

Code of Practice for Lion eggs

The British Egg Industry Council



Introduction by the Chairman

The Lion Code of Practice is designed to provide consumers with eggs of the highest quality and, in particular, its key objective is to effectively eliminate Salmonella from UK eggs.

Whilst primarily aimed at ensuring the highest standards of food safety, product quality and labelling, the scheme also sets standards for animal welfare which are higher than required by UK and EU law.

The Lion mark is a registered trademark and the licence agreement between the BEIC and each Lion Code subscriber authorises the subscriber to use the mark in relation to the packing, marketing and selling of Lion eggs.

II HYGIENE

The Licence Agreement requires that “Lion” eggs should come from flocks where the owners and the supplier of the birds have complied with the Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order 2007 or any amendments thereof and the Zoonoses Order 1989; that the producers animal feed suppliers comply with the Codes of Practice relating to the production of animal feed and raw materials; and that producer’s animal feed is produced to the Agricultural Industries Confederation’s Universal Feed Assurance Scheme (UFAS).

The Code is designed to prevent the introduction of Salmonella infected birds into the laying Flock; to prevent the infection of birds in laying flocks with Salmonella; to monitor the efficacy of such arrangements; and to hold and distribute eggs under the best conditions.

II WELFARE

The Lion Code also aims to assure customers that laying birds are kept in the best possible welfare conditions by requiring that eggs sold under the “Lion” mark must come from birds kept in accordance with statutory or code requirements on welfare. In several different areas it raises standards.

II SUMMARY

In short, the Lion Code has been developed to provide an approved scheme for the production of eggs to standards above and beyond those set by EU and UK law, at all times realising the importance of providing a safe food product of the highest quality, whilst maintaining the highest possible welfare standards and environmental control.

The Lion Code is a living document and is revised regularly to take account of new scientific or practical knowledge, and of consumer demands. This sixth complete version incorporates further improvements to the fifth version.

The Lion Code has achieved EN45011 accreditation awarded by the United Kingdom Accreditation Service.

Andrew Parker OBE

CHAIRMAN

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II DEFINITION

In this Code of Practice the words 'day old', 'chicks', 'pullets', 'laying birds', 'hens', and 'birds' relate to birds of the species Gallus gallus intended for, or kept for, egg production and 'eggs' mean eggs produced by Gallus gallus.

Where reference is made to 'site', 'production unit' or 'premises' they shall be taken to mean one of the same thing.

Where reference is made to 'accredited Monitoring Agency' this shall be taken to mean 'Certification Agency'.

Where reference is made to 'Defra', this shall be taken to include Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, noting that the devolved administrations legislate separately.

Where reference is made to 'packing centre', this includes the ungraded intake, grading floor, and graded warehouse, including outloading bays.

'Immediately' shall be defined as 'as soon as result is received from the laboratory,' or 24 hours.

For the purposes of the Zoonoses National Control Programme 'house' and 'flock' shall have the same meaning.

II LEGEND

Text prefaced with **CRITICAL** and in bold is a requirement of the Code of Practice.

Failure to meet a Critical section of the Code will result in immediate non-approved status.

Roman text denotes a requirement of the Code of Practice.

Text in italic denotes a guideline from BEIC.

- 1.1 Every Egg Packer or Egg Packer/Producer who has entered into a Licence Agreement with BEIC, authorising the Egg Packer or Egg Packer/Producer to use the “Lion” trademark in relation to the packing, marketing and sale of eggs (hereinafter referred to in this Code of Practice as “the Licensee”), is required to comply at all times with the regulations and procedures set out in this Code of Practice.
- 1.2 BEIC shall issue to each Licensee a Certificate of Registration pursuant to Section 11 of this Code of Practice after inspection and approval by the Monitoring Agency accredited by BEIC.
- 1.3 Every breeder rearing farm, breeder laying farm, hatchery, pullet rearing farm, feed mill, laying bird farm and egg packing centre whose products are utilised at any stage in the production of eggs ultimately to be packed, marketed and sold as “Lion” eggs shall hold a Certificate of Registration issued by BEIC pursuant to Section 11 of this Code of Practice. All such operations are required to comply at all times with the regulations and procedures set out in this Code of Practice insofar as such regulations and procedures apply to the respective operations.
- 1.4 The circumstances which could cause BEIC to withdraw a Certificate of Registration in respect to any operation referred to in paragraph 1.3 and the consequences of such withdrawal are set out in Section 11.
- 1.5 The CODE OF PRACTICE generates:-
 - a] A Salmonella vaccination programme.
 - b] A Salmonella sampling and testing programme.
 - c] Traceability of product, poultry and feed.
 - d] Registration of all Licensees together with the listing of associated breeder rearing farms, breeder laying farms, hatcheries, rearing and laying farms.
 - e] Independent audit of all breeder rearing farms, breeder laying farms, hatcheries, feed mills, pullet rearing and laying farms.
 - f] Independent audit of all packing centres.
 - g] Feed produced to the standard required by the Agricultural Industries Confederation Universal Feed Assurance Scheme (UFAS).
 - h] Assurance of product quality by the use of modern packing centre technology.
 - i] Eggs date coded for guaranteed freshness.
 - j] Eggs and egg packs printed with the Lion logo.
 - k] Welfare provisions in advance of those required by law.
 - l] Environmental policies.

A PULLET REARING

- A1** **CRITICAL** There shall be a copy of the current version of the Lion Code of Practice available on site.
The current version of the Lion Code of Practice must be on site and available.
- A2** **CRITICAL** There shall be a copy of the current Certificate of Registration available on site.
- A3** **CRITICAL** Copies of the last 2 self audits shall be available. Self audits shall be carried out every 6 months.

One of the twice yearly self audits is to be completed in conjunction with a representative of the breeder.

If this is a new site, a self-audit shall have been conducted prior to the audit by the accredited Monitoring Agency.

- A4** **CRITICAL** Breeder rearing farms will at all times comply with:-

The DEFRA Code of Practice for the Prevention and Control of Salmonella in Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries (ref. PB1564).

The Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order 2007 or any amendment thereof.

The Code of Practice for the Prevention of Rodent Infestations in Poultry Flocks and Section 2 of the Code of Practice.

This requirement is very broad. Auditors need to be familiar with the respective orders and isolate those aspects not covered by the remaining requirements. (The main purpose of this point is obtaining management assurance that Breeder Rearing Flocks meet the required standard as the opportunity to inspect breeder rearing flocks will be restricted due to biosecurity concerns). (Verbal/Visual/Written).

A site registered outside of the UK must comply to equivalent Lion Code standards.

- A5** Beak trimming of chicks shall be optional.
If yes, what age? (must be under 10 days). If no, undertake a check on pullets during site visit. (Visual).
- A6** Where carried out, beak trimming shall be to a satisfactory standard.
*Criteria - no split or deformed beaks - no excessive growth on lower mandible.
Legislation requires not more than a one-third of both the bird's upper and lower beaks or not more than a one-third part of its upper beak only. A Veterinary consultant can be consulted if necessary.*
- A7** Where carried out, a copy of the BEIC Code of Best Practice for Beak Trimming shall be available.
A copy of the 'Code of Best Practice for Beak Trimming' must be available.
- A8** Where carried out, a copy of the BEIC beak trimming report form shall be available.
Report form from BEIC 'Code of Best Practice for Beak Trimming' must be available and completed.
- A9** Where carried out, staff involved in beak trimming shall have received the necessary training and be fully competent.
Are records available to confirm training is undertaken. If not, have birds been beak trimmed well?

B HOUSING AND EQUIPMENT

- B1** **CRITICAL** Rearing Farms shall be registered with Poultry Health Scheme & the Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order (2007) or any amendment thereof.
*Enter the registration number for Poultry Health Scheme and the Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order.
Absence does represent non-compliance. (Assessment – written Document).*

B2 **CRITICAL** The stocking density shall comply with the Poultry Health Scheme standards.
Stocking density is governed by legislative requirements.
Assessment: visual measurement.
Code of recommendations for the welfare of livestock.

B3 Maximum and minimum temperatures shall be recorded daily.
Temperature records should be available for each 24 hour period.
Check that thermometers are in working order.

B4 The ventilation system shall be sufficient to maintain a controlled environment.
Written records in B3 will assist. Visual assessment of clear air, absence of ammonia odour and dry friable litter (if in use).

B5 Lighting levels shall be sufficient to allow easy inspection of the flock.
Lighting levels must be sufficient to allow easy inspection of the flock.

B6 The nature of the litter shall be satisfactory for the intended purpose.
Record the material used. (Visual).

B7 The quality and depth of the litter shall be satisfactory.
Once off-heat pullets should have at least 5cm depth (as for layers). It can be less when younger as some units progressively add litter as age increases. (Visual) .

B8 The house and feed store shall be wild bird proof.
Check buildings from inside for signs of external light. Only air inlets and outlets should be open. Feed will normally be in bulk. Check bins to ensure total cover. Some bagged feed may be used from day-old on small units. Ensure bags are stored off the floor in a bird-proof store. These checks should also ensure that there are no entry points for pests.
(A 'pest' is defined in these Guidance notes as an insect or animal harmful to food or livestock).

B9 **CRITICAL** A documented pest (rodent) control programme shall be in operation.
Conduct visual assessment of a clear bait plan and notes on actions taken and baits used.
If undertaken by a contractor nothing else required. If 'in house', records on purchase and use should be available. (Written Assessment).

B10 **CRITICAL** Pests shall be suitably controlled.
Buildings to be free of easily seen droppings, pest (rodent) odour or sight of pests.
Bait points to be inspected. (Visual).

B11 The poultry house must be proofed against rodents (rats, mice).
Auditor to visually assess if there is evidence of rodents (rats, mice). If rodents not seen, is there satisfactory proofing in place?

B12 If flies are present are they suitably controlled.
Flies are not normally a problem in alternative systems. A small number of flies could be seen during summer months. Evidence of past infestation should be noted, i.e. fly spotting (small black/grey marks on roof insulation are a good guide). A documented proposal for control (if needed) should be available. (Visual).

B13 The pest control programme may be operated by a third party contractor or in-house.
Evidence of past infestation should be noted, i.e. fly spotting (small black/grey marks on the roof insulation are a good guide). (Visual). Tick alternative.

B14 If in-house staff responsible shall have had training for the task.
Evidence of competence should be available.

B15 All domestic pets shall be excluded from poultry housing areas.

No domestic animals should be seen in buildings. Check that there are no doors or other access points (gaps and conveyors that could be used by small animals such as cats).

B16 Air circulation, dust levels and gas concentrations shall be kept within limits that are not harmful to the pullets.

There should be no distinct smell of ammonia. If the far end of the building is visually clear, then dust is not a problem.

C GENERAL HYGIENE

C1 Cleaning schedules and records of cleaning shall be available.

Written evidence of routine cleaning methods and records of completion should be available.

C2 Only DEFRA approved disinfectants shall be used during clean-out.

Those in use must be DEFRA approved.

C3 The general appearance and standard of cleaning of the house shall be to an acceptable standard.

Caked litter, stale feed and broken equipment are clear signs of unacceptability.

C4 The general appearance/cleanliness of the site shall be satisfactory.

The site should be free of long grass and weeds particularly around air inlets. There should be no excessive standing surface water, broken drains or gutters or discarded equipment.

C5 All rubbish/waste shall be disposed of hygienically and safely.

Rubbish should be stored prior to incineration or removal from the site (Visual). Indicate the method of disposal used.

D SALMONELLA AND MYCOPLASMA CONTROL

D1 **CRITICAL** Monitoring shall be carried out as required by the Poultry Health Scheme & The Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order (2007) or any amendment thereof.

Monitoring must be carried out as required by the Poultry Health Scheme & The Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order 2007 or any amendment thereof.

Full compliance with DEFRA requirements.

(Full written assessment of documented monitoring programmes required).

D2 **CRITICAL** The results of all monitoring shall be available for current flock and two previous flocks.

Laboratory results must be available for inspection.

Laboratory must be DEFRA approved.

Written evidence.

D3 CRITICAL a. Post-cleaning and prior to a new flock going into the house:
1 gauze swab, or sponge pad, from EACH of the following 6 areas PER HOUSE detailed below;

- Floors (including cracked areas)
- Walls (including cracked areas)
- High beams/ledges and pipe-work
- Fans & fan housing
- In-house open feed hoppers/feeders
- Drinkers

These may be tested in one or more composites.

(If the previous flock tested positive for Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium, then post-cleaning and prior to a new flock going into the house, 5 gauze swabs or sponge pads from EACH of the 6 areas (above), to be tested as a minimum of 6 separate composites for each house).

Laboratory results must be available for inspection.

Laboratory must be DEFRA approved.

Written evidence.

50g dust is approximately the volume of dust which can be compressed in an average coffee mug, or honey jar.

The use of blue fibre or sponge pads may be more practical and readily available in suitable sampling kits. This is defined as 'Large fibre or sponge-type swabs with a minimum one-sided surface area of 40 sq cm'. Ensure that both sides of a 40 sq cm pad are used.

All samples are to be tested according to the methodology required under the Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order 2007 or any amendment thereof (i.e. ISO 6579 Annex D – MSRV Method).

D4 CRITICAL b. Day-Old Chick Delivery Box Liners:

- 1 chick delivery box liner, per 500 chicks, to a maximum 10 for every delivery from hatchery. Chick delivery box liners to be sampled on arrival at rearing farm. Selection of samples to be representative of all source flocks

These may be tested in one or more composites.

PLUS – all Dead On Arrival chicks and culls at day-old to a maximum of 60 from each hatchery.

D5 CRITICAL c. 4 Weeks of age:

- A minimum of 2 pairs of boot swabs PER HOUSE
- 50g dust, or all readily available dust if less available, collected from at least 10 locations in EACH HOUSE before dusting/sweeping (1 composite per house)

A boot swab is defined as 'An absorbent covering or overshoe applied to the sampler's boots prior to walking through the house. These should be applied over waterproof disposable plastic overboots and moistened with a suitable diluent uncontaminated with sanitisers, disinfectants or antibiotics. Mains tap water is acceptable but not water from within the poultry house. The sampler should enter the littered area of the house and pass through any disinfectant footdips before putting on the overboots and boot swabs. Care must be taken not to contaminate boot swabs by material already on sampler's boots or hands. Disposable gloves are recommended to handle boot swabs.

D6 CRITICAL d. 2 weeks prior to Transfer:

- A minimum of 2 pairs of boot swabs PER HOUSE
- 50g dust, or all readily available dust if less available, collected from at least 10 locations in EACH HOUSE before dusting/sweeping (1 composite per house)

See D5 above

D7 CRITICAL e. On Transfer;

Evidence of Salmonella swabbing of transport vehicle(s), to include crates/modules, vehicle's body floor and driver's foot-well.

Breeder pullet transport vehicle – Gauze or fibre pad swabs similar to those used for farm environment testing should be used to sample a substantial area of the transport vehicle prior to first loading of pullets. One or more such swabs should be used to sample each of the three areas - the truck bed, the crates, and the cab and foot-well of the vehicle. Both sides of the swabs should be used and brought into contact with a large area by vigorous rubbing. Where debris or organic material is encountered it may be wiped with the swab into the sample container in use. The samples may be tested as at least 3 pools (truck bed, crates, cab) and the report should identify the vehicle registration number and the farm on which the samples were taken.

E FEED AND WATER**E1 CRITICAL Feed shall be produced in accordance with UFAS standards. Heat / Acid treatment must be on feed declaration.**

If feed is purchased the supplier must be a member of the UFAS scheme and be registered with BEIC.

Heat / Acid treatment must be on feed declaration.

E2 CRITICAL Information shall be available to demonstrate that lasalocid is not present in pullet rearing diets.

Lasalocid is prohibited for Lion pullets (See Annex H).

E3 CRITICAL In-feed anti-coccidial, where used, shall be withdrawn from 12 weeks of age

Ask the name of the coccidiostat in use and the bird age at withdrawal (must be withdrawn from 12 weeks of age). Inspect data sheets to ensure compliance with manufacturer's instructions. Not all flocks will be treated with in-feed coccidiostats.

Breeders are mostly vaccinated. If none used, then enter N/A.

No in-feed anti-coccidial can be used after 12 weeks of age.

E4 Feed consumption levels shall be monitored and recorded.

A reconciliation between feed purchase and use should be possible. Due to the low volume used at the outset, more than weekly intervals are acceptable at the outset.

E5 Information shall be available to demonstrate feed rations do not contain any ingredients derived from poultry offal or mammalian meat and bone.

UFAS accredited feed compounders will meet this requirement.

E6 Information shall be available to demonstrate feed rations do not contain growth promoters or Canthaxanthin.

Testing shall be carried out for residues of zoo technical and medical feed additives from the diets.

UFAS accredited feed compounders will meet this requirement.

E7 Samples from each delivery of feed must be retained for a minimum period of 12 weeks. Samples are to be retained either at the mill or on the farm. Samples must be placed in polythene bags, which are then sealed, clearly labelled and stored in a clean, cool, dry and dark place.

12 weeks feed supply samples should be available for inspection. If not check number of deliveries per week and check for appropriate number of samples. Samples must be dated and stored in a clean, cool place.

12 weeks feed supply samples should be available for inspection. Samples must be stored in a cool place.

- E8** Water consumption levels shall be monitored.
Water consumption must be monitored.
- E9** The water source shall be potable.
If water is a mains supply no further evidence is needed. If own supply, annual satisfactory analysis is required. (Verbal/Visual Written).
- E10** Water header tanks shall be suitably covered.
Header tanks must be covered to prevent contamination. (visual).

F VETERINARY VISITS

- F1** The unit/site shall be registered with a veterinary practice.
Units must be registered with a veterinary practice.
- F2** Reports of visits shall be available.
It is desirable to have annual routine veterinary visits. If veterinary visits have taken place then reports should be available (written).
- F3** There shall be a written veterinary health plan. This must be available at the time of the audit.
The written veterinary health plan shall be reviewed each year.
- F4** Poultry Health Scheme visit reports PYH 3 shall be available.
Are reports available?
- F5** Flocks shall be suitably protected with a veterinary vaccination programme to pass on good parental immunity.
The responsible person must be able to state the requirements by referring to the containers, data sheets or veterinary instructions (Written/Verbal).

G GENERAL MEDICATION

- G1** There shall be a medicines record in use which is up to date and correctly documented, with veterinary written procedures.
More important than on laying site as most vaccinations are carried out on the rearing site. Full details of the product, the application method and age of administration should be available in writing.
- G2** Medicines shall be stored safely (as recommended).
All medicine should be stored as recommended.
- G3** Medicines shall be clearly labelled for the correct purpose.
They should be clearly labelled (Visual).
- G4** The person responsible for administering medicines shall be aware of the correct withdrawal periods for all medicines used.
The responsible person must be able to state the requirements by referring to the containers, data sheets or veterinary instructions (Written/Verbal).

H GENERAL WELFARE

- H1** All staff shall have access to a copy of the DEFRA “Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock - Domestic Fowls”, and have received instruction on it.
A copy of the Code must be available for inspection. Staff to be asked where it is kept and questioned on its contents. The exception to this is staff who hold welfare training certificates.
- H2** All automated ventilation equipment shall have an alarm and a fail-safe device and / or stand-by device.
All units with powered ventilation must have an alarm coupled to mains electric failure and a high/low temperature thermostat(s). It must be capable of alerting someone at all times. The system will be capable of inspection, likewise if a generator is used. Failsafe is any system that adequately compensates for power failure. It need not be automatic on a small site if someone responsible lives there.
- H3** The alarm shall be checked weekly.
Ask.
- H4** This shall be recorded.
Only written records will substantiate this.
- H5** The fail safe and / or the stand-by device shall be checked weekly
The auditor can ask for the mains to be switched off to demonstrate this.
- H6** This shall be recorded.
As for H4.
- H7** All other automated equipment upon which the birds welfare is dependent, shall incorporate a fail safe and / or standby device, e.g. feeding, drinking, lighting, ventilation systems etc.
Ask.
- H8** All birds shall be inspected at least once daily.
Records should exist. However a visual assessment is best. Substantial numbers of uncollected dead birds, broken equipment and general signs of neglect are good indicators (Visual).
- H9** Staff shall be adequately trained to kill sick or injured birds humanely.
At least 1 person per site must be able to kill birds by dislocation of the neck. Sometimes an opportunity may arise for a demonstration. (Verbal/Visual).
- H10** Mortality shall be recorded.
Records will be available for inspection.
- H11** **CRITICAL** Disposal of dead and culled birds must comply with the Animal By-Products Regulations (2003). If by Incineration, the equipment shall be registered with DEFRA.
Incinerators or bagging for ‘off site’ disposal are permissible. (View the system).
- H12** Bags stored for off-site disposal must be kept in a lockable facility.
Check if bag storage facilities are locked.
- H13** There shall be adequate procedures in place for fire control and prevention.
There must be a no smoking policy in areas of risk. Look for fire extinguishers positioned at strategic points in all houses, which must be CO₂ or powder for electrical fires. In areas of risk, look for freedom from accumulation of inflammable rubbish. Look for sound electrical wiring.

I STOCKMAN TRAINING

- I1** The person responsible for the day to day management of the unit shall be competent in stockmanship and welfare considerations.
Visual assessment of the general management of the site.
- I2** Adequate facilities shall be available for stock inspection.
If light levels are low some means of increasing intensity (dimmer or even a torch) must be available.

J HANDLING AND TRANSPORTATION

- J1** The timing of loading /unloading and transportation shall be planned ahead to comply with current legislation and industry codes.
As with laying sites this is a difficult section to monitor unless the activity is taking place at the time of the audit. Current legislation allows birds to travel for not more than 12 hours, not including loading and unloading.
- J2** Crates or modules shall meet the current welfare requirements of the birds.
Again, this is a difficult section to monitor unless the activity is taking place at the time of the audit.
- J3** There shall be a nominated team member responsible for maintaining welfare standards.
Auditor can ask for name of contractor responsible. If undertaken in-house, obtain details of procedures involved and compare with requirements of welfare codes (Verbal/Written Assessment).

K BIOSECURITY

- K1** A visitors book (including full name, address and contact mobile and landline telephone numbers) shall be available and maintained on site or at head office.
Ask to see visitors book. Look for evidence of use and if records of other poultry visited within last 48 hours is identified.
A written visitors policy notice should be displayed covering: contact with avian species, human sickness and stating no recording equipment camera / mobile phones. (see Annex Q as an example).
- K2** Protective clothing shall be available for visitors.
Overalls plus feet and head covering, must be available on site.
- K3** Foot-baths or alternatives shall be available.
An alternative to footbaths would be disposable footwear.
- K4** Only DEFRA approved disinfectants shall be used.
Check disinfectants used are DEFRA approved.
- K5** A written biosecurity plan, including at least the minimum measures provided for in the DEFRA, Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government, DARDNI biosecurity guidance for protection against Avian Influenza is to be available.
The biosecurity plan is to be inspected and checked against the DEFRA, SG, WAG, DARDNI guidance (see <http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/control/biosecurity/index.htm>) .
Also http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/pdf/bio_poultrykeep.pdf
and <http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/notifiable/disease/ai/pdf/separating.pdf>

Recommendation on Good Practice

Showers should be available and showering policies in operation.

Showers should be available and showering policies in operation. The use of showers on arrival is normal practice for staff and visitors to breeder sites. Auditors will be expected to shower and will be provided with a change of clothing to be worn on the site.

L STAFF

- L1** Facilities shall be available for staff.
A canteen/rest room, plus handwashing facilities and toilets must be available to all staff. On small sites run by resident owners or staff, it is acceptable for such facilities to be provided in the domestic dwelling. However, handwashing facilities must exist on site.
- L2** Smoking shall only be allowed in designated external areas. Eating and drinking shall only be permitted in designated areas.
Smoking must only be permitted in designated external areas (Visual)
- L3** This shall be enforced.
Ask to see documentation.
- L4** COSHH records shall be held on site.
Most farms need COSHH data sheets for chemicals. Procedures associated with the running of equipment is the prerogative of the Health and Safety Executive.
- L5** COSHH records shall be up to date.
Written assessment.
- L6** A health and safety policy shall be in place.
Written assessment.

M COMPLAINTS

- M1** A complaint system shall be in place for complaints raised by external bodies and customers relating to issues of compliance with the Lion Code Standard.
- M2** Systems shall be in place to ensure that such complaints are adequately investigated, signed off and a record of actions taken documented.

A BREEDER LAYING

- A1 CRITICAL** There shall be a copy of the current version of the Lion Code of Practice available on site.
The current version of the Lion Code of Practice must be on site and available.
- A2 CRITICAL** There shall be a copy of the current Certificate of Registration available on site.
- A3 CRITICAL** Copies of the last 2 self audits shall be available. Self audits shall be carried out every 6 months.
One of the twice yearly self audits is to be completed in conjunction with a representative of the breeder.
If this is a new site, a self-audit shall have been conducted prior to the audit by the accredited Monitoring Agency.
- A4 CRITICAL** Breeder Laying farms will at all times comply with:-
The DEFRA Code of Practice for the Prevention and Control of Salmonella in Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries (ref. PB1564).
The Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order 2007 or any amendment thereof.
The Code of Practice for the Prevention of Rodent Infestations in Poultry Flocks; and Section 3 of the Code of Practice.
A site registered outside of the UK must comply to equivalent Lion Code standards.
- A5 CRITICAL** Breeder laying bird farms shall obtain pullets only from breeder rearing farms which hold a current Certificate of Registration from BEIC.
Proof of purchase from an approved farm must be available. (Written)
Obtain BEIC Breeder rearing farm registration number.

SECTION 3
BREEDER
LAYING BIRD
FLOCKS

3.0
3

B HOUSING AND EQUIPMENT

- B1** Breeder farms shall be registered with the Poultry Health Scheme and The Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order 2007 or any amendment thereof.
Enter the registration number for Poultry Health Scheme and the Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order 2007 or any amendment thereof. Absence does represent non-compliance. (Assessment - written Document).
- B2** Maximum and minimum temperatures shall be recorded daily.
Written records should be available for each 24 hour period. A frequently used temperature target is 21°C, but variation does not represent non-compliance. Thermometers should be inspected to ensure they are in working order; e.g. no broken mercury columns.
- B3** The ventilation system shall be sufficient to maintain a controlled environment.
See written records in B2 above which will assist. Visual assessment of clear air, absence of ammonia, odour and dry litter, if in use.
- B4** Lighting must follow breeders or other planned programme.
A copy of the programme must be available on site at the time of the audit.
- B5** Lighting levels must provide a minimum of 10 lux at feed trough level.
Lighting must provide a minimum of 10 lux throughout the house with the exception of shaded areas. However, if feather pecking or cannibalism is evident, levels can be reduced. Check intensity with light meter if no experience.

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- B6** **CRITICAL** Maximum stocking density shall comply with the breeders recommended standards in all houses.

A copy of the programme must be available on site at the time of the audit.

- B7** The type, quality and depth of litter shall be suitable for the purpose.

Litter should be dry, friable and free from marked odour. Average depth should be at least 5 cm. Minor capping around drinkers may occur, particularly in damp cool weather.

- B8** All buildings shall be wild bird and vermin proof.

Gaps at ridge, eaves, gables and around doors should be corrected. Buildings must be vermin proof. No wild birds should be seen in buildings.

- B9** **CRITICAL** There shall be a documented pest (rodent) control programme in operation.

