

中国标准化协会标准 T/CAS

STANDARDS OF CHINA ASSOCIATION 242-2015
FOR STANDARDIZATION

农场动物福利要求 肉用羊

Farm Animal Welfare Requirements: Mutton Sheep

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前 言

中国标准化协会（CAS）是组织开展国内、国际标准化活动的全国性社会团体。制定中国标准化协会标准（以下简称：中国标协标准），满足企业需要，推动企业标准化工作，这也是中国标准化协会的工作内容之一。中国境内的团体和个人，均可提出制、修订中国标协标准的建议并参与有关工作。

中国标协标准按《中国标准化协会标准管理办法》进行管理，按CAS 1.1《中国标准化协会标准结构及编写规则》的规定编制。

中国标协标准草案经向社会公开征求意见，并得到参加审定会议的75%以上的专家、成员的投票赞同，方可作为中国标协标准予以发布。

考虑到本标准中的某些条款可能涉及专利权，中国标准化协会不负责任何该类专利权的鉴别。

本标准首次制定。

附录A为资料性附录。

在本标准实施过程中，如发现需要修改或补充之处，请将意见和有关资料寄给中国标准化协会，以便修订时参考。

引 言

0.1 总则

为了保障动物源性食品的质量、安全和畜牧养殖业的良性可持续发展，填补我国农场动物福利标准的空白，特制定本标准。

本标准基于国际先进的农场动物福利理念，结合我国现有的科学技术和社会经济条件，规定了农场动物健康福利生产及加工要求。

本标准为农场动物福利要求中肉用羊的养殖、剪毛（绒）、运输、屠宰及加工全过程要求。

0.2 基本原则

动物福利五项基本原则是农场动物福利系列标准的基础。

- a) 为动物提供保持健康所需要的清洁饮水和饲料，使动物免受饥渴；
- b) 为动物提供适当的庇护和舒适的栖息场所，使动物免受不适；
- c) 为动物做好疾病预防，并给患病动物及时诊治，使动物免受疼痛和伤病；
- d) 保证动物拥有避免心理痛苦的条件和处置方式，使动物免受恐惧和精神痛苦；
- e) 为动物提供足够的空间、适当的设施和同伴，使动物得以自由表达正常的行为。

农场动物福利要求 肉用羊

1 范围

本标准规定了肉用羊的福利养殖、剪毛（绒）、运输、屠宰及加工要求。

本标准适用于肉用羊的养殖、剪毛（绒）和运输、屠宰及加工过程的动物福利管理。

2 规范性引用文件

下列文件对于本文件的应用是必不可少的。凡是注日期的引用文件, 仅注日期的版本适用于本文件。凡是不注日期的引用文件, 其最新版本（包括所有的修改单）适用于本文件。

GB 2707 鲜(冻) 畜肉卫生标准

GB 2761 食品安全国家标准 食品中真菌毒素限量

GB 2762 食品安全国家标准 食品中污染物限量

GB 2763 食品安全国家标准 食品中农药最大残留限量

NY/T 1168 畜禽粪便无害化处理技术规范

NY/T 5027 无公害食品 畜禽饮用水水质

3 术语和定义

下列术语和定义适用于本文件。

3.1

动物福利 animal welfare

为动物提供适当的营养、环境条件, 科学地善待动物, 正确地处置动物, 减少动物的痛苦和应激反应, 提高动物的生存质量和健康水平。

3.2

农场动物 farm animal

用于食物生产, 毛、绒、皮加工或者其他目的, 在农场环境或类似环境中培育和饲养的动物。

3.3

农场动物福利 farm animal welfare

农场动物在养殖、运输、屠宰过程中得到良好的照顾, 避免遭受不必要的惊吓、疼痛、痛苦、疾病或伤害。

3.4

环境富集 environmental enrichment

对农场动物的圈舍进行有益改善。即在单调的环境中提供必要的设施、材料或器具, 供其探究玩耍, 满足动物表达其生物习性和心理活动的需要。使动物的心理和生理达到健康状态。

