forage are less available than planned, such as during drought or heavy snow, adaptive management should be used to avoid damage to forage resources. The use of stock containment areas during drought feeding shall follow best practice guidelines for animal and land management. Further information is available here: https://www.wool.com/globalassets/start/about-awi/publications/2013_managing_sheep_in_droughtlots.pdf
**AW3. Infrastructure Module Guidance**

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

**Guidance:**
When planning for extreme weather events and handling, there should be a strategy in place to:

- minimize the risk of hypothermia or heat stress
- monitor flock closely for signs of cold or heat stress and take immediate action to provide relief if it occurs
- relocate sheep to a sheltered area or shed in adverse conditions
- provide feed and/or water in cases of cold or heat stress
- provide extra bedding where appropriate
- provide supplemental heating for very young animals when temperature becomes low enough to cause cold stress (in farms with housing systems)
- manage timing of shearing events to minimize risk of hypothermia (if bad weather is predicted, make alternate arrangements such as delaying shearing or increasing available shelter)
- when heavy snowfalls are forecast, move sheep into safer areas, and prevent them from gathering in places where they may be buried by snow
- remove sheep from potential flooding areas at times of risk
Guidance:

- Electric fences should be designed, installed, used, and maintained so that contact with them does not cause more than momentary discomfort to the sheep.
- When any type of mesh fencing is used, in particular for horned sheep and around lambing fields, it should be inspected frequently.
- Fences should be of a sufficient height to discourage sheep from trying to jump over them.
- Fences should be of a sufficient strength to withstand the side forces applied by sheep in the yards.

While secure fencing aids in husbandry, care should also be taken to provide passage for wildlife as possible. This may be in leaving gates open and providing access to pastures when sheep are grazing elsewhere. It also means considering wildlife in fence design. For example, what species, small and/or large, will be unable to cross a farm based on fence typed used? Additional information may be found at www.wildlifefriendly.org/resources.

Housing Requirements
Applicable only to sheep that are housed during cold weather seasons.

Guidance:

- The lying area should be of sufficient size to accommodate all sheep together lying in normal resting posture.
- Individual lambing pens should be bedded with straw or other substrate that provides comfort and warmth, and shall be of adequate size to allow the ewe to turn and lie down.
- Exception from the above shall apply only in limited circumstances such as examinations, tests, vet treatments, while being fed, marketed, washed, weighed, vaccinated or dipped, while accommodation is being cleaned, waiting for transportation.
AW3.7 Housing shall be well ventilated, and kept in a sanitary condition.

**Guidance:**

- Efforts should be made to ensure that the thermal environment does not significantly affect production or cause distress.
- Buildings should be effectively ventilated so as to avoid high humidity, condensation, draughts or the build up of harmful concentration of gases such as ammonia and carbon dioxide.
- Manure should be removed from housing or shelters on a regular basis.
- All applicable equipment and services including water bowls and troughs, ventilating fans, heating and lighting units, fire extinguishers and alarm systems should be inspected and cleaned regularly and kept in good working order.
AW4. Health Module Guidance

Desired outcome:
The farmer demonstrates a good understanding and a proactive approach to ensure that the health of the sheep is maintained through all stages of life. Sheep are free from pain, injury or disease through prevention, rapid diagnosis, and treatment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AW4.1</th>
<th>The producer shall have a management plan for flock health and animal welfare.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AW4.1.1</td>
<td>The plan shall be reviewed at least annually.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AW4.1.2</td>
<td>The farm shall keep sufficient records to allow assessment against the management plan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Guidance:
The complexity of a flock health and welfare plan will differ depending on the flock size and circumstances.

All Flock Health and Welfare Plans shall be:
- Based on each flock’s individual requirements
- Developed with appropriate veterinary and technical advice.
- Regularly reviewed and updated

The use of the RWS template is not compulsory but can be used to provide a basic structure if there is not already a plan in place.

The management plan shall cover the following areas:
- A schedule for flock inspection
- Disease prevention, management and treatment plan and review
- Animal husbandry procedures
- Biosecurity provisions
- Emergency procedures and contingency plans
- On-farm euthanasia and slaughter plan

See *Flock Health and Welfare Plan Template* if needed.
Guidance:
Sheep should be inspected frequently enough to avoid unnecessary suffering. The frequency of inspections should be appropriate to the scale and type of farming system. For example, a large farm of 20,000 acres is not expected to inspect sheep as frequently as a small scale farm.
Inspections should include monitoring for signs of disease, infection, lameness, parasites and production disorders.
When sheep are housed, stock keepers should conduct daily inspections to inspect their livestock and equipment.

AW4.2 The farm shall conduct routine welfare inspections and monitor for signs of disease or production disorders.

AW4.2.1 The frequency of inspections shall be increased as required during, for example, extreme weather events, lambing times, flystrike etc.

Guidance:
See Mortality Records and Lamb Mortality Record Template.
AW4.4 Measures shall be taken to prevent or control external and internal parasite infestations such as fly strike, ticks, lice, gastro-intestinal worms and scab.

AW4.4.1 Advice shall be sought as needed from a veterinarian or specialist advisor on prevention, treatment, and strategies to avoid the development of resistant parasites.

AW4.4.2 When infestations are likely or are found to occur, sheep shall be treated to control the parasites.

AW4.4.3 Internal parasites shall be controlled through grazing management and treatment administered at appropriate times to lifecycle of parasites.

Guidance:

AW4.5 Action shall be taken promptly to treat lameness and to remove any causes of lameness.

AW4.5.1 Flocks shall be monitored for lame sheep on a regular basis.

AW4.5.2 Stockpeople shall be able to recognize lameness, assess severity and take prompt action to resolve the lameness as quickly as possible.

Guidance:
See Lameness Guidance.
Guidance:
Pens housing sick and injured animals should have urine and dung disposed of in a timely manner to prevent spreading infection to other stock. Pens should be constructed to facilitate effective cleaning. Continuous access to fresh water, and feed, as needed, should be provided in pens housing sick/injured animals. Animals housed in sick pens should be inspected twice daily.

Guidance:
Treatments should be timed and administered in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions or professional advice. Records should be kept detailing:
   a) Substance (product) administered
   b) Animal or group identification
   c) Date of treatment

When treatments are performed with the use of chemical agents (such as dipping or back lining), operators should minimize stress to the sheep.
AW4.8  Good hygiene practices shall be followed in relation to facilities, personnel, handling and instruments.

Guidance:
Equipment should be sanitized to avoid spreading infection.

AW4.10  Animal husbandry procedures shall be performed or supervised by a competent stockperson, using well maintained equipment designed specifically for the purpose.

AW4.10.1 Farm shall have written and/or visual standard operating procedures on how animal husbandry procedures are to be carried out.

Guidance:

AW4.11  Tail docking shall only be carried out if failure to do so would lead to welfare problems.

AW4.11.1 For all methods, pain relief shall be applied when suitable pain relief is available.

AW4.11.2 The procedure shall be performed using either thermocautery (preferred method) or the application of a rubber ring.

AW4.11.3 The procedure shall be carried out between the ages of 24 hours and 8 weeks.

AW4.11.4 Docked tails shall cover the vulva in ewes and the equivalent length in rams.

AW4.11.5 Farmers shall monitor for signs of post-operative complications and take appropriate corrective actions.