Conduct visual assessment of a clear bait plan and notes on actions taken and baits used. If undertaken by a contractor nothing else required. If 'in house', records on purchase and use should be available. (Written Assessment).

- B10** **CRITICAL** Pests shall be suitably controlled.

Buildings should be free of easily seen droppings, pest (rodent) odour or sight of pests themselves. Bait points should be inspected (visual).

- B11** The poultry house must be proofed against rodents (rats, mice).

Auditor to visually assess if there is evidence of rodents (rats, mice). If rodents not seen, is there satisfactory proofing in place?

- B12** If flies are present are they suitably controlled?

Flies are not normally a problem in alternative systems. A small number of flies could be seen during summer months. Evidence of past infestation should be noted, i.e. fly spotting (small black/grey marks on roof insulation are a good guide). A documented proposal for control (if needed) should be available. (Visual).

- B13** Third party contractors shall demonstrate appropriate competence.

Contractors bait plan and inspection reports should be available for inspection. Control of rodents is to be through a recognised third party who are members of British Pest Control Association (BPCA), or who employ equivalent standards, or by company personnel trained and operating to BPCA or equivalent standards.

- B14** In-house pest control staff shall demonstrate appropriate competence.

Certificates of competence should be available for inspection.

- B15** All domestic pets shall be excluded from the poultry housing and associated storage areas (i.e. packaging store / egg room).

No domestic animals should be seen in the buildings. Check that there are no doors or other access points (e.g. gaps around conveyors) that could be used by small animals such as cats.

- B16** Air circulation, dust levels and gas concentrations shall be kept within limits that are not harmful to the hens.

There should be no distinct smell of ammonia. If the far end of the building is visually clear, then dust is not a problem.

C GENERAL HYGIENE

- C1** Continuous attention must be given to spilled litter and fan dust outside poultry houses, faeces spillage, dropping pit seepages and wild bird droppings on walkways etc. All these must be cleared up. There shall be a fully documented terminal cleaning schedule with records of completion.
- Written evidence of routine cleaning methods and records of completion should be available on a daily, weekly, monthly and 'turn round' basis. Turn round or terminal cleaning should involve initial cleaning to remove all visual dust and manure/litter, followed by disinfection or fumigation, followed by full environmental audit. (Written and Visual assessment).*
- C2** All cleaning chemicals used must be DEFRA/BEIC approved.
- Only DEFRA/BEIC approved disinfectants must be used (see Annex M).*
- C3** The general appearance and cleanliness of the house shall be satisfactory.
- In winter, at low ventilation rates, cobwebs and dust from the feed will be found on ledges and internal house surfaces. Some birds never adjust to the use of vacuum cleaners and hence the presence of dust and cobwebs is acceptable unless the house has only recently been stocked. (Visual Assessment).*
- C4** The general appearance/cleanliness of the site shall be satisfactory.
- The site should be free of long grass and weeds particularly around air inlets. There should be no excessive standing surface water, broken drains or gutters or discarded equipment.*
- C5** All rubbish/waste shall be disposed of hygienically and safely.
- Rubbish must not be allowed to accumulate. (Visual Assessment) State the disposal method used.*
- C6** There shall be hand washing facilities and sanitisers available for staff and visitors.
- Hand washing facilities and sanitizers must be available at strategic points, in service areas, between houses and in packing / sanitizing rooms. (Visual Assessment).*
- C7** All staff shall have received training in basic food hygiene.
- Courses designed specifically for poultry workers are acceptable. These can be run in-house if a staff member has a suitable food hygiene qualification (see Annex T). This should be updated every 3 years.*
- C8** This shall be documented.
- It is sufficient for a training programme to be in force and written evidence of it.*

D SALMONELLA AND MYCOPLASMA CONTROL

- D1** **CRITICAL** Monitoring shall be carried out as required by the Poultry Health Scheme & The Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order (2007) or any amendment thereof.
- Monitoring must be carried out as required by the Poultry Health Scheme & The Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order 2007 or any amendment thereof. Full compliance with DEFRA requirements. (Fully written assessment of documented monitoring programmes required)*
- D2** **CRITICAL** The results of all monitoring shall be available for the current flock and previous flock.
- Laboratory results must be available for inspection. Laboratory must be DEFRA Approved. Written evidence.*

D3 CRITICAL a. Post-cleaning and prior to a new flock going into the house:
1 gauze swab, or sponge pad, from EACH of following 8 areas PER HOUSE detailed below;

- Walls (including cracked areas)
- Floors (including cracked areas)
- High beams/ledges and pipe-work
- In-house open feed hoppers/feeders
- Fans & fan housing
- Drinkers
- Nest boxes
- Egg delivery belts

These may be tested in one or more composites

(If the previous flock tested positive for Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium, then post-cleaning and prior to a new flock going into the house, 5 gauze swabs or sponge pads from EACH of the 8 areas (above), to be tested as a minimum of 8 separate composites for each house).

Laboratory results must be available for inspection. Laboratory must be DEFRA Approved. Written evidence.

50g dust is approximately the volume of dust which can be compressed in an average coffee mug, or honey jar.

The use of blue fibre or sponge pads may be more practical and readily available in suitable sampling kits. This is defined as 'Large fibre or sponge-type swabs with a minimum one-sided surface area of 40 sq cm'. Ensure that both sides of a 40 sq cm pad are used.

All samples are to be tested according to the methodology required under the Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order 2007 or any amendment thereof. (i.e. ISO 6579 Annex D – MSRV Method).

D4 CRITICAL b. Every 2 Weeks: 5 pairs of boot swabs PER HOUSE (pooled into minimum of 2 pools per flock).

A boot swab is defined as 'An absorbent covering or overshoe applied to the sampler's boots prior to walking through the house. These should be applied over waterproof disposable plastic overboots and moistened with a suitable diluent uncontaminated with sanitisers, disinfectants or antibiotics. Mains tap water is acceptable but not water from within the poultry house. The sampler should enter the littered area of the house and pass through any disinfectant footdips before putting on the overboots and boot swabs. Care must be taken not to contaminate boot swabs by material already on sampler's boots or hands. Disposable gloves are recommended to handle boot swabs.

D5 CRITICAL c. Every 6 Weeks (commencing at 24 weeks of age):

50g dust, or all readily available dust if less available, collected from at least 10 locations in EACH HOUSE before dusting/sweeping, every 6 weeks, from 24 weeks of age (one composite per house)

See D4 above

D6 CRITICAL d. 'Official' Sampling (3 times during lay - within 4 weeks of transfer, within 8 weeks of depletion, and halfway in between):

5 pairs of boot swabs per house (pooled into minimum of 2 pools per flock).

See D4 above

D7 CRITICAL Flocks shall be suitably protected with a veterinary vaccination programme to pass on good parental immunity.

Fully documentary evidence of vaccination programmes. Written evidence.

E FEED AND WATER

- E1** **CRITICAL** Feed shall be produced in accordance with UFAS standards for Breeders.
Heat / Acid treatment must be on feed declaration.
Feed supplier must be a member of the UFAS scheme and be registered with BEIC.
Heat /Acid treatment must be on feed declaration.
- E2** Feed consumption levels shall be monitored and recorded weekly.
A weekly reconciliation between feed purchases and feed on hand should be possible. Feed records should be available for inspection.
- E3** Consumption levels of water shall be monitored and recorded daily.
Water shall be treated where appropriate.
Water meters should be read and recorded daily. Water records should be available for inspection.
Is water treated with sanitizer? Written evidence.
- E4** Specifications shall be available to demonstrate that feed rations do not contain; any ingredients derived from poultry offal or mammalian meat and bone; growth promoters; canthaxanthin. Testing shall be carried out for residues of zootechnical and medicinal feed additives (from the diet of breeders producing hatching eggs).
UFAS accredited feed compounders meet this requirement in so far as poultry offal, mammalian meat and bone meal and growth promoters. Check that canthaxanthin is not used.
Is testing carried out for residues of zootechnical and medicinal feed additives from the diet of Breeders producing hatching eggs?
- E5** Samples from each delivery of feed must be retained for a minimum period of 12 weeks. Samples are to be retained either at the mill or on the farm. Samples must be placed in polythene bags, which are then sealed, clearly labelled and stored in a clean, cool, dry and dark place.
12 weeks feed supply samples should be available for inspection. If not check number of deliveries per week and check for appropriate number of samples. Samples must be dated and stored in a clean, cool place. Samples can be retained in home mixed or integrated mills if not on site.
- E6** The water source shall be potable.
If water is a mains supply no further evidence needed, unless pipework is obviously old and rusty. If own supply, same applies if also used domestically. If not, annual water sample and satisfactory analysis is required. (Verbal/Visual/Written).
- E7** Water header tanks shall be suitably covered.
Header tanks must be covered to prevent contamination. (Visual)

F VETERINARY VISITS

- F1** Breeder laying farms must be registered with a Veterinary practice.
Breeder units must be registered with a veterinary practice.
- F2** Veterinary reports shall be available.
It is desirable to have annual routine veterinary visits. Visits according to need normally have documentary support. E.g. Poultry Health Scheme visits annually.
If veterinary visits have taken place then reports should be available (written).

- F3** There shall be a written veterinary health plan.
The written veterinary health plan shall be reviewed each year. It must be available at the time of the audit.
- F4** The most recent Poultry Health Scheme visit reports shall be available.
Are reports available?
- F5** Flocks shall be suitably protected with a veterinary vaccination programme to pass on good parental immunity.
The responsible person must be able to state the requirements by referring to the containers, data sheets or veterinary instructions (Written/Verbal).

G GENERAL MEDICATION

- G1** There shall be a medicine record in use which is up to date and correctly documented, with veterinary written procedures.
Breeder Farms will have such documents for inspection.
- G2** Medicines shall be stored safely (as recommended).
All medicines and vaccines must be stored as recommended.
- G3** Medicines shall be correctly labelled for the correct purpose.
If medication and vaccines are on site, they must have their original labels.
- G4** The person responsible for administering medicines shall be aware of the correct withdrawal periods for all medicines used.
The responsible person must be able to state the requirements by referring to the containers, data sheets or veterinary instructions. (Written/Verbal)

H MEDICATION IN FEED

- H1** All medicated feed shall be clearly labelled.
It will be rare for medicated feed to be present on a Breeder Farm. It will be stored in bulk and the delivery note will record the additive and the level of inclusion. It is good practice to place a notice on a feed bin if it contains medication. (Verbal/Written)
- H2** Medicated and non-medicated feeds shall be kept separate.
Verbal assurance must be sought. It is not possible to visually tell the difference. Delivery notes may specify the bin into which medicated feed was placed.

I GENERAL WELFARE

- I1** All staff shall have access to a copy of the DEFRA "Laying Hens - Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock" and shall have received instruction on it.
Stocking density is NOT governed by legislative requirements, but breeders are to be considered in a similar way to Laying Hens. Assessment: visual measurement
- I2** Where forced ventilation systems are employed, provision must be made to incorporate an alarm system. A fail-safe system or adequate back up must also be incorporated into the building's design (Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2007).
All units with powered ventilation must have an alarm coupled to mains electric failure and a high/low temperature thermostat(s). It must be capable of alerting someone at all times. The system will be capable of

inspection, likewise if a generator is used. Failsafe is any system that adequately compensates for power failure. It need not be automatic on a small site if someone responsible lives there.

- I3** The alarm shall be checked weekly.
If doubts exist (the equipment looks poorly maintained) the auditor can ask for a demonstration.
- I4** The alarm check shall be recorded.
Only records will substantiate this.
- I5** The fail-safe and /or stand-by device shall be checked weekly.
The auditor should seek written and/or verbal details of procedures to be followed to protect bird welfare.
- I6** The fail-safe / stand-by device check shall be recorded.
Only records will substantiate this.
- I7** All other automated equipment upon which the birds welfare is dependent shall incorporate a fail safe and / or standby device, e.g. feeding, drinking, lighting, ventilation (non-automated) systems etc.
The auditor should seek written and/or verbal details of procedures to be followed to protect bird welfare.
- I8** All birds shall be inspected at least once daily.
Records should exist. However a visual assessment is best. Substantial numbers of uncollected dead birds, broken equipment and general signs of neglect are good indicators. (Visual)
- I9** There shall be a person responsible for the treatment of sick birds.
Name person responsible for the treatment of sick birds.
- I10** Staff shall be adequately trained to destroy sick or injured birds humanely.
At least 1 person per site should be able to kill birds by dislocation of the neck. Sometimes an opportunity may arise for a demonstration. (Verbal/Visual)
- I11** Mortality shall be recorded.
Only records will substantiate this.
- I12** **CRITICAL Disposal of dead and culled birds must comply with the Animal By-Products Regulations (2003).**
If by incineration, the incinerator shall be registered with DEFRA.
Incinerators or bagging for 'off-site' disposal are permissible. (View the system).
- I13** Bags stored for off-site disposal must be kept in a lockable facility.
Check if bag storage facilities are locked.
- I14** There shall be adequate procedures in place for fire control and prevention.
There must be a no smoking policy in areas of risk. Look for fire extinguishers positioned at strategic points in all houses, which must be carbon dioxide or powder for electrical fires. In areas of risk, look for freedom from accumulation of inflammable rubbish. Look for sound electrical wiring.

J STOCKMAN TRAINING

- J1** The person responsible for the day to day management of the unit shall demonstrate competence in stockmanship and welfare considerations.
Via visual assessment of the general management of the site.
Qualifications in animal husbandry / Agricultural training.
- J2** Adequate facilities shall be available for stock inspection.
If light levels are low some means of increasing intensity (dimmer or even a torch) must be available.

K HANDLING AND TRANSPORTATION OF END OF LAY BREEDERS

- K1** The timing of loading/unloading and transportation shall be planned ahead to comply with current legislation and industry codes.
- In theory this is a very important area but in audit terms very difficult to assess unless a visit coincides with such activity. Managers cannot be expected to recite the requirements. A copy of the Joint Industry Guide to the Handling of Spent Hens and Breeders must be available. Managers should be able to demonstrate an understanding of this Code. Auditor can ask for name of contractor responsible for moving birds. If undertaken in-house, obtain details of procedures involved and compare with requirements of welfare codes. (Verbal/Written Assessment).*
- K2** The system shall ensure that the birds do not suffer prolonged hunger, thirst or deprivation of rest.
- K3** Food shall be available for at least 12 hours prior to slaughter.
- K4** Crates or modules shall meet the current welfare requirements of the birds.
- K5** Records of D.O.A. must be held on farm of the last two flocks depleted.
- Follow up action to be taken where DOA is above 0.5%.*
- K6** For any depletion where the D.O.A. exceeds 0.5% an investigation as to the cause must be carried out and a written summary of that investigation, along with corrective action points, must be produced and retained on the farm.
- This investigation must be instigated by the farm and produced in conjunction with the hen processor.
- Where DOA is >0.5% an investigation is to be carried out with a written summary and corrective action points produced and retained on farm. The farm is responsible for instigating the investigation in conjunction with the hen processor.*
- K7** At all times during loading of end of lay breeders, trained and nominated management must be present to ensure welfare requirements are met.
- K8** End of lay birds and breeders must be handled in accordance with the "Joint Industry Welfare Guide to the Handling of End of Lay Hens and Breeders (domestic fowl) (November 1999). (Copies available from BEIC).
- Catching personnel shall have been made aware of the relevant sections of the 'Joint Industry Welfare Guide to the Handling of End of Lay Hens and Breeders'.
- A copy of the Gangmaster Licencing Authority certificate shall be made available to the auditor (where appropriate).

L HATCHING EGG SANITATION AND STORAGE

- L1** Eggs must be collected at the appropriate frequency.
- Ask for frequency of collection from the hatchery per week.*
- Indicate type of system Manual / Automatic nest box.*
- L2** **CRITICAL** The regulations relating to the marking of hatching eggs for incubation shall be carried out correctly.
- Check visual marking and written documentation for the hatchery.*
- L3** **CRITICAL** Sanitisation shall be according to the DEFRA Statutory Requirement.
- Check method of sanitation (DEFRA Statutory requirement) .*
- Verbal and visual, see written documentation on system in place.*

L4 CRITICAL Hatching eggs shall be stored separately from the poultry house.

Eggs should be removed from the poultry house at least once every 24 hours (in practice it is normally more frequent). The store may be adjacent to or in the poultry house providing the store room is environmentally separate and the only access is a well fitting door(s).

L5 CRITICAL The store temperature shall be controlled, meeting the BEIC Lion Code requirement of 13 - 16°C dependent on egg age fluctuations.

Temperature control is essential. Records must be available.

Hatching eggs must be kept at an even temperature of 13 – 16 °C, R.H. 70– 80% (Written/Visual Assessment).

L6 The temperatures and humidities shall be recorded.

Temperature & Humidity records should be available for each 24-hour period. Check that thermometer(s) are in working order.

L7 All egg production and packing equipment and transport must be kept in a hygienic condition, and regularly cleaned.

Chemicals / cleaners used to maintain egg room hygiene shall be BEIC/DEFRA approved, non-phenolic and non-tainting.

Obtain details of chemicals used and compare with DEFRA/BEIC list (see Annex M).

M BIOSECURITY

M1 Visitors must be kept to a minimum and a visitors book (including full name, address and contact mobile and landline telephone numbers) shall be available and maintained on site.

Ask to see visitors book. Look for evidence of use and if records of other poultry visited within last 48 hours is identified.

A written visitors policy notice should be displayed covering: contact with avian species, human sickness and stating no recording equipment camera / mobile phones. (see Annex Q as an example).

M2 Those visitors allowed access to poultry houses, (including service staff) must wear protective clothing that is kept on the farm.

The auditor should expect to be provided with overalls, plastic foot covering or rubber boots and head covering.

M3 Footbaths or alternatives shall be available.

Footbaths are good practice, but disposable footwear is an alternative.

M4 Only Lion approved/DEFRA disinfectants shall be used.

Check disinfectants against the DEFRA/BEIC list (see Annex M).

M5 A written biosecurity plan, including at least the minimum measures provided for in the DEFRA, SG, WAG, DARDNI biosecurity guidance for protection against Avian Influenza is to be available.

The biosecurity plan is to be inspected and checked against the DEFRA, SG, WAG, DARDNI guidance (see <http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/control/biosecurity/index.htm>)

Also http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/pdf/bio_poultrykeep.pdf

and <http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/notifiable/disease/ai/pdf/separating.pdf>

Recommendation on Good Practice

Showers should be available and showering policies in operation.

Showers should be available and showering policies in operation. The use of showers on arrival is normal practice for staff and visitors to breeder sites. Auditors will be expected to shower and will be provided with a change of clothing to be worn on the site.

N STAFF

- N1** Separate facilities shall be available for staff.
A canteen/rest room, plus handwashing, changing facilities and toilets must be available to all staff.
- N2** Smoking shall only be allowed in designated external areas. Eating and drinking shall only be permitted in designated areas.
Smoking must only be permitted in an external area specifically set aside for smokers. (Visual)
- N3** This shall be enforced.
- N4** COSHH records shall be held on site.
Most farms other than very large complexes only need COSHH data sheets for chemicals in use. Procedures associated with the running of equipment is the prerogative of the Health and Safety Executive.
- N5** COSHH records shall be up to date.
Written assessment.
- N6** A Health and Safety Policy shall be in place.
Written assessment.

O COMPLAINTS

- O1** A complaint system shall be in place for complaints raised by external bodies and customers relating to issues of compliance with the Lion Code Standard.
- O2** Systems shall be in place to ensure that such complaints are adequately investigated, signed off and a record of actions taken documented.

A MANAGEMENT

- A1** **CRITICAL** There shall be a copy of the current version of the Lion Code of Practice available on site.
The current version of the Lion Code of Practice must be on site and available.
- A2** **CRITICAL** There shall be a copy of the current Certificate of Registration available on site
- A3** **CRITICAL** Copies of the last 2 self audits shall be available.
- A4** **CRITICAL** The Hatchery shall comply with both the “The Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order 2007” and any subsequent amendments and the “DEFRA Code of Practice for the Control of Salmonella in Hatcheries” and any subsequent amendments.
This question is very broad. Auditors need to be familiar with the respective orders and isolate those aspects not covered by the remaining audit questions. (The main purpose of this question is obtaining management assurance that Breeding Flocks meet the required standard as the opportunity to inspect breeding flocks will be limited in comparison with commercial rearing and laying farms). (Verbal/Visual/Written)
- A5** There shall be documented procedures and an operational manual for the hatchery.
The code for hatcheries contained in the Code of Practice for Prevention and Control of Salmonella in Hatcheries is a good base for a documented procedure tailored to individual hatchery circumstances.
- A6** A plan of the hatchery shall be available.
Ask to see plan, if not available (this is unlikely) a copy should be produced within 1 month.
- A7** A one way system should operate.
A hatchery plan with clearly marked flow is desirable to make a sound assessment. The one way flow applies to air as well as personnel, eggs and chicks i.e. relative air pressure should ensure air flows from ‘clean’ to progressively dirtier areas when doors between different areas are opened e.g. tray washing area is dirty, hatching machines are dirtier than setters. (Written - Visual).
- A8** Where a one way system is not in operation, cross over areas shall be controlled.
It is highly unlikely that a hatchery would operate without a clearly marked flow system.
- A9** A documented HACCP plan shall be in operation.
This should be inspected and Critical Control Points (CCP's) identified. If no formal HACCP exists, a time should be set for the preparation and subsequent submission to the auditor. (Written).
- A10** There shall be a system in place to give full traceability of flocks through the system.
Eggs received should be attributable to the flock farm and date of lay. Records should be available to identify chicks back to the egg batch received. (Written/Visual).
- A11** There should be an air filtration system installed in the air management system.
The absence of a filtration system does not in itself constitute non-compliance, providing the facilities outlined in A4 are met and dust levels are not excessive.
- A12** Cleaning schedules shall be documented and appropriate records maintained.
A written cleaning schedule should be available and satisfactory completion recorded. The cleaning of the hatching machines at turn round is of particular importance.
- A13** Only DEFRA approved chemicals shall be used at the manufacturer’s recommended dilutions.
Compare chemicals used with DEFRA approved products.

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B BREEDER FLOCK MANAGEMENT

- B1** There shall be a vehicle hygiene policy in place when entering or leaving breeder farms.
Ask for a description of protocol in force. Ideally this should be in a briefing note for all drivers.
- B2** Vaccination policy: examples of serology and post-mortem results shall be available for inspection.
The hatchery should have these records for each separate flock available for inspection. A full vaccination schedule should exist for all normal poultry diseases. NB Breeding stock are not Salmonella vaccinated.
- B3** **CRITICAL** Controls shall be in place to ensure the feed is Salmonella free.
A feed compounder's membership of UFAS provides adequate assurance. BEIC lists all members. (Home mixing is rarely undertaken for breeding stock).
Code states that all feed must be acid or heat-treated and proof of this should be sought.
- B4** **CRITICAL** Procedures shall be in place should a flock test positive for Salmonella.
Providing that procedure requires that the Animal Health Agency is informed, Animal\Health will ensure all necessary steps are taken.
- B5** Procedures shall be documented and available for inspection.
A written protocol should be available for inspection.

C EGG DELIVERY AND STORAGE

- C1** Protocols shall be in place for the hygienic control of trays and transport buggies.
A written protocol should exist. If fibre Keyes trays are used they should either be new or use restricted to 1 breeder site. In some cases eggs are put on plastic trays which should be washed and disinfected before return to the farm. Transport buggies should be metal or plastic and power washed after each delivery. (Written/Visual)
- C2** Hatching eggs must be sanitised.
The purpose here is to ensure they are sanitised. The normal procedure is the use of Formaldehyde Gas on arrival at the hatchery. Ask to see written schedule, safety protocol, and quantities of chemical and subsequent concentration. Inspect the fumigation chamber itself for cleanliness and one way flow.
- C3** Egg storage areas shall be temperature controlled.
This is important for hatchery profitability. However, poor storage temperature has no implication for food safety.
- C4** These temperatures shall be recorded.
Ideally, however, it should be monitored and recorded. Ideal temperature 13 -16°C and R/H 70-80%.
- C5** Floor eggs should be stored separately.
Floor eggs should not be set. Ideally they should not enter the hatchery. If collected from farms as a service, they should be stored separately for onward dispatch to a processor. (Verbal/Visual).
- C6** If not, these should be sanitised.
Ask for details.

D SETTER

- D1** There shall be a cleaning protocol in place for setters.
A written protocol should exist and its completion should be recorded.
- D2** This shall be documented.
Ask to see documentation.
- D3** Records shall be available for temperature and humidity operating levels.
Ask to see these records - no hatchery could operate without them.
Modern hatcheries are computer controlled and recorded.
- D4** Setters shall have alarm or fail-safe systems.
Ask to see the system - no hatchery would operate without alarms and standby generators. Failsafe is not really an option. (Visual)
- D5** These shall be checked and recorded.
Note the frequency of checks. Are they recorded? It will be rare for hatcheries to fail in this respect. (Written)

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E TRANSFER AREAS AND HATCHERS

- E1** There shall be documented cleaning protocols for all areas and equipment.
A written protocol should exist and its completion should be recorded.
- E2** Records shall be available for temperature and humidity operating levels.
Ask to see these records - no hatchery could operate without them. Modern hatcheries are computer controlled and recorded.
- E3** Hatchers shall have alarms or fail-safe systems.
Ask to see the system - no hatchery would operate without alarms and standby generators. Fail-safe is not really an option. (Visual)
- E4** These shall be checked and documented.
Note the frequency of checks. Are they recorded? It will be rare for hatcheries to fail in this respect. (Written)

F CHICK TAKE-OFF

- F1** Chicks may be handled either manually or mechanically.
Note - some systems may be a mixture of manual and machine. (Verbal/Visual)
- F2** Mechanical systems shall be sympathetic to bird welfare.
Subjective assessment. Machines are satisfactory if correctly maintained and operated to manufacturer's specification.
- F3** Vaccination staff shall have received appropriate training for the task.
If undertaken in-house or subcontracted, ask to see training records. This is a highly skilled semi-automatic system. It is frequently subcontracted. If so training records not required.
- F4** They shall be competent for the task.
This is the responsibility of the vaccination supervisor/team leader. Ask to see written records.

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- F5** Records shall be maintained of vaccines used, including batch numbers and expiry dates.
This is the responsibility of the vaccination supervisor/team leader. Ask to see written records. All vaccines should be stored as recommended.
- F6** All vaccines shall be stored in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
All vaccines should be stored as recommended. If vaccines are on site they should have original labels. Check storage and shelf life of diluted vaccines.
- F7** Vaccination needles shall be changed between breeding flocks, or more frequently as appropriate.
Normally changed when a new vaccine bottle is attached to the vaccination gun. Can be as frequently as every 500 chicks, but often every 1,000 chicks plus. Always change between different breeding flocks.
- F8** To combat cannibalism and feather pecking, beaks may be trimmed/treated.
Infra-red beak treatment can only be carried out at day-old at the hatchery. Ask if beak treatment or trimming is carried out.
- F9** Beak trimming/treatment shall be to a satisfactory standard.
Criteria - If hot-blade beak trimmed, no split or deformed beaks – no excessive growth on lower mandible, no more than 25% of top mandible removed. Veterinary consultant can be consulted if necessary.
- F10** Such a procedure must only be carried out by personnel over 18 years of age who are supervised and have a certificate confirming that they have undergone a period of training to provide the necessary skills and are competent. The BEIC "Code of Best Practice for Beak Trimming" must be adhered to. (Copies are available from BEIC)
Are records available to confirm training is undertaken? If not, have birds been beak trimmed well?