3.5

异常行为 abnormal behavior

当羊的心理或生理自然属性未得到满足或受到伤害时，所表现的一类重复且无明显目的的行为。

3.6

人道屠宰 humane slaughter

减少羊的应激、恐惧、痛苦和肢体损伤的宰前处置和屠宰方式。

3.7

放牧生产系统 grazing production system

肉用羊在放牧场所自由活动，自由采食、饮水和庇护场所的养殖系统。

3.8

舍饲生产系统 housing production system

肉用羊在棚舍集中饲养、完全依赖于人类每天提供基本需要，饲草（料）和饮水的养殖系统。

3.9

半舍饲生产系统 semi-housing production system

兼有舍饲系统和放牧系统的肉用羊养殖方式。

4 饲喂和饮水

4.1 饲喂

4.1.1 羊场使用的饲草（料）和饲料原料应符合国家相关法律法规和标准的要求。

4.1.2 羊场购入的饲料，应有供方饲料原料成分及含量的文档记录；自行配料时，应保留饲料配方及配料单，饲料原料来源应可追溯。

4.1.3 羊场不得使用变质、霉败或被污染的饲草（料），禁止使用乳品以外的动物源性饲料。

4.1.4 羊场应根据羊群品种特性和不同生理阶段提供符合其营养需要的日粮，并且达到维持良好身体状况的需要量。

4.1.5 饲料中应有足够的纤维性物质供羊只反刍，日粮中粗饲料占比不宜少于 60%。

4.1.6 羊场应避免饲草料种类和饲喂量的突然改变，如需变更应逐步过渡，过渡期应在 7 天以上。

4.1.7 舍饲生产系统采用料槽饲喂方式

——料槽应有足够的空间，应考虑羊的个体大小和数量以及有无角，以满足羊只采食需要；

——料槽内应有充足的饲料满足羊只自由采食的需要，以最大限度地减少争抢。

4.1.8 季节、气候、放牧场所适宜时，应以放牧生产系统为主。放牧时应采取有效措施避免羊只采食有毒、有害植物。

4.1.9 采用放牧生产系统，应充分考虑草地载畜量，合理分配草场资源以满足羊只的营养需要；在冬春季节以及草场无法满足羊只保持体况的情况下，应适量补饲。

4.1.10 饲喂设备的设计、安装和维护应避免饲料被污染的风险。

4.1.11 羊场应保持饲喂设备的清洁，及时清理剩余饲料，防止残余饲料的腐败变质。

4.1.12 羊场应采取措施防止饲料贮藏过程中的污染、腐败变质。

4.1.13 羊场不应使用以促生长为目的非治疗用抗生素，不得使用激素类促生长剂；对于加药饲料的使用应明确标识并记录。

4.1.14 肉用羊上市前应严格执行休药期的相关规定。

4.2 饮水

4.2.1 羊场应每天连续向所有羊只提供充足、清洁、新鲜的饮用水（除主治医师医嘱外）。饮用水水质应符合 NY/T 5027 标准的要求。

4.2.2 舍饲生产系统中，每 20 只羊应至少配备一个饮水位。

4.2.3 应根据不同的饲料、年龄和生理阶段，确保所有羊只随时有足量的饮用水可饮用。

4.2.4 放牧生产系统条件下，若无天然水源应设置饮水设施。

4.2.5 饮水设施的设计应预防羔羊溺水。

4.2.6 放牧生产系统中，应确保供水设施或水源地能够提供充足、干净、新鲜的饮用水。若使用天然水源，应对潜在疾病风险进行评估。

4.2.7 所有饮水设备均应保持清洁，供水系统应定期维护和消毒。

4.2.8 羊场应有应急供水措施，以便干旱或冰冻等原因造成正常供水中断时使用。

4.2.9 在饮水中需添加药物或抗应激剂时，应使用专用设备，并做好添加记录。

5 养殖环境

5.1 羊舍与设施

5.1.1 羊场建设应符合国家相关法律法规和标准的要求。

5.1.2 羊场建设的规划设计，应考虑总面积及其羊只数量、年龄、体重、防潮、通风、采食空间、饮水空间、垫料面积等与动物福利相关的要求。

5.1.3 应为放牧生产系统的羊只设置遮盖棚，以保证恶劣气候条件下羊只的安全。

5.1.4 羊舍及舍内设施设备应使用无毒无害的材料。

5.1.5 羊舍应保温隔热，地面和墙壁应易于清扫、消毒。

5.1.6 羊舍噪音不应超过 70dB。

5.1.7 羊场内的电器设备、电线、电缆应符合相关规范，且有防护措施防止羊只接近和啮齿类动物的啃咬。

5.1.8 羊群使用的食槽、草架、栅栏、羊圈门、地面等所有与羊只接触面，应避免尖锐的边缘和突起伤害羊只。

5.1.9 羊场应建立废弃物无害化处理设施，并保证其正常运转。

5.1.10 羊场应设有弱、残、伤、病羊只特别护理区，并与其它羊舍隔开。

5.2 饲养密度

5.2.1 应为羊只提供足够的活动空间。羊舍内休息区域的空间应能保证所有羊只同时起卧。

5.2.2 羊只最小空间需要量见表 1。

表1 羊只最小空间需要量表

| 种类和体重 kg | 总面积 m ² /只 |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| 母羊 | |
| 45~60 | 1.7~1.8 |
| 60~90 | 1.8~2.1 |
| 羔羊围栏 | 2.3 |
| 怀孕 2 周以内母羊 | |
| 45~60 | 2.0~2.6 |
| 60~90 | 2.1~2.7 |
| 怀孕 6 周以内母羊 | |
| 45~60 | 2.7~3.0 |
| 60~90 | 3.0~3.3 |
| 初生羔羊 | |
| 2 周龄 | 0.15 |
| 4 周龄 | 0.4 |
| 育成羊 | |
| 20~30 | 1.1 |
| 30~40 | 1.2 |
| 40~50 | 1.5 |
| 公羊 | 2.3~3.0 |

5.2.3 应为羊只提供运动场所，场所面积应为圈舍面积的 2.5 倍以上。

5.3 休息区域/地面

5.3.1 应为羊只提供干燥、舒适的休息区域。

5.3.2 应为羊只休息区域提供卫生、舒适、充足的垫料，并保证及时补充、定期更换。

5.3.3 应设置专门的排污区域，休息区域的地面应向排污区倾斜。

5.3.4 室外饲养场所应保持干燥、排水良好。

5.4 温、湿度与通风

- 5.4.1 羊场应保持适宜的羊舍温度，不应过冷或过热，以避免羊只产生应激反应。
- 5.4.2 羊舍温度夏季不宜超过 30℃，冬季不宜低于-15℃。各类羊群适宜的圈舍温度范围见表 2。

表2 各类羊群适宜的圈舍温度范围表

| 各类圈舍 | 适宜温度范围 ℃ |
|------|-------------|
| 公羊舍 | 15~21 |
| 母羊舍 | 15~21 |
| 产羔舍 | 18~23 |
| 育 肥 | 18~24 |

- 5.4.3 羊舍应有效通风，舍内相对湿度宜在 30%~60%。避免高湿、冷凝水和贼风。
- 5.4.4 羊舍应保持良好的空气质量，舍内的氨气浓度应不超过 25mg/m³，二氧化碳浓度应不超过 1500mg/m³。

5.5 照明

- 5.5.1 羊舍应配备足够的照明设备（固定或便携的），设备应能正常运行并定期检查和维护。
- 5.5.2 羊场宜采用自然光照。使用人工照明时，羊只头部水平位置的照度为 100 LUX。每天至少 6 个小时的连续黑暗或低水平光照以便羊只休息。

5.6 围栏/隔断

- 5.6.1 羊场安装的围栏与饲喂隔断不应使羊只造成皮肤划伤或头、角夹卡等伤害。
- 5.6.2 羊场使用的电围栏应为安全电击，不应使羊只产生过度不适。
- 5.6.3 应适时检查和维护所有围栏和隔断。

5.7 粪污处理

- 5.7.1 羊场应有废弃物处理方案，并对羊场废弃物进行无害化处理，避免污染环境，防止疾病传播。
- 5.7.2 集约化羊场应有专门的堆粪场及粪便处理设施，应按 NY/T 1168 标准的要求及时处理粪污。

5.8 环境富集与行为

- 5.8.1 为减少羊只异常行为的发生，羊场宜提供必要的设施、材料或器具以满足环境富集的要求。
- 5.8.2 草场环境适宜时，应采用放牧生产系统的养殖方式，以满足羊群的生物习性。
- 5.8.3 应为母羊和羔羊提供母仔相处的条件，以满足羊只天性表达。