AW4.11.6 Lambs shall not be tail docked until the ewe/lamb bond has become established.

Guidance:
In an extensive pasture lambing system where there is a spread of ages of lambs, the age can be based on the average across the lambs in the flock.
With some breeds, the rams that are available for purchase have already been docked with ultra-short tails. While this is not acceptable practice for the RWS, it is generally outside of the farmer’s control. The farmer should look for and encourage tail docking that is consistent with the RWS requirements, but if there are no other local options, then the short-docked rams may be accepted.

See *Tail Docking Standard Operating Procedures* for additional guidance.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>AW4.12</th>
<th>Castration shall only be carried out on males that are being kept beyond puberty.</th>
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<tr>
<td>AW4.12.1</td>
<td>For all methods, pain relief shall be applied when suitable pain relief is available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AW4.12.2</td>
<td>The procedure shall be performed using either:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a) Application of a rubber ring</td>
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<td></td>
<td>b) Emasculator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c) Shortening of scrotum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d) Surgical. Pain relief is mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AW4.12.3</td>
<td>The procedure shall be carried out between the ages of 24 hours and 8 weeks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AW4.12.4</td>
<td>Producers shall monitor for signs of post-operative complications and take appropriate corrective actions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AW4.12.5</td>
<td>Lambs shall not be castrated until the ewe/lamb bond has become established.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Guidance:**
Fly treatment should be applied if there is risk of flystrike.

See *Castration Standard Operating Procedures* for additional guidance.
Guidance:
Producers shall ensure that all equipment is clean and well maintained, and all materials used to mark sheep for identification purposes shall be non-toxic and designed for use with sheep.

Guidance:
Minor horn trimming, removal of the tip of the horn in adults is acceptable if done above the ‘quick’ where the tissue is devoid of nerves and blood vessels.

Guidance:
Ceased Mulesing: A mob may contain mulesed sheep; but no lamb born on this property in the last 12 months has been mulesed at the time of certification.
### AW4.17: All shearing related injuries shall be attended to promptly.

**AW4.17.1** In the event on a severe cut or injury the shearer shall cease shearing immediately to treat the injury.

**AW4.17.2** Pain relief shall be applied for serious injuries when suitable pain relief is available.

**AW4.17.3** Records of serious injuries shall be kept.

**Guidance:**
The following are considered serious injuries: Open wounds that are greater than 10 cm or at a depth that reaches the layer, the removal of teats in ewes, damage to the prepuce and removal of the tip of the vulva.

See *Shearing Injuries Record Template*.

### AW4.18: Sheep shall be euthanized without delay if they are experiencing severe pain or illness and do not have a reasonable expectation of improvement.

**AW4.18.1** All workers shall have clear set of criteria to recognize when an animal needs to be euthanized, and be instructed to act accordingly.

**AW4.18.2** 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.

**AW4.18.3** Except in situations of emergency euthanasia, stunning 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.

**Guidance:**
See the *Euthanasia Decision Tree* and *Euthanasia Plan Template* for further guidance.
Guidance:
Unnecessary handling and movement of sheep prior to killing shall be avoided. Animals shall not be dragged, prodded, forced to move on broken limbs, or made to move when pain and suffering will occur. All equipment used for slaughter and euthanasia, such as firearms or captive bolt devices shall be maintained according to manufacturer’s instructions to ensure proper functioning.
AW5. Behavior and Handling Module Guidance

Desired outcome:
Good human-animal relationships are in place that allow the sheep to be in a positive emotional state and express natural behavior.

Guidance:
Sheep confined for extended periods shall have adequate space to turn around, see, hear, smell and touch neighboring sheep.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AW5.2</th>
<th>Isolation of individual sheep shall be minimized.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AW5.2.1</td>
<td>In case individual isolation cannot be avoided, the confined sheep shall be given a companion or be able to maintain visual contact with other sheep. Exception to contact with neighboring sheep may be made for quarantine purposes.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Guidance:
Manual handling or restraining of sheep should be performed with one hand/arm under the neck and other placed on or around the rear. In an open area a crook may be used to catch a sheep by the neck or leg. Low stress aids may be used such as nylon flags/shaker paddles, sorting sticks. To reduce potential pain or injury, sheep shall not be forced to walk over the top of each other. After handling sheep should be returned to feed and water as soon as possible.
Guidance:
More humane methods of confining an animal to a specific area such as a secure yard or fenced paddock should be implemented instead of tethering.

If tethering, the following should be met:

a) Animals shall be inspected at least twice in each 24-hour period to ensure that food and water are available, they haven’t become entangled and the tether is still fitted properly at the head or neck. This shall be increased to three times in very hot weather.

b) Clean, fresh, potable water should be available at all times in troughs or heavy containers that are firmly fixed on the perimeter of the tether or are accessible from the crate.

c) Tethered grazing animals should receive supplementary feeding where grazing is not adequate.

Guidance:
Under favorable conditions sheep should not be driven in excess of 10 km without allowing 1 hour rest. Under hot conditions animals shall be allowed to rest more frequently and sufficient suitable fresh water shall be provided.

Contingency plans should be in place to move by vehicle any animal that becomes exhausted, lame or otherwise unable to keep up with the flock.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWS.6</th>
<th>In situations where the farm is responsible for or in control of transport of sheep, the requirements in the RWS Transport Guidance or regional legal requirements shall be met.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AW5.6.1</td>
<td>If the legislation does not cover all points in the RWS Transport Guidance, the RWS Transport Guidance shall be applied.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Guidance:**
Refer to *Transport Guidance*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWS.7</th>
<th>The farmer shall keep records of injury and death rates associated with all transport of their sheep, and take actions to address high rates.</th>
</tr>
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</table>

**Guidance:**
This applies to both farmer transportation of sheep, as well as that carried out by external operators.

See *Transport Injury and Death Record Templates*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AWS.8</th>
<th>Stockperson shall have good command of dogs and be in control when working sheep.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AW5.8.1</td>
<td>A dog that habitually bites sheep shall be muzzled while working sheep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AW5.8.2</td>
<td>Dogs shall not be allowed to force the sheep to move too quickly nor to continue to force the sheep when they have nowhere to go.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Guidance:**
Dog shall be well trained to handle sheep and responsive to commands. Stockperson shall be present with dog when working sheep.
Land Management Requirement Guidance

LM1. Soil Module Guidance

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All</th>
<th>LM1.1</th>
<th>Land shall not be degraded by overgrazing and/or other management techniques.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LM1.1.1</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Guidance:**
It is suggested to work with your local agricultural agency to understand the factors influencing soil health in your region, and to learn about strategies and techniques that will help you set up an effective plan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All</th>
<th>LM1.2</th>
<th>Soil compaction shall be monitored and managed.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LM1.2.1</td>
<td>Steps shall be taken to prevent or minimize soil compaction and to restore damaged areas.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Guidance:**
For land classes 4-5, rangelands can be managed through stocking rates and preferential selection of pastures species such as deep-rooted perennials.