G CULLED OR MALE CHICK DISPOSAL

- G1** All cull or male chicks shall be gassed.
Ask. If no, what provision is made for category disposal?
- G2** The gas used shall be recorded.
List gasses used. Common gas is CO₂ but increasingly Argon is preferred. (Verbal/Visual)
- G3** Concentrations should be measured.
Should be measured. Normal level by percentage of residual oxygen.
- G4** The method should be recorded.
Various detection methods available. Double checks with Draeger Pump advised. Ideally less than 1.5%. Method to be indicated (Visual/Written)
- G5** **CRITICAL** Chicks shall be checked after gassing to ensure they are dead.
Chicks are gassed in plastic or metal bins often with plastic liners. The top 15cm layer should be checked for signs of life. Regular signs of life in a series of sampled containers is unacceptable.
- G6** **CRITICAL** All shell waste shall be macerated.
Ask.
- G7** **CRITICAL** All sub-standard live chicks shall be segregated from shell egg waste prior to maceration.
The presence of live sub-standard chicks in shell hatchery waste is unacceptable and must not be macerated.

H CHICK HOLDING AND TRANSPORTATION

- H1** Chicks should be transported to the rearing farm within 24 hours of take-off.
Chicks should reach the rearing farm within 24 hours of take-off completion. However, some customers may request longer but it should not exceed 36 hours.
- H2** An Animal Transport Certificate shall be available.
Ask to see copy. This is required for the passport. (Visual)
- H3** Separate vehicles should be used for the transport of chicks and eggs.
Ask. 'No' is acceptable providing the vehicle is suitable for chick transport and is washed and disinfected between batches of eggs and chicks.
- H4** There shall be documented protocols for cleaning vehicles.
Ask to see written protocol.
- H5** There shall be driver work-wear and hygiene controls operating.
Ask for written instructions for drivers. Observe drivers if present. Ideally they should be wearing readily washable clothing (e.g. boiler suits etc.) Are these clean & tidy?
- H6** Chick delivery vehicles shall be pre-warmed.
Ideally the vehicle temperature should be very similar to the holding room (i.e. 20°C +/-2°C.) Note the details in the comments column. (Visual & Written).
- H7** Chicks should be transported in temperature controlled vehicles.
Temperature control is highly desirable but not always used for small batches over short distances. (Visual)
- H8** Transit temperatures should be monitored and recorded.
Most temperature controlled vehicles will have a computerised monitoring and recording system. Ask to see the printouts (Written).
- H9** Chick transportation should be planned and documented to minimise journey time.
Transport should have details of identity back to breeding farm. Routes should be planned to minimise journey time. (Written & Verbal).

SECTION 4
HATCHERIES

4.0

I STAFF

- I1** Staff shall be screened for health.
Written evidence of self-certification is a minimum requirement.
- I2** Staff should not be permitted to keep poultry or other avian species.
Staff should not keep poultry. A written undertaking on individuals staff file is desirable.
- I3** Facilities shall be available for staff.
A canteen/rest room, plus handwashing, changing facilities and toilets must be available to all staff. On small sites run by resident owners or staff, it is acceptable for such facilities to be provided in the domestic dwelling. However, hand washing facilities must exist on site.
- I4** Smoking shall only be allowed in designated external areas. Eating and drinking shall only be permitted in designated areas.
Smoking must only be permitted in an external area specifically set aside for smokers. (Visual)
- I5** This shall be enforced.
Visual/verbal assessment.

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- I6** Work-wear should be colour coded for clean and dirty areas.
Desirable and likely in large hatcheries. Small hatcheries frequently do not. Providing there is a method of ensuring staff do not work in a clean area after working in a dirty area, colour coding is not essential. (Written & Verbal).
- I7** Work-wear shall be clean and appropriate.
Staff must have access to work wear that is clean and appropriate. (Visual/Verbal).
- I8** All staff should have received training in basic food hygiene.
Staff should be trained in basic food hygiene within one month of starting.
- I9** As appropriate, records shall be available for inspection.
Training records should be available for inspection. (Written).
- I10** Relevant staff shall have received appropriate training in chick welfare.
Not all staff handle or are responsible for chicks. Those that do should have received at least 'on job training' relevant to the tasks performed.
- I11** This shall be documented.
Training records should be available for inspection.

J BIOSECURITY

- J1** A visitors book (including full name, address and contact mobile and landline telephone numbers) shall be available and maintained on site.
A visitor's book should be inspected and signed. Visitors should be kept to a minimum and those that do not need to see the hatchery in operation should be confined to the offices. Visitors should be asked if they are exhibiting any signs of sickness and diarrhoea, or have they visited other hatcheries within the previous 24 hrs.
Auditors should make hatchery visits the first of the day. Only one hatchery should be visited in one day unless it is possible to shower and change all clothing before the second visit. (see Annex Q as an example).
- J2** Foot dips or alternatives shall be installed at all entry points to the hatchery.
Check that dips are appropriately located and contain clean solution. (Visual).
- J3** These shall be maintained and replenished frequently.
Obtain details of the disinfectant in use and that those responsible are aware of the correct dilution - best source product data sheet.

K SALMONELLA CONTROL

- K1** **CRITICAL** Results of all DEFRA, BEIC and Statutory Salmonella Testing shall be available Hatchery hygiene audit at least every 8 weeks as agreed in writing with consultant veterinarian.
Copies of all 8 weekly Hygiene Audits shall be available. Ask to see results. There should be no reason for them not being available.
- K2** **CRITICAL** A minimum of 10 Hatcher Tray Liners; (minimum of A5 paper size) to be sampled in Hatchery and forwarded in sealed plastic bag with chick delivery vehicle to pullet rearing site, or to designated testing laboratory with agreement of pullet rearer. Selection of sample is to be representative of all source flocks.

Hatcher Tray Liners - Sample will be forwarded with day-old chicks to rearing farm for onward dispatch by rearer to Defra approved laboratory. 20 liners, which are representative of all parent flock codes, to be removed by hatchery on chick take-off. The sample to be A5 size. Half to be retained by hatchery and half to be forwarded with day-old chicks to rearing farm (maximum sample size of 25g).

L PEST CONTROL

SECTION 4 HATCHERIES

4.0

- L1** **CRITICAL** There shall be a pest control programme in place which may be either contracted out or in-house.

Tick appropriate heading.

- L2** If in-house, staff responsible must have had training for the task.

Inspect training records of staff responsible. (Written)

- L3** A documented record of pest activity with agreed actions shall be maintained.

Inspect the pest control manual. It should contain a bait plan, problems identified, action taken, poisons used and data sheets for those poisons. (Written)

- L4** These shall be available for inspection.

Ask to see documentation.

M WASTE DISPOSAL

- M1** Waste shall be managed.

Record the protocol in use. Dry waste, macerated shell and 'clear' eggs, dead males and culls will be dealt with separately. Dry waste is normally burnt or compacted, shell and egg stored in a skip and removed by a contractor. Dead chicks are normally sold as food for small predators.

- M2** There shall be a programme for skip hygiene and disinfection.

Unless undertaken in house (unlikely) this is the responsibility of the contractor. Inspect the skips for freedom of odour, flies and accumulated debris. Difficult to do unless empty. A secure covering should be fitted to the skip.

- M3** This shall be documented.

Ask to see documentation.

- M4** The disposal of waste shall comply with all current legislation and Codes of Practice.

If undertaken by a contractor, who must be licensed to deal with this type of waste, no further evidence is required. It is the contractor's responsibility.

- M5** Chemicals/cleaners used to maintain egg room hygiene shall be BEIC/DEFRA approved - non-tainting, non-phenolic, or non-chlorine based.

Obtain details of chemical used and compare with BEIC/DEFRA list. (see Annex M)

N COMPLAINTS

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- N1** There shall be a complaint system in place for complaints raised by external bodies and customers relating to issues of compliance with the Lion Code Standard.

- N2** There shall be systems in place to ensure that such complaints are adequately investigated, signed off and a record of actions taken documented.

A PULLET REARING – GENERAL

- A1** **CRITICAL** A copy of the current version of the Lion Code of Practice shall be available on site.

The current version of the Lion Code of Practice be on site and available.

- A2** **CRITICAL** There shall be a copy of the current Certificate of Registration available on site

- A3** **CRITICAL** Self-audits shall be carried out every 6 months by someone who has attended a Pullet rearing training course.

Ask for proof of attendance. (Visual/Written)

- A4** **CRITICAL** Copies of the last 2 self audits shall be available. Self audits shall be carried out every 6 months.

If this is a new site, a self-audit shall have been conducted prior to the audit by the accredited Monitoring Agency.

- A5** **CRITICAL** A properly completed Lion passport certificate (Annex B) shall be obtained from each hatchery with an Animal Transport Certificate in respect of each delivery of chicks from the hatchery; the passport certificate and associated documents can either be sent to the head office of the rearing company or kept on farm, but the appropriate paperwork must be at the farm for audits.

Proof of purchase must be available.

An appropriate passport must be available with Section 'A' completed. (Written)

Ask to see copies of current and past 3 passports. (Written). Originals will have been forwarded with pullets.

An ATC must accompany the chicks.

- A6** **CRITICAL** Chicks shall only be obtained from hatcheries which hold a current Certificate of Registration from BEIC.

Check. (Written)

- A7** Where pullets are to be reared part-organically, the questionnaire in Annex I is to be completed.

This currently applies to pullets being reared part-organically and includes feed and veterinary requirements.

- A8** To combat cannibalism and feather pecking beaks may be trimmed. This procedure must be carried out on birds which are less than 10 days old. Such a procedure must only be carried out by personnel over 18 years of age who are supervised and have a certificate confirming that they have undergone a period of training to provide the necessary skills and are competent. The BEIC "Code of Best Practice for Beak Trimming" must be adhered to. (Copies are available from BEIC)

Ask if trimmed/treated - if yes, what age? (must be under 10 days). If no, undertake a check on pullets during site visit. (Visual). Criteria - no split or deformed beaks - no excessive growth on lower mandible.

Legislation requires not more than a one-third of both the bird's upper and lower beaks or not more than a one-third part of the bird's upper beak only. A Veterinary consultant can be consulted if necessary.

Note – the majority of chicks are Infra-red beak treated, which is carried out at day-old in the hatchery. (The BEIC "Code of Best Practice for Beak Trimming" has been amended to reflect this).

- A9** Beak trimming must be to a satisfactory standard.

Conduct visual check. Criteria - no split or deformed beaks - no excessive growth on lower mandible.

Veterinary consultant can be consulted if necessary. Note the increased use of Infra-red beak treatment which is carried out at day-old in the hatchery.

A10 Where appropriate, a copy of the BEIC Code of Best Practice for Beak Trimming shall be available.

Not required if chicks are beak trimmed/treated at hatchery.

A11 Where appropriate, a copy of the BEIC beak trimming report form shall be available.

Ask to see. (Written)

A12 Staff involved in beak trimming shall have received the necessary training and be fully competent.

Are records available to confirm training is undertaken? If not have birds been beak trimmed/treated well?

B HOUSING AND EQUIPMENT

B1 The building must provide birds with a thermally comfortable environment throughout the rearing period and ensure suitable protection against the elements and protection from predators. Maximum and minimum temperatures shall be recorded daily.

Temperature records should be available for each 24 hour period. Check that thermometers are in working order.

B2 The ventilation system shall be sufficient to maintain a controlled environment. Where forced ventilation systems are employed, provision must be made to incorporate an alarm system. A fail-safe system or adequate back up must also be incorporated into the building's design.

Written records in B1 will assist. Visual assessment of clear air, absence of ammonia odour and dry friable litter (if in use).

B3 Lighting levels shall be sufficient to allow easy inspection of the flock.

B4 Litter used in non-cage systems should be obtained from a reliable source and when supplied should be free of contamination by livestock, wild birds, rodents and other pests and should be of good quality.

Record the material used. N/A if rearing takes place in cages. (Visual)

B5 The quality and depth of the litter shall be to an appropriate standard.

Once off-heat pullets should have at least 5cm depth (as for layers). It can be less when younger as some units progressively add litter as age increases. (Visual)

B6 The house and feed store shall be wild bird proof.

Check buildings from inside for signs of external light. Only air inlets and outlets should be open. Feed will normally be in bulk. Check bins to ensure total cover. Some bagged feed may be used from day-old on small units. Ensure bags are stored off the floor in a bird-proof store. These checks should also ensure that there are no entry points for pests.

(A 'pest' is defined in these guidance notes as an insect or animal harmful to food or livestock).

B7 **CRITICAL** There must be an effective control programme against wild birds, vermin, rodents and pests in poultry houses and feed stores. Effective measures must be taken by suitably trained personnel to control vermin, rodents, flies and other arthropods including the elimination of potential breeding areas. Such control measures must be carried out using licensed products in accordance with the manufacturers instructions, and must be logged to enable Senior Management to determine that the necessary operations have been carried out.

Conduct visual assessment of a clear bait plan and notes on actions taken and baits used. If undertaken by a contractor nothing else required. If 'in house', records on purchase and use should be available. (Written Assessment)

B8 CRITICAL Pests shall be suitably controlled.

Buildings should be free of easily seen droppings, pest (rodent) odour or sight of pests. Bait points should be inspected. (Visual)

B9 The house must be proofed against rodents. (rats, mice)

Auditor to visually assess if there is evidence of rodents (rats, mice). If rodents not seen, is there satisfactory proofing in place?

B10 A copy of the Defra 'Code of Practice for the Prevention of Rodent Infestations on Poultry Farms' must be available.

B11 If flies are present they must be suitably controlled.

Flies are not normally a problem in non-cage systems. A small number of flies could be seen during summer months. Evidence of past infestation should be noted, i.e. fly spotting (small black/grey marks on roof insulation are a good guide). A documented proposal for control (if needed) should be available. (Visual).

B12 If the pest control programme is operated by third party contractors, do they demonstrate appropriate competence?

Contractors bait plan and inspection reports should be available for inspection. Control of rodents is to be through a recognised third party who are members of British Pest Control Association (BPCA), or who employ equivalent standards, or by company personnel trained and operating to BPCA or equivalent standards.

B13 If the pest control programme is in-house, staff responsible shall demonstrate appropriate competence.

Evidence of competence should be available.

B14 Domestic animals must not be allowed into poultry houses or production and storage facilities.

No domestic animals should be seen in buildings. Check that there are no doors or other access points (gaps and conveyors that could be used by small animals such as cats).

B15 Air circulation, dust levels and gas concentrations shall be kept within limits that are not harmful to the pullets.

There should be no distinct smell of ammonia. If the far end of the building is visually clear, then dust is not a problem.

B16 Birds must not be allowed access to surfaces treated with paints and disinfectants when these substances (or their fumes) might be toxic to birds.

Evidence of materials used can be checked. (Visual)

B17 Wood preservatives and fumigants can only be used internally during the turn-round period when no flock is present.

Evidence of materials used can be checked. (Visual)

B18 All mains electrical circuitry within the house must be inaccessible to the birds.

B19 The furniture of the poultry house in non-cage systems must not hinder the free movement of the birds through the system and must be constructed in such a way as to prevent injury to the birds.

C GENERAL HYGIENE

- C1** It is important that day to day hygiene is of a high standard in order to minimise transmission of infection between flocks and particularly to newly placed chicks. Continuous attention must be given to spilled litter and fan dust outside poultry houses, faeces spillage, dropping pit seepages and wild bird droppings on walkways etc. All these must be cleared up.
Cleaning schedules and records of cleaning shall be available.
Written evidence of routine cleaning methods and records of completion should be available.
- C2** All disinfectants used must be DEFRA approved.
Check DEFRA approved list.
- C3** Where egg laying forms part of the poultry enterprise, e.g. rearing and laying on the same site, phenolic disinfectants must not be used to avoid the possibility of taints.
See DEFRA/BEIC approved list (see Annex M)
- C4** The general appearance and standard of cleaning of the house shall be to an acceptable standard.
Caked litter, stale feed and broken equipment are clear signs of unacceptability.
- C5** The general appearance/cleanliness of the site shall be satisfactory.
The site should be free of long grass and weeds particularly around air inlets. There should be no excessive standing surface water, broken drains, or gutters, or discarded equipment.
- C6** All rubbish/waste shall be disposed of hygienically and safely.
Rubbish should be stored prior to incineration or removal from the site (Visual). Indicate the method of disposal used.
- C7** Where staff look after poultry on other premises or livestock of any other kind, suitable precautions must be taken against cross-contamination.
These would include washing hands and the use of protective clothing, and boots kept and used only on the unit.
- C8** Poultry manure/litter must not be spread on land to which free-range flocks have access and should preferably be spread on arable land.
Ask and check records. (Verbal/Written)
- C9** Tractors and other equipment used for handling manure/litter must be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before being used for other operations.
Records must be available. Auditor to ask and check records. (Verbal/Written)
- C10** The Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD) Code of Practice on the Responsible Use of Animal Medicines on the Farm must be adhered to at all times. (Reference: 12/00, telephone: 01932 336911)

Recommendations on Good Practice

The use of protective clothing is to be encouraged, which should be changed and laundered regularly.

D SALMONELLA CONTROL

D1 CRITICAL A full hygiene monitoring programme is to be completed before replacement chicks/birds are taken onto the farm.

D2 CRITICAL a. Post-cleaning and prior to a new flock going into the house:

1 gauze swab, or sponge pad, from EACH of following 6 areas PER HOUSE detailed below;

- Floors for litter houses (including cracked areas), or manure belts/droppings boards for cage houses
- Walls (including cracked areas)
- High beams/ledges and pipe-work
- Fans & fan housing
- In-house open feed hoppers/feeders
- Drinkers

These may be tested in one or more composites

PLUS - all available rodent faeces, up to 25g from surfaces in house, or service area if none available in house (1 composite). (If none available, rearer to sign declaration and take gauze swab, or sponge pad, from areas around bait boxes).

(If previous flock tested positive for Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium, then post-cleaning and prior to a new flock going into the house, 5 gauze swabs, or sponge pads, from EACH of the 6 areas (detailed above), to be tested as a minimum of 6 SEPARATE composites for each house. PLUS, all available rodent faeces, up to 50g, from surfaces in house, or service area if none available in house (1 composite). (If none available, rearer to sign declaration and take gauze swab, or sponge pad, from areas around bait boxes).

Disinfection must be carried out at each depletion whether or not S.e. and S.t positives are found. In any case, as S.e. and S.t. can persist for long periods in dust, all dust must be removed at each and every depletion.

See Annex D 'Lion Sampling and testing requirements for Salmonella'.

50g dust is approximately the volume of dust which can be compressed in an average coffee mug, or honey jar.

The use of blue fibre or sponge pads may be more practical and readily available in suitable sampling kits. This is defined as 'Large fibre or sponge-type swabs with a minimum one-sided surface area of 40 sq cm'. Ensure that both sides of a 40 sq cm pad are used.

All samples are to be tested according to the methodology required under the Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order 2007 or any amendment thereof. (i.e. ISO 6579 Annex D – MSRV Method)

D3 CRITICAL b. Day-old Hatcher Tray Liners:

A minimum of 10 Hatcher Tray Liners (minimum of A5 paper size) to be sampled in Hatchery and forwarded in sealed plastic bag with chick delivery vehicle to rearing site. (Alternatively, the hatchery can forward the samples to a designated testing laboratory in agreement with the pullet rearer). Selection of sample is to be representative of all source flocks.

These may be tested in one or more composites (see guidance below).

PLUS - a maximum of 60 Dead on Arrivals from each hatchery.

The results must be available for completion of the passport prior to bird movement.

See Annex D 'Lion Sampling and testing requirements for Salmonella'.

Hatcher tray liners will be sampled in hatchery and sample will be forwarded with day-old chicks to rearing farm for onward dispatch by rearer to Defra approved laboratory. The sample to be A5 size (maximum sample size of 25g).

(Alternatively, the hatchery can forward the samples to a designated testing laboratory in agreement with the pullet rearer).

It is the responsibility of the pullet rearer to ensure that the samples are tested.

D4 CRITICAL c. 2-3 Weeks prior to Transfer (approx 14 weeks):

Litter

- A minimum of 2 pairs of boot swabs PER HOUSE, or composite faeces sample (60 x 1g)(one composite) PER HOUSE
- 50g dust, or all readily available dust if less available, collected from at least 10 locations in EACH HOUSE before dusting/sweeping (1 composite per house)

Cage

- Composite faeces sample compositing naturally mixed faeces from all belts, or scrapers after running, to produce a 60g composite (1 composite) PER HOUSE
- 50g dust, or all readily available dust if less available, collected from at least 10 locations in EACH HOUSE before dusting/sweeping (1 composite per house)

The results must be available for completion of the passport prior to bird movement.

See Annex D 'Lion Sampling and testing requirements for Salmonella'.

A boot swab is defined as 'An absorbent covering or overshoe applied to the sampler's boots prior to walking through the house. These should be applied over waterproof disposable plastic overboots and moistened with a suitable diluent uncontaminated with sanitisers, disinfectants or antibiotics. Mains tap water is acceptable but not water from within the poultry house. The sampler should enter the littered area of the house and pass through any disinfectant footdips before putting on the overboots and boot swabs. Care must be taken not to contaminate boot swabs by material already on sampler's boots or hands. Disposable gloves are recommended to handle boot swabs.

D5 CRITICAL The results of all Salmonella swabbing shall be available for the current flock and 2 previous flocks.

Laboratory results should be available for inspection. A satisfactory completion of section B of the Lion Passport is not sufficient. The evidence will frequently only be available for past flocks and not current ones.

D6 CRITICAL Compulsory vaccination of pullets against Salmonella enteritidis, as per the manufacturers' recommendations, must take place and records on vaccination must be recorded on the Lion Passport. Any non-vaccinated pullets (against S.e.), housed in laying accommodation will not be acceptable for the production of Lion eggs.

D7 CRITICAL Vaccines used must have a current UK Marketing Authorisation issued by the Veterinary Medicines Directorate (See Annex E). They must be administered as per the data sheet, unless otherwise instructed by the attending veterinary surgeon. (see Annex E)

D8 CRITICAL Salmonella vaccines shall be stored correctly.

If vaccines are not stored correctly, then they may not be effective. If vaccines are stored on farm, a record of the refrigerator temperature must be kept.

D9 Personnel administering vaccines must be suitably trained.

If Staff/Contractors are not trained to administer vaccines correctly then bird welfare and effectiveness of the vaccine may be jeopardised. Where staff have been carrying out vaccination effectively over a number of years and this can be established by blood test results such staff may be deemed to be trained.

D10 CRITICAL If non-vaccinal Salmonella Enteritidis or Typhimurium is isolated from the pullet flock, or its environment, BEIC must be notified immediately.

"Immediately" shall be defined as "As soon as result is received from the laboratory".

Auditor to ask and check paperwork. BEIC requires notification in order to ensure that site takes appropriate action to eliminate infection in conjunction with rearer's own vet and Animal Health.

Recommendation on Good Practice

The use of vaccines offering additional protection against Salmonella Typhimurium will continue to be encouraged.

E FEED AND WATER

E1 CRITICAL Feed must be produced in accordance with UFAS standards.

If feed is purchased the supplier must be a member of the UFAS scheme and be registered with BEIC. If the feed is 'Home Mixed', the mill must be registered with BEIC and have undergone a satisfactory BEIC Feed Mill Audit to the UFAS standards.

E2 CRITICAL The use of a mobile mill-and-mix unit is permitted provided there is evidence of membership of the National Association of Agricultural Contractors and compliance with the NAAC Code of Practice.

Ask to see evidence that feed has been produced by a registered mobile mill-and-mix unit. (Written)

E3 CRITICAL Feed for rearing Lion pullets can only be manufactured on production lines where there is adequate separation in time or space from the manufacture of feed containing lasalocid.

E4 CRITICAL To avoid the risk of coccidiostat residues being detected in eggs, the guidelines in Annex H must be followed. The use of Lasalocid as a coccidiostat is prohibited. No in-feed anti-coccidial to be used after 12 weeks of age.

Ask for the name of the coccidiostat in use and the bird age at withdrawal. (Must be withdrawn from 12 weeks of age). Inspect data sheets to ensure compliance with the manufacturer's instructions. Not all flocks will be treated with in-feed coccidiostats. Some may be vaccinated and a very few cage reared flocks may receive neither. If none used, then enter N/A (Written/Verbal).

E5 Precise up to date records of all feed deliveries and usage must be maintained to allow each delivery to be traced back to the supplier. Such records must be available for examination when surveillance visits are carried out.

A reconciliation between feed purchase and use should be possible. Due to the low volume used at the outset, more than weekly intervals are acceptable at the outset.

- E6** Information shall be available to demonstrate feed rations do not contain any ingredients derived from poultry offal or mammalian meat and bone.

UFAS accredited feed compounders will meet this requirement.

Home mixers will provide evidence via BEIC Feed Mill Audits.

- E7** Information shall be available to demonstrate feed rations do not contain growth promoters.

UFAS accredited feed compounders will meet this requirement.

Home mixers will provide evidence via BEIC Feed Mill Audits.

- E8** Samples from each delivery of feed must be retained for a minimum period of 12 weeks.

Samples are to be retained either at the mill, or on the farm. Samples must be placed in polythene bags, which are then sealed, clearly labelled and stored in a clean, cool, dry and dark place.

- E9** Water must be of potable quality.

If water is a mains supply no further evidence is needed. If own supply, annual satisfactory analysis is required. (Verbal/Visual Written)

- E10** Water consumption levels must be monitored.

If water is a mains supply no further evidence needed, unless pipework is obviously old and rusty. If own supply, same applies if also used domestically. If not, annual water sample and satisfactory analysis is required. (Verbal/Visual/Written).

Water meters should be read and recorded daily. If meters are absent they should be installed during the turn round period between flocks. Water records should be available for inspection.

- E11** Water header tanks shall be suitably covered.

F VETERINARY VISITS

- F1** The unit/site shall be registered with a veterinary practice.

Registration implies that the site is known to the veterinary practice.

- F2** The date and purpose for the last veterinary visit is to be recorded.

It is desirable to have annual routine veterinary visits. If told no visits, no need, no records, assess the situation on vigour of the flock and records of mortality (normally up to 3% to 16/18 weeks old).

- F3** Reports of visits shall be available.

- F4** There shall be a written veterinary health plan in place, which shall be reviewed each year.

The written veterinary health plan shall be reviewed each year. It must be available at the time of the audit.

- F5** Flocks shall be suitably protected with a vaccination programme.

G GENERAL MEDICATION

- G1** There shall be a medicines record in use which is up to date and correctly documented, with veterinary written procedures.

More important than on laying site as most vaccinations are carried out on the rearing site. Full details of the product, the application method and age of administration is to be available in writing.

(Vaccines are considered to be medicines by the Veterinary Medicines Directorate)

- G2** Medicines shall be stored safely (as recommended).
- G3** Medicines shall be clearly labelled for the correct purpose.
- G4** The person responsible for administering medicines shall be aware of the correct withdrawal periods for all medicines used.