5.8.4 羊场应记录羊只的异常行为，对于重复出现的情况应予以分析，并及时采取改善措施。

6 养殖管理

6.1 人员能力

6.1.1 羊场管理者应接受过有关动物福利知识的培训，掌握动物健康和福利方面的专业知识，并了解本标准的具体内容且在其管理过程中熟练运用。

6.1.2 羊场饲养人员应接受过有关动物福利基础知识的培训，掌握动物健康和福利养殖方面的基本知识，并掌握本标准的具体内容且在其操作过程中有效应用。

6.2 日常管理

6.2.1 哺乳应注意以下事项：

a) 应采取自然或人工辅助方式为刚出生的羔羊提供初乳，确保羔羊 12 小时内吃到足量的初乳。

b) 羊场应将不认羔羊的母羊应赶入母仔栏单独饲养，确认母仔相认后方可归入大群。

c) 羊场应采取措施，为母乳不足的羔羊，提供足够的哺乳。

d) 舍饲生产系统条件下，羔羊断奶月龄平均不宜早于 2.5 月龄；放牧生产系统条件下平均不宜早于 3.5 月龄。

6.2.2 新生或幼龄羔羊不宜在漏缝地板上圈养。

6.2.3 羔羊若阉割应尽早实施，若断尾应在 1.5 月前实施。阉割和断尾手术过程应尽量避免对羊只造成不必要的痛苦，宜使用止痛剂。

6.2.4 应尽量缩短对羊只治疗（如注射、口服药物、药浴等）、打耳标、称重、装车运输等过程的时间。

6.2.5 对新进公羊应采取适当的隔离措施，以避免争斗行为的发生。但隔离期仅限于羊只互相熟悉和减少攻击行为所需时段。

6.2.6 舍饲公母种羊宜每年进行 2 次修蹄，预防跛足发生。

6.2.7 对羊群的日常管理应采用温和方式，减少不必要的惊吓。

6.2.8 除治疗目的外，羊只不应被栓系或与其他羊只隔离。

6.2.9 羊群应相对稳定，减少混群，以防止由于拥挤和应激对羊只造成伤害。应根据不同饲养方式，确定羊群的只数。

6.2.10 饲养员应随时清除羊舍、运动场、牧场及周围环境中可能被羊只误食的铁丝、塑料布、电线等杂物。

6.2.11 捉羊时不得采取抓背毛、角、耳朵或尾巴的方式提起羊只。

6.2.12 宜利用羊只的听觉或视觉反应驱赶羊群，不应使用棍棒、皮鞭、电棒等粗暴手段驱赶羊只。

6.2.13 日常管理中应随时检查饲喂栏和产羔栏，及时发现被卡羊只，帮助其解脱。应重点关注有角的羊只。

6.2.14 羊群使用的食槽、草架、栅栏、门窗、地面等所有与羊只接触面，应经常检查维修，不能有尖锐物体，以防羊只受伤。

6.2.15 羊场应识别可能对动物福利造成不利影响的自然灾害、极端天气等各种紧急情况，并制定应对的方案。

6.2.16 羊场对隔离治疗的伤病羊只应每天至少进行两次检查。

6.2.17 对治疗无效的羊只，应征求兽医的处理意见，必要时实施人道宰杀或无害化处理。

6.2.18 羊舍应保持良好的卫生状况，以减少羊只不适或疾病的发生。

6.3 标识

6.3.1 永久性标识羊只时，可采用耳标方式。

6.3.2 暂时性标识羊只时，应保证所用材料不含有毒有害物质。

6.4 防疫控制措施

羊场应采取有效的动物防疫控制措施，防止带有疫情的动物进入羊场。

7 健康计划

7.1 羊场应制定符合法律法规要求的兽医健康和福利计划，内容应至少包括：

- 生物安全措施；
- 疫病防控措施；
- 药物使用及残留控制措施；
- 病死羊及废弃物的无害化处理措施；
- 其他涉及动物福利与健康的措施等。

7.2 羊场应定期对健康计划的实施情况进行检查，并适时进行该计划的更新或修订。

8 羊毛（绒）获取

8.1 羊毛（绒）的获取应采用剪毛（绒）方式完成。

8.2 剪羊毛（绒）应在每年适宜剪羊毛（绒）的季节进行。

8.3 成年羊每年在天气转暖的季节应至少剪羊毛（绒）一次，育肥羊根据需要剪毛（绒）。

8.4 剪羊毛（绒）应由技术熟练的人员进行。剪羊毛（绒）时不得伤及羊皮，若发生误伤应立即对伤口进行处理。

9 运输

9.1 运输方

运输方应满足国家相关法律法规和标准的要求。

9.2 人员

9.2.1 司机和押运人员应具备运输羊的经验，并接受过基本的兽医知识、伤病羊的管理和动物福利有关知识的培训。

9.2.2 应平稳驾驶运输车辆，并对羊只在运输过程中的状况进行有效监控。

9.3 装卸

9.3.1 装载时，应尽量减少羊只混群。伤病的羊只不应进行装载运输。

9.3.2 应使用适当的装卸设备，尽可能采取水平方式装卸羊只。无法避免的坡道应尽量平缓（坡度不宜超过 20 度），并采取防滑措施及安全围栏。

9.3.3 装卸羊只的过程应以最小的外力实施，尽可能引导羊只自行进出运输车辆，不得采取粗暴的方式驱赶，应尽量减少噪声。

9.3.4 羊只到达目的地后应及时卸载。

9.4 容量

9.4.1 运输羊只的车辆地面应铺有充足的垫料。

9.4.2 运输车辆内应有足够的空间供羊只起卧。

9.4.3 运输羊只的装载密度见表 3。

表 3 运输羊只的装载密度

| 分 类 | 体重 kg | 每头的面积 m ² |
|--------|----------|-------------------------|
| 剪过毛的羊只 | <55 | 0.2~0.3 |
| | >55 | >0.3 |
| 未剪毛的羊只 | <55 | 0.3~0.4 |
| | >55 | >0.4 |
| 怀孕母羊 | <55 | 0.4~0.5 |
| | >55 | >0.5 |