For land classes 1-3, a number of management options can help prevent soil compaction on cropped or improved land:
- Keep off the field when the soil is wet, particularly with heavy equipment. The carrying capacity of dry soil is much greater than that of moist soil.
- Ensure tillage operations are performed when the soil is at proper moisture conditions at tillage depth.
- Install tile drainage in fields with variable or poor drainage.
- Use longer crop rotations that include forages/-cereals.
• Leave forage crops in for more than 1 year.
• Alternate tillage depth so that tillage pans are not created.
• Minimize the amount of traffic on a field.
• Use radials, large tires or tracks that create a long narrow footprint to restrict compaction.
• Reduce the tire pressure to reduce the force on the surface of the soil. This will only be effective with radial tires and with large enough tires to carry the equipment at the reduced pressures. Check with the manufacturer that the tires are rated to operate at low pressures.
• Avoid high axle loading, which will cause compaction in the subsoil, even with low tire pressure. Keep equipment weight and loads as low as practical (below 4.5 tonnes/axle or 5 tons/axle). As often as possible, limit traffic with heavy equipment to laneways rather than tracking the entire field.

Guidance:
Check your land for areas where erosion is likely to happen, and take into account the factors that will cause it. The type of soil, the slope of the land, animal traffic, wind, water, and tillage may affect erosion.

Prevention of Soil Erosion:
Grazing Planning: Erosion prone areas should not be grazed in sensitive times of the year and grazing pressure should be monitored regularly to avoid over-grazing.

Windbreaks and Shelterbelts: Often additional protection from the wind is necessary when there is not enough residue to hold soil in place. Windbreaks and shelterbelts can provide that protection by slowing down wind speeds near the ground. Windbreaks also create a micro-climate, raising soil and air temperatures adjacent to the trees, reducing drying winds and accumulating more snow. These effects also provide crop yield increases.

Fragile Land Retirement: Occasionally, the erosion cannot be controlled on a field or part of a field. The erosion may be too extreme, or the field has some other limitation, making it unprofitable or unsustainable to farm. Fragile land could include areas along creeks,
lakes and wetlands that may be subject to flooding or other land that is subject to severe erosion. This land should be retired from production to forest or pastureland.

**Soil Management Practices to Reduce Soil Erosion:**

**Reduced tillage**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effect:</th>
<th>Use against erosion caused by:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• leaves residue on the soil surface, effectively controlling erosion</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Water" /> <img src="image" alt="Wind" /> <img src="image" alt="Tillage" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• loosens less soil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• prevents soil from being moved down slope by tillage implements</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Other Benefits:**
- improved water infiltration
- reduced organic matter loss
- improved soil structure

**Adding organic materials**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effect:</th>
<th>Use against erosion caused by:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• protects the soil from erosion by leaving material on the soil surface</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Water" /> <img src="image" alt="Wind" /> <img src="image" alt="Tillage" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• promotes soil tilth (better water infiltration equals less runoff) and larger and more stable aggregates (less erosion), due to higher organic matter levels in soil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other Benefits:**
- added nutrients
- increase of organic matter levels
- improved soil structure
- improved soil life
Crop rotation

Effect:
- protects the soil by keeping the soil surface covered year round (grass and legume forage crops)
- helps hold soil in place with the extensive root systems (perennial crops)
- helps protect the soil from fall through to harvest (fall-planted annual crops such as winter wheat)

Other Benefits:
- improved soil structure and less soil compaction because of root systems
- improved water infiltration
- higher yields
- reduction in insect and disease build-up

Use against erosion caused by:

Cover crops

Effect:
- protect the soil by covering it when it might otherwise be left bare
- help improve soil structure to resist erosion and improve infiltration, less runoff due to added organic matter
- soil held in place by the roots

Other Benefits:
- increase organic matter levels
- help hold onto nutrients from recently applied manure
- provide forage
- weed and nematode suppression

Use against erosion caused by:
Guidance:
Organic matter on grazed lands
Increasing or decreasing Stocking Rates is usually the best tool to manage soil organic matter in a rangeland situation. The Holistic Management approach promoted by the Savory Institute has seen excellent results, and resources are available at savory.global.

Organic matter on cropping lands
Soil needs to be monitored at an interval where farmers can demonstrate they are managing the health of their soil; that could be yearly or every 5 years but there must be a system in place. Soil testing will provide organic matter levels and it is best to work with the local agriculture department to determine what levels are acceptable, when improvement is needed and the best methods to use.

The tillage practices recommended to limit soil erosion will also help to preserve organic matter.

Guidance:
Farm wastes that are considered inappropriate are any that may pose risks to human or animal health, water or soil quality. These may include waste from:

- Animal health products (medicines, sharps, etc.)
- Chemicals (fertilizers, pesticides, cleaning agents, anti-freeze, etc.)
- Certain building materials (asbestos, contaminated concrete, etc.)
- Batteries
- Equipment containing refrigerants (freezers, air conditioners, etc.)
- Lubricating oils or filters
- Paints or coatings
- Machinery tires
- Pressurized containers
- Devices containing mercury (thermometers, fluorescent bulbs, thermostats, electrical switches, etc.)
LM2. Biodiversity Module Guidance

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All</th>
<th>LM2.1</th>
<th>Sensitive and high conservation value areas and wildlife species on the property shall be monitored and managed.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LM2.1.1</td>
<td>There shall be no grazing of sensitive areas in times of the year when it could have a negative impact on the ecosystem or on wildlife species.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Guidance:**
It is possible to be audited to the Wildlife Friendly Standard at the same time as the RWS audit. You can learn more at [www.wildlifefriendly.org](http://www.wildlifefriendly.org), and if you are in interested in a joint audit, please contact integrity@TextileExchange.org.

| All | LM2.3 | The farmer shall monitor and manage the infestation of unwanted exotic or invasive plants. |

**Guidance:**
The number and distribution of the monitoring sites should conform to the RWS Monitoring Guidance document. Results should be recorded at least yearly.

Monitoring can be done on an ongoing basis, during the regular farm inspections. Local government authorities can warn of potential problems and advise on treatment strategies.
A map should be kept that notes the observations made over the year.

| All | LM2.4 | Farmer shall monitor the population of predators and wildlife (birds, mammals, or reptiles) on the farm and apply livestock husbandry practices that maintain biodiversity. |

**Guidance:**
Monitoring can be done on an ongoing basis, during the regular farm inspections. Results should be recorded at least yearly. Local government authorities can warn of potential problems and advise on treatment strategies.
A map should be kept that notes the observations made over the year.


Guidance:
The use of leg hold traps and snares are prohibited.
Live trapping of specific predators engaged in predation is only permitted when all other options for livestock management and predator exclusion have been shown to be ineffective.
Live traps shall be managed to target the specific problem animal.
Live traps shall be checked at least twice every 24 hours.

Deforestation is the removal of virgin forest where the land is thereafter converted to a non-forest use.
LM3. Fertilizer Module Guidance

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1-3</th>
<th>LM3.4</th>
<th>Application methods and equipment that minimize waste and pollution shall be adopted.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LM3.4.1</td>
<td>Application equipment shall be kept in good working order, cleaned after use, and regularly calibrated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Guidance:**
Waste and pollution has the potential to leach into the soil, creating many problems. Prevention methods include soil testing, yield mapping, pasture composition assessment, calibration of equipment, cleaning equipment, use of catch crops at the edge of the field, and not applying fertilizers prior to expected rainfall.
LM4. Pesticide Module Guidance

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

The pesticide use requirements apply to:
• Land classes 1-3
• and the use of pesticides on animals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1-3</th>
<th>LM4.2</th>
<th>Farmers shall have a monitoring program for crop, pasture and for parasites.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LM4.2.1</td>
<td>Decisions to use pesticides shall be based on monitoring and thresholds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Guidance:
See Monitoring Point Guidance for further guidance.

| 1-3 | LM4.8 | Application records shall be kept for all pesticides that have been used. |

Guidance:
See Pesticide Application Record Template.
**Plan Templates**

This section contains optional templates to assist you in creating the written plans required by the RWS.