The responsible person must be able to state the requirements by referring to the containers, data sheets or veterinary instructions. (Written/Verbal)

H GENERAL WELFARE

- H1** All staff shall have access to a copy of the DEFRA “Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock- Domestic Fowls”, and have received instruction on it.
A copy of the Code must be available for inspection. Staff to be asked where it is kept and questioned on its contents. Exceptions to this are staff who hold welfare training certificates.
- H2** All automated ventilation equipment shall have an alarm and a fail-safe device and / or stand-by device.
All units with powered ventilation must have an alarm coupled to mains electric failure and a high/low temperature thermostat(s). It must be capable of alerting someone at all times. The system will be capable of inspection, likewise if a generator is used. Failsafe is any system that adequately compensates for power failure. It need not be automatic on a small site if someone responsible lives there.
- H3** The alarm shall be checked weekly.
- H4** This shall be recorded.
Only written records will substantiate this.
- H5** The fail-safe and / or the stand-by device shall be checked weekly.
Only written records will substantiate this. The auditor can ask for the mains to be switched off to demonstrate this.
- H6** This shall be recorded.
- H7** All other automated equipment upon which the birds welfare is dependent, shall incorporate a fail-safe and / or standby device, e.g. feeding, drinking, lighting, ventilation systems etc.
- H8** All birds shall be inspected at least once daily.
Records should exist. However a visual assessment is best. Substantial numbers of uncollected dead birds, broken equipment and general signs of neglect are good indicators (Visual).
- H9** Staff shall be adequately trained to kill birds humanely.
At least 1 person per site must be able to kill birds by dislocation of the neck. Sometimes an opportunity may arise for a demonstration. (Verbal/Visual)
- H10** Mortality shall be recorded.
- H11** **CRITICAL** Disposal of dead and culled birds must comply with the Animal By-Products Regulations (2003).
Incinerators or bagging for ‘off site’ disposal are permissible. (View the system).
- H12** Bags stored for off-site disposal must be kept in a lockable facility.
Check if bag storage facilities are locked.
- H13** There shall be adequate procedures in place for fire control and prevention.
There must be a no smoking policy in areas of risk. Look for fire extinguishers positioned at strategic points, which must be CO₂ or powder for electrical fires. In areas of risk, look for freedom from accumulation of inflammable rubbish. Look for sound electrical wiring.

I STOCKMAN TRAINING

- I1** The person responsible for the day to day management of the unit shall demonstrate competence in stockmanship and welfare considerations.
Visual assessment of the general management of the site.
- I2** Adequate facilities shall be available for stock inspection (e.g. extra lighting).
If light levels are low some means of increasing intensity (dimmer or even a torch) must be available.
- I3** Birds on all tiers shall be clearly visible.
In cage units over 4 tiers high (unlikely in rearing) some means of inspecting higher levels should be demonstrated. Note the increasing use of multi-tier 'aviary' type systems.

J HANDLING AND TRANSPORTATION

- J1** **CRITICAL** All equipment and vehicles used for transporting pullets to the laying unit must be effectively cleaned and disinfected in accordance with legislative requirements. Loading and unloading must be supervised by nominated and trained management to ensure welfare requirements are met. The timing of loading /unloading and transportation shall be planned ahead to comply with current legislation and industry codes.
This is a difficult section to monitor unless the activity is taking place at the time of the audit. Current legislation allows birds to travel for not more than 12 hours, not including loading and unloading.
Auditor can ask for name of contractor responsible. If undertaken in-house, obtain details of procedures involved and compare with requirements of welfare codes (Verbal/Written Assessment).
- J2** Crates or modules shall meet the current welfare requirements of the birds.
- J3** A nominated team member must be responsible for maintaining bird welfare standards.

K BIOSECURITY

- K1** A visitors book (including full name, address and contact mobile and landline telephone numbers) shall be available and maintained on site, or at head office
Ask to see visitors book. Sign it. Look for evidence of use. (see Annex Q as an example).
- K2** Visitors must be kept to a minimum and those allowed access to poultry houses (including service staff) must wear protective clothing that is kept on the farm.
Overalls or coat, plus feet and head covering, must be available on site. Auditors will carry protective clothing in case none are present on farm.
- K3** Foot-baths or alternatives shall be available and replenished with fresh disinfectant regularly.
An alternative to footbaths would be disposable footwear. On single age group sites, footbaths are not required for farm staff.
- K4** Only DEFRA approved disinfectants shall be used. If there is a laying operation on the same site, only BEIC approved disinfectants shall be used.
Check disinfectants used are DEFRA approved. If egg production takes place on same site, only DEFRA/BEIC approved disinfectants can be used (see annex M in Code of Practice). Phenol based disinfectants must not be used if rearing takes place on same site as egg production.

- K5** A biosecurity plan, including at least the minimum measures provided for in the DEFRA, SG, WAG, DARDNI biosecurity guidance for protection against Avian Influenza is to be available.

The biosecurity plan is to be inspected and checked against the DEFRA, SG, WAG, DARDNI guidance

(see <http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/control/biosecurity/index.htm>)

Also http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/pdf/bio_poultrykeep.pdf

and <http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/notifiable/disease/ai/pdf/separating.pdf>

L STAFF

- L1** Appropriate and adequate hand washing and toilet facilities shall be available for staff.
A canteen/rest room, plus handwashing facilities and toilets must be available to all staff. On small sites run by resident owners or staff, it is acceptable for such facilities to be provided in the domestic dwelling. However, handwashing facilities must exist on site.
- L2** Smoking shall only be allowed in designated external areas. Eating and drinking shall only be permitted in designated areas.
Smoking must be only permitted in an external area specifically set aside for smokers. (Visual)

M COMPLAINTS

- M1** A complaint system must be in place for complaints raised by external bodies and customers relating to issues of compliance with the Lion Code standard
- M2** Systems must be in place to ensure that complaints are adequately investigated, signed-off and a documented record of action taken

N LION PASSPORT AT POINT OF LAY

- N1** **CRITICAL** The Lion passport must be fully completed and forwarded to the laying unit/site within 11 days of pullet transfer.
It is the responsibility of the pullet rearer to ensure that the fully completed Lion passport is forwarded to the laying farm no later than 11 days of pullet transfer.

A LAYING FARM

- A1** **CRITICAL** There shall be a copy of the current version of the Lion Code of Practice available on site.
- A2** **CRITICAL** There shall be a copy of the current Certificate of Registration available on site
- A3** **CRITICAL** Copies of the last 2 self audits shall be available. Self audits shall be carried out every 6 months.

One of the twice yearly self audits is to be completed in conjunction with a representative of the Licensee.

If this is a new site, a self-audit shall have been conducted prior to the audit by the accredited Monitoring Agency.

- A4** **CRITICAL** The laying farm must be currently registered by a Lion Subscriber.

Only laying farms which have been registered by a Lion Subscriber are authorised to produce Lion eggs.

Auditor to check against Lion database.

SECTION 6
LAYING BIRD
FARMS

0.6

B PULLET REARING

- B1** **CRITICAL** Each egg producer shall obtain laying birds only from pullet rearing farms which hold a current Certificate of Registration from BEIC.
- Proof of purchase from an approved farm must be available (written). Obtain PR number.*
- B2** **CRITICAL** Each egg producer shall obtain from each pullet rearing farm a properly completed Lion passport certificate (Annex B) and Animal Transport Certificate, in respect of each delivery of laying birds from the pullet rearing farm. Both documents must be retained by the egg producer and be available for inspection by the accredited Monitoring Agency.

The appropriate passport must be available with sections A, B, C1 and D completed. This passport and those of the previous flock will be needed later in the audit. (Assessment - Written Document)

Obtain passport number.

C HOUSING AND EQUIPMENT

- C1** Birds shall be kept in accordance with the welfare standards defined in Annex K.
- Enter the registration number for DEFRA, Scottish Government, Welsh Assembly Government and DARD. This means the housing requirement in terms of stocking density, feeders, drinkers etc. do not need to be checked by the BEIC auditor.*
- C2** Organic flocks must be registered with an Organic certification body.
- List registration number of organic certification body. (Written)*
- C3** The building must provide birds with a thermally comfortable environment throughout the year and ensure suitable protection against the elements and protection from predators. Maximum and minimum temperatures shall be recorded daily.
- Written records should be available for each 24 hour period. A frequently used temperature target is 21°C, but variation does not represent non-compliance. Free range houses will show greater variation. Thermometers should be inspected to ensure they are in working order.*
- C4** The ventilation system shall be sufficient to maintain a controlled environment.
- See written records in C3 above which will assist. Visual assessment of clear air, absence of ammonia odour and dry litter if in use.*

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AUTHORISED BY
MW

- C5** All buildings shall have light levels sufficient to allow all hens to see one another and be seen clearly, to investigate their surroundings visually and to show normal levels of activity. Where there is natural light, light apertures must be arranged in such a way that light is distributed evenly within the accommodation.

Lighting levels must follow a 24-hour rhythm and include a minimum period of 8 hours of consecutive artificial light. There must also be an uninterrupted period of darkness lasting for about one third of the day. A period of twilight of sufficient duration ought to be provided so that the hens may settle down without disturbance or injury.

Auditor will take light level readings to confirm, using a Lux meter.

In the case of smaller poultry houses with sufficient natural light, this can provide for the 'minimum period of 8 hours consecutive light'.

- C6** Lighting must be a minimum of 10 Lux at feed trough level.

Lighting must provide a minimum of 10 Lux (with pop-holes, where provided, closed) throughout the house with the exception of shaded areas. However, if feather pecking or cannibalism is evident, levels can be reduced. Auditor will take light level readings to confirm using a Lux meter.

All buildings shall have light levels sufficient to allow all hens to see one another and be seen clearly, to investigate their surroundings visually and to show normal levels of activity. Where there is natural light, light apertures must be arranged in such a way that light is distributed evenly within the accommodation.

- C7** **CRITICAL** Cage: The stocking density shall comply with the scheme standards in all houses. (see Annex K).

Stocking density is governed by legislative requirements.

- C8** **CRITICAL** Barn: The stocking density shall comply with the scheme standards in all houses. (see Annex K).

Assessment: visual measurement, counting or Freedom Food clearance if appropriate. Full alternative system criteria is contained in 'Lion Code of Practice' Annex K.

- C9** **CRITICAL** Free range: The stocking density shall comply with the scheme standards in all houses. (see Annex K).

Assessment: visual measurement, counting or Freedom Food clearance if appropriate. Full alternative system criteria is contained in 'Lion Code of Practice' Annex K.

- C10** **CRITICAL** Organic: The stocking density shall comply with the current standard set by the certification body. (see Annex K).

Assessment: visual measurement, counting or Freedom Food clearance if appropriate. Full alternative system criteria is contained in 'Lion Code of Practice' Annex K.

Stocking density of all new units is 6 birds/m². Existing units to be 6 birds/m² by 1st January 2011. The Maximum flock size to be 3000 birds from 1st January 2011.

- C11** Litter used in non-cage systems should be free of contamination by livestock, wild birds, rodents and other pests and should be of good quality.

Record the material used. N/A if rearing takes place in cages. (Visual).

- C12** The quality and depth of the litter shall be to an appropriate standard.

Litter should be dry, friable and free from marked odour. Average depth should be at least 5 cm, once nest box training complete. Minor capping around drinkers and popholes may occur, particularly in damp cool weather.

- C13** **CRITICAL** There must be a documented and effective control programme against wild birds, vermin, rodents and pests in poultry houses and feed stores. Effective measures must be taken by suitably trained personnel to control vermin, rodents, flies and other arthropods including the elimination of potential breeding areas. Such control measures must be carried out using licensed products in accordance with the

manufacturer's instructions, and must be logged to enable Senior Management to determine that the necessary operations have been carried out.

There shall be a documented pest (rodent) control programme in place.

Conduct visual assessment of a clear bait plan and notes on actions taken and baits used. If undertaken by a contractor nothing else required. If 'in house', records on purchase and use should be available. (Written Assessment)

The importance of an effective rodent control programme in controlling Salmonella on farms cannot be stressed strongly enough.

C14 CRITICAL Pests shall be suitably controlled.

Buildings should be free of easily seen droppings, pest (rodent) odour or sight of pests themselves. Bait points should be inspected.

C15 The poultry house and egg store must be proofed against rodents (rats, mice).

Auditor to visually assess if there is evidence of rodents (rats, mice). If rodents not seen, is there satisfactory proofing in place?

C16 A copy of the DEFRA 'Code of Practice for the Prevention of Rodent Infestations on Poultry Farms' must be available.

C17 There must be no evidence of wild birds in houses.

Gaps at ridge, eaves, gables and around doors should be corrected. No wild birds should be seen in buildings. Exception is free range where popholes can provide access. Similarly, some inlets in naturally ventilated houses. Normally, wild birds rarely enter via these routes.

C18 If flies are present they shall be suitably controlled.

Flies are not normally a problem in alternative systems. A small number of flies could be seen during summer months. Evidence of past infestation should be noted, i.e. fly spotting (small black/grey marks on roof insulation are a good guide). A documented proposal for control (if needed) should be available. (Visual).

C19 If the pest control programme is operated by third party contractors, do they demonstrate appropriate competence?

Contractors bait plan and inspection reports should be available for inspection. Control of rodents is to be through a recognised third party who are members of British Pest Control Association (BPCA), or who employ equivalent standards, or by company personnel trained and operating to BPCA or equivalent standards.

C20 If the pest control programme is in-house, staff responsible shall demonstrate appropriate competence.

Certificates of competence should be available for inspection.

C21 All domestic pets shall be excluded from the poultry housing and associated storage areas (i.e. packaging store / egg room).

No domestic animals should be seen in the buildings. Check that there are no doors or other access points (e.g. gaps around conveyors) that could be used by small animals such as cats.

C22 Air circulation, dust levels and gas concentrations shall be kept within limits that are not harmful to the birds.

There should be no distinct smell of ammonia. If the far end of the building is visually clear, then dust is not a problem.

C23 All birds in organic and free range systems shall be adequately protected from predators.

Free range should be surrounded by an anti-fox fence of either permanent wire netting of about 2 metres high or electrified sheep netting or electrified wires to a minimum height of about 1 metre. Alternate live and earthed wires are a good system.

C24 CRITICAL There shall be a documented management procedure to deal with birds in deep pits or under slatted floors.

There must be a documented management procedure to recover birds that may fall into deep pits or under slatted floors. As a maximum, the birds must be recovered within a 24 hour period.

C25 CRITICAL Records shall be kept of birds recovered from deep pits and under slatted floors. These records shall be used to improve or maintain performance.

Records must be kept of birds recovered from deep pits and under slatted floors. Remedial action must be taken if records show a continuing level of birds escaping.

C26 CRITICAL There should be no evidence of birds in deep pits or under slatted floors.

Some birds may be in the deep pit or under the slatted floor during the inspection. Provided this number does not exceed 5, and there is no apparent conflict between documented management procedures and records and what is in evidence on the day of the inspection, this may be accepted.

C27 Birds must not be allowed access to surfaces treated with paints and disinfectants when these substances (or their fumes) might be toxic to birds, or taint eggs.

C28 Birds must not be allowed access to pesticides at any time.

C29 Wood preservatives and fumigants can only be used internally during the turn-round period when no flock is present, and there is no risk of future taint.

C30 All mains electrical circuitry within the house must be inaccessible to the birds.

C31 The furniture of the poultry house in non-cage systems must not hinder the free movement of the birds through the system and must be constructed in such a way as to prevent injury to the birds.

Recommendation on Good Practice

In split level non-cage systems artificial lights should be switched off in a stepped or dimmed manner.

D GENERAL HYGIENE

D1 There shall be a fully documented terminal cleaning schedule with records of completion. Pressure washing, steam cleaning, or where this is not possible, "fogging" must be used in conjunction with approved disinfectants. Particular attention must be paid to floor surfaces, junctions in wall fabrics, nest boxes and equipment such as ventilation systems, egg delivery belts, feeders, drinkers, water lines and header tanks, all of which must be disinfected. Header tanks must be covered at all times.

Disinfection must be carried out at each depletion whether or not S.e. and S.t positives are found. In any case, as S.e. and S.t. can persist for long periods in dust, all dust must be removed at each and every depletion.

Written evidence of routine cleaning methods and records of completion should be available on a daily, weekly, monthly and 'turn round' basis. Turn round or terminal cleaning should involve initial cleaning to remove all visual dust and manure/litter, followed by thorough pressure washing, and disinfection or fumigation. Deep pit cage houses are not always emptied of manure at depopulation and hence the equipment can only be dry cleaned. There is a conflict here between cleaning and control of pollution. (Written and Visual assessment). The new zoonoses legislation will effectively necessitate wet cleaning of houses. Most commercial flocks are on multi-age sites with continuous production.

- D2** All disinfectants used must be from the BEIC list of DEFRA approved non-phenolics (see Annex M). To avoid the possibility of taints, phenolic disinfectants must not be used on Lion approved egg laying sites (with the exception of those non-tainting phenolics authorised on the DEFRA/BEIC list), including those sites where egg laying forms only part of the poultry enterprise, e.g. rearing and laying on the same site.
- D3** There shall be a fully documented routine cleaning schedule with records of completion. Continuous attention must be given to spilled litter and fan dust outside poultry houses, faeces spillage, dropping pit seepages and wild bird droppings on walkways etc. All these must be cleared.
- It is important that day to day hygiene is of a high standard in order to minimise transmission of infection between flocks and particularly to newly placed pullets.*
- D4** The general appearance and cleanliness of the house shall be satisfactory.
- In winter, at low ventilation rates, cobwebs and dust from the feed will be found on ledges and internal house surfaces. Some birds never adjust to the use of vacuum cleaners and hence the presence of dust and cobwebs is acceptable unless the house has only recently been stocked. Such accumulation will be more evident in cage units than alternative systems. Caked stale feed in troughs and dirty egg conveyors and walkways are unacceptable. There should be no evident build-up of broken egg material on floors or equipment. (Visual Assessment).*
- D5** The general appearance/cleanliness of the site shall be satisfactory.
- The site should be free of long grass and weeds particularly around air inlets. There should be no excessive standing surface water, broken drains or gutters or discarded equipment.*
- D6** All rubbish/waste shall be disposed of hygienically and safely.
- State the disposal method used.*
- D7** There shall be hand washing facilities, sanitisers, and hand drying facilities available for staff and visitors.
- Large multi-age sites require facilities at strategic points. Sanitisers (if required at all) are only needed at the point where eggs are trayed up. Small single flock sites probably only need one central point. (Visual Assessment).*
- D8** Procedures for hand washing and sanitisation shall be documented.
- D9** Staff should be regarded as food handlers and must be carefully trained in food hygiene.
- Courses designed specifically for poultry workers are acceptable. These can be run in-house if a staff member has a suitable food hygiene qualification (see Annex T). It is sufficient for a training programme to be in force and written evidence of compliance in place.*
- D10** Documentation on hygiene training shall be available.
- D11** Staff shall receive a hygiene refresher course every 3 years.
- A refresher course on basic food hygiene will provide staff with up to date knowledge.*
- D12** The use of protective clothing is to be encouraged, which should be changed and laundered regularly.
- D13** Where staff look after poultry on other premises or livestock of any other kind, suitable precautions must be taken against cross-contamination. These would include washing hands and the use of protective clothing, and boots kept and used only on the unit.
- D14** Poultry must not have access to any stored manure/used litter on site.
- D15** Poultry manure/litter must not be spread on land to which free-range flocks have access and should preferably be spread on arable land.
- Ask and check records. (Verbal/Written)*
- D16** Tractors and other equipment used for handling manure/litter must be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before being used for other operations.
- Records must be available. Auditor to ask and check records. (Verbal/Written)*

E SALMONELLA CONTROL

E1 **CRITICAL** It is essential that the environment of the poultry house must be sampled for Salmonella Enteritidis and Salmonella Typhimurium contamination. Therefore a full hygiene monitoring programme is to be completed (before replacement birds are taken onto the farm).

E2 **CRITICAL** a. Post-cleaning and prior to a new flock going into the house (this applies to both an existing or a new/rebuilt house):

1 gauze swab or sponge pad from EACH of the following 9 areas PER HOUSE detailed below:

- Floors surfaces (including cracked areas)
- Walls (including cracked areas)
- High beams/ledges and pipe-work
- Fans & fan housing
- Manure belts/droppings boards, scratching areas
- In-house open feed hoppers/feeders
- Drinkers/nipple spillage troughs/cups
- Nest boxes/cage interiors
- Egg delivery belts/elevators

These may be tested in 1 or more composites,

PLUS - all available rodent faeces, up to 25g, from surfaces in house, or service area if none available in house (1 composite). (If none available, producer to sign declaration and take gauze swab or sponge pad from areas around bait boxes).

(If previous flock tested positive for Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium, then post-cleaning and prior to a new flock going into the house, 5 gauze swabs or sponge pads from EACH of the 9 areas (detailed above) to be tested as a minimum of 9 SEPARATE composites for each house. PLUS - all available rodent faeces, up to 50g, from surfaces in house, or service area if none available in house (1 composite). (If none available, producer to sign declaration and take gauze swab or sponge pad from areas around bait boxes)

In the case of single age mobile housing, it is permissible to composite samples for up to a maximum of 6,000 birds and a maximum of 6 mobile houses provided that gauze swabs or sponge pad samples are taken as shown in table 1 below, ensuring that all the above areas are covered in each mobile. (For example, in the case of 6 mobiles, use 2 swabs/pads to cover all 9 areas above. In the case of 4 mobiles, use 3 swabs/pads to cover all 9 areas above, etc).

TABLE 1 – NUMBER OF SAMPLES REQUIRED IN EACH MOBILE HOUSE

NUMBER OF MOBILES	GAUZE SWABS OR SPONGE PADS PER MOBILE
6	2
5	2
4	3
3	4
2	5

In multi-age houses (i.e. where an 'all in all out' system is not in operation), cultures from 9 gauze swabs, or sponge pads, to be taken from each of the above areas (which can be bulked up to a composite sample) once a year. Sampling must ensure that all bird age groups in house are sampled.

Disinfection must be carried out at each depletion whether or not S.e. and S.t positives are found. In any case, as S.e. and S.t. can persist for long periods in dust, all dust must be removed at each and every depletion.

Refer to Annex D 'Lion sampling and testing requirements for Salmonella'.

50g dust is approximately the volume of dust which can be compressed in an average coffee mug, or honey jar.

The use of blue fibre or sponge pads may be more practical and readily available in suitable sampling kits. This is defined as 'Large fibre or sponge-type swabs with a minimum one-sided surface area of 40 sq cm'. Ensure that both sides of a 40 sq cm pad are used.

All samples are to be tested according to the methodology required under the Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order 2007 or any amendment thereof. (i.e. ISO 6579 Annex D – MSRV Method).

Prior to a new flock being housed in; a new house; a rebuilt house; or an existing house, the post-cleaning sampling must take place.

In the case of single age mobile housing, it is permissible to composite samples for up to a maximum of 6,000 birds and a maximum of 6 mobile houses.

E3 CRITICAL b. Every 15 weeks – ALL FLOCKS on site/holding (commencing at 22-26 weeks of age).

Litter

- 2 pairs boot swabs or socks PER HOUSE (pooled)

Cage

- 2 x 150g faeces (pooled for culture) from end of belts, scrapers or pits PER HOUSE

In the case of single age mobile housing, it is permissible to composite samples for up to a maximum of 6,000 birds and a maximum of 6 mobile houses. (See table 2 below).

TABLE 2 – NUMBER OF SAMPLES REQUIRED IN MOBILE HOUSES

NUMBER OF MOBILES	PAIRS OF BOOT SWABS/socks PER MOBILE	TOTAL PAIRS OF BOOT SWABS/socks	(MINIMUM) NUMBER OF COMPOSITE SAMPLES
6	1	6	2
5	1	5	2
4	1	4	2
3	1	3	1
2	1	2	1

In multi-age houses (i.e. where an ‘all in all out’ system is not in operation), the number of boot swabs/socks or faeces samples to be taken is 2 pairs boot swabs or socks, or 2 x 150g faeces per house (pooled for culture) from end of belts, scrapers or pit.

Refer to Annex D ‘Lion sampling and testing requirements for Salmonella’.

A boot swab is defined as ‘An absorbent covering or overshoe applied to the sampler’s boots prior to walking through the house. These should be applied over waterproof disposable plastic overboots and moistened with a suitable diluent uncontaminated with sanitisers, disinfectants or antibiotics. Mains tap water is acceptable but not water from within the poultry house. The sampler should enter the littered area of the house and pass through any disinfectant footdips before putting on the overboots and boot swabs. Care must be taken not to contaminate boot swabs by material already on sampler’s boots or hands. Disposable gloves are recommended to handle boot swabs.

E4 CRITICAL The results of all Salmonella testing shall be available for the current flock and the previous flock.

Laboratory results must be available for inspection. A satisfactory completion of sections B1 and C3 of the Laying Hen Passport is not sufficient. The evidence will frequently only be available for past flocks, not current ones.

E5 CRITICAL All birds must be vaccinated against Salmonella Enteritidis.

If the birds have been home reared, full documentary evidence of vaccine purchase and use must be available. If purchased, large rearers must provide detailed evidence of vaccination. Some smaller rearers merely complete the Laying Hen Passport. In this latter case, random checks are recommended either by asking the site manager to obtain copies of the vaccination or by directly checking with the rearer. It is a matter of judgement based on the overall audit impression as to the best appropriate action.

E6 CRITICAL If non-vaccinal Salmonella Enteritidis or Typhimurium is isolated from the laying flock, or its environment, BEIC must be notified immediately.

“Immediately” shall be defined as “As soon as result is received from the laboratory”.

Auditor to ask and check paperwork. BEIC requires notification in order to ensure that site takes appropriate action to eliminate infection in conjunction with producer’s own vet and Animal Health. BEIC will also inform the subscriber.

F FEED AND WATER

F1 CRITICAL Feed shall be produced in accordance with UFAS standards.

If feed is purchased the supplier must be a member of the UFAS scheme and be registered with BEIC. If the feed is ‘Home Mixed’, the mill must be registered with BEIC and have undergone a satisfactory BEIC Feed Mill Audit to the UFAS standards.

- F2** **CRITICAL** The use of a mobile mill-and-mix unit is permitted provided there is evidence of membership of the National Association of Agricultural Contractors and compliance with the NAAC Code of Practice.

Ask to see evidence that feed has been produced by a registered mobile mill-and-mix unit. (Written)

- F3** Precise up to date records of all feed deliveries and usage must be maintained to allow each delivery to be traced back to the supplier. Such records must be available for examination when surveillance visits are carried out.

A weekly reconciliation between feed purchases and feed on hand should be possible on all but the very smallest sites. Small sites may only obtain similar accuracy over 10 days +. Feed records should be available for inspection.

- F4** Information shall be available to demonstrate that feed rations do not contain; any ingredients derived from poultry offal or mammalian meat and bone; growth promoters; canthaxanthin; or any raw material that is likely to produce taint or toxin in eggs (from the diet of hens producing Lion Eggs.)

UFAS accredited feed compounders meet this requirement in so far as poultry offal, mammalian meat and bone, growth promoters, or any raw material that is likely to produce taint or toxin in eggs. Check that canthaxanthin is not used. Home mixers will provide evidence via BEIC Feed Mill Audits.

- F5** Samples from each delivery of feed must be retained for a minimum period of 12 weeks. Samples are to be retained either at the mill or on the farm. Samples must be placed in polythene bags, which are then sealed, clearly labelled and stored in a clean, cool, dry and dark place.

12 weeks feed supply samples should be available for inspection. If not check number of deliveries per week and check for appropriate number of samples. Samples must be dated and stored in a clean, cool place. Samples can be retained in home mixed or integrated mills if not on site.