9.5 运输前准备

9.5.1 羊只在运输前应能得到足够的饮水。

9.5.2 在装车前 4 小时内，不得给羊只喂食。

9.6 运输过程

9.6.1 羊只应就近屠宰，尽量减少运输和等待时间。连续运输羊只的时间不宜超过 8 小时。

9.6.2 运输车辆所有与羊只接触的表面、装载坡台和护栏等，不应存在可能造成羊只伤害的锋利边缘或突起物。运输工具各部分构造应易于清洁和消毒。

9.6.3 运输车辆应有一定的防护措施，避免羊只摔倒或其他行为可能引起的伤害。

9.6.4 运输车辆应对羊只视线给予遮蔽。

9.6.5 应避免在极端天气运输羊只。运输羊只当日气温高于 25℃或低于 5℃时，应采取适当措施，减少因温度过高或过低引起羊只的应激反应。

9.6.6 运输过程中若出现羊只的伤害或死亡，应分析原因并立即采取措施以防止更多伤害和死亡的发生。

10 屠宰

10.1 屠宰要求

屠宰企业应满足国家相关法律法规和标准的要求。

10.2 屠宰人员的要求

屠宰企业应指定专人负责制定和实施人道屠宰的规定。该负责人应接受过有关动物福利知识的培训。

10.3 对运输过程造成伤残的羊的处理

无特殊情况屠宰企业对运输过程造成伤残的羊只应立即宰杀，尽量减少其痛苦。

10.4 待宰栏

10.4.1 屠宰企业应为待宰的羊只提供充足的饮水，必要时提供食物。

10.4.2 屠宰企业宜为羊只提供待宰棚，防止太阳直晒和抵御恶劣气候条件，并有足够的空间及干燥的躺卧区域。

10.4.3 屠宰企业应将待宰栏中具有攻击性的羊与其他羊只分开。

10.4.4 宰前检查照明不宜低于 220LUX。

10.5 屠宰设备

10.5.1 用于羊致昏和宰杀的设备应安全、高效和可靠。

10.5.2 屠宰设备在使用前后应进行彻底清洁与消毒。

10.5.3 应由专人在宰前对屠宰设备进行检查，使其处于良好状态。

10.6 宰前处理

10.6.1 宰前处理应按规定的流程实施，尽量减少羊只的痛苦和不必要的刺激。

10.6.2 待宰栏通道及地面应做防滑处理。通道应有足够的空间，光线适宜，无突出物、障碍物及直角转弯。

10.6.3 通道在到达击昏点前宜有出口通向围栏，允许羊只重新回到围栏。

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10.6.4 应避免采用粗暴的方式驱赶羊只。

10.6.5 所有待宰羊只宰前禁食不得超过 18 小时。

10.7 屠宰方式

10.7.1 屠宰企业应采取尽量减少羊的痛苦和不适的屠宰方式实施人道屠宰。

10.7.2 屠宰的致昏方式应使羊瞬间失去知觉和疼痛感，直至宰杀工序完成。

10.7.3 如因宗教或文化原因不允许在屠宰前使羊只失去知觉，而直接屠宰的，应在平和的环境下尽快完成宰杀过程。

10.7.4 宰杀刀具应锋利，其刺入的位置与角度等应能达到放血快速和完全的要求，保证羊只迅速死亡。

10.7.5 切断羊只的血管后，至少在 30 秒内不得有任何进一步的修整程序，直到所有脑干反射停止。

11 加工

11.1 用于加工动物福利羊产品的原料羊胴体，应来自养殖、运输和屠宰过程均符合本标准要求的羊场和屠宰企业。

11.2 加工企业应区分动物福利分割羊肉产品与常规产品的加工过程，以避免产品的混淆。

11.3 动物福利分割羊肉产品的质量安全应符合 GB 2707、GB 2761、GB 2762 和 GB 2763 等相应的国家食品安全标准要求，畜禽养殖中的禁用物质不得检出。

11.4 动物福利分割羊肉产品应重点关注其感官指标（淤血、损伤、PSE 肉、DFD 肉等）。

11.5 动物福利羊毛（绒）应来自养殖及剪毛（绒）过程均符合本标准要求的羊场。

12 记录与可追溯

12.1 羊的福利养殖、剪毛（绒）、运输、屠宰、加工全过程应予以记录，并可追溯。

12.2 羊场的种羊档案应永久保存。其余养殖、剪毛（绒）、运输、屠宰、加工全过程的所有记录应至少保存三年。

附 录 A
(资料性附录)
相关法律法规和标准

中华人民共和国动物防疫法
中华人民共和国畜牧法
兽药管理条例
畜禽规模的养殖法案防治案例
畜禽规模养殖污染防治条例
农业部公告第 168 号 饲料药物添加剂使用规范
GB 12694 肉类加工厂卫生规范
GB 13078 饲料卫生标准
GB 16548 病害动物和病害动物产品生物安全处理规程
GB 16549 畜禽产地检疫规范
GB 16567 种畜禽调运检疫技术规范
GB 18596 畜禽养殖业污染物排放标准
GB 18393 牛羊屠宰产品品质检验规程
GB/T 9961 鲜冻胴体羊肉
GB/T 19525.2 畜禽场环境质量评价准则
GB/T 20014.6 良好农业规范 第 6 部分：畜禽基础控制点与符合性规范
GB/T 20014.7 良好农业规范 第 7 部分 牛羊控制点与符合性规范
NY 5149 无公害食品 肉羊饲养兽医防疫准则
NY/T 388 畜禽场环境质量标准
NY/T 630 羊肉质量分级
NYT 633 冷却羊肉
NYT 816 肉羊饲养标准
NY/T 1167 畜禽场环境质量及卫生控制规范
NY/T 1178 牧区牛羊棚圈建设技术规范
NY/T 1564 羊肉分割技术规范
NY/T 5151 无公害食品 肉羊饲养管理准则
NY/T 5339 无公害食品 畜禽饲养兽医防疫准则
英国 RSPCA 羊的福利养殖标准
加拿大防止虐待动物协会发布的牛的福利标准
美国全程质量检测认证发布的现场评审指导和运输质量保证手册

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STANDARDS OF CHINA ASSOCIATION T/CAS
FOR STANDARDIZATION 242-2015

Farm Animal Welfare Requirements: Mutton Sheep

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Foreword

China Association for Standardization (CAS) is a nationwide public organization that organizes and carries out activities about domestic and international standardization. Developing CAS Standard to meet the needs of enterprises and promote the work of enterprise standardization is one of CAS' work contents. Both groups and individuals at home can offer the suggestion on developing or revising CAS standard, and participate in the relevant work.