You may also download these templates in Word version from [http://responsiblewool.org/](http://responsiblewool.org/). Your own written plans or plans written in a different format are also accepted.

Included:

- Flock Health and Welfare Plan
- Euthanasia Plan
- Integrated Pest Management Plan
**Flock Health and Welfare Plan**
This template may be used as a management plan for Animal Welfare Modules AW1-5.

**Introduction**
The complexity of a flock health and welfare plan will differ depending on the flock size and circumstances.

All Flock Health and Welfare Plans shall be:
- Based on each flock’s individual requirements
- Developed with appropriate veterinary and technical advice.
- Regularly reviewed and updated

The use of this template is not compulsory but can be used to provide a basic structure if there is not already a plan in place.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Plan</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmer Name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Practice Details</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan completed by Name:</td>
<td>Signature:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**1. FLOCK INSPECTION**

Describe your flock inspection schedule: who inspects the flocks, and how often.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Housed</th>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pastured</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
</table>
2. DISEASE PREVENTION, MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT

2.1 Disease prevention and management program (See also Vaccination and Treatment Records)

Provide details of the annual disease prevention and management program below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHEN</th>
<th>Ewes/lambs/wethers, rams</th>
<th>ISSUE</th>
<th>ACTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
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<tr>
<td>February</td>
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<tr>
<td>December</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
3. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PROCEDURES

3.1 Castration
If castration is carried out, describe the approach including details of method, age and pain relief. If pain relief is not provided provide a rationale for this.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method(s) used</th>
<th>Age(s)</th>
<th>Pain relief measures</th>
<th>Reasoning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

3.2 Tail docking
If tail docking is carried out, provide a description of the approach including details of method, age, pain relief. If pain relief is not provided provide a rationale for this.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method(s) used</th>
<th>Age(s)</th>
<th>Pain relief measures</th>
<th>Reasoning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
4. BREEDING MANAGEMENT AND LAMBING

4.1 Breeding management
What are the qualities that you are selecting for in your breeding strategy?
Example: conformation, wool type, birth rates, meat quality etc.

4.2 Breeding procedures
Do you use laparoscopic artificial insemination? If yes, please indicate who carries out the procedure, and provide details of pain relief.

4.3 Lambing
Give the planned time of lambing.
5. BIOSECURITY MEASURES

Biosecurity
Document the actions undertaken to manage or reduce the risk of disease from the following sources, and any others you have identified.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential sources of disease</th>
<th>Control Actions Taken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Incoming livestock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (please describe)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. EMERGENCY PROCEDURES
Document the emergency procedures and contingency plans for disaster using the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergency Procedures</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drought</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Flood</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extreme weather</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (please describe)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. HEALTH ISSUE REVIEW AND ACTION PLAN

The table below can be used to summarize the treatments given that did not form part of the routine management of stock and any deaths/culls that may be attributable to a health problem.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Animals Treated</th>
<th>Mortalities</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Died</td>
<td>Euthanized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lameness - Ewes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Metabolic disease</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Clostridial disease</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Infectious disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parasites</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scab</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flystrike</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fluke</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Worms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ewe specific</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abortion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prolapse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difficulty lambing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barren</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ACTION PLAN**
Review records and collated data and identify key issues to address and actions to take.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Brief description</th>
<th>Actions already taken</th>
<th>Actions to be taken</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment
Euthanasia Plan
This template may be used as a management plan for Animal Welfare requirements AW4.18 and 19.

Indicate the methods used and names of those responsible for ensuring timely, effective euthanasia, for every size/age of animals on the farm.

Policy: Indicate the reasons that sheep would be euthanized: refer to the RWS Euthanasia Decision Tree, or indicate your own policy.
People: List who is given authority to conduct euthanasia.
Training: List the authorized people that have been instructed on when to conduct euthanasia, and how.
Methods: Indicate any different methods by age or weight.
Additional Details: Add in any other pertinent information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional details</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Integrated Pest Management Plan
This template may be used as a management plan for Land Management Module LM4.

The RWS requires all farms to have an IPM Plan in place, based on the principles of prevention, observation, monitoring and intervention. All IPMs shall be:

- Tailored to address the relevant on farm activities
- Regularly reviewed and updated.

The use of this template is not compulsory but can be used to provide a basic structure if there is not already a plan in place.

INVENTORY / OVERVIEW

List specific weeds that are a regular problem on your farm.

List specific weeds that are a regular problem on your farm.

List confirmed resistance to herbicides on your farm.

List specific insects, slug etc. that are a regular problem on your farm.
List confirmed resistance to insecticides on your farm.

List specific diseases (including viruses) that are a regular problem on your farm.

List confirmed resistance to fungicides on your farm.
CONTROL THRESHOLDS
Restricting pesticide usage is an important part of IPM. The main way to achieve this is to apply chemicals only when pest numbers reach damaging levels. Provide details of thresholds that you use to determine when to apply pesticides to your sheep (internal and external) and land.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pest</th>
<th>Threshold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drought</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fire</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Extreme weather</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other (please describe)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MONITORING PROGRAM
Provide details of pest monitoring program. What do you look for, and how often? Do you conduct testing (e.g. fecal egg counts)?
**CONTROL METHODS**

Describe pest control measures used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical (include details of pesticide selection and resistance avoidance)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E.g. Herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, nematicides.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanical / physical</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E.g. Cultivation, hand hoeing, improved silo design</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultural</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E.g. Crop rotation, controlling pest-harboring weeds, seed heat treatment, establishing 'biodiverse' headlands to encourage pest predators, grazing strategy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological / Environmental</td>
<td>E.g.: deliberate release of natural predators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarantine</td>
<td>I.e.: Keeping infected materials or animals away from contact for a period of time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Record Templates
This section contains optional templates to assist you in keeping records for the RWS. You may also download these templates in Word version from http://responsiblewool.org/. Your own records in a different format are also accepted.

Included:
- Body Condition Scores (AW2.4)
- Mortality Records (AW4.3)
- Lamb Mortality Records (AW4.3)
- Injuries And Treatment Records (AW4)
- Vaccination And Treatment Records (AW4)
- Records Of Shearing Injuries (AW4.17)
- Transport Injury And Death Records (AW5.7)
**Body Condition Scores**

This template may be used for records required in AW2.4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mob:</th>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>Median:</th>
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<tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.0</th>
<th>1.5</th>
<th>2.0</th>
<th>2.5</th>
<th>3.0</th>
<th>3.5</th>
<th>4.0</th>
<th>4.5</th>
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<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Mortality Records**
This template may be used for records required in AW4.3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID:</th>
<th>Age:</th>
<th>Date of Death:</th>
<th>Reason for or suspected cause of death:</th>
<th>Prior signs of illness (respiratory stress, off-feed, wasting):</th>
<th>Method of culling/slaughter/euthanasia:</th>
<th>Cause confirmed?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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</table>
**Lamb Mortality Records**
This template may be used for records required in AW4.3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID:</th>
<th>Age:</th>
<th>Date of Death:</th>
<th>Reason for or suspected cause of death:</th>
<th>Prior signs of illness (respiratory stress, off-feed, wasting):</th>
<th>Cause confirmed?</th>
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</table>
Injuries and Treatment Records
This template may be used for records required in AW4.