- F6** Feed for Lion laying flocks can only be manufactured on production lines where there is adequate separation in time or space from the manufacture of feed containing lasalocid.

- F7** Water shall be of potable quality.

If water is a mains supply no further evidence is needed. If own supply, annual satisfactory analysis is required. (Verbal/Visual Written)

- F8** Water consumption levels must be monitored.

If water is a mains supply no further evidence needed, unless pipework is obviously old and rusty. If own supply, same applies if also used domestically. If not, annual water sample and satisfactory analysis is required. (Verbal/Visual/Written).

Water meters should be read and recorded daily. If meters are absent they should be installed during the turn round period between flocks. Water records should be available for inspection. In wet weather on free range, birds may drink from puddles and upset the pattern of daily recorded water intake.

- F9** Water header tanks shall be suitably covered.

G VETERINARY VISITS

- G1** Egg producers shall be registered with a Veterinary practice.

Registration implies that the site is known to the veterinary practice.

- G2** The date and purpose for the last veterinary visit is to be recorded.

It is desirable to have annual routine veterinary visits. If told no visits, no need, no records, assess the situation on vigour of the flock and records of mortality (normally up to 5% - 8% to 72 weeks old).

- G3** Reports of visits shall be available.

- G4** There shall be a written veterinary health plan in place, which shall be reviewed each year.
The written veterinary health plan shall be reviewed each year. It must be available at the time of the audit.

H GENERAL MEDICATION

- H1** There shall be a medicine record in use which is up to date and correctly documented, with veterinary written procedures.
Large units will have such documents for inspection. Many small units (usually alternative systems) only use medication on veterinary advice and hold no medicines on site. Check against Lion Passport section D.
- H2** Medicines shall be stored safely (as recommended).
- H3** Medicines shall be correctly labelled.
If medication and vaccines are on site they must have their original labels.
- H4** The person responsible for administering medicines shall be aware of the correct withdrawal periods for all medicines used.
The responsible person must be able to state the requirements by referring to the containers, data sheets or veterinary instructions. (Written/Verbal)
- H5** The Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD) Code of Practice on the Responsible Use of Animal Medicines on the Farm must be adhered to at all times. (Reference: 12/00, telephone: 01932 336911) <http://www.vmd.gov.uk/general/publications/codeofpractice.pdf>
- H6** **CRITICAL** The Veterinary Medicines Directorate take samples of eggs as part of the national statutory surveillance scheme for residues. Any residues in eggs found to be above the action level during this sampling must be notified to BEIC and the Subscriber immediately.

I MEDICATION IN FEED

- I1** All medicated feed shall be clearly labelled.
It will be rare for medicated feed to be present on a laying site. It will be stored in bulk and the delivery note will record the additive and the level of inclusion. It is good practice to place a notice on a feed bin if it contains medication. (Verbal/Written)
- I2** Medicated and non-medicated feeds shall be kept separate.
Verbal assurance must be sought. It is not possible to visually tell the difference. Delivery notes may specify the bin into which medicated feed was placed.

J GENERAL WELFARE

- J1** **CRITICAL** All staff shall have access to a copy of the DEFRA “Laying Hens - Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock” and have received instruction on it.
A copy of the ‘Laying Hens - Code of Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock’ must be available on each laying site/unit. Staff to be asked where it is kept and questioned on its content. Exception to this are staff who hold welfare training certificates. If welfare is considered to be an ‘issue’, staff can be questioned on the content.

- J2 CRITICAL** Where forced ventilation systems are employed, provision must be made to incorporate an alarm system. A fail-safe system or adequate back up must also be incorporated into the building's design (Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2007).
All units with powered ventilation must have an alarm coupled to mains electric failure and a high/low temperature thermostat(s). It must be capable of alerting someone at all times. The system will be capable of inspection, likewise if a generator is used. Failsafe is any system that adequately compensates for power failure. It need not be automatic on a small site if someone responsible lives there.
- J3 CRITICAL** The alarm, fail safe and /or stand by device shall be checked weekly.
If doubts exist (the equipment looks poorly maintained) the auditor can ask for a demonstration.
- J4 CRITICAL** This shall be recorded.
- J5 CRITICAL** All other automated equipment upon which the birds welfare is dependent shall incorporate a fail safe and / or standby device, e.g. feeding, drinking, lighting, ventilation systems etc.
The auditor should seek written and/or verbal details of procedures to be followed to protect bird welfare.
- J6 CRITICAL** All birds shall be inspected at least once daily.
Records should exist. However a visual assessment is best. Substantial numbers of uncollected dead birds, broken equipment and general signs of neglect are good indicators. (Visual)
- J7 CRITICAL** Staff shall be adequately trained to destroy sick or injured birds humanely.
At least 1 person per site should be able to kill birds by dislocation of the neck. Sometimes an opportunity may arise for a demonstration. (Verbal)
- J8** Mortality shall be recorded.
- J9 CRITICAL** Disposal of dead and culled birds must comply with the Animal By-Products Regulations (2003).
Incinerators, or bagging for 'off site' disposal are permissible. (View the system). Indicate method used.
- J10** Bags stored for off-site disposal must be kept in a lockable facility.
Check if bag storage facilities are locked.
- J11** There shall be adequate procedures in place for fire control and prevention.
There must be a no smoking policy in areas of risk. Look for fire extinguishers positioned at strategic points in all houses, which must be carbon dioxide or powder for electrical fires. In areas of risk, look for freedom from accumulation of inflammable rubbish. Look for sound electrical wiring.

K STOCKMAN TRAINING

- K1** The person responsible for the day to day management of the unit shall demonstrate competence in stockmanship and welfare considerations.
Via visual assessment of the general management of the site.
- K2** Adequate facilities shall be available for stock inspection (e.g. extra lighting).
If light levels are low, some means of increasing intensity (dimmer or even a torch) must be available. At 10 Lux extra light may not be needed. See guidance note C5/C6 above.
- K3** Birds on all tiers must be clearly seen.
In cage units of over 4 tiers high, some method of inspecting higher levels should be demonstrated via raised platforms on wheels, or rails, on the cage fronts.
Note – there is increasing use of multi-tier aviary systems.

L HANDLING AND TRANSPORTATION OF END OF LAY HENS

- L1 CRITICAL** The timing of loading/unloading and transportation shall be planned ahead to comply with current legislation and industry codes.
- In theory this is a very important area but in audit terms very difficult to assess unless a visit coincides with such activity. Managers cannot be expected to recite the requirements. A copy of the 'Joint Industry Guide to the Handling of Spent Hens and Breeders' must be available. Managers should be able to demonstrate an understanding of this Code. Auditor can ask for name of contractor responsible for moving birds. If undertaken in-house, obtain details of procedures involved and compare with requirements of welfare codes. (Verbal/Written Assessment).*
- L2** The system shall ensure that the birds do not suffer prolonged hunger, thirst or deprivation of rest.
- L3** Food shall be available until at least 12 hours prior to slaughter.
- L4** Crates or modules shall meet the current welfare requirements of the birds.
- L5** Records of D.O.A. must be held on farm of the last two flocks depleted.
- L6** For any depletion where the D.O.A. exceeds 0.5%, an investigation as to the cause must be carried out and a written summary of that investigation, along with corrective action points, must be produced and retained on the farm.
- This investigation must be instigated by the farm and produced in conjunction with the hen processor.*
- L7** At all times during loading of old laying birds, trained and nominated management must be present to ensure welfare requirements are met.
- L8** End of lay birds and breeders must be handled in accordance with the 'Joint Industry Welfare Guide to the Handling of End of Lay Hens and Breeders' (domestic fowl) (November 1999). (Copies available from BEIC)
- Catching personnel shall have been made aware of the relevant sections of the 'Joint Industry Welfare Guide to the Handling of End of Lay hens and Breeders'.*

M EGG STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

- M1 CRITICAL** The egg producer and packer must comply with Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/07, and Commission Regulation (EC) No 589/2008, or any amendments thereto. (Additional guidance can be obtained from the 'Industry Code of Practice for the Handling and Storage of Eggs'. Telephone DEFRA 0845 955 6000).
- Eggs must be transported to the packing centre as soon as possible after lay by rotation and within a maximum period of three working days from lay. This will necessitate the collection of eggs from farm at least twice a week.*
- Written evidence is in the form of Packing Centre collection advice notes which are dated.*
- This will necessitate the collection of eggs from farm at least twice a week.*
- M2 CRITICAL**
- a. Fibre Keyes Trays**
- All Free Range eggs are to be packed on Blue keyes trays.**
- All Barn eggs are to be packed on Green keyes trays.**
- All Organic eggs are to be packed on Pink keyes trays.**
- Eggs from caged hens are to be packed on grey keyes trays.**

(Note 1 - this is extended to second quality eggs where such eggs are intended to be processed according to production method).

(Note 2 - In order to ease segregation in packing centres, branded lines may be packed on their own dedicated colour of keyes tray, provided the colours referred to above are not used).

b. Plastic Keyes Trays

On sites where eggs are packed onto plastic keyes trays, eggs can be packed either utilising the colour coding system for fibre keyes trays, or onto single colour plastic keyes trays. However, the operator must demonstrate segregation of production types using their own colour codes on pallet identification.

Where a variation from the standard colour of keyes trays occurs, records must be kept which demonstrate documented authorisation from the packing centre of such variation.

Plastic keyes trays are becoming increasingly popular on some sites. Where they are used, they would normally be one colour. It is vital that segregation of production types utilising their own colour codes on pallet identification is followed.

The packing centre must provide to the site documented authorisation that eggs can be packed onto plastic keyes trays which do not follow the standard colour of keyes trays

- M3** Prior to collection eggs must be stored in rooms clean and free from pests and separate from poultry. All egg production and packing unit's equipment and transport must be kept in a hygienic condition, and regularly cleaned.

Eggs should be removed from the poultry house at least once every 24 hours. The store may be adjacent to or in the poultry house providing the store room is environmentally separate and the only access is a well fitting door(s).

- M4** **CRITICAL** Eggs must be kept at an even temperature and below 20°C and stored in the correct conditions to avoid surface condensation.

Temperature control is essential. Where egg collection from farm takes place after 24 hrs of lay, some form of cooling device will be required to keep eggs at an even temperature below 20°C (Written /Visual Assessment). 'Even temperature' is defined as ensuring no large fluctuations in temperature.

- M5** These temperatures shall be recorded.

Temperature records should be available for each 24 hour period. Check that thermometer(s) are in working order.

- M6** All egg production and packing unit's equipment and transport must be kept in a hygienic condition, and be regularly cleaned. Chemicals / cleaners used to maintain egg room hygiene shall be BEIC/DEFRA approved and non-tainting.

Obtain details of chemicals used and compare with BEIC/DEFRA/ list (see Annex M and Annex N).

- M7** Relevant equipment such as pallets, palletainers, trolleys shall be kept clean when in use and eggs shall be protected from rain, direct sunshine and pest contamination.

- M8** Eggs must be collected frequently and dirty eggs or cracked or broken eggs must be removed from the collection system at the earliest opportunity.

- M9** Dirty and cracked eggs must be handled separately and must not be sold for human consumption in shell. Broken eggs (i.e. where both the shell and the membrane are broken) must not be used as food for human consumption.

- M10** Clean egg trays must be used and lorries collecting them must be visibly clean. Wherever possible arrangements should be made with packers to return trays to the individual premises from which they originated.

- M11** Dead and culled birds must be removed before running the egg collection belt.

- M12** Egg belts must be regularly cleaned, serviced and maintained.
- M13** There must be an effective and well maintained system of manure removal to prevent faecal contamination of eggs and feed troughs.
- M14** Daily production records must be maintained on farm throughout the flock's life and kept for six months after the flock is depleted.
- M15** All egg movement is to be accompanied by written documentation for proof of dispatch date, identity of age of egg, the name, address and distinguishing number of the production establishment (as required by The Registration of Establishments (Laying Hens) (England) Regulations 2003) (similar legislation for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland), type of production with BEIC registration number and quantity.

N BIOSECURITY

- N1** Visitors must be kept to a minimum and a visitor's book (including full name, address and contact mobile and landline telephone numbers) shall be available and maintained on site.
Ask to see visitors book. Look for evidence of use. (see Annex Q as an example).
- N2** Those visitors allowed access to poultry houses, (including service staff) must wear protective clothing that is kept on the farm.
The auditor should expect to be provided with overalls or coat, plastic foot covering or rubber boots and head covering. Auditors will carry protective clothing in case none are present on site.
- N3** Footbaths should be provided and replenished with fresh disinfectant daily.
Footbaths are good practice, but if disposable boots are used by visitors and staff confined to working with one age group of stock, they are not essential.
- N4** Only BEIC/DEFRA approved disinfectants shall be used.
Check disinfectants against the DEFRA/BEIC list (see Annex M).
- N5** A biosecurity plan, including at least the minimum measures provided for in the DEFRA, SG, WAG, DARDNI biosecurity guidance for protection against Avian Influenza is to be available.
The biosecurity plan is to be inspected and checked against the DEFRA, SG, WAG, DARDNI guidance (see <http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/control/biosecurity/index.htm>)
Also http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/pdf/bio_poultrykeep.pdf
and <http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/notifiable/disease/ai/pdf/separating.pdf>

O STAFF

- O1** Separate facilities shall be available for staff.
A canteen/rest room, plus handwashing and changing facilities and toilets must be available to all staff. On small sites run by resident owners or staff, it is acceptable for such facilities to be provided in the domestic dwelling. However, hand washing facilities must exist on site.
- O2** Smoking shall only be allowed in designated external areas. Eating and drinking shall only be permitted in designated areas.
Smoking must only be permitted in an external area specifically set aside for smokers. (Visual)

03 COSHH records shall be held on site.

Most farms other than very large complexes only need COSHH data sheets for chemicals in use. These should include rodenticides used on the site. Procedures associated with the running of equipment are the prerogative of the Health and Safety Executive.

04 COSHH records shall be up to date.

P COMPLAINTS

P1 A complaint system must be in place for complaints raised by external bodies and customers relating to issues of compliance with the Lion Code standard.

P2 Systems must be in place to ensure that complaints are adequately investigated, signed-off and a documented record of action taken.

Q LION PASSPORT

Q1 **CRITICAL** A copy of the current Lion passport must be fully completed and forwarded to the BEIC no later than 14 days after pullet transfer (when birds are between 16 - 18 weeks of age).

No eggs can be packed as Lion until the fully completed (sections A, B, C1 and D) current passport is received by BEIC from the Egg producer. This will require a fully completed Lion Passport to be sent to BEIC within 14 days of pullet transfer to 'Freepost BEIC'.

Q2 **CRITICAL** A copy of the current Lion passport must be fully completed and forwarded to the BEIC no later than 14 days after depletion of flock.

This requires a fully completed Lion Passport to be sent to BEIC within 14 days of depletion ('Freepost BEIC'). This is to ensure that the Lion database is notified of the depletion of the flock.

A PREMISES

- A1** **CRITICAL** There shall be a copy of the current version of the Lion Code of Practice available on site.
- A2** **CRITICAL** There shall be a copy of the current Certificate of Registration available on site.
- A3** **CRITICAL** Copies of the last 2 self audits shall be available. Self audits shall be carried out every 6 months.
- A4** There shall be sufficient area in relation to the volume of work done.
There must be sufficient space to accommodate all required working duties in a safe and clean environment. There must be ease of access to all equipment. Does the site operate just in time delivery of eggs or does it hold stock? Throughput versus grading capacity should be considered at peak handling times, such as Christmas, Easter and other holidays. (Visual and verbal)
- A5** Sufficient space shall be provided for safe and hygienic working practices.
There must be sufficient space to accommodate all required working duties in a safe and clean environment. There must be ease of access to all equipment. (Visual and verbal).
- A6** There shall be suitable controls for site operations, process and personnel flows.
Whilst strict segregation of operations is not necessary, staff should not 'float' from one area to another. (Visual and verbal)
- A7** **CRITICAL** The packing centre shall only be used for the storage, handling and packing of eggs from Lion flocks which hold a current Certificate of Registration.
The Lion Code of Practice requires only Lion quality eggs to enter BEIC registered packing centres. Where reference is made to 'packing centre', this includes the ungraded intake, grading floor, and graded warehouse, including outloading bays.
- A8** The packing centre shall have suitable ventilation.
Walk around the packing centre, there should be adequate ventilation as per Good Manufacturing Practice. Does the site appear well presented and free from odours. (Visual)
- A9** Ventilation units shall be maintained in good condition, clean and maintained where applicable.
Walk around the packing centre, observe the ventilation units. Units can reflect normal wear and tear. The unit should be free of debris and/or mould growth. (Visual)
- A10** The packing centre shall have adequate lighting.
*Adequate lighting is required to see defects and potential packing problems. It is also a health and safety requirement. Answer 'No' if the building is extremely dark and you cannot read your notes on your pad. Where manual candling takes place, is the booth sufficiently isolated to prevent too much external light entering?
Comment if candling staff (on manual candling facility) are not rotated at a frequency that will avoid eye strain (Visual).*
- A11** All bulbs and lights shall be protected.
This is to avoid glass contamination to packed eggs in case a bulb breaks. The critical area is over the open packaging and packing line. If a single light is not protected at this point answer 'No'. If more than one other light is not protected in the packing centre answer 'No'. Small holes in wire mesh is acceptable, but please comment that sleeves or diffusers are preferred. (Visual).
- A12** The packing centre shall be properly cleaned and free of extraneous odours.
Does the building fabrication allow for adequate cleaning? Is the building clean?

A13 The packing centre fabrication shall be suitable for the intended purpose.

This question is answered from the overall situation. If there is more than one major issue with A12 to A17 then answer 'No'. (Visual)

A14 Walls shall be designed, finished and maintained to prevent the accumulation of dirt, to reduce condensation and mould growth and facilitate cleaning.

Walls should be made of non-porous material and be sound. Open cracks are not permitted.

Suitable materials include smooth cement or plaster painted with mould resistant paint, metal, smooth finish fibreglass, plastic cladding. Wood is generally not acceptable since it is difficult to maintain as a smooth, non-porous finish. (Visual)

A15 All wall/floor junctions shall be coved or sealed.

Gaps and open cracks are not permitted. (Visual)

A16 Floors shall be suitably drained and provide adequate falls to cope with the flow of water or effluent towards suitable drainage.

In the packing centre water and eggs do not go together. During production all packing centre premises and equipment should be dry. There should be no standing water on the floor. Puddling is not acceptable. Water should run freely to suitable drains. All drains should be covered with plastic or stainless steel covers. Drains should be trapped or swan necked. Ensure that the trap has water in it. (Visual)

A17 Floors shall be impervious and in good order.

Floors should be smooth non-slip. Floors may not necessarily be painted. Where paint is used it may be patchy especially in heavy wear areas. Paint should not be flakey. Rough, cracked concrete, or pot-holes are not permitted. (Visual)

A18 Ceilings shall be designed, constructed and maintained to prevent dirt accumulation and condensation.

Ceilings should be sealed, dust proof, and have no rough surfaces. Holes are not permitted. (Visual)

A19 Ceilings shall be accessible for cleaning and maintenance.

Hatches should be properly fitted, with no surrounding holes. Inspection of ceiling voids must be practical to ensure monitoring, baiting and any necessary actions. (Visual)

A20 The roof void must be accessible and inspected for pest activity.

Check if inspection is possible and that there is no evidence of pests. (Visual, verbal)

A21 Siting of equipment shall provide easy access for cleaning and servicing.

In accordance with Good Manufacturing Practice, space should be available around equipment to allow easy access (Visual and verbal).

A22 The premises shall have the necessary technical equipment to ensure the proper handling of eggs.

Does the site have suitable grading equipment to ensure conformity to legal requirements (normally a grading machine). The standard does not specify automatic detection systems (crack and blood spot) therefore manual candling is allowed. However, the assessor must bear in mind the volume and speed of grading when judging sufficiency of equipment on site. QC and Complaint records plus visits from external monitoring agencies may give an indication of poor control.

A23 Equipment shall be adequately maintained, serviced and operated to produce safe and legal product.

Records regarding set-up trials, equipment servicing and maintenance records should be viewed. Production QC records would be used to confirm operational controls and legality. (Written)

B GOOD MANUFACTURING PRACTICE

B1 **CRITICAL** A documented HACCP, which is current, must be in place in packing centres to include adequate cleaning procedures and quarterly post cleaning swabbing for

Salmonella which must include samples from all egg contact surface areas.

HACCP documentation and HACCP team meeting records to be viewed. Staff must be able to discuss hazards and their potential risk. (Written and verbal)

B2 CRITICAL Critical Control Points (CCPs) shall be established and monitored to defined critical limits.

Monitoring records to be viewed. Are all results in compliance with identified limits? Check at least 3 distinct dates of packing. (Written)

B3 CRITICAL There shall be defined corrective action procedures assigned to CCP's to re-establish control.

Evidence of documented corrective action procedures must be viewed. Any time a corrective action has been implemented check records. Discuss with staff regarding corrective action, what do you do if? How do you know what to do? Who do you inform if problems occur? etc (Written and verbal).

B4 The HACCP system shall be challenged.

Evidence of challenge must be in place, e.g. audit challenge. (Written)

B5 There shall be evidence of senior management support and employee understanding.

Senior management must be involved in HACCP, or the team leader must report directly to senior management. Do senior management express an understanding of HACCP? Are HACCP team meetings and training seen as important? (Written and verbal).

B6 There shall be an appointed HACCP team.

HACCP team minutes must confirm participation. Are HACCP team members recorded? Discuss HACCP team participation. (Written and verbal).

B7 Team members shall be adequately trained and experienced for the task.

Training records must be viewed. Is the training suitable? Training can be external and a recognised course, or internal by a fully experienced and qualified member of staff.

B8 CRITICAL Traceability of products and records shall be maintained at all times.

The packing centre must be able to trace all eggs back to supply/farm, and through all storage (ungraded and graded), grading, packing and distribution. During the audit, a trace will be conducted back to at least two sources of supply. Traceability is important to prove that eggs are from a BEIC approved source. (Written).

B9 All raw materials, work in progress and finished products shall be adequately identified.

When walking the site check all eggs are clearly and suitably identified. (Visual)

B10 CRITICAL Packing centres are responsible for ensuring all eggs supplied are only from egg producers who hold a current Certificate of Registration issued by BEIC and who have been registered with BEIC by the Subscriber of the packing centre, and who meet the required standards set out in Sections 2-6 of this Code of Practice. If eggs are supplied to the Lion registered packing centre by another Lion registered packing centre, all egg movement must be documented on a fully completed 'Weekly Sales and Weekly Purchase documents' (see Annex O).

The packing centre shall retain a list of supplying egg producers who hold a current Certificate of Registration, issued by BEIC .

The packing centre must have evidence that all supplying farms have a current BEIC membership number. The trace exercise must confirm that eggs are from laying farms which hold a current Certificate of Registration. By checking information on egg supply the auditors will be able to check a number of egg suppliers (at least 5). A farm supply that is not Lion approved being stored in a registered packing centre, or packed as 'Lion' eggs would be a 'Critical' non-conformance. (Written assessment).

Only eggs from laying farms which have been registered by the Subscriber of the packing centre are authorised to enter the packing centre, unless accompanied by a fully completed 'Weekly Sales and Weekly Purchases documents'.

- B11** Systems shall be in place for supplier monitoring and records maintained.

To have evidence that supply is in BEIC Lion Code membership, the site should be able to provide a list of supplying farms. Ungraded egg checks should be conducted on egg supply (related to flock age) and records available. (Written).

- B12 CRITICAL** Ungraded eggs which are placed on keyes trays, inter-traded between a Lion Registered packer and/or a Lion Registered trader / clearing house shall be accompanied by a fully completed 'Weekly Sales and Weekly Purchase document' (See Annex O)

Proof of certification must be available. Only eggs that comply with legal requirements must be supplied. QC records must confirm legality. Records from at least 3 different packing days must be examined.

- B13** Pack quality testing shall be in place to demonstrate compliance with customer and legislative requirements.

There must be manual weight checking in place to cross-check grader performance.

- B14** Measuring equipment shall be legally acceptable, regularly calibrated, and where possible, traceable to a national standard.

Is equipment calibrated? Are weights used to calibrate QC and weighing equipment traceable to national standards? Is temperature measuring equipment calibrated? GMP must be used regarding in-house calibration, but this should be at least weekly. (Written).

- B15** The packing centre shall have a written product recall procedure.

Recall procedure must be documented. This must be viewed during the audit. The auditor must assess if the procedure reflects Good Manufacturing Practice. The procedure must be routinely tested to ensure it is effective. If a recall has been necessary then records must be checked to confirm effectiveness and that actions were in line with procedural requirements. (Written).

- B16** The product recall procedure shall be challenged.

- B17** Eggs must only be transported on vehicles where temperatures can be controlled at an even level below 20°C.

- B18 CRITICAL** Stored eggs in the packing centre shall be held at a constant storage area temperature below 20°C.

Stored eggs refer to all egg storage, graded and ungraded. Can the packing centre prove that storage area temperatures are below 20°C? Are temperature monitoring systems accurate (traceable to a national standard). Records must be in place to prove compliance. Check at least 3 months records, of which two should be summer months (June - August). (Written).

- B19 CRITICAL** The temperature of the egg storage areas shall be regularly monitored and recorded.

- B20** All glass and hard plastic items shall have been identified.

Speak to staff about glass control. Is the procedure documented? The packing centre should have a full glass register. This register should include materials similar to glass e.g. hard brittle plastics (Written and verbal).

- B21** Checks on the integrity of all glass and hard plastic shall be conducted to an itemised list.

- B22** There shall be a written procedure for handling glass breakages.

Check that a procedure is in place, documented and available. Check records for any glass breakage. Do records comply with procedural requirements and GMP (Written).

- B23** All glass windows shall be protected against breakage in all production areas.

- B24** There shall be adequate measures in place to control the risk of physical or chemical contamination.

On the site tour was there any evidence of potential foreign body and/or chemical contamination risk? Experience must be used by the auditor (Visual and verbal).

B25 CRITICAL All flocks shall be monitored for Salmonella to include samples of at least 20 eggs per quarter per farm.

Check records. Do they comply with requirements? Check monitoring for at least 3 flocks. (Written)

B26 CRITICAL Monitoring records shall be maintained and up to date.

Check records and ensure they are in compliance with standard requirements. (Written)

B27 CRITICAL Shell and content shall be tested according to the protocol at Annex P of the standard.

Check records of analysis. Are results Salmonella free? If not what action/s were taken? Analysis must follow Protocol in Annex P. (Written)

B28 CRITICAL In the event of a positive test for S.e or S.t, BEIC must be informed immediately and the Protocol for dealing with Salmonella on problem farms as set out in annex G shall be adhered to.

If incidences of S.e or S.t are found, BEIC must be informed immediately and the actions set out in Annex G initiated. (Written) "Immediately" shall be defined as "As soon as result is received from the laboratory". EU legislation requires the heat treatment of eggs from flocks infected with non-vaccinal S.e or S.t.

B29 CRITICAL All other Salmonella tests shall be carried out in accredited laboratories using standard DEFRA Salmonellae methodology as specified in the Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order 2007 or any amendment thereof.

The laboratory used must be accredited by an independent industry recognised accreditation scheme. Evidence to confirm laboratory accreditation (covering Salmonella methodology) must be available. (Written).