CAS standard is managed according to "Management Rules for the Standards of CAS", and developed on the basis of CAS 1.1 "*Rules for the structure and drafting of standards of CAS*".

The draft of CAS Standard is open to the society for suggestion. Only with the vote of more than 75 percent experts and members who attend the Meeting can the draft be issued as the CAS Standard.

It is the first time to issue the standard.

The annex A is informative annex.

In the process of implementing the standard, please mail the opinion and relevant materials to CAS or China Health Care Association if you find something to be revised or complemented.

Introduction

0.1 General Principle

The Standard is set to ensure the quality and safety of animal products, promote the sustainable development of livestock husbandry industry, and to fill in the gap of farm animal welfare standards in China.

Developed on the basis of international advanced farm animal welfare concept and the existing science and technology condition as well as social and economic status in China, the Standard sets the requirements on farm animal health and welfare during production and processing.

The Standard is one of the Farm Animal Welfare Requirements series that sets requirements on the whole process of mutton sheep rearing, shearing (fleece or cashmere), transport, slaughter and processing.

0.2 Fundamental Principle

The Farm Animal Welfare Requirements series are based upon the “Five Freedoms”:

- a) Freedom from hunger and thirst by ready access to fresh water and a diet to maintain full health and vigour.
- b) Freedom from discomfort by providing an appropriate environment including shelter and a comfortable lying area.
- c) Freedom from pain, injury or disease by prevention or rapid diagnosis and treatment.
- d) Freedom from fear and distress by ensuring conditions and care which avoid mental suffering.
- e) Freedom to express normal behavior by providing sufficient space, proper facilities and company of the animal’s own kind.

Farm Animal Welfare Requirements: Mutton Sheep

1 Scope

The Standard sets welfare requirements on mutton sheep rearing, shearing (fleece or cashmere), transport, slaughter and processing.

The Standard is applicable to the animal welfare management of the whole process of mutton sheep rearing, shearing (fleece or cashmere), transport, slaughter and processing.

2 Normative References

The following documents are essential for the application of the Standard. For any dated reference, only the dated version applies to this Standard. For any undated reference, the latest version (including all amendments) applies to the Standard.

GB 2707 Hygienic Standard for Fresh (Frozen) Meat

GB 2761 National Food Safety Standards of Mycotoxins Limits in Food

GB 2762 National Food Safety Standards of Contaminants Limits in Food

GB 2763 National Food Safety Standard- Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides in Food

NY/T 1168 Technical Requirement for Non-hazardous Treatment of Animal Manure

NY/T 5027 Drinking Water Requirement for Pollution-free Livestock Production

3 Terminology

The following terms are applicable to the Standard.

3.1 Animal Welfare

Animal welfare means provision of adequate nutrition and environment to animals, treat them in scientific ways and handle them properly to reduce their pain and stress, so as to ensure their good life quality and health.

3.2 Farm Animal

Animals being bred or reared on farms or similar circumstances for food production, hair, down and skin processing, or other purposes.

3.3 Farm Animal Welfare

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Farm animals must be properly cared during rearing, transport and slaughtering to protect them from unnecessary fear, distress, disease or injury.

3.4 Environmental Enrichment

Environmental enrichment is to improve the housing environment of farm animals, which is the addition of resources or facilities to provide necessary ambient stimuli in livestock housing to allow natural behaviors and psychological activities so that animals can reach a physical and psychological health balance.

3.5 Abnormal Behavior

The involuntary stereotyped behavior developed when sheep cannot express natural physical and psychological needs freely or when they are suffering.

3.6 Humane Slaughter

Pre-slaughter handling and slaughter methods that reduce stress, fear, pain and injuries of sheep to a minimum.

3.7 Free-range Production System

The system in which mutton sheep can move freely on grazing field and choose their feed, water supply and shelter.

3.8 Housed Production System

The system in which mutton sheep are farmed in barns, entirely depend on the provision of feed, water supply and barns by humans.

3.9 Semi-housed System

The mutton sheep production system that includes both free-range system and housed production system.

4 Food and Water

4.1 Food

4.1.1 All herbage (forage) and raw materials must comply with relevant state laws and regulations.

4.1.2 Producers must obtain a written record of constituents and content of compound feed's raw material from the suppliers. When producers mix their own

feed, a specific note or feed plan detailing the constituents of the feed must be available, the origin of feed must be traceable.

4. 1. 3 Any spoiled, moldy or contaminated herbage (forage) must not be used. Animal origin ingredient besides dairy is strictly prohibited in feedstuffs.

4. 1. 4 Diet must be provided to meet the nutritional needs of each different production stage of sheep and appropriate to specific breeds in sufficient quantity to maintain them in good health.

4. 1. 5 Sheep must be provided with adequate suitable fiber to allow them to ruminate. Fibrous food should make up at least 60% of the diet.

4. 1. 6 Sudden changes in the type and quantity of food must be avoided. Gradual transition must be adopted if there is any change needed. The transition period must be more than 7 days.

4. 1. 7 When being fed at troughs in housed production system:

a) there must be sufficient trough space to meet the ingestion demand of all sheep, taking account of the size and number of animals and presence or absence of horns;

b) there must be sufficient forage in the troughs to ensure that all sheep have free access to minimize aggression due to competition.

4. 1. 8 When the season, climate and pasture conditions allowing, sheep must be mainly reared in free-range production system. Control practices must be in place to prevent sheep from accessing to poisonous and harmful plants at pasture.

4. 1. 9 Where free-range production system is used, the pasture resource must be rationally allocated to meet the nutritional needs of each sheep, taking account of the grazing capacity of pasture and the nutritional requirements of sheep. Appropriate feedstuff supplement must be provided in winter and spring, as well as whenever the pasture could not meet the requirements to maintain sheep in good health.

4. 1. 10 Feeding facilities must be designed, installed and maintained properly to minimize the potential feedstuff contamination.

4. 1. 11 Feeding facilities must be kept clean at all times and the surplus feedstuff must be cleared up in time to prevent from putrefaction.

4. 1. 12 Measures must be taken to prevent the feed from contamination and putrefaction at storage.

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4. 1. 13 Antibiotics must not be used for growth accelerating purposes. Growth hormones are strictly prohibited. Any medicated feed must be clearly labeled and recorded.