INJURY AND TREATMENT RECORD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal ID</th>
<th>Injury</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Date of Treatment</th>
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</table>
Vaccination and Treatment Records
These may be completed as a table or in a calendar format. Document the routine vaccinations and parasite treatments undertaken. These templates may be used for records supporting AW4.1 and AW4.4.

VACCINATION AND TREATMENT RECORDS – TABLE FORMAT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of Stock</th>
<th>Vaccine / Treatment Used</th>
<th>Disease / Parasite Targeted</th>
<th>Timing</th>
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## VACCINATION AND TREATMENT RECORDS – CALENDAR FORMAT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Category of Stock</th>
<th>Vaccine/ Treatment Used or Action taken</th>
<th>Disease or Parasite Targeted</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Jan</td>
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</table>
Records of Shearing Injuries
This template may be used for records required in AW4.17.

SHEARING INJURY AND TREATMENT RECORD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal ID</th>
<th>Injury</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
Transport Injury and Death Records
This template may be used for records required in AW5.7.

**TRANSPORT INJURY AND MORTALITY RECORD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal ID</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Injury</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Mortality</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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</table>
# Pesticide Application Records

This template may be used for records required in LM4.13.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date:</th>
<th>/ /</th>
<th>Location:</th>
<th>Target Pest:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threshold level reached:</td>
<td>[ ] Yes</td>
<td>[ ] No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pesticide product and diluent applied:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Active ingredient</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Application Method:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Concentration and amount:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Applicator:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Application effective:</td>
<td>[ ] Yes</td>
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</tbody>
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<tr>
<th>Date:</th>
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<th>Location:</th>
<th>Target Pest:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threshold level reached:</td>
<td>[ ] Yes</td>
<td>[ ] No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pesticide product and diluent applied:</td>
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<td>Active ingredient</td>
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<td>Application Method:</td>
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<td>Concentration and amount:</td>
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<td>Applicator:</td>
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<td>Application effective:</td>
<td>[ ] Yes</td>
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<tr>
<th>Date:</th>
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<th>Location:</th>
<th>Target Pest:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threshold level reached:</td>
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<td>[ ] No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pesticide product and diluent applied:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Active ingredient</td>
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<tr>
<td>Application Method:</td>
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<td>Concentration and amount:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Applicator:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Application effective:</td>
<td>[ ] Yes</td>
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Support Documents
This section contains additional guidance that may assist you in meeting the requirements of the RWS. You may also download these separately in Word version from http://responsiblewool.org/.

Included:
- Euthanasia Decision Tree (AW4)
- Tail Docking Standard Operating Procedure (AW4)
- Castration Standard Operating Procedure (AW4)
- Lameness Scoring Guidance (AW4)
- RWS Transport Guidance (AW5)
- RWS Contractors Declaration (AW1, 4, 5)
Euthanasia Decision Tree
Corresponds with requirements AW4.18 and AW4.19

Is the animal in such distress that immediate euthanasia is required?

- Yes
  - Euthanasia
  - Outcome unsuccessful
  - Monitor progress
    - Yes
      - Call for veterinary assistance.
    - No
      - Outcome successful

- No
  - Can you provide suitable treatment?
    - Yes
      - Call for veterinary assistance.
    - No
      - Euthanasia
      - Outcome unsuccessful
      - Monitor progress
        - Yes
          - Call for veterinary assistance.
        - No
          - Outcome successful

Based on the ‘Casualty Sheep’, Sheep Veterinary Society.
Tail Docking Standard Operating Procedure
Corresponds with requirements AW4.11

Justification
Tail docking shall only be carried out if failure to do so would lead to welfare problems.

Details of procedure
Lambs can be restrained either by hand or in cradles.
The tail shall be docked no shorter than the third palpable joint.
Two different techniques may be used:
1. Thermocautery (Docking Iron): This method sanitizes the wound and prevents bleeding
2. Application of an elastrator band
If using a hot knife when windy, consider using a wind block to maintain the knife at optimum temperature. A knife that is too cold will not cut through the tail in one motion. A knife that is too hot will cut through the tail too quickly and not cauterize the tail tip and increase the amount of blood loss.

Pain relief measures
For all methods, pain relief shall be applied when suitable pain relief is available on the market. Pain management options shall be discussed with a veterinary surgeon and options shall be reviewed regularly.

Age
Lambs shall not be tail docked until the ewe/lamb bond has become established.
The procedure shall be carried out between the ages of 24 hours and 8 weeks.

Care of animal(s) during/after the procedure
Lambs should be handled quietly before, during and after the procedure.
Following the procedure, lambs will be turned back onto dry, clean pasture or a dry, clean pen with their mothers.
Lambs must be inspected regularly following the procedure and with minimal disturbance for signs of post-operative complications during the healing process, and appropriate action taken as indicated.
Precautions
Good hygiene should be practiced in relation to facilities, hands, handling and instruments with disinfectant being used and changed frequently.
Risk of infection can be limited by ensuring ewes have been routinely vaccinated and that the lambs are vaccinated at lamb marking
Consideration of weather and yard conditions and fly activity should be made when planning lamb marking (e.g. avoid muddy yards and wet or humid weather).

Qualifications, experience or training necessary to perform this technique
Only well-trained or well-supervised individuals will perform these procedures.
Castration Standard Operating Procedure
Corresponds with requirements AW4.18 and AW4.19

**Justification**
Castration should only be done where the procedure results in benefits to life-time sheep welfare, better flock management and a reduced health and safety risk to handlers. Lambs destined for slaughter before they are 12 weeks old, or before the onset of puberty, should not be castrated.

**Details of procedure**
Lambs are restrained on their back by someone holding the lamb and restraining the feet or in a device for lamb restraint (docking cradle)
The scrotum is palpated for evidence of two descended testicles. If evidence of hernia or cryptorchidism exists, castration will not proceed and the lamb will be noted and the veterinarian will be notified.
The following methods may be used:
  a) Application of a rubber ring
  b) Emasculator
  c) Shortening of scrotum
  d) Surgical. Pain relief is mandatory

**Pain relief measures**
For all methods, pain relief shall be applied when suitable pain relief is available on the market. Pain management options shall be discussed with a veterinary surgeon and options shall be reviewed regularly.
Surgical castration without pain relief is not permitted.

**Age**
Castration should be done after a secure maternal bond has been established, and after the lambs are 24 hours old. The procedure shall be carried out between the ages of 24 hours and 8 weeks.

**Care of animal(s) during/after the procedure**
Lambs should be handled quietly before, during and after the procedure.
Following the procedure, lambs will be turned back onto dry, clean pasture or a dry, clean pen with their mothers.
Lambs must be inspected regularly following the procedure and with minimal disturbance for signs of post-operative complications during the healing process, and appropriate action taken as indicated.