B30 Personnel undertaking analyses shall be suitably qualified, and/or trained and competent to carry out the analyses required.

Does accreditation cover staff? If the packing centre has its own laboratory can staff prove their competence? (evidence of qualifications and/or training). (Written)

C HYGIENE AND HOUSEKEEPING

C1 All staff shall receive basic food hygiene training, including induction training.

Are standards set? Do staff demonstrate an awareness and understanding of hygiene requirements? (Written and visual)

C2 This shall be recorded.

C3 Hand-washing facilities shall be available on entry to processing areas.

C4 Hand washing facilities shall be suitable and sufficient.

Does the packing centre assess hand cleanliness? E.g. Hand swabs. Check results. Are the results suitable e.g. absence of pathogens? (Written and verbal)

C5 Written cleaning schedules shall be in place.

C6 There shall be records of cleaning.

The records of cleaning must be available. Check cleaning records to confirm cleaning is being carried out against the cleaning programme. Cleaning records must be complete. Check records for previous week and for at least two other weeks chosen at random. (visual and written).

C7 The cleaning and sanitation procedures shall be effective.

Records of verification must be in place. Do they confirm effectiveness e.g. no Salmonella post cleaning? Are verification methods appropriate? (Written)

C8 Adequate levels of hygiene and housekeeping shall be maintained.

Does the site appear clean? Do cleaning verification swabs confirm appropriate cleaning? (Written and visual)

- C9** All disinfectants used must be from the BEIC list of DEFRA approved non-phenolics (see Annex M).
All cleaning agents must comply with Annex N.
All disinfectants used must be from the BEIC list of DEFRA approved non-phenolics (see Annex M). To avoid the possibility of taints, phenolic disinfectants must not be used in Lion approved packing centres.
- C10** All cleaning agents shall comply with Annex N.
- C11** All staff who carry out cleaning shall be trained in the handling of chemicals. Training records shall be available.
Cleaning staff must have undergone suitable training. Records must be held on site and available. Training records must be checked. (Written)
- C12** Chemicals shall be secured in a locked store.
Appropriate COSHH records shall be held and maintained.
- C13** **CRITICAL** The site shall have a pest prevention and control programme through a recognised third party who are members of British Pest Control Association or by company personnel trained and operating to BPCA Standards.
- C14** **CRITICAL** The site shall be 'free' of pest infestation.
Check records. If there is an infestation, was appropriate action taken and with suitable urgency? (Written).
- C15** Detailed records of inspections, recommendations and necessary actions shall be kept.
- C16** **CRITICAL** Necessary follow through actions shall have been taken and signed off.
Check records or recommendations are implemented and evidence available. (Written) Check that proofing recommendations are completed. Visually assess proofing standards during site tour. (Visual and written).
- C17** **CRITICAL** Fly killers shall be installed and correctly sited in storage and production areas; permanently operational and suitably maintained.
Check correct installation of fly killers and that they are positioned correctly and maintained.
- C18** Production areas shall be adequately proofed.
- C19** Windows shall be non-opening or adequately screened to prevent pest ingress.
- C20** External doors to raw material handling, packing and storage areas shall be close fitting and suitably proofed.
- C21** Suitable precautions shall be taken to ensure pest ingress is prevented when external doors to raw material handling, packing and storage areas are opened.
- C22** Incoming raw materials shall be checked on arrival for the absence of pest infestation.
Was there evidence of checking during the audit? Are staff aware of the potential problem? (Visual and verbal)
- C23** Raw materials, packaging and finished products shall be stored so as to minimise the risk of pest infestation.
Raw materials, packaging and finished products shall be stored off the floor and away from walls.
- C24** COSHH details shall be in place for active ingredients used in pest prevention devices.
- C25** All pest control measures shall be located on a site plan.

D PROCESS CONTROL

- D1** **CRITICAL** Where plastic keyes trays are utilised, the packing centre must demonstrate segregation of production types using their own colour codes on pallet identification. Where a variation from the standard colour of keyes trays occurs, the packing centre must provide documented authorisation to its registered egg suppliers, which hold a current Certificate of Registration, of such variation.
Plastic keyes trays are becoming increasingly popular on some sites. Where they are used, they would

normally be one colour. It is vital that segregation of production types utilising their own colour codes on pallet identification is followed. The packing centre must provide to the laying site documented authorisation that eggs can be packed onto plastic keyes trays which do not follow the standard colour of keyes trays.

D2 CRITICAL An effective crack detection system shall be used in the grading of “Lion” eggs.

Watch crack detection during site tour and check QC records to prove effectiveness. If the site is consistently getting non-detected cracks above 2.5% this would indicate a problem. All quality records must be available on site and records must cover at least the previous two years production. (Visual and written).

D3 CRITICAL An effective blood detection system shall be used in the grading of ‘Lion’ eggs.

D4 Full quality records and data of raw and finished product shall be held on site for a minimum of two years.

Corrective action procedures are to be held on-site and recorded.

All quality records must be available on-site and records must cover at least the previous two years production. (Written)

D5 All documents shall be properly authorised and of the correct version.

Are all documents authorised by a suitable person? Is the version seen as per the Quality Manual (correct version?) (Written)

D6 Records shall be legible, and correctly completed.

D7 There shall be clear procedures for handling non-conforming product and complaints.

D8 CRITICAL Egg boxes shall carry storage instructions for the consumer or caterer on their outer surfaces.

SECTION 7
PACKING
CENTRES

0.7

E PRINTING AND LABELLING OF ‘LION’ EGGS

E1 CRITICAL All Lion eggs shall have the Lion logo printed on the shell.

E2 CRITICAL The Lion mark must be clearly displayed on the outside of the egg pack containing Lion eggs

E3 All outer boxes shall have the Lion logo printed on the box.

E4 CRITICAL For cage eggs, the printing on the outer and pre-packs shall describe the eggs correctly. It must not describe the eggs as ‘Farm Eggs’, or depict birds roaming free or farmyard/countryside scenes.

E5 CRITICAL All 6, 9 and 10 egg pre-packs containing cage eggs shall carry the words “Eggs from caged hens” in a minimum of Arial 10 font size (the MAC equivalent of this is Helvetica). On a 12 egg pack, or larger, the words “Eggs from caged hens” shall be a minimum of Arial font size 12 points.

E6 CRITICAL The “best-before” date shall be legibly printed on both the eggs and the pack.

E7 CRITICAL All Lion eggs shall be graded with a best-before date of no more than:

- 25 days from pack, within a maximum life of lay + 27 days for off-line grading
- 27 days from lay, within a maximum life of lay +27 days for on-line grading

E8 CRITICAL In the case of cascaded eggs sold in a different category, Organic eggs shall carry the suffix/indicator ‘=’ and all free range carry the suffix/indicator ‘-’

E9 CRITICAL Packaging used for the packing and marketing of ‘Lion’ eggs must comply with the ‘Provisions for the use of the Lion Quality mark’, or any amendments thereof.

(See Annex R)

E10 CRITICAL New artwork on packaging must be pre-approved by BEIC

Only the approved Lion logo is to be used.

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F ENVIRONMENT

- F1** The site shall have an environmental policy.
- F2** There shall be systems in place to minimise the accumulation of waste.
- F3** **CRITICAL** The disposal method shall meet legislative requirements.
- F4** External waste receptacles shall be covered or closed.
- F5** The environmental policy shall take into account the impact on the community with respect to noise.
- F6** The environmental policy shall take into account the impact on the community with respect to smell.
- F7** The environmental policy shall take into account the impact on the community with respect to traffic.

G COMPLAINTS

- G1** A complaint system must be in place for complaints raised by external bodies and customers relating to issues of compliance with the Lion Code standard.
- G2** Systems must be in place to ensure that complaints are adequately investigated, signed-off and a documented record of action taken.

H NOTIFICATIONS

- H1** **CRITICAL** The Licensee shall immediately inform BEIC of any contravention or infringement notices issued by a government agency.
BEIC will define what degree of contravention or infringement notice is required to be notified.
- H2** **CRITICAL** Any such notices shall be made available for inspection by the accredited Monitoring Agency on the day of the audit.

A CODES OF PRACTICE/LEGISLATION

A1 **CRITICAL** The mill shall have on site the current copies of the following Codes of Practice and registration to current legislation:

- There shall be a copy of the current version of the Lion Code of Practice available on site
- Universal CoP for Manufacture of Safe Compound Animal Feeding stuffs - current Edition (July 2007).
- Trade Assurance Scheme for Combinable Crops (TASCC) Code of Practice for Road Haulage – current edition
- Appropriate DEFRA Code of Practice for the Control of Salmonella in the Production of Final Feed for Livestock.
- DEFRA Code of Practice for the Control of Salmonella in the Storage, Handling and Transport of Raw Materials Intended for Incorporation into Animal Feeding stuffs.
- Details of Veterinary Medicines Directorate (VMD) approval, Local Authority approval or registration, and registration to TSE Regulations (if applicable).

The current version of the Lion Code of Practice and other documents listed must be on site and available.

A2 **CRITICAL** There shall be a copy of the current Certificate of Registration available on site.

A3 **CRITICAL** Copies of the last 2 self audits shall be available. Self audits shall be carried out every 6 months.

One of the twice yearly self audits is to be completed in conjunction with a representative of the Licensee.

A4 The feed mill must be currently registered by a Lion Subscriber.

Only feed mills which have been registered by a Lion Subscriber are authorized to produce feed for Lion pullets and laying hens. Auditor to check against Lion database.

A5 **CRITICAL** Independent and integrated feed mills which are registered under UFAS and which supply feed to a Lion registered pullet rearer or laying farm, must have a valid Certificate of Registration from BEIC for the feed mill. Such feed mills will not be subject to the self-audit and independent audit arrangements set out in section 11 of this Code of Practice.

Lion registered pullet rearing or laying farms must not source feed from independent mills that are not registered under UFAS.

A complete up-to-the-minute list of registered mills is obtainable from the Agricultural Industries Confederation (AIC) Website. (www.agindustries.org.uk)

The auditor will check this.

A6 **CRITICAL** Integrated feed production facilities which are not registered with UFAS, must have a valid Certificate of Registration from BEIC and will be subject to the self-audit and independent arrangements as set out in section 11. This self-audit and independent inspection will be to the UFAS standards.

A7 **CRITICAL** If a mobile mill and mix operation is used on site, the operator must be a member of the National Association of Agricultural Contractors (NAAC) and comply with the NAAC Code of Practice.

The mobile mill and mix wagon must be on site during the inspection. The operator must provide records to comply with the inspection.



B SITE AND BUILDING INSPECTION

- B1** The site and building shall be appropriate for the production of animal feed.
B.1.1 (UFAS)
- B2** Appropriate standards of housekeeping and hygiene shall be maintained for site, buildings and floors.
B.2.1 (UFAS)
- B3** All plant shall be safe and adequately maintained.
B.1.1 (UFAS) The inspector will check equipment guards, electrical panels are locked etc.
- B4** The site and buildings shall be well lit, ventilated and drained.
B.2.3, 2.4 (UFAS)
- B5** Glass or glass-like material in high-risk areas shall be controlled.
B.2.3, 2.4 (UFAS) Shatterproof glass should be used in production areas.
- B6** Waste material shall be correctly stored and disposed of.
B.3 (UFAS) Waste bins should be covered & clearly marked. Skips should be away from production areas.
- B7** All intake points shall be clean, secure and labelled.
B.1.1 (UFAS) Locks should be on intake blowing pipes.
- B8** Staff shall be aware of the details of the current TASC Road Haulage Exclusion and Sensitive lists.
G.1 (UFAS) Copies of current lists should be at weighbridge or intake areas & understood by staff.
- B9** **CRITICAL** Raw materials shall be adequately segregated, clearly labelled and stored in clean and dry conditions.
C.1 (UFAS)

IF RAW MATERIALS ARE STORED IN FLAT STORE

- B10** Bays shall be emptied and cleaned regularly (and at least annually), and appropriate records kept.
B.2.2 (UFAS) Use dry cleaning methods.
- B11** Delivery vehicles shall be able to unload without contaminating ingredients.
C.1.4 (UFAS)
- B12** Storage area shall be thoroughly cleaned at least annually and appropriate records kept.
B.2.1 (UFAS) Use dry cleaning records.
- B13** Bulk handling machines shall be clean, well maintained and suitable for the task.
B.5.1 (UFAS) Records of cleaning should be available – equipment should not be used for handling materials on the TASC road haulage Exclusion list.

IF RAW MATERIALS ARE STORED IN BINS

- B14** Intake points must be clean, secure and labelled.
B.1.1 (UFAS) Locks on intake blowing pipes.
- B15** Bins shall be clearly labelled, emptied and cleaned on a regular basis and records of these activities maintained.
C2.2, C3.5 (UFAS) Use dry cleaning methods – suggest annual cleaning.
- B16** Dust control and housekeeping in the storage area shall be adequate.
B.2.1 (UFAS) If local exhaust ventilation is used it must be cleaned & maintained.

IF RAW MATERIALS ARE STORED IN BAGS

- B17** All feed additives shall be stored in a clean, secure location with high standards of warehousing.
C.3.1 (UFAS)
- B18** Feed additives shall be suitably stored so that clear identification and stock rotation can be carried out.
C.3.1 (UFAS) Clean, dry, cool conditions. Stock rotation to ensure first in first out.
- B19** Part bags of additives shall be sealed when not in use to prevent possible cross-contamination.
C.3.1 (UFAS) Bags should be folded & clipped.
- B20** Accurate stocktaking and stock reconciliation of specified feed additives and medicated premixes shall be routinely carried out and records maintained.
C.3.3 (UFAS) Requirement of VMD registration

C PROCESSINGSECTION 8
FEED MILLS**BLENDING**

- C1** **CRITICAL** Diets must be balanced, of good quality and must provide adequate nutrients such as to maintain pullets and laying birds in good health and production.
The use of any ingredients derived from mammalian and avian sources is prohibited. Canthaxanthin must not be added to feed. Growth promoting substances must not be included in the feed. Diets for commercial laying birds must not contain any raw material that is likely to produce taint or toxins in eggs.
E.2 (UFAS) Records of formulations must be retained as proof for at least 2 years.
- C2** Feed production shall take place in accordance with detailed written procedures, which are reviewed on a regular basis.
E.1.4 (UFAS) Procedure manual required – review at least once a year or when the manufacturing process changes.
- C3** Each feed shall have a detailed formulation showing the amount and identity of each raw material in each batch.
E.2.3 (UFAS) See above.
- C4** **CRITICAL** Records shall be maintained confirming that each batch was manufactured in accordance with the formulation within acceptable limits and also the name of the person responsible for the manufacture.
E.1.4 (UFAS) L.6.1 (UFAS) Hand written and / or process control records. Signature of operator required. Retain for at least 2 years – 5 years if medicated.
- C5** The batch number of any additive used shall be recorded for every batch of feed produced.
E.2.2 (UFAS) Record on daily production log.
- C6** The standard of housekeeping and hygiene in the processing area shall be satisfactory.
B.2.1 (UFAS) Inspector will check during mill visit.
- C7** **CRITICAL** The design, operation and scheduling of the mill shall effectively eliminate or minimise the risk of cross-contamination.
B.2.7 (UFAS) This should be written in operating or HACCP procedures.
- C8** The condition of the dispensary, handtip, scoops, buckets and premix/drug storage shall be satisfactory.
B.5.1 (UFAS) The inspector will check this during mill visit.



- C9** Any rework produced shall be under full control.
E.5 (UFAS) Records of rework produced, approval for use & full traceability is required.
- C10 CRITICAL** Feed for Lion rearing and Lion laying flocks can only be manufactured on production lines where there is adequate separation in time or space from the manufacture of feed containing lasalocid, and other in-feed coccidiostats where appropriate. (See Annex H).
See C7 and Annex H Procedure & records of production scheduling will be required.
- OTHER PLANT**
- C11** The grinding operation shall be safe and dust control satisfactory.
B.1. (UFAS)
- C12** All conveyors and other machines shall be well maintained and leak-proof.
B.1 (UFAS)

D FEED INGREDIENTS, INTAKE, PRODUCTION AND MIXER DISPERSION

- D1** Selection and approval of all raw materials shall be formally carried out to determine hazards arising from its use.
D.1 UFAS) Detail in raw material specifications.
- D2** There shall be a list of approved suppliers which is formally reviewed at least annually and documented.
D.2.1 UFAS) a list of all suppliers & their approval status is required. Review & sign annually.
- D3** All specified feed additives and authorised medicated premixes in use shall have confirmation of licensing of product for use.
D.1.1 (UFAS) VMD requirement.
- D4 CRITICAL** All combinable crops shall come from farm assured sources.
D.2.1 (UFAS) Inspector will check recent deliveries & post-harvest pesticide declarations or farm's own assurance.
- D5** All other feed materials used on site shall come from assured suppliers.
D.2.3 (UFAS) See approved supplier requirement above.
- D6** Each raw material shall have a written specification including origin, processing details, usage approval and any special characteristics.
D.4 (UFAS) Review annually.
- D7** Records of all raw material intake details shall be retained.
L.4.1 (UFAS). Records must demonstrate full traceability to the store or ship.
- D8** The last 3 loads shall be checked against current haulage exclusion and sensitive list and records maintained.
G.4 (UFAS) Records of previous 3 loads should be recorded at intake – retain for at least 2 years.
- D9** Incoming raw materials shall be inspected and tested according to a Quality Control plan, samples taken, labelled and stored.
D.9.3 (UFAS) Physical inspection against retained reference samples. Moisture & Bushel weight on cereals.
- D10 CRITICAL** Grain, pulses and oilseeds must be accompanied by a correctly completed post-harvest pesticide declaration.
D.8 (UFAS) Post-harvest pesticide declarations should be completed in full & available for inspection.



D11 All stages of production shall have been carried out according to detailed written procedures, which define, control and check the critical points in the production process. These procedures shall be reviewed on a regular basis or after any significant change to the process.

E.1.4 (UFAS) Procedure manual required – review at least once a year or when the manufacturing process changes.

D12 Production records for specified feed additive and medicated feed shall be retained for minimum of 5 years.

L.6.4 (UFAS) VMD requirement.

D13 CRITICAL The following information shall be recorded for product traceability for each manufacture of feeding stuff: date of manufacture, identity of feed, formulation reference, quantity manufactured, and date of delivery.

L.6.1 (UFAS) Inspector will choose a production sample from last 3 months & check all records are available.

D14 CRITICAL Medicated feeding stuff additionally shall have the following information recorded: appropriate medicated feeding stuff prescription (MFSP), quantity of feed manufactured, details of prescribing veterinarian and details of location where the feed has been despatched.

L.5.2 (UFAS) See above – also a VMD requirement.

D15 Mixer dispersion test results shall be within limits set in quality control plan.

E.3.7.1 (UFAS)

Typical frequencies for medicated feed would be 6 monthly and at least annually for non-medicated feed. Typical co-efficient of variation would be less than 10.

Recommendation on Good Practice

As a further aid in reducing contamination with Salmonellae, finished feed may be treated by a method appropriate to the type of stock to which it is to be fed (e.g. heat and/or acid treatment). Such treatment is mandatory for breeding flocks.

Records must be retained

E LOADING, TRANSPORT AND DELIVERY

E1 All hauliers shall comply with the current TASC Code of Practice for Road Haulage.

G 1.1 (UFAS) If hauliers are used an approved list should be available & records of current TASC approval.

E2 Records shall be kept of all operations carried out by each vehicle for traceability purposes, including receipt on site.

F 4.2 (UFAS) Minimum 2 years.

E3 All bulk vehicles delivering ingredients or collecting feeding stuffs shall supply details of 3 previous loads carried.

G.4.1 (UFAS) Record at weighbridge or intake.

E4 The source of feeding stuffs to be loaded (bulk bin or bay) shall be clearly identified and records kept.

G 6.2 UFAS) Notes of loading instructions for example.

E5 The documentation of bulk feed requirement shall clearly state the amount of which feed is required, which compartments (if any) and all necessary details regarding delivery (including farm/bin location) with which the vehicle is loaded.

G 6.2.6 (UFAS) See above or weighbridge tickets.

- E6** **CRITICAL** Procedures shall be in place to prevent cross-contamination of feed in bins or vehicles including inspections to ensure that bins and vehicles are clean and empty before use, and records maintained.

G 6.1 (UFAS) Written instructions should be available to drivers especially if carrying medicated or specified feed additive feed.

- E7** Vehicles shall be cleaned in accordance with the TASCC Road Haulage CoP, and suitable records kept.

G.4.4 (UFAS) Minimum 6 weekly clean of internal vehicle body.

F **CLEANING, MAINTENANCE AND CALIBRATION**

- F1** There shall be a plan for routine inspection and cleaning of all areas and equipment on site.

B.2.2 UFAS) Written schedule will be required.

- F2** Adequate records shall be maintained for inspection and cleaning of all areas and equipment on site.

B.2.4 (UFAS) Records of areas cleaned, date & by who.

- F3** The mixer shall be cleaned regularly.

B.2.1 (UFAS) Frequency should be determined – for example twice per annum. Inspector will inspect mixer internally.

- F4** Raw material and finished product bins shall be inspected regularly and cleaned annually, and records kept.

B.2.2 (UFAS) Bins & records will be inspected.

- F5** Records shall be kept of all usage of pesticides, insecticides, sanitiser etc.

B.2.4 (UFAS) See above.

- F6** There shall be a plant maintenance plan, which should ensure that the mill functions correctly.

B.2.7 (UFAS) Specify equipment to be maintained, frequency & retain records of date & who by.

- F7** Records shall be kept of maintenance work carried out on site.

B.5.6 (UFAS) See above.

- F8** Incoming raw material testing machines shall be calibrated to National Standards at least annually and the accuracy of their operation checked regularly.

B.5.3 (UFAS) Moisture / Bushel weight meters should be checked annually & records maintained.

- F9** All scales used in feed manufacture shall be calibrated at least annually and the accuracy of their operation checked regularly.

B.5.3 (UFAS) A schedule should be in place listing all equipment & checking method – records of checks & approval should be retained for 2 years.

- F10** Records shall be kept of all calibration activities.

B.5.3 (UFAS) See above.

G PEST CONTROL

- G1** **CRITICAL** A documented pest (rodent, insects, birds, etc) control programme shall be in operation.

B.3.3 (UFAS)

Conduct visual assessment of a clear bait plan and notes on actions taken and baits used. If undertaken by a contractor nothing else required. If 'in house', records on purchase and use should be available. (Written Assessment)

- G2** **CRITICAL** Pests shall be suitably controlled by an appropriate standard of pest control, proofing, baiting, and records kept.

B.3 (UFAS)

Buildings should be free of easily seen droppings, pest (rodent) odour or sight of pests. Bait points should be inspected. (Visual).

- G3** The contractor or staff responsible for pest control shall be suitably trained and use only approved pesticides.

B.3.7 (UFAS) proof of training is required.

- G4** The material used as bait shall not be hazardous to feed ingredients or feeding stuff e.g. no whole grain bait inside the mill.

B.3.8 (UFAS) Inspector will check baits during mill visit.

SECTION 8
FEED MILLS



H HACCP

- H1** **CRITICAL** There shall be a comprehensive HACCP plan in place, which identifies the Critical Control Points in the process.

A.2 (UFAS) HACCP manual required.

- H2** Records shall be kept which confirm procedures are being followed and Critical Control Points (CCP's) are regularly monitored.

A.2 (UFAS) Inspector will check this during traceability check – see above.

- H3** Corrective action shall be taken and recorded when any CCP exceeds its documented limit.

A.3.4.6 (UFAS) Records of follow up when mistakes occur or test results don't comply for example.

- H4** The HACCP study shall be reviewed at least annually and when there is a change in the process.

A.3 (UFAS) Records of review are required.

I QUALITY CONTROL

- I1** There shall be a quality control plan for all feed materials (including specified feed additives and medicated premixes) and feeding stuffs.

H.2 (UFAS) Include tests to be carried out, frequency & method.

- I2** Incoming feed materials shall be inspected and tested as necessary e.g. moisture and bushel weight for grain.

D.9 (UFAS) Include in quality control plan.

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- I3** The QC plan shall cover sampling and testing frequencies for all feed ingredients and feeding stuffs. It shall be HACCP-based and consider at least the following key areas: nutritional, minerals, heavy metals, pesticides, mycotoxins, and if used, specified feed and medicinal additive recovery and residue tests.
H.4.2 (UFAS) Some analysis is required – also you may use information provided by suppliers etc.
- I4** Chemical analysis of feed materials and finished feed and results shall be compared to specification.
H.10.1 (UFAS) Each result should be checked – record either approval or follow up & sign each report.
- I5** **CRITICAL** The sampling and testing of feed materials and finished feed for *Salmonella* shall meet requirements of the appropriate DEFRA Code of Practice. There shall be a plan for environmental *Salmonella* testing and results retained for inspection. Every *Salmonella* positive result shall be investigated and any corrective action possible taken.
H.8 (UFAS) See Code of Practice for details.
- I6** **CRITICAL** *Salmonella* positive results of serotypes Enteritidis, Typhimurium, Virchow, Hadar, Infantis shall be notified to BEIC immediately on confirmation.
As soon as result is received from the laboratory.
- I7** **CRITICAL** If a specified feed additive or medicinal residue result is obtained which is contrary to current legislation, a full investigation shall have been carried out to determine its likely cause and steps then taken to prevent its recurrence. Records shall be retained of all actions taken.
H.11.1 (UFAS) Retain records for 5 years – VMD requirement.
- I8** Results of inspection and testing shall have been formally assessed against specification and records retained. Where results fall outside statutory limits or specified variation the appropriate investigation and remedial action shall have been taken and actions recorded.
H.10 (UFAS) See above.
- I9** Testing shall be carried out by a competent laboratory.
H.5 (UFAS) Check approval of all laboratories in use.
- I10** Samples from each delivery of feed materials and feeding stuffs must be retained for a minimum period of 12 weeks. Samples are to be retained at the mill in the case of feed materials, and either at the mill or on the farm in the case of feeding stuffs. Samples must be placed in polythene bags, which are then sealed, clearly labelled and stored in a clean, cool, dry and dark place.
H.7 (UFAS) Samples should be stored in cool dry conditions. Labelling should allow full traceability.

J COMPLAINTS

- J1** There shall be a formal system for registering and investigating complaints with clearly defined responsibilities.
I.1 (UFAS) Procedure & records required – retain for 2 years.
- J2** Complaints shall be recorded and assessed and corrective action taken as necessary.
I.2 (UFAS) See above.

K PRODUCT RECALL

- K1** There shall be a formal system for recalling products if necessary. A responsible person shall coordinate return, storage and eventual destination of returned feed. Suitable records shall be maintained.

J.1 (UFAS) Procedure & records required.

L PERSONNEL AND TRAINING

- L1** Personnel involved in feeding stuff production shall be trained in the principles of good manufacturing practice. This is especially important with regard to avoidance of cross-contamination, Salmonella control and health and safety.

K.5.1 (UFAS) Training records required for all staff.

- L2** Training shall be ongoing, comprehensive and include the UFAS Code of Practice for the manufacture of safe compound animal feeds.

K.5.2 (UFAS) Record on-job training as well.

- L3** Drivers shall be adequately trained and understand the importance of good hygiene practice, avoiding cross-contamination, disease control on farm, and records shall be maintained.

G.1, K.5.3, 5.6 (UFAS) Use TASCC road haulage Code of Practice as guidance.