4. 1. 14 Relevant provisions of the withdrawal period must be strictly implemented before the sheep go to the market.

4. 2 Water

4. 2. 1 All sheep must have continuous access to an adequate supply of clean and fresh drinking water each day (except being required by the vet in charge). Drinking water quality must comply with NY/T 5027 Standard.

4. 2. 2 Where housed production system is used, at least one drinking space per 20 animals must be provided.

4. 2. 3 Sheep must have constant and unlimited access to drinking water, based on different diets, ages and production stages.

4. 2. 4 Where free-range production system is used, water facilities must be provided if natural water sources are not sufficient.

4. 2. 5 Water facilities must be sited to avoid lambs drowning.

4. 2. 6 Water supply facilities or water sources must ensure sufficient fresh and clean water supply in free-range system. Potential disease risk must be evaluated if natural water sources are used.

4. 2. 7 All the water facilities must be maintained clean. Water supply system must be maintained and sterilized on regular basis.

4. 2. 8 Provision must be made to ensure an emergency supply of suitable drinking water in case normal water supplies fail, for instance due to drought, freezing, etc.

4. 2. 9 When medicine and anti-stress potion are necessary to be added into drinking water, special equipment must be used and records must be taken.

5 Environment

5. 1 Buildings and Facilities

5. 1. 1 All constructions on the farm must be in accordance with applicable state laws and regulations.

5. 1. 2 Requirements related to animal welfare must be taken into account in the plan and design of constructions, including overall space coverage, herd size, age, weight, feeding, damp proofing, ventilation, feeding space, drinking space and bedding space.

5. 1. 3 Shelters must be provided in free-range system to protect sheep in extreme weather.

5. 1. 4 There must be no features of the environment and materials of the production system that are toxic or hazardous.

5. 1. 5 The housing for sheep must be thermal insulation. Floors and walls must be easily cleansed and disinfected.

5. 1. 6 Noise level in the housing must not exceed 70dB.

5. 1. 7 All electrical installations, wires and cables must be properly earthed and set up in accordance with relevant regulations, inaccessible to sheep and safeguarded from rodents.

5. 1. 8 Provisions must be made to avoid troughs, hay racks, fences, pen doors, floors and all other surfaces that sheep come in contact with contain sharp edges or features that are likely to cause injury.

5. 1. 9 Safe disposal facilities of waste must be established in the farms and their regular and proper operations must be ensured.

5. 1. 10 Farms must have special care areas for weak, maimed, injured and sick sheep and be separable from other sheep housing.

5. 2 Space Allowances

5. 2. 1 Sufficient space must be provided for sheep to allow movement. The lying area must be of sufficient size to accommodate all sheep together lying in normal resting posture at the same time.

5. 2. 2 The minimum space allowances for sheep are as Table 1:

Table 1: The minimum space allowances for sheep

| Type and weight (kg) | Total floor area(m ² /per) |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Ewes | |
| 45~60 | 1.7~1.8 |
| 60~90 | 1.8~2.1 |
| Lambing pens | 2.3 |
| Ewes with lambs up to 2 weeks | |
| 45~60 | 2.0~2.6 |
| 60~90 | 2.1~2.7 |
| Ewes with lambs up to 6 weeks | |
| 45~60 | 2.7~3.0 |
| 60~90 | 3.0~3.3 |
| Creep area | |
| 2 weeks | 0.15 |
| 4 weeks | 0.4 |
| Hoggets | |
| 20~30 | 1.1 |
| 30~40 | 1.2 |
| 40~50 | 1.5 |
| Rams | 2.3~3.0 |

5.2.3 Exercise place must be provided for sheep, with a minimum 2.5 times the space of the housing.

5.3 Lying Area/Floors

5.3.1 Dry and comfortable lying area must be provided.

5.3.2 Lying area must be set with clean, comfortable and sufficient bedding materials which must be replenished and replaced regularly.

5.3.3 Drainage area must be constructed. The floor of lying area must be sloped to the drainage area.

5.3.4 The outdoor farming area must be well drained and dry.

5.4 Thermal Environment, Humidity and Ventilation

5.4.1 Efforts must be made to ensure the internal environment at a comfortable level that is not too hot or too cold to protect sheep from cold and heat stress.

5.4.2 Temperature in housing should not be above 30°C in summer and not below -15°C in winter. Recommended temperature for different production stages are as Table 2:

Table 2: Recommended temperature for different production stages

| Different production stages | Recommended temperature (°C) |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Rams | 15~21 |
| Ewes | 15~21 |
| Lambing pens | 18~23 |
| Fattening sheep | 18~24 |

5.4.3 The housing must be effectively ventilated. Relative humidity in the housing should be between 30%~60%. High humidity, condensation and harmful wind must be avoided.

5.4.4 Good air quality must be kept in the housing. Concentration of ammonia in the air must not exceed 25mg/m³; CO₂ must not exceed 1500mg/m³.

5.5 Lighting

5.5.1 In all sheep housing, adequate lighting, whether fixed or portable, must be in working order and inspected and maintained regularly.

5.5.2 Natural lighting should be provided. Where artificial light is used, the intensity must be at 100LUX at sheep eye level. A period of at least 6 hours continuous darkness or low level lighting must be provided for sheep to have normal rest.

5.6 Fencing/Partition

5.6.1 All fencing and feeding partitions must be designed to avoid any risks to sheep, such as skin scratch or trapping the head and neck of cattle.

5.6.2 Where electric fence is used, electric shock must be controlled at safe level to avoid causing excessive discomfort to sheep.

5.6.3 All fencing and partitions must be inspected and maintained appropriately.

5.7 Disposal of waste

5.7.1 Producers must develop waste disposal plan and harmless waste disposal to prevent environment pollution and disease transmission.

5.7.2 Intensive production farms must have muckheaps and feces disposal facilities. Animal waste must be treated in time according to the requirements set forth by NY/T 1168.

5.8 Environment Enrichment and Animal Behavior

5.8.1 Adequate facilities, materials and equipment should be provided to meet the requirements of environment enrichment and prevent abnormal behaviors.

5.8.2 Free-range production system must be adopted to satisfy the habitual nature of sheep when the pasture is in proper condition.

5.8.3 Ewes and lambs must be provided with conditions that allow them to stay together to express natural behavior.

5.8.4 Abnormal behaviors must be recorded. If abnormal behaviors develop repeatedly, a program of analysis and modification must be pursued to improve management and environment control.