**Precautions**
Good hygiene should be practiced in relation to facilities, hands, handling and instruments with disinfectant being used and changed frequently.
Risk of infection can be limited by ensuring ewes have been routinely vaccinated and that the lambs are vaccinated at lamb marking.
Consideration of weather and yard conditions and fly activity should be made when planning lamb marking (e.g. avoid muddy yards and wet or humid weather).

**Qualifications, experience or training necessary to perform this technique**
The procedure shall be performed or supervised by a competent stockperson, using well-maintained equipment designed specifically for the purpose.
Lameness Scoring Guidance
Corresponds with requirement AW4.5

Introduction
The RWS requires that flocks are monitored for lameness on a regular basis and that stock people are able to recognize lameness, assess severity and take prompt action to resolve the lameness.
This document provides guidance on assessing lameness. The assessment guidance is also applicable to RWS auditors.

Description
Lameness describes an abnormality of movement and is most evident while the animal is in motion. Although lameness may be as a result of injury, the majority of lameness in sheep is a result of infections of the hoof. These can be assessed by examining each hoof for the presence of infection, but for welfare assessment purposes lameness is assessed by scoring gait. Lameness indicates that the sheep is feeling pain and is unable to bear weight completely on the affected limb. This reduces the ability to use one or more limbs in a normal manner, with severe cases reducing mobility or resulting in an inability to bear weight on the limb(s).

How to assess (flock and individual)
Locomotion scoring can be used to assess lameness severity in individual sheep and severity and prevalence of lameness in flocks.
Flock: The flock is observed first in an undisturbed condition to identify animals that cannot bear weight on a foot when standing. They may either hold the foot off the ground, or be grazing in a kneeling position. Animals should then be gently encouraged to walk away from the assessor and gait is observed.
Individual: Individual animals should be encouraged to walk along a race, preferably on a hard, flat surface if this available, and gait scored.
How to score
Lameness is scored on four levels:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not lame (0)</td>
<td>Movement is smooth, weight is borne equally on all four feet with no shortening of stride. Some minor head nodding is acceptable if walking on uneven ground.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minor lameness (1)</td>
<td>Clear shortening of stride with obvious head nodding or flicking as the affected limb touches the ground.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lame (2)</td>
<td>Very obvious head nodding and not weight-bearing on affected limb while moving, foot may be held up while standing, may be grazing on knees with front leg lameness. Steps are uneven and the stride may be shortened.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Severe lameness (3)</td>
<td>Recumbency or reluctance to stand or move. The affected limb or limbs are clearly identifiable and may be held off the ground while walking or standing.</td>
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Body Condition Scoring Guidance
Corresponds with requirement AW2.3

Introduction
The RWS requires that the body condition of sheep is routinely monitored and recorded as part of the farm’s management system to confirm health of the sheep. This document provides guidance on how to conduct Body Condition Scoring of sheep. The assessment guidance is also applicable to RWS auditors.

Description
Body condition scoring is a standardized method to estimate the amount of fat on a sheep’s body. The body condition score measures the balance between intake and expenditure of energy, and is known to be related to feeding motivation. Body condition can be affected by a variety of factors such as food availability, reproductive or productive status, weather conditions, parasites, dental problems, diseases and feeding practices.

How to assess (individual)
Body Condition Score (BCS) should be assessed in a restrained sheep in a race. Body condition is assessed by palpation of the spine in the lumber region just after the last rib. Feel for the horizontal and vertical processes, and assess the amount of fat and muscle overlying the bones.

There are several videos available online demonstrating how to carry out BCS.

- How to condition score a ewe (Beef and Lamb New Zealand): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l2_27XYEUOo&index=6&list=PL9ZU9GuQ1pFZhnvT4Wy1aBcxUI4cy09-n
- Body Condition Scoring Demo (Beef and Lamb New Zealand): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CrWQJ7B-ZM0
- How to condition score sheep (DAFWA) (Youtube): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1F5V-GcG1Qk

How to assess (flock)
Randomly draft 25-50 sheep into a race or choose a random group from the middle of the flock. A couple of animals from each race when carrying out drenching or other animal husbandry tasks can also be selected. The animal should be standing in a relaxed position.
and should not be tense or crushed by other animals. Each assessment should only take a matter of seconds.

**How to score**
The BCS described by Russell et al. (1969, J Agric Sci, 72, 451-454) can be used. For welfare purposes animals are considered thin if they score below 2.0 on this scale, emaciated if they are at or below 1.0, and fat if they are above 4.0. This system is used for all sheep breeds and all purposes of use.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score 1</th>
<th>The spinous and transverse processes are prominent and sharp. The fingers can be pushed easily below the transverse bone and each process can be felt. The loin is thin with no fat cover.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Score 2</td>
<td>The spinous processes are prominent but smooth, individual processes being felt only as corrugations. The transverse processes are smooth and rounded, but it is still possible to press fingers underneath. The loin muscle is a moderate depth but with little fat cover.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Score 3</td>
<td>The spinous processes are smooth and rounded; the bone is only felt with pressure. The transverse processes are also smooth and well-covered, hard pressure is required with the fingers to find the ends. The loin muscle is full and with moderate fat cover.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Score 4</td>
<td>The spinous processes are only detectable as a line. The ends of the transverse processes cannot be felt. The loin muscles are full and rounded and have a thick covering of fat.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Score 5</td>
<td>The spinous and transverse processes cannot be detected even with pressure; there is a dimple in the fat layers where the processes should be. The loin muscles are very full and covered with very thick fat.</td>
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</table>
How to record BCS
A random sample from the flock can be used to get an average condition score that can be used to help inform decision making. A simple chart (see example below) can be used to record the BCS of a group and any shifts that occurs between recording sessions. Record the body condition of each sheep with an X on the chart. The median score of the flock is the score at the middle of the distribution. A printable chart is available in the Records section.

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Transport Guidance
Corresponds with requirements AWS.6

Introduction
All transport of animals should be in line with the following principles:
- Animal transport systems must be designed and managed to ensure livestock are not subjected to unnecessary distress or discomfort.
- Transport and handling of livestock must be kept to an absolute minimum.
- Personnel involved in transport must be thoroughly trained and competent to carry out the tasks required of them.

Responsibilities, Competency and Stockmanship
At every stage of transport, animals must 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. The person in charge of an animal can 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. Where the responsibility changes, the person(s) or organization(s) accepting the animals for transport shall provide a copy of their Standard Operating Procedures.

Documentation
All required documentation must 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. There must be a contingency plan in place that allows the needs of animals to be met in the event of any delays arising during the part of the journey for which the transport operator is responsible.

Fitness for travel
All sheep must be assessed as fit for transport. The following animals shall not be transported unless it is for the purposes of veterinary treatment:
- sick, injured, weak, or disabled animals
- those that are unable to stand unaided and bear weight on each leg
- those that are blind in both eyes
• those that cannot be moved without causing them additional suffering
• those whose body condition would result in poor welfare because of the expected climatic conditions.

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.

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.

• Heavily pregnant ewes (past 90% gestation)
• New born lambs where the navel has not completely healed
• Ewes that have given birth in the previous seven days

**Separation**
Sheep shall be handled and transported separately from other species*. The following separations shall also be applied:

• Sheep of significantly different sizes or ages*
• Sexually mature males from females
• Animals with horns from animals without horns*
• Animals hostile to each other
• Tied animals from untied animals

* This need 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.