- L4** Adequate and correct records shall be maintained for all training activities.

L.1 (UFAS) Retain for all staff whilst in employment & long enough to provide full traceability in case of a complaint or claim.

M DOCUMENTATION

- M1** Records shall comply with acceptable standards of document control. E.g. they must clearly state their purpose, entries must be in ink and correction fluid not used. All documents must be dated, legible and the identity of the person making the entry recorded.

L.2 (UFAS) Inspector will check forms & records.

- M2** Records shall be kept for a period of time specified in the procedures manual and be easily retrievable.

L.3 (UFAS) A list of records maintained, retention period & disposal method will assist the inspector.



Egg packers must advise customers that “Lion” eggs:

- *Should be stored at an even temperature and below 20°C, in their outer boxes, pre-packs or keyes trays in a clean, dry place away from strong smelling foods and possible contaminants.*
- *Should not be stored or displayed:*
 - (i) *Near to heat sources such as fridge motors and fan heaters,*
 - (ii) *In shop windows or direct sunlight.*
- *Should be isolated from any pre-cooked or raw foods and hands should always be washed prior to and after handling.*
- *So far as possible should be sold in strict rotation i.e. first in, first out. Ideally display cabinets should be cleared completely twice a week.*
- *Should be handled in a way to obviate damage.*
- *On catering premises and in the home, eggs should be stored, preferably in their packs, in a refrigerator below 8°C.*

After taking account of EU and UK legislative requirements, all breeder rearer, breeder layer, hatcheries, pullet rearers', egg producers, feed mills and egg packers holding a Certificate of Registration must develop their own environmental policy especially in regards to:-

- *Manure disposal.*
- *Disposal of dead birds.*
- *Wastage.*
- *Environmental impact on the community e.g. dust, noise, smell and traffic.*

- 11.1** Registration of Licensees.
- 11.1.1** BEIC will issue to all Licensees, who have been inspected and approved by the accredited Monitoring Agency, a 'Certificate of Registration'.
- 11.1.2** BEIC must receive a fully completed 'Request for Registration' form prior to a 'Certificate of Registration' being issued.
- 11.2** Information to be kept by Licensees.
- 11.2.1** Each Licensee will maintain and have available for inspection at any time by the accredited Monitoring Agency an up to date list of:
- (i) the names and addresses of all egg packing centres owned or occupied by the Licensee which pack "Lion" eggs;
 - (ii) the names and addresses of all laying bird farms (whether or not owned or occupied by the Licensee) which supply "Lion" eggs to the egg packing centres referred to in sub-paragraph (i) indicating the type of production at each such farm;
 - (iii) the names and addresses of all pullet rearing farms which supply laying birds to the laying bird farms referred to in sub-paragraph (ii);
 - (iv) the names and addresses of all feed mills which supply feed to the farms referred to in sub-paragraph (ii) and (iii);
- 11.2.2** Each Licensee shall provide BEIC with the list referred to in clause 11.2.1 and shall thereafter advise BEIC without delay of any changes to such list (ie within 24 hours).
- 11.3** Issue of 'Certificate of Registration'.
- 11.3.1** BEIC will issue a Certificate of Registration, including a unique identification number to each egg packing centre, laying bird farm, pullet rearing farm, breeder rearing farm, breeder laying farm, hatchery and feed mill, subject to the Licensee conducting a full documented audit of the egg packing centre, laying bird farm, pullet rearing farm, breeder rearing farm, breeder laying farm, and feed mill (save that this will not be necessary for those feed mills registered under UFAS) to determine compliance with Lion Code requirements. The completed audit report must accompany the 'Request for Registration' Form (copies available from BEIC). In the case of new laying bird farms, an audit by the accredited Monitoring Agency must take place prior to the production of "Lion" Code Eggs. This requires a completed 'Request for Registration' form to be received by BEIC at least 8 weeks prior to birds being housed to allow the accredited Monitoring Agency to arrange an audit of the site when the birds are between 16-18 weeks of age. For new laying bird farms and packing centres the independent audit must take place before the 'Certificate of Registration' can be issued.
- 11.3.2** BEIC will be responsible for compiling a list of breeder rearing farms, breeder laying farms, hatcheries and independent pullet rearers which are approved for the supply of fertile eggs, chicks or pullets intended for the production of "Lion" eggs and will issue a 'Certificate of Registration', including a unique identification number, to each such breeder rearing farm, breeder laying farm, hatchery and pullet rearing farm.
- 11.4** Self – auditing.
- 11.4.1** To ensure the welfare of the pullets and laying birds and that the appropriate standards of hygiene and product safety are being maintained, it will be the responsibility of senior management of the breeder rearing farm, breeder laying farm, hatchery, pullet rearing farm, laying bird farm, feed mill and packing centre (Licensee) to complete a self-audit twice yearly (once every six months) using the standard "Lion" Audit Report forms for their respective breeder rearing farms, breeder laying farms, hatcheries, pullet rearing farms, laying bird farms, feed mills and egg packing centres holding a current 'Certificate of Registration' (save that this will not be necessary for those feed mills registered under UFAS). One of the twice-yearly self-audits is to be completed in conjunction with a representative of the Licensee. A copy of the previous two self-Audit Report forms must be available on site at the time of the self-audit.

- 11.4.2** The independent audit by the accredited Monitoring Agency does not preclude one of the six-monthly self-audits.
- 11.4.3** Pullet rearers carrying out self-audits must have attended a training course.
- 11.4.4** BEIC will supply to each Licensee a hard copy and computer disk file of the standard Audit Report form. Licensees which own or occupy egg packing centres will be responsible for ensuring that there is a sufficient stock of the Audit Report forms for use by the approved farms and feed mills. The forms may be photocopied or generated by computer.
- 11.4.5** BEIC will supply Passport and Audit Report forms directly to the member hatcheries and independent pullet rearing farms for self-auditing purposes.
- 11.4.6** The completed self-Audit Report forms must be kept by the member breeder rearing farm, breeder laying farm, hatchery, pullet rearing farm, laying bird farm, feed mill and egg packing centre for a period of two years and shall be made available on request to the accredited Monitoring Agency.

11.5 Independent Audit

- 11.5.1** To further enhance the reputation and authority of the Lion Code, independent audits will be made by the accredited Monitoring Agency of all approved sites to both verify the accuracy of the self-audits and check for compliance with the Lion Code of Practice (except for feed mills registered under UFAS).

The frequency of such audits is:

- Breeder Rearing farms – 18 months
- Breeder Laying Farms – 18 months
- Hatcheries - Annual
- Rearing Farms - 18 months
- Laying Farms - 18 months
- Packing Centres - 18 months
- Feed Mills - 18 months

However, where a member breeder rearing farm, breeder laying farm, hatchery, pullet rearing farm, laying bird farm, or egg packing centre is suspended from the production of Lion eggs (or a feed mill is suspended from the production of feed for Lion birds), and following satisfactory corrective action, such premises will be subjected to a greater frequency of independent audit – 9 monthly at the site's own cost.

- 11.5.2** At the end of an independent audit by the accredited Monitoring Agency, the breeder rearing farm, breeder laying farm, hatchery, pullet rearing farm, laying bird farm, feed mill, or packing centre, will retain a duplicate copy of the audit form. The accredited Monitoring Agency will forward a copy of the 'Certificate of Inspection to the Licensee', listing any non-conformances.
- 11.5.3** BEIC has classified non-conformances into 'critical' and 'non-conformance'.
- 11.5.4** Where a 'critical' non-conformance is identified by the accredited Monitoring Agency, a breeder rearing farm, breeder laying farm, hatchery, pullet rearing farm, laying bird farm or feed mill holding a current 'Certificate of Registration' will be immediately suspended, pending the appropriate corrective action. A 'critical' non-conformance requires immediate corrective action to be taken, which is signed-off by the accredited Monitoring Agency, before the suspension is lifted on the breeder rearing farm, breeder laying farm, hatchery, pullet rearing farm, laying bird farm, or feed mill holding a current 'Certificate of Registration'.
- 11.5.5** A 'non-conformance' is a non-compliance with a clause of the standard, or a failure to meet the full intent of the clause. If the accredited Monitoring Agency shall, in the course of its audit, find that a breeder rearing farm, breeder laying farm, hatchery, pullet rearing farm, laying bird farm, feed mill or egg packing centre holding a current

'Certificate of Registration' has a non-critical non-conformance, the accredited Monitoring Agency shall require that such non-conformances be remedied within 28 days of the non-conformance. Satisfactory evidence of rectification of the non-conformance must be provided to the accredited Monitoring Agency within 28 days of the audit. Failure to do so will result in suspension of the site. Lifting of the suspension can only take place following a further successful audit at the site's own expense, or upon satisfactory evidence being received by the accredited Monitoring Agency. A 'Certificate of Inspection' will only be issued once all non-conformances have been signed-off to the satisfaction of the certification agency.

11.5.6 Where the accredited Monitoring Agency is satisfied as to compliance with the Code of Practice, the certification agency shall issue a 'Certificate of Inspection' to that effect to the Licensee. It is the responsibility of the Licensee to forward the 'Certificate of Inspection' to the relevant site.

11.5.7 Each Licensee and every breeder rearing farm, breeder laying farm, hatchery, pullet rearing farm, laying bird farm, egg packing centre and feed mill (save those registered under UFAS) shall permit BEIC and the accredited Monitoring Agency to enter the premises owned or occupied by it for the purpose of inspecting the premises, the livestock and products for compliance with the regulations and procedures contained in the Code of Practice which are applicable to them. This right of entry is extended to non-Lion registered houses on pullet rearing farms, laying bird farms and packing centres owned or occupied by the Licensee. If BEIC or the accredited Monitoring Agency is refused entry to any premises without good reason, BEIC may without notice withdraw the 'Certificate of Registration' both in respect of that premises for which entry has been refused and all other premises owned or occupied by the breeder rearing farm, breeder laying farm, hatchery, pullet rearing farm, laying bird farm, feed mill, egg packing centre or Licensee (as the case may be).

11.5.8 The accredited Monitoring Agency will make unannounced visits to all egg packing centres during the course of an 18-month period, or more often as it sees fit. Unannounced visits may take place of breeder rearing farms, breeder laying farms, hatcheries, pullet rearing farms, laying bird farms and feed mills (save those registered under UFAS).

11.6 Effect of withdrawal of a 'Certificate of Registration'.

In the event that BEIC shall withdraw a 'Certificate of Registration' from a breeder rearing farm, breeder laying farm, hatchery, pullet rearing farm, laying bird farm, feed mill or egg packing centre (as the case may be) the products of such breeder rearing farm, breeder laying farm, hatchery, pullet rearing farm, laying bird farm, feed mill or egg packing centre may not be acquired by any other breeder rearing farm, breeder laying farm, hatchery, pullet rearing farm, laying bird farm, feed mill or egg packing centre holding a current 'Certificate of Registration' if such products are intended to be utilised at any stage in the production of eggs ultimately to be packed marketed and sold as "Lion" eggs until such time as the 'Certificate of Registration' has been re-instated by the certification agency. The 'Certificate of Registration' must be immediately returned to BEIC for the duration of the suspension and a new 'Certificate of Registration' will then be issued. The lifting of the suspension will be conditional on this process.

11.7 Licensee's Obligations.

It shall be the duty of every Licensee to ensure that the eggs which it produces and packs have been produced in accordance with the Code of Practice. Any Licensee who knows, or ought reasonably to know, that it is producing or packing eggs intended to be marketed and sold as "Lion" eggs which at any stage in their production have not been produced in accordance with the Code of Practice shall be in breach of its Licence Agreement with BEIC.

- 11.7.1** Licence Agreement for egg packers and egg packers who are also producers.
- If the Licensee is reasonably believed to be responsible for any conduct which in the opinion of the BEIC may injure the reputation or the validity of the Lion Trade Marks or bring the BEIC or the egg industry generally into disrepute, the BEIC may in its sole discretion terminate the Licence Agreement between the Licensee and the BEIC by written notice or suspend such Licensee's rights or any of them either for a specified period of time or for an unspecified period of time until the conclusion of any audit or enquiry whether by the BEIC or by a legislative authority or until the conclusion of any proceedings, including Appeal proceedings in a Court of Law
- 11.7.2** If a critical non-conformance is identified in an egg packing centre holding a current 'Certificate of Registration', the following course of action will be followed:
- The egg packing centre will be subjected to three further unannounced audits in the following three month period. The cost of these audits shall be invoiced to the registered packing centre
 - If the same critical non-conformance(s) is/are identified during any of these three audits, BEIC shall withdraw the 'Certificate of Registration' from the egg packing centre and the products of such egg packing centre may not be acquired by any other egg packing centre holding a current 'Certificate of Registration' if such products are intended to be utilised at any stage in the production of eggs ultimately to be packed marketed and sold as "Lion" eggs until such time as the 'Certificate of Registration' has been re-instated by the certification agency. The 'Certificate of Registration' must be immediately returned to BEIC.
 - If the 'Certificate of Registration' of the egg packing centre is withdrawn, the egg packing centre shall be required to re-apply for approval and be subject to an independent audit by the accredited Monitoring Agency. The cost of this audit shall be invoiced to the egg packing centre.
 - The egg packing centre, upon a successful audit, shall be required to pay to BEIC a 'rejoining fee', based on cases of eggs throughput, such fee to be determined by BEIC.
- 11.8** Obligations of all premises holding a 'Certificate of Registration'.
- If a breeder rearing farm, breeder laying farm, hatchery, pullet rearing farm, laying bird farm, feed mill or egg packing centre, holding a current 'Certificate of Registration', is reasonably believed to be responsible for any conduct which in the opinion of the BEIC may injure the reputation or the validity of this Code of Practice or bring the Lion Trade Marks or BEIC or the egg industry generally into disrepute, the BEIC may in its sole discretion by written notice suspend such breeder rearing farm, breeder laying farm, hatchery, pullet rearing farm, laying bird farm, feed mill or egg packing centre (as the case may be) either for a specified period of time or for an unspecified period of time until the conclusion of any audit or enquiry whether by the BEIC or by a legislative authority or until the conclusion of any proceedings, including Appeal proceedings in a Court of Law.
- 11.9.** Each breeder rearing farm, breeder laying farm, hatchery, pullet rearing farm, laying bird farm, feed mill or egg packing centre, holding a current 'Certificate of Registration' shall inform BEIC immediately of an inspection by a government department or its agency to investigate a legal, food safety, quality or animal welfare complaint, or problem.
- 11.10** All sites shall comply with legislative requirements at all times.
- 11.11** Complaints, Appeals and Disputes Procedure. (See Annex U)

ANNEX A SPECIAL PROVISION RELATING TO NORTHERN IRELAND, WALES AND SCOTLAND

In Northern Ireland the Code of Practice should be read with the following changes.

PARAGRAPH 4 OF INTRODUCTION

The 3 equivalent pieces of legislation in Northern Ireland are respectively the Control of Salmonella in Poultry Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2008, the Zoonoses Order (Northern Ireland) 1991, and the Animal By-Products Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003. There is one code of practice for the production of animal feed and raw materials which is the NI equivalent to the various DEFRA codes.

PARAGRAPH 5 OF INTRODUCTION

Should be read to include Salmonella Typhimurium, as well as Salmonella Enteritidis.

SECTIONS 2.0 – 6.0

The Northern Ireland equivalent order is the Control of Salmonella in Poultry Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2008.

SECTION 6.0

Disinfectants used in Northern Ireland must be DARDNI approved.

In Northern Ireland, Wales and Scotland, the Code of Practice should be read with the following changes.

ANNEX K

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations 2002, The Welfare of Farmed Animals (Wales) Regulations 2007, The Welfare of Farmed Animals (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2002

ANNEX K

The Registration of Establishments (Laying Hens) Regulations 2003, The Registration of Establishments (Laying Hens) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003

SECTION 6.3

The Registration of Establishments (Laying Hens) Regulations 2003, The Registration of Establishments (Laying Hens) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003

ANNEX**A**

ANNEX B PASSPORT

[illegible]

SECTION C: LAYING FARM - To be completed at the Laying Farm										PRODUCER ESTABLISHMENT No.											
LF		BREC Reg No.		NAME OF PRODUCER / FARM		FARM NAME (if different)		ADDRESS AND POST CODE													
SECTION C1: PULLET RECEIPT AT LAYING FARM - To be completed on day of receipt of Pullets from Pullet Raiser										IMPORTANT NOTICE FOLLOWING RECEIPT OF PULLETS AND ON COMPLETION OF SECTION C1, A COPY OF THE PASSPORT MUST BE SENT TO THE BEC WITHIN 14 DAYS OF PULLET DELIVERY. Post to: PREPOST BEC.											
I CONFIRM RECEIPT OF		ENTER TOTAL BIRDS RECEIVED		BIRDS FROM		PR		BREC Reg No.		NAME & POSITION OF PERSON RECEIVING DELIVERY		SIGNATURE		DATE							
SECTION C2: SALMONELLA STATUS - LAYING FARM - Laying Farm to complete																					
ENTER NUMBER OF BIRDS HOUSED BY EACH PRODUCTION SYSTEM																					
HOUSE NAME OR REF No.		CAGE		BARN		FREE RANGE		ORGANIC		COOL REF		LAYING FARM TESTING		BIRD AGE		LAB REF		SAMPLE REFERENCE - PER HOUSE		RESULT "P" = Positive "N" = Negative	
										6-E2		POST CLEANING AND PRIOR TO NEW FLOCK (LION)									
										6-E3		2 PAIRS OF BOOT SWABS/ SOCKS OR 2 X 150g FAECES EVERY 15 WEEKS (LION/WCP)									

ANNEX C IMPORTS OF HATCHING EGGS AND DAY OLD CHICKS

1. 'COMMERCIAL' MAINSTREAM BREEDS – (WHERE PARENT STOCK IS HELD IN UK)

- a. There is to be no import of 'commercial' day-old chicks.
- b. There is to be no import of hatching eggs to a UK Lion registered hatchery to "top up", except in the case of 'force majeure'. (BEIC will adjudicate as to the meaning of 'force majeure').

In any event, prior authorisation by BEIC must be obtained for any imports. BEIC requires the following Salmonella sampling and testing requirements;

Post-cleaning and prior to a new flock going into the house:

- 1 gauze swab, or sponge pad, from EACH of following 8 areas PER HOUSE detailed below;
- Walls (including cracked areas)
- Floors (including cracked areas)
- High beams/ledges and pipe-work
- In-house open feed hoppers/feeders
- Fans & fan housing
- Drinkers
- Nest boxes
- Egg delivery belts

These may be tested in one or more composites.

(If the previous flock tested positive for Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium, then post-cleaning and prior to a new flock going into the house, 5 gauze swabs or sponge pads from EACH of the 8 areas (above), to be tested as a minimum of 8 separate composites for each house)

Every 2 Weeks:

- 5 pairs of boot swabs PER HOUSE (pooled into minimum of 2 pools per flock).

Every 6 Weeks (commencing at 24 weeks of age):

- 50g dust, or all readily available dust if less available, collected from at least 10 locations in EACH HOUSE before dusting/sweeping, every 6 weeks, from 24 weeks of age (one composite per house)

'Official' Sampling (3 times during lay - within 4 weeks of transfer, within 8 weeks of depletion, and halfway inbetween):

- 5 pairs of boot swabs per house (pooled into minimum of 2 pools per flock).
- Evidence that the flock(s) fully complies with the relevant Salmonella National Control Programme
- All samples are to be tested according to the methodology ISO 6579 Annex D – MSRV Method.
- Breeder flock to meet Lion Code standards
- Breeder flock to be registered by BEIC and audited by the accredited Monitoring Agency at breed company's expense.

ANNEX C

2. 'COMMERCIAL' MAINSTREAM BREEDS – (WHERE PARENT STOCK IS NOT HELD IN UK)

- a. There is to be no import of 'commercial' day-old chicks.
- b. Import of hatching eggs from non-UK Lion approved breeder flock/hatchery allowed, subject to breeder flock meeting Lion Code Salmonella sampling and testing requirements (see 1.b. above), and other Lion Code standards, and being registered by BEIC, and audited by the accredited Monitoring Agency at breed company's expense.

3. SMALL SCALE SPECIALIST BREEDS – (WHERE PARENT STOCK IS NOT HELD IN UK)

- a. Import of day-old chicks for breed trial testing purposes allowed, subject to a maximum of 15,000 day-old chicks per annum. Prior approval needed from BEIC if over 15,000 day-old chicks per annum.

In any event, prior to any imports BEIC requires;

- breeder flock to meet Lion Code Salmonella sampling and testing requirements (see 1.b above)
 - breeder flock to meet Lion Code standards
 - breeder flock to be registered by BEIC and audited by the accredited Monitoring Agency at breed company's expense.
 - hatchery to meet Lion Code standards
 - hatchery to be registered by BEIC and audited by the accredited Monitoring Agency at breed company's expense.
- b. Import of hatching eggs to UK hatchery allowed, subject to a maximum of 30,000 hatching eggs per annum, and subject to breeder flock meeting Lion Code Salmonella sampling and testing requirements (see 1.b above), and other Lion Code standards, and being registered by BEIC, and audited by the accredited Monitoring Agency at breed company's expense.

4. SMALL SCALE SPECIALIST BREEDS – (WHERE PARENT STOCK IS HELD IN UK)

UK hatchery must be Lion Code registered.

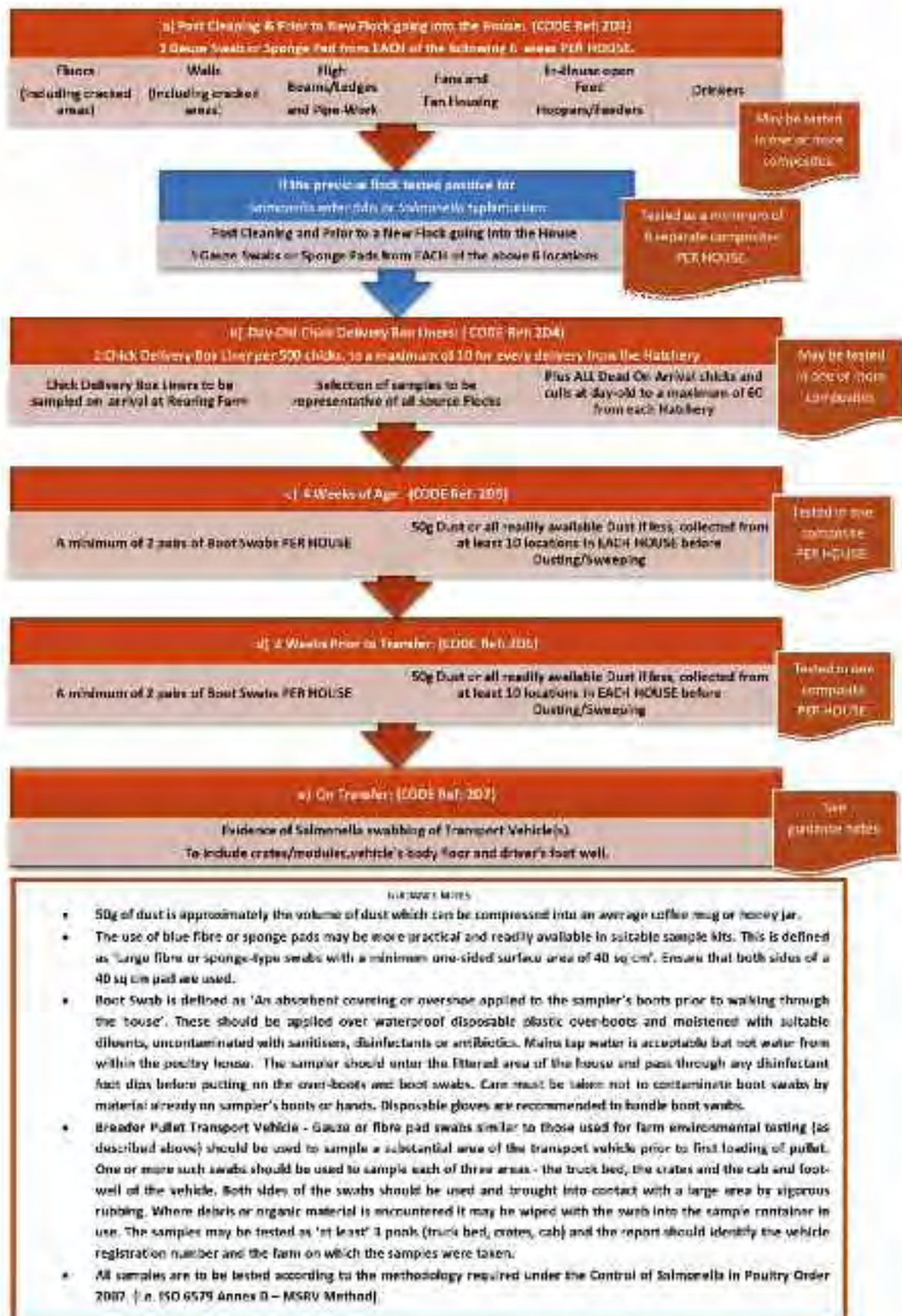
In any event, the following must be adhered to.

- breeder flock to meet Lion Code Salmonella sampling and testing requirements (see 1.b. above)
- breeder flock to meet Lion Code standards
- breeder flock to be registered by BEIC and audited by the accredited Monitoring Agency at breed company's expense.

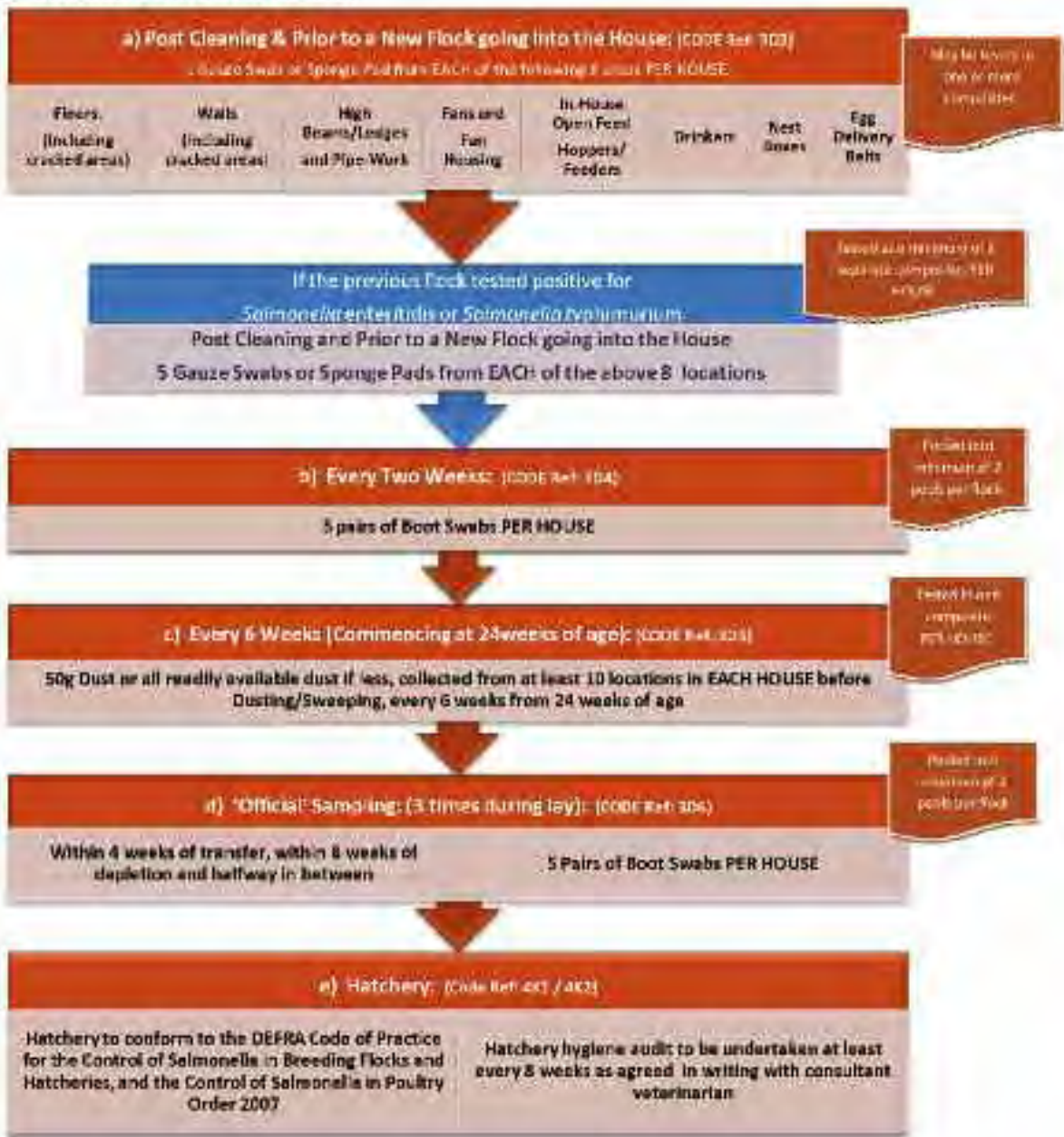
ANNEX D LION SAMPLING AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS FOR SALMONELLA

A flock is defined as a group of birds housed in a single airspace. "Farm", "Site", "Holding" and "Premises" all have the same meaning.