6 Management

6.1 Staff Competency Requirements

6.1.1 Managers must be thoroughly trained, skilled and competent in animal husbandry and animal welfare, understand the detailed content of this requirement and are able to implement them in practice.

6.1.2 Stockmen must be trained, skilled and competent in basic animal husbandry and animal welfare, understand the general content of this requirement and are able to use them effectively in practice.

6.2 Daily Care

6.2.1 Lactation should be attention:

a) Lambs must receive colostrum in natural ways or with human assistance. All lambs must receive a sufficient amount of colostrum in the first 12 hours after birth.

b) Ewes and lambs with mismothering problem must be kept in independent mother-child pen and put back to the group under the confirmation of recognizing each other.

c) Alternatives must be provided when the lamb's mother has inadequate colostrum.

d) Lambs should not be weaned before 2.5 months old on average in housed production system, while 3.5 months old in free-range system.

6.2.2 Newborns or young lambs should not be reared on slatted floor.

6.2.3 If necessary, castration for lambs must be conducted as soon as possible after birth. Tail docking must be conducted before 1.5 months old. The pain during castration and tail docking must be reduced to a minimum. Analgesia should be used.

6.2.4 The process length of medical treatment (such as injection, oral drugs and medicated bath), marking the ears, weighting, and loading and unloading must be kept to a minimum.

6.2.5 Newly arrived rams must be isolated for proper period to prevent aggressive behavior. The isolation period must be limited to the time that sheep need to be familiar with each other and to reduce aggressive behavior.

6.2.6 Hoof trimming should be carried out twice every year for breeding rams and ewes in housed production system to prevent becoming lame.

6.2.7 Daily care must be performed in a gentle way to reduce unnecessary stress of sheep.

6.2.8 Sheep must not be tied or isolated except for medical treatment purpose.

6.2.9 The group must be kept relatively steady and mixed group must be kept to a minimum to prevent injury of sheep caused by crowding and stress. The size of the group must be varied according to different production systems.

6.2.10 Stock-keepers must remove materials in time at housing, exercise place, pasture and other areas which are likely to be eaten by sheep by mistake, like iron wire, plastic cloth, and electric wire, etc.

- 6. 2. 11 Sheep must not be lifted by grabbing fleece, horns, ears or tail.
- 6. 2. 12 Sheep should be driven with appropriate auditory or visual methods. Sticks, whips and electric goads must not be used to drive sheep.
- 6. 2. 13 Troughs and lambing pens must be inspected all times in order to discover sheep being stuck and free them in time. Sheep with horns must be paid extra attention.
- 6. 2. 14 Provisions must be made to avoid troughs, hay racks, fences, pen doors, floors and all other surfaces that sheep come in contact with contain sharp edges or features that are likely to cause injury.
- 6. 2. 15 Producers must be competent to identify emergency circumstances like natural hazard and extreme weather that may bring harm to animal welfare and develop contingency plans accordingly.
- 6. 2. 16 Isolated sick or injured sheep must be inspected at least twice every day.
- 6. 2. 17 For sheep failed with treatment, humane culling should be performed when necessary with vet's advice.
- 6. 2. 18 All housings must be kept clean to reduce discomfort and disease of sheep.

6. 3 Marking

- 6. 3. 1 Earing tagging may be implemented for permanent marking.
- 6. 3. 2 Materials used for temporary marking must be non-toxic.

6. 4 Effective epidemic prevention and control measures

Effective epidemic prevention and control measures must be taken. Efforts must be made to prevent other animals with epidemic disease from entering the farm.

7 Health Planning

7. 1 Producers must develop veterinary health and welfare plan compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, at least including:

- biosecurity;
- disease prevention;
- drug use and residual control;
- treatment of dead cattle and waste;

——other measures related to animal welfare and health.

7. 2 Producers must check implementing situation of health plan regularly, renew and amend it in time.

8 Shearing (fleece or cashmere)

8. 1 Fleece (cashmere) must only be acquired by shearing.

8. 2 Shearing (fleece or cashmere) must be operated at proper season every year.

8. 3 Every adult sheep must have its fleece (cashmere) removed at least once every year at warmer seasons, while fattening sheep as needed.

8. 4 Shearers must be skillful. When shearing, care must be taken not to nick or cut the skin. If a wound occurs, effective treatment must be given immediately.

9 Transport

9.1 Requirement for sheep carrier

Sheep carrier must meet the relevant national laws, regulations and Standards.

9.2 Transporters

9. 2. 1 Drivers and hauliers must have experience of sheep transportation and received training in basic veterinary knowledge, management of injured and sick animals and animal welfare knowledge.

9. 2. 2 Vehicles must be driven slowly and steadily. Effective monitoring must be taken during transportation.

9.3 Loading/unloading

9. 3. 1 Sheep must be managed to minimize mixing for transportation. Casualty and sick animals must not be transported.

9. 3. 2 Appropriate equipment must be used at handling. Efforts must be made to load and unload sheep at horizontal level. Inevitable ramp must be maintained as flat as possible (the grade of which should be no more than 20 degrees), with slip-resistant measures and security fences.

9. 3. 3 Loading and unloading process must be conducted with a minimum force and able to encourage sheep to move in or out of vehicles initiatively. Violent driving is prohibited. Noise must be minimized.

9. 3. 4 Sheep must be unloaded immediately at the destination.

9.4 Transport Space Allowances

9. 4. 1 The floors of all vehicles must be covered with sufficient bedding.

9. 4. 2 The vehicles must have sufficient space for sheep to stand and lie down.

9. 4. 3 The space allowances during transport are as Table 3:

Table 3: The space allowances during transport

| Categories | Weight (kg) | Area (m ² /per) |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Shorn | <55 | 0.2~0.3 |
| | >55 | >0.3 |
| Unshorn | <55 | 0.3~0.4 |
| | >55 | >0.4 |
| Pregnant ewes | <55 | 0.4~0.5 |
| | >55 | >0.5 |

9.5 Preparation for Transport

9. 5. 1 Sheep must have adequate water access before transport.

9. 5. 2 Feed must not be provided within 4 hours before transport.

9.6 Transport

9. 6. 1 Sheep must be slaughtered as close as possible to the point of rearing to minimize the duration of transport and waiting. Sheep should not be continuously transported for more than 8 hours.