**Preparation for Transport**
Animals must 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.

Before undertaking a journey during which the animals will be fed and watered, animals must be familiarized with the feed to be offered and the methods by which the feed and water are given.
Transport vehicles and facilities for livestock

- 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.
- Ramps shall be set at an incline of no greater than 27 degrees and have measures in place to prevent injury.
- Conveyances and containers must 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.
- Conveyances and containers must be designed to provide protection from adverse weather that may be a risk to the animal’s health and welfare.
- Where animals show signs of heat or cold stress or distress from exposure to noxious gases, immediate corrective action must be taken.
- Animals shall not be transported when climactic conditions are likely to cause significant discomfort or harm, including during hot and cold temperature extremes, heavy snow, or freezing rain.

Loading and Unloading

- Animals must 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.
- Sheep shall not be dropped, dragged or pulled by the fleece, tail, ears, head, or neck.
- Manual handling or restraining of sheep shall be performed with one hand/arm under the neck and other placed on or around the rear.
- Stocking density must be sufficient to allow animals to adopt a natural posture during the journey.

Recommended space allowance:

- Shorn sheep and lambs of 26 kg or over: 0.20-0.30 m²/animal
- Unshorn sheep: 0.30-0.40 m²/animal
- Heavily pregnant ewes 0.40-0.50 m²/animal

Journey times, food, water and rest

- All animals should be transported for the shortest possible time. Journeys shall be direct, without any prolonged stops.
• Water, feed and opportunity to rest shall be made available to animals as appropriate to meet their health needs.
• After each 24 hours of travel adult sheep shall have a rest period of at least 12 hours.
• Animals between weaning and 12 months of age require a rest period of at least 12 hours after every 18 hours of transport.
• During every specified rest period, sheep of all ages must:
  a) be unloaded;
  b) have access to food and clean water (except during the last 8 hours before reloading);
  c) have enough space for exercise and rest.

Water and feed shall be provided at least once in every 24 hours to animals older than 12 months – the only exception is animals traveling on a journey that will be entirely completed in 30 hours.

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

**Monitoring and Records**

• Animals must 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.
• Animals found to be distressed or injured shall be assisted, treated or if required, euthanized as soon as practicable.
• The mortality and injury rate shall be recorded.
Monitoring Point Guidance
Long-term monitoring is important to detect changes on the land and gain objective information on the progress towards sustainable management of the farm. The minimum requirements of the RWS are to have a formal monitoring plan and an adequate monitoring.

What is a monitoring point system?
A monitoring system means setting a number of specific locations on your farm to be regularly checked. Regularly recording observations allows you to observe changes over time.

For Land Classes 1-3 Pasture, vegetation and soil monitoring are required.
For Land Classes 4-5 Pasture and vegetation monitoring are required.

A Monitoring Point System involves three key steps:
1. Select monitoring points.
2. Select monitoring method at each point.
3. Record information annually from each point.

Select Monitoring Points
Choose set points to monitor from. These points will be used every year.
GPS coordinates may help identify the points. They may also be marked with a post.
Locations for monitoring should be chosen to include:

Representative points: should reflect the general situation of a paddock. These points should be chosen to truly represent the overall area of interest. You may choose to select a point to represent each soil type or pasture type on your farm (e.g. high elevation, mid elevation, low elevation, or riparian zones).

Critical points: These points should be chosen based on the important changes that may be happening on the farm. For example, a patch where invasive species are taking over, or a fragile spot where there are active erosion processes.

Benchmark points: These points are selected as representative of the best state and trend of the site. It may or may not be inside the farm.
The number of points chosen for monitoring should be based on the size of the farm.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Farm Area (hectares)</th>
<th>Minimum # of monitoring stations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2500 or less</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10000</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20000</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60000</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Select Monitoring Methods**

Monitoring methods vary in complexity, time required, cost, and quality of information. We have included descriptions of photographic plots, transects, and cages.

**Photographic plots**

Photographs are regularly taken from a given point (e.g. a transect stake) in the same direction. The images can be used as a condition reference to estimate condition without completely repeating all measurements.

Photographic plots are cheap, easy to install and generate valuable information to track structural changes in soil and vegetation.

**Transects**

Transects is a specific line or length of land that transects the pasture and allows the farmer to collect more detailed information, such as the percentage of each species on a site, the percentage of bare ground, or the number of plants utilized by the sheep.

This information provides information on the state of the vegetation and its long-term trend. The process is easily repeated to allow validation of recorded results.

**Line Transects** – A linear measurement of plant community and characteristics that can be used for site evaluation. Line transects usually involve randomly selecting a representative site and placing a marker. The evaluator randomly chooses a compass direction (the site and direction will be marked and recorded for repeatability) and a line, tape, or rope of 50 or 100 meters is used to mark the line. Measurements of species occurrences, canopy, groundcover, and other factors can be recorded at predetermined
increments along the line. This measurement process can be repeated each time by restringing the line and re-measuring the desired factors and elements.

**Pace Transects** – Similar to line transects but no line is necessary. A transect stake is established and a magnetic direction chosen by compass, just as with a line transect. The evaluator simply takes paces along the imaginary line direction and records the findings that occur at the point of his shoe or boot. This method should be conducted by the same evaluator each time – or by someone with a similar stride length and recording criteria – to maintain replication accuracy.

At least 30% of your monitoring points should be transects.

**Cages**

Cages are set up at one location for the duration of a season. The cage prevents the area from being foraged by animals. This allows you to observe the growth rate of the site when undisturbed. New growth for the season can be accurately measured by comparing the inside of the cage with the outside. You can also observe how much the animals have eaten of the year’s active growth. Cages may be used for multiple years to measure the cumulative effects of long-term grazing in the area.

Other forms of monitoring may also be used.
Record information

If you have never used a monitoring point system, the information collected during the first year of the monitoring point system is very important to define the current status of your pasture. This information should be as extensive as possible.

In following years, information should be collected and recorded at the same time of the year at each monitoring point.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monitor Type</th>
<th>Complexity</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Information obtained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Photographic plot</td>
<td>Minimal</td>
<td>Once per year</td>
<td>Visual comparisons (vegetation and pasture structure)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transects</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Once per year</td>
<td>Vegetation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• coverage (type and number)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• invasive species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pasture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• soil tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• compaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• presence of soil organic matter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cages</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>One year, change position each year.</td>
<td>Vegetation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• amount of new growth per season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• forage rates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For Land Classes 1-3 Pasture, vegetation and soil monitoring are required.

- Soil test every five years (transects)
- Annual pasture and vegetation monitoring (photographic plots, transects, cages)

For Land Classes 4-5 Pasture and vegetation monitoring are required.

- Annual pasture and vegetation monitoring (photographic plots, transects, cages)
Contractor Declaration
Corresponding to requirement AW1.6

Over the years and recently, wool production has come into focus for brands and consumers; certain animal rights organizations have shone a harsh light on poor practices in farming, even if the reality is that these practices are not typical of most farming systems.

More and more companies are asking questions about where their wool comes from and under what conditions it was produced. Customers are not just asking, but demanding that their supply of wool be humane. The Responsible Wool Standard (RWS) is the tool to give everyone the confidence they need that they are buying wool that is from sheep that have been well treated, and from farms that care for their land.