1. Breeder rearing flocks



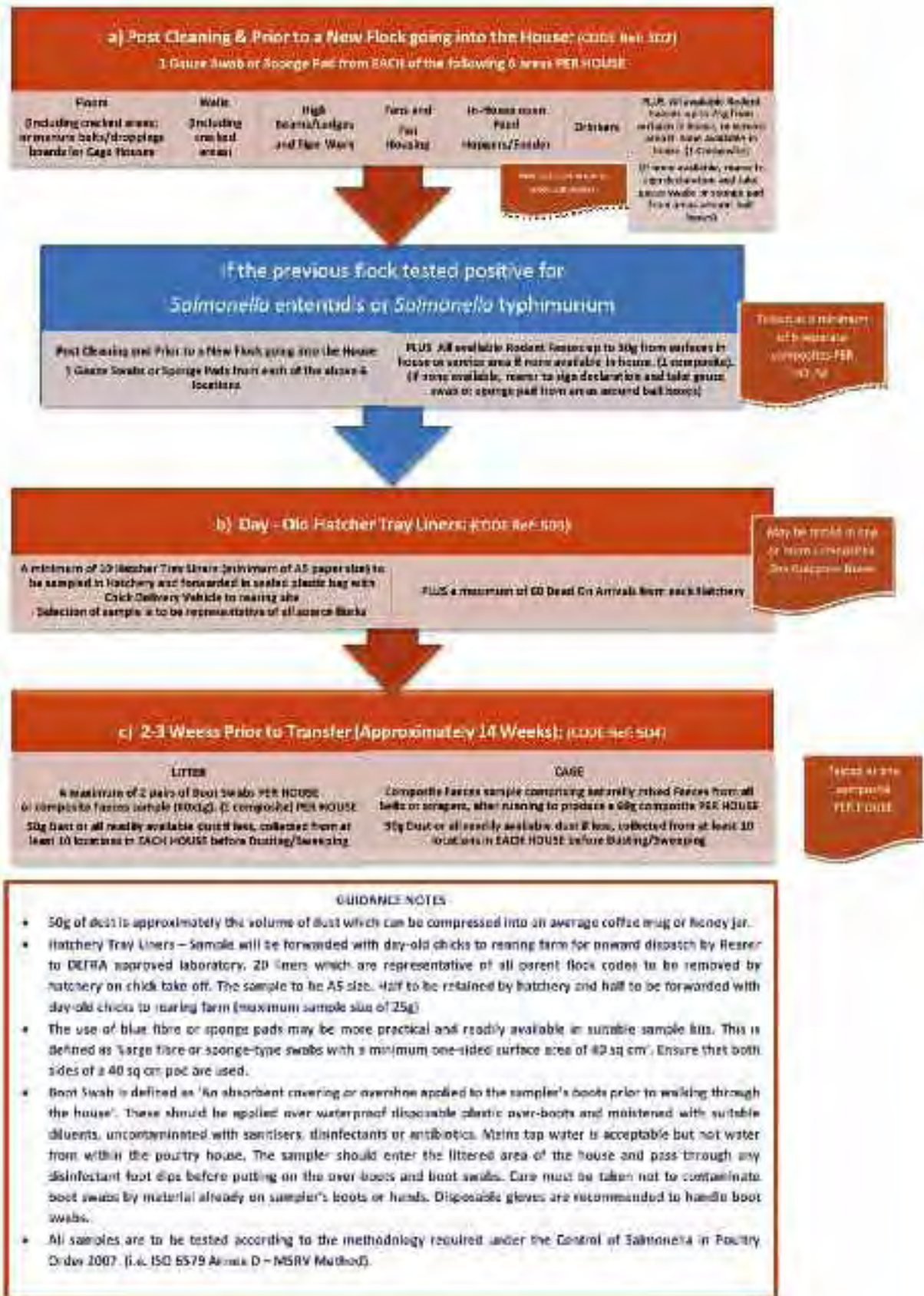
2. Breeder laying bird flocks



GUIDANCE NOTES

- 50g of dust is approximately the volume of dust which can be compressed into an average coffee mug or honey jar.
- The use of blue fibre or sponge pads may be more practical and readily available in suitable sample kits. This is defined as 'Large fibre or sponge-type swabs with a minimum one-sided surface area of 40 sq cm'. Ensure that both sides of a 40 sq cm pad are used.
- Boot Swab is defined as 'An absorbent covering or overshoe applied to the sampler's boots prior to walking through the house'. These should be applied over waterproof disposable plastic over-boots and moistened with suitable diluents, uncontaminated with sanitisers, disinfectants or antibiotics. Mains tap water is acceptable but not water from within the poultry house. The sampler should enter the littered area of the house and pass through any disinfectant foot dips before putting on the over-boots and boot swabs. Care must be taken not to contaminate boot swabs by material already on sampler's boots or hands. Disposable gloves are recommended to handle boot swabs.
- All samples are to be tested according to the methodology required under the Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order 2007 (i.e. ISO 6579 Annex D – MSRV Method).

3. Pullet rearing farms

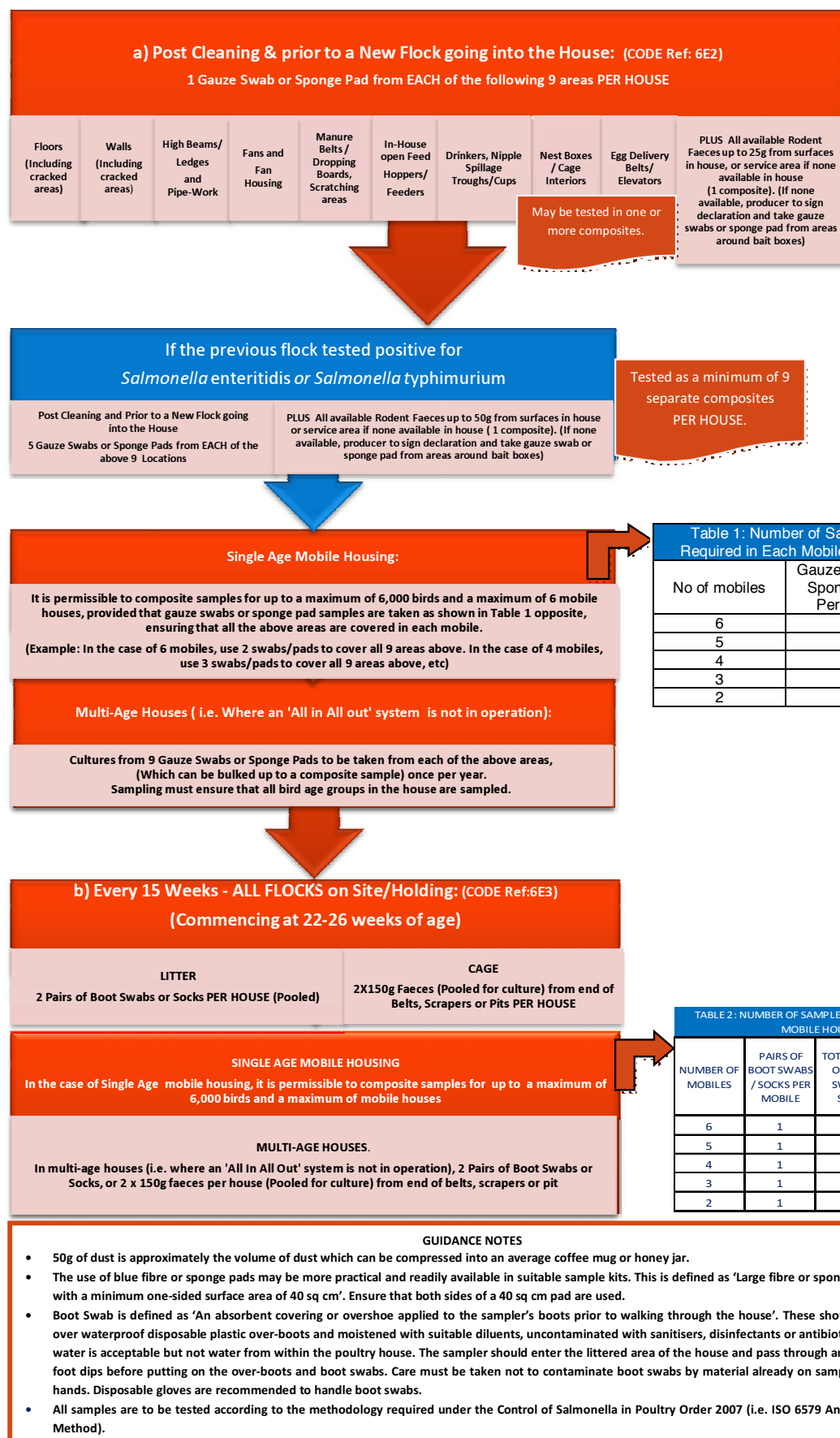


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4. Laying bird farms



5. Packing centre



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ANNEX E SALMONELLA VACCINES WITH A CURRENT UK MARKETING AUTHORISATION

VACCINE	MANUFACTURER	PROTECTION AGAINST	ADMINISTRATION
AviPro® Salmonella Vac E	Lohmann Animal Health	S.e	Vaccination via the drinking water, 3 dose programme. First from day-old, second 6-8 weeks, and third at 16-18 weeks, and at least 3 weeks before point of lay.
AviPro® Salmonella Vac T	Lohmann Animal Health	S.t	Vaccination via the drinking water, 3 dose programme. First from day-old, second 7 weeks, and third at 16 weeks, and at least 3 weeks before point of lay
Gallimune SE+ST	Merial	S.e and S.t	Vaccination by intramuscular injection, one dose of vaccine, according to the following vaccination scheme: first injection: from the age of 6 weeks; second injection: at the age of 16 weeks and at least 2 weeks before the onset of lay. The interval between the two injections should be at least 4 weeks and at most 10 weeks.
Gallivac S.e	Merial	S.e	Vaccination via drinking water - Choice under the direction of the veterinarian responsible for the laying farm: 1. Where there is known history and absence of S.e – two doses; first from day old and second 2 weeks after. 2. Where history is unknown or positive for S.e – three doses; first from day-old, second 2 weeks after, and third at least 3 weeks prior to onset of lay.
Nobilis Salenvac T	Intervet	S.e and S.t	Vaccination by intramuscular injection 4 weeks apart. The ages recommended are 12 weeks and 16 weeks.

Please Note: None of the above products are currently approved for administration during lay, and, for most products the final dose must be administered at least a specified period before collecting eggs for human consumption (point of lay, or onset of lay). Inactivated products are given by injection, live products by the drinking water route. For live products, antimicrobials (antibiotics) should not be given within a specified period before or after their administration. Check with your veterinarian if in any doubt. Care should also be taken to avoid live vaccines accidentally contaminating samples being taken for Salmonella monitoring.

ANNEX F VACCINATION AGAINST SALMONELLA INFECTION

Effective immunisation of commercial layer pullets is a useful control procedure and has been a key component of the Lion Scheme since the scheme was launched. However it must be remembered that it is only one component of the control programme, with high standards of biosecurity and effective rodent control vital to ensure that the protection achieved is not overcome by excessive challenge.

Choice of vaccine

The different products currently approved for the immunisation of laying chickens against Salmonella in the UK are listed in Annex E. All are category POM-V to be prescribed by the veterinarian under whose care the pullets are.

Discuss your specific requirements with your veterinarian, taking into account the Salmonella history and status, and risk assessment of the laying farm they will go to. It is wise to document the vaccination programme in use in your Veterinary Health Plan.

Vaccine supply, storage and documentation

Obtain UK-licensed vaccines through legal supply routes, store them in accordance with manufacturers recommendations and carefully record their use (including batch number and expiry). These records are required for correct completion of the Lion Passport. At all times follow the Veterinary Medicines Directorate's (VMD) Code of Practice on Responsible use of Animal Medicines on the Farm.

Application of Vaccine

Live vaccines:

are applied in drinking water using similar care and procedures as other vaccines applied by this route. Key points include:

- Use of a chlorine neutraliser where required, and dye to monitor distribution
 - Careful and thorough reconstitution and dilution
 - Choice of an appropriate water allocation volume according to bird age and water consumption
 - Choice of an appropriate water withholding period to encourage satisfactory and even uptake
- Effective distribution of the vaccine concentrate in the required volume
- Careful monitoring and management of birds during the period of application to encourage uptake.
 - Live vaccines; can be damaged by water sanitisers and antibiotic treatments.
 - Antibiotic treatments should only be carried out under veterinary direction and with due regard to the vaccination programme.

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Special care should be taken to avoid accidentally contaminating the samples required for Salmonella testing with live vaccines (take samples before you start vaccinating, use appropriate hand hygiene, gloves etc in both exercises. Review the guidelines for safe use of the particular product in use (on the package insert).

Injectable vaccines:

are applied in the same way as most other injectable vaccines of chickens. Key points in administration include:

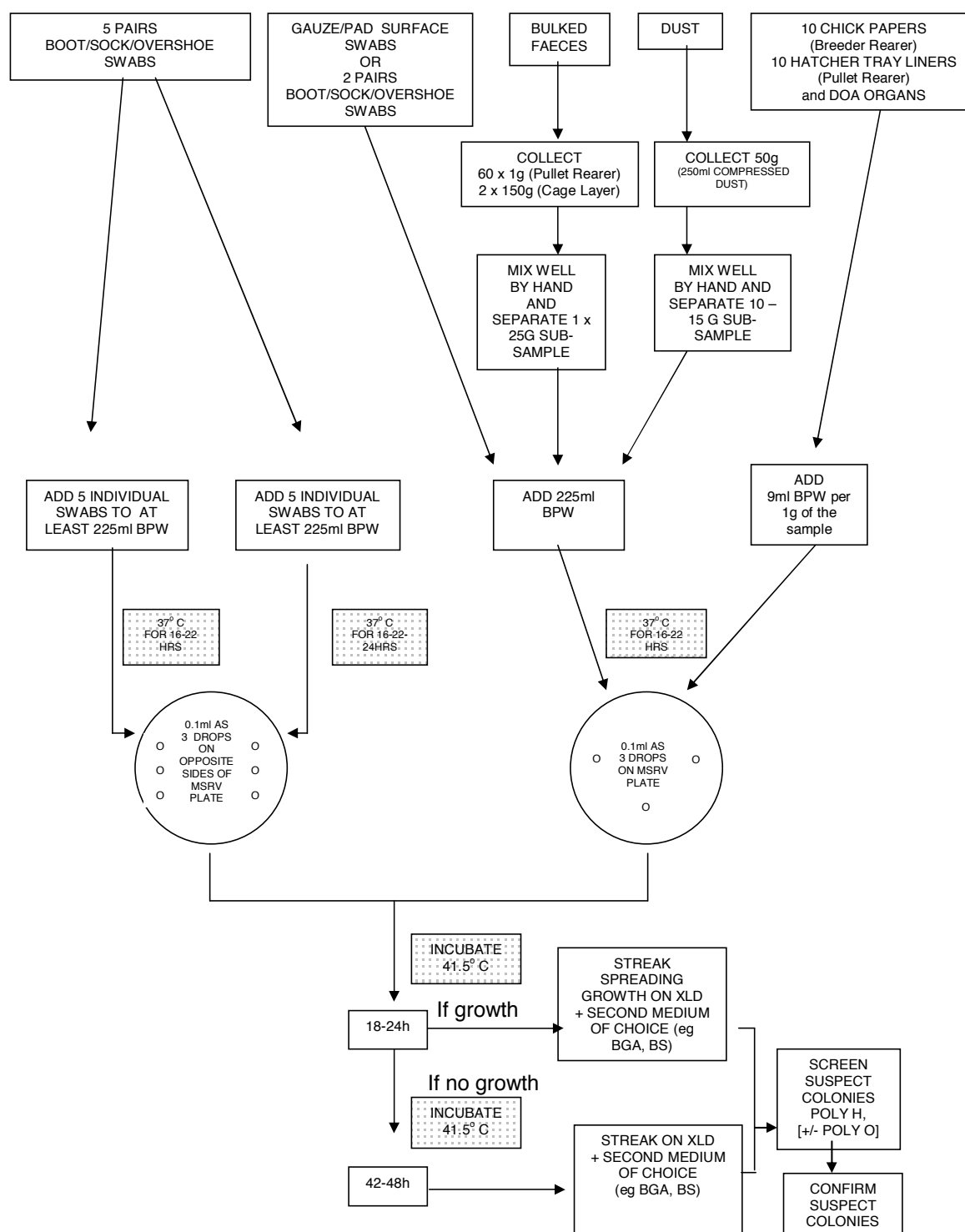
- Setting or choosing, then calibrating of syringe to ensure the correct dose is applied
- Choice of correct length/gauge needle for the particular product and site of administration
- Sterilising and maintaining the equipment
- Bringing vaccine to room temperature prior to use (especially for oil-based vaccines)
- Careful bird handling and presentation to vaccinators
- Choice of appropriate site of injection - for intra-muscular, avoid joints and bones
- Achieve a regular optimal speed of application to allow the equipment to operate properly and vaccinators to accurately administer product.

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ANNEX G PROTOCOL FOR THE EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES SUBMITTED UNDER THE NATIONAL CONTROL PROGRAMME AND/OR LION CODE FOR SALMONELLA SPP

ANNEX G



ANNEX H MANAGEMENT OF FEED ON PULLET REARING FARMS

Guidelines to assist in the prevention of residues of coccidiostats being detected in eggs.

- Always make sure that the feed supplier has clear instructions on which type of feed is to be discharged into the bins.
- Always make sure that all staff understand which feeds contain coccidiostats. This information will be available on feeding programmes or the feed label.
- Monitor feed bin stocks regularly, especially prior to changing from feeds containing coccidiostats to plain rearer diets.
- Stocks of feed which contain coccidiostat feed should be as low as possible before topping-up with plain rearer diets.
- Whenever practical, plain rearer diets should be discharged into an empty bin.
- On the day prior to the plain rearing diet being delivered, visually inspect the bin to ensure no feed is bridged or lodged in the cone of the bin.
- No in-feed anti-coccidial to be used after 12 weeks of age.
- Lasalocid is prohibited for Lion pullets.
- Feed for Lion rearing and Lion laying flocks can only be manufactured on production lines where there is adequate separation in time or space from the manufacture of feed containing lasalocid, and other in-feed coccidiostats where appropriate. (A 'production line' is defined as all areas from additive addition through to finished product outloading).
- Vitamin/trace element premixtures for Lion rearing flocks from 12 weeks of age and Lion laying flocks can only be manufactured on production lines that are not used to manufacture premixtures containing in-feed coccidiostats.
- Consideration must also be given to cleaning of vehicles used for the transport of feed destined for Lion pullets and laying hens

ANNEX I PART-ORGANIC PULLETS BEING REARED FOR ORGANIC LAYING FARMS

The questions below are to be attached to the Lion Code audit of any rearing unit wishing to produce pullets for organic farms. These pullets must be fed organic feed and reared to the organic veterinary standards. **Bold = critical**

	ANSWER Y/N/NA OR SUPPLY DETAILS
1 SITE DETAILS	
1.1 Is there a site plan of the sheds showing the location of the pullets being reared for organic farms?	
1.2 Are the organically fed birds separated from any conventional pullets?	
1.3 Are the sheds identified as organic?	
1.4 If there is not a dedicated shed, are the birds identified/separated?	
1.5 Is there a Management plan for the organically fed birds on site and does it include training?	
2 ORGANIC FEED	
2.1 Details of feed used. Is it organic?	
2.2 Name of feed supplier?	
2.3 Is the feed compliant with current organic regulations?	
2.4 Name of Certification body of feed supplier	
2.5 Is the feed stored in a satisfactory manner?	
2.6 Is the storage dedicated to organic feed and is it labelled?	
2.7 Has the store/bin been cleaned or fumigated before filling with organic feed? Give details	
3 VETERINARY HEALTH	
3.1 Is there a veterinary health plan on farm for the organically fed birds?	
3.2 Name of the veterinary adviser?	
3.3 Are adequate measures taken to ensure the health of the birds?	
3.4 Details of vaccinations given to the organically fed birds:	
• Salmonella	
• IBD (Gumboro)	
• Newcastle	
• Coccidiosis	
• AE	
• Infectious Bronchitis	
• Other (please stipulate)	

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	ANSWER Y/N/NA OR SUPPLY DETAILS
3.5 Are these vaccinations justified in the veterinary health plan?	
3.6 Are adequate measures taken for biosecurity?	
3.7 Are disinfectants used and justified for purpose?	
3.8 Have the birds been beak trimmed?	
3.9 Has the customer requested this?	
Please list name(s) and address(es) (if known) of intended recipient(s) of the pullets being reared for organic laying farms	

ANNEX



Explanatory notes

The regulation in the compendium of standards states that;

3.7 Notwithstanding the provisions laid down in points 3.4 and 3.6, non-organically reared pullets for egg production of not more than 18 weeks old may be brought into an organic livestock unit when organically reared pullets are not available, subject to the following conditions:

- prior authorisation of the inspection body;
- The provisions laid down in paragraphs 4 (Feed) and 5 (Disease prevention and veterinary treatment) of Annex I applied to non-organically reared pullets intended to be brought into organic livestock units

The sites producing these pullets are not required to be certified by Organic Certification bodies. This questionnaire is intended for completion by the Auditor during the BEIC Lion Code Audit of the farm rearing pullets destined for organic laying farms.

Organic Feed Regulations

The aim of the organic standards is that all poultry should be fed on 100% organic feed. Preferably this feed should be sourced from the unit itself. When this is not possible, the feed must come from other organic units. This can either be from other farms or from a certified feed mill.

Most organic poultry are fed on rations from feed mills rather than from their own farm.

The feed from the mill does have to be certified. The labels or documentation that accompany it should have the wording Organic Certification UK – and number. Listed below are the certification bodies in the UK and their numbers.

UK2	–	Organic Farmers and Growers
UK3	–	Scottish Organic Producers Association
UK4	–	Organic Food Federation
UK5	–	Soil Association
UK6	–	Biodynamic Agricultural Association
UK7	–	Irish Organic Farmers and Growers Association
UK9	–	Organic Trust Ltd
UK13	–	Quality Welsh Food Certification Ltd
UK15	–	Ascisco Ltd

ANNEX

If the feed is being produced on farm, the farm itself has to be certified as organic.

Veterinary medicine

The aim of organic management is that the health of the bird should rely primarily upon on management rather than the use of, (for example) wormers, vaccines and antibiotics.

When a health plan is prepared for the pullets destined for an organic laying system it should be aimed at disease prevention by, for example;

- Selection of the appropriate breed or strain
- Bio-security
- Use of high quality feed
- Appropriate stocking density

However if there are endemic problems, either on the rearing farm or on the intended laying farm, appropriate vaccinations can be used. These should be justified and documented in the veterinary health plan.

The requirement for control of disease by management measures does not preclude treatment when necessary.

The organic standards state that physiotherapeutic (e.g. plant extracts), homeopathic and trace elements should be used in preference to chemically synthesized products (e.g. wormers, vaccines and antibiotics). However these products may be used if required under the direction of a vet.

The withdrawal period for medicinal products is twice the legal period or 48 hours if stated as zero.

Explanatory notes for the questions on previous pages

- 1.1 The plan should identify at any time which sheds are dedicated to pullets destined for Organic laying farms
- 1.2 Must have separate feed, water and air space.
- 1.3 Shed numbers used on Lion passports must identify birds as reared using organic feed and to the organic health principles.
- 1.4 If a shed is to be used for both organically fed and conventionally reared pullets, the shed must be cleaned before the organically fed day-old chicks are housed. Only those disinfectants authorised by the Lion Code of Practice (and also under the organic standards) can be used.
- 1.5 Must have documented plan to manage birds to the required standards. This must be available to on-site managers and training should be documented for staff dealing with birds intended for organic production.
- 2.1 State names from delivery tickets, or from on-site receipts. Must state 'ORGANIC'. If feed produced on-site, then it must be approved by a Certification body.
- 2.2 Must identify the producer of the feed.
- 2.3 The organic feed standards allow 10% non-organic feed to be used annually up until 31st December 2009, when it will change to 5% non-organic feed allowance until 31st December 2011. Therefore, the feeding records need to clearly show this over the whole year.
- 2.4 Name of Certification body & UK number. Minimum statement is Organic Certification UK (number).
- 2.5 Secure, identified as 'organic'.
- 2.6 Bulk storage should be dedicated during the rearing period and clearly labelled. Bag storage for organic feed must be clearly labelled.
- 2.7 Details of any fumigation material used, which must comply with the organic standards. How was the store/bin cleaned? If feed is transported around the farm using intermediate bins, are these also used for conventional feed? If so, how are they cleaned between movements? Documented procedures and records required.
- 3.1 Show how management, rather than veterinary medicine, is intended to control disease. Justification for all vaccinations used. This should have been documented in consultation with the rearers' own vet and the vet of the intended laying unit.
- 3.2 State name
- 3.3 See 3.1
- 3.4 These should be listed
- 3.5 See 3.1
- 3.6 These should be listed
- 3.7 Only those disinfectants authorised by the Lion Code of Practice (and allowed under the organic standards) can be used.
- 3.8 Under the organic standards, you must not routinely trim beaks. However your customer may request this for welfare reasons on a case by case basis on recommendation by his/her vet.
- 3.9 See 3.8.

ANNEX

ANNEX J PROTOCOLS FOR DEALING WITH SALMONELLA ON 'PROBLEM' FARMS

In the event of *S.enteritidis* or *S.typhimurium