9. 6. 2 There must not be sharp edges or protrusions on all surfaces, loading platforms and guardrails of vehicles that in contact with sheep. Each part of the vehicles must be designed for easy cleaning and disinfection.

9. 6. 3 Vehicles must have protective measures to avoid injuries caused by falling or other behaviors.

9. 6. 4 Vehicles must have covers to shield the vision of sheep.

9. 6. 5 Transport during extreme weather must be prevented as much as possible. When the temperature is higher than 25°C or below 5°C, appropriate measures must be taken to reduce stress caused by high or low temperature.

9. 6. 6 If any injury or death happens during transport, causes must be analyzed and immediate measures must be taken to avoid further injuries and more deaths.

10 Slaughter

10.1 Slaughterhouses requirement

Slaughterhouses must meet the relevant national laws, regulations and Standards.

10.2 Requirement for Slaughterhouses worker

Slaughterhouses must have specially-assigned people for the formulation and implementation of the human slaughter provisions, who must be well trained on animal welfare knowledge.

10.3 Deal with injured sheep during transportation

Injured sheep during transportation must be slaughtered immediately to avoid unnecessary distress, except for special circumstances.

10.4 Waiting Lairage

10.4.1 Slaughterhouses must provide adequate water for sheep waiting for slaughter and provide feed when necessary.

10.4.2 The slaughterhouse should provide waiting lairage with adequate space and dry lying area to prevent sheep from direct sunlight and adverse weather conditions.

10.4.3 Sheep that are likely to be aggressive must be separated from others at waiting lairage.

10.4.4 The illumination during antemortem inspection should not be lower than 220 lux.

10.5 Slaughter Equipment

10.5.1 The equipment used for stunning and killing must be safe, effective and reliable.

10.5.2 All slaughter equipment must be thoroughly and appropriately cleaned and disinfected before and after use.

10.5.3 Slaughter equipment must be checked before slaughter by specially-assigned people to ensure it is in working order.

10.6 Pre-slaughter Handling

10.6.1 Pre-slaughter handling must be carried out according to regulatory procedures to avoid unnecessary stimulus or distress.

10.6.2 Flooring in waiting lairage and passageways must be non-slip. All passageways must have adequate space and appropriate lighting, avoiding projections, obstacles and sharply angled bends.

10.6.3 Races should have an exit gate immediately prior to the stunning area which allows sheep to be taken back to the lairage.

10. 6. 4 Violent driving is prohibited.

10. 6. 5 All sheep must have access to food up to 18 hours before slaughtering.

10. 7 Slaughter Methods

10. 7. 1 Slaughter must be carried out in a humane method that minimizes suffering and discomfort of sheep.

10. 7. 2 Stunning must ensure the sudden loss of consciousness and pain and maintain that state until the point of death.

10. 7. 3 If sheep have to be slaughtered directly when they are still conscious because of religious or cultural reasons, the slaughter process must be kept as quick as possible under peaceful circumstance.

10. 7. 4 Slaughter knives must be sharp. The position and angle of sticking must meet the requirements of rapid and complete blood loss from the sheep to ensure the quick death.

10. 7. 5 After cutting off the blood vessels, there must be no further trimming procedure on the sheep for at least 30 seconds in any case until all brainstem reflexes ceased.

11 Processing

11. 1 Carcasses for processing animal welfare friendly products must come from farms as well as slaughterhouses that their rearing, transport and slaughter processes meet the requirements of this Standard.

11. 2 Processing companies must effectively separate the processing procedures for animal welfare friendly mutton products with regular ones to prevent mixing up.

11. 3 Quality of processed animal welfare friendly mutton products must meet the national food safety standards of GB 2707, GB 2761, GB 2762 and GB 2763. Banned substances must not be detected from the products.

11. 4 Animal welfare friendly mutton products must be paid close attention to exterior index (such as bruise, damage, PSE meat and DFD meat, etc.)

11. 5 Animal welfare friendly fleece (fleece) must come from farms that their shearing (fleecing) processes meet the requirements of this Standard.

12 Records and Traceability

12. 1 The whole process of animal welfare friendly rearing, shearing (fleecing), transport, slaughter and processing must be recorded and traceable.

12. 2 All records of sheep, including rearing, shearing (fleecing), transport, slaughter and processing, must be kept at least for 3 years, except for breeders' that must be kept permanently.

Annex A
(Informative Annex)
Related Regulations and Standards

Animal Epidemic Prevention Law of People's Republic of China
Animal Husbandry Law of People's Republic of China
Veterinary Management Case
Scale Livestock Farming Prevention Act Case
Scale Livestock Farming Pollution Prevention Regulations
Feed Additive Use Norms—No. 186 Announcement of Ministry of Agriculture
GB 12694 Meat processing plant hygiene norms
GB 13078 Feed hygiene standards
GB 16548 Animals and animal products, biological diseases safe handling procedures
GB 16549 Animal origin and quarantine norms
GB 16567 Breeding animal transport and quarantine technical specifications
GB 18596 Emission standards for livestock husbandry industry
GB 18393 Code for product quality inspection for cattle or sheep in slaughtering
GB/T 9961 Fresh and frozen mutton carcass
GB/T 19525.2 Environmental quality evaluation criteria for farms
GB/T 20014.6 Good agricultural practice. Part 6: Livestock base control points and compliance criteria
GB/T 20014.7 Good agricultural practice. Part 7: Cattle and sheep control points and compliance criteria
NY 5149 Pollution-free food: mutton sheep production veterinary epidemic prevention criterion
NY/T 388 Environmental quality standard for the livestock and poultry farm
NY/T 630 Mutton quality grading
NYT 633 Chilled mutton
NYT 816 Mutton sheep production standard
NY/T 1167 Environment quality and sanitary control requirement for the livestock and poultry farms
NY/T 1178 Technical code for construction of cattle and sheep housing in pasturing area
NY/T 1564 Mutton segmentation technical manual
NY/T 5151 Pollution-free food: mutton sheep production management criterion
NY/T 5339 Guidelines for veterinary epidemic prevention of pollution-free livestock
RSPCA welfare standards for sheep
BCSPCA Standards for the Raising and Handling of Cattle
The entire journey quality inspection certification issued by on site review and transportation quality assurance manual.

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China Quality Mark Certification Group

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