All farms supplying RWS wool will undergo full certification to verify that the goals and requirements of the standard are met. In addition to the audit, we are asking any subcontractors coming onto the farm to deal directly with the sheep to fill in the declaration below:
Contractor Declaration

I, __________________________________________, declare that I have reviewed the Responsible Wool Standard, and understand its intent.

I commit to ensure that the animals that my crew and I work with are treated with care. In particular, I will ensure that the following requirements of the RWS are met as they apply (please initial beside each one):

AW4.11: Tail docking shall only be carried out if failure to do so would lead to welfare problems.

1. Pain relief shall be applied when suitable pain relief is available. Initial here: _____
2. The procedure shall be performed using either thermocautery (preferred method) or the application of a rubber ring. Initial here: _____
3. The procedure shall be carried out between the ages of 24 hours and 8 weeks. Initial here: _____
4. Docked tails shall cover the vulva in ewes and the equivalent length in rams. Initial here: _____

AW4.12: Castration shall only be carried out on males that are being kept beyond puberty.

1. For all methods, pain relief shall be applied when suitable pain relief is available. Initial here: _____
2. The procedure shall be performed using either: Initial here: _____
   a) Application of a rubber ring
   b) Emasculator
   c) Shortening of scrotum
   d) Surgical. Pain relief is mandatory
3. The procedure shall be carried out between the ages of 24 hours and 8 weeks. Initial here: _____

AW4.16: Shearing shall be performed by, or under the direct supervision of a competent shearer, using techniques and equipment designed to minimize animal stress and injury.
1. Sheep should be handled calmly and confidently to minimize stress.  
   *Initial here:* ______

2. Particular care shall be taken not to cut or injure the animal, especially the teats/udders of female sheep and the penis/sheath and scrotum of rams.  
   *Initial here:* ______

3. An action plan shall be instituted to address and prevent any reoccurring problems with injuries or mishandling.  
   *Initial here:* ______

**AW4.17:** All shearing related injuries shall be attended to promptly.

1. In the event on a severe cut or injury the shearer shall cease shearing immediately to treat the injury.  
   *Initial here:* ______

2. Pain relief shall be applied for serious injuries when suitable pain relief is available.  
   *Initial here:* ______

3. Records of serious injuries shall be kept.  
   *Initial here:* ______

**AW5.3:** Animals shall be handled humanely; mistreatment of animals is unacceptable.

1. Mistreatment includes rough physical contact such as kicking, striking, slamming gates on the sheep, tripping, throwing or dropping animals, dragging or pulling sheep by the fleece, tail, ears, head, or neck, or dragging by the back legs.  
   *Initial here:* ______

2. Extra care shall be taken when handling sheep with special needs, such as young lambs, heavily pregnant ewes, lame sheep and rams. Heavily pregnant ewes shall only be handled when absolutely necessary.  
   *Initial here:* ______

3. Electric prodders shall not be used.  
   *Initial here:* ______

In the event that it comes to my knowledge that any of the above requirements for any reasons are not met, I will inform the certification body immediately.

Name: ________________________________  Date: ________________
Resources

Website Links
The following links provide additional guidance.

Nutrition Module

Pasture management and stocking rate resources, tools and calculators

Holistic Management Grazing Planning Manual (Holistic Management International)  
http://holisticmanagement.org/free-downloads/


A guide to feed planning for sheep farmers (Beef and Lamb New Zealand)  http://www.beeflambnz.com/Documents/Farm/A%20guide%20to%20feed%20planning%20for%20sheep%20farmers.pdf

Feed Budget and Rotation Planner (Evergraze) is an excel-based tool for simple feed budgets, planning rotational grazing, and determining appropriate stocking rates, calculating pasture growth rates, determining how long a paddock can be grazed for and calculating the most economical ration for stock.  http://www.evergraze.com.au/library-content/feed-budget-rotation-planner-excel-pre-2010-version/

Stocking Rate Calculator (Evergraze) The calculator works out monthly stocking rate in dry sheep equivalents per hectare (DSE/ha) throughout the year by adding together the stock numbers of each class and their DSE rating in a given month.  http://www.evergraze.com.au/library-content/stocking-rate-calculator/

Feed On Offer Library (AWI): With over 500 records collected, the library helps users estimate FOO and the nutritive value of grazed pastures. [http://www.feedonofferlibrary.com/](http://www.feedonofferlibrary.com/)

Feed Demand Calculator (MLA) allows producers to gain an appreciation of the pattern of feed supply and demand over a twelve-month period, the location of "feed gaps" and the ways in which modifying the livestock enterprise might help to close these gaps. [http://www.mla.com.au/Extension-training-and-tools/Tools-calculators/Feed-demand-calculator](http://www.mla.com.au/Extension-training-and-tools/Tools-calculators/Feed-demand-calculator)

Feed Budget Tables (Lifetimewool) these tools provide a simple method for determining ewe feed requirements and intake from pastures. They are developed for each time of year and can be accessed from the links below:


**Body Condition Score**

How to condition score a ewe (Beef and Lamb New Zealand): [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l2_27XYEUOo&index=6&list=PL9ZU9GuQ1pFZh6vT4Wy1aBcxUL4cy09-n](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l2_27XYEUOo&index=6&list=PL9ZU9GuQ1pFZh6vT4Wy1aBcxUL4cy09-n)

Body Condition Scoring Demo (Beef and Lamb New Zealand): [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CrWOJ7B-ZMQ](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CrWOJ7B-ZMQ)

How to condition score sheep (DAFWA) (Youtube): [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1F5VUGcG1Qk](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1F5VUGcG1Qk)

**Drought**


**Infrastructure Module**

**Shelter**


**Facilities**

**Predation**


**Health Module**

**Parasite control**


Flystrike decision support tools (FlyBoss) Helps to calculate flystrike risk and optimal treatment time as well as comparing management systems for control. [http://www.flybosstools.org.au/](http://www.flybosstools.org.au/)


Wormwise [http://wormwise.co.nz/](http://wormwise.co.nz/)


Lameness  

Shearing  


AWI training videos:  [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xi5QvqOQVO0&index=8&list=PLYy4ZTvFPBW2oqU0nT2fJ00USL45gzYKs](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xi5QvqOQVO0&index=8&list=PLYy4ZTvFPBW2oqU0nT2fJ00USL45gzYKs)

On-Farm killing and Euthanasia  

Video showing correct positioning of captive bolt stunning (Humane Slaughter Association): [http://www.hsa.org.uk/positioning/sheep](http://www.hsa.org.uk/positioning/sheep)

**Lambing**


Lamb care videos (thesheepsite): [http://www.thesheepsite.com/focus/5m/85/videos-thesheepsite](http://www.thesheepsite.com/focus/5m/85/videos-thesheepsite)


Orphan Lamb Rearing (Beef and Lamb New Zealand): [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GY3MVSAn7TU&index=4&list=PL9ZU9GuQ1pFZhnvT4Wy1aBcxU4cy09-n](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GY3MVSAn7TU&index=4&list=PL9ZU9GuQ1pFZhnvT4Wy1aBcxU4cy09-n)

**Sheep Gestation Calculator and Table (Raising Sheep)**: [http://www.raisingsheep.net/sheep-gestation-calculator-and-table.html](http://www.raisingsheep.net/sheep-gestation-calculator-and-table.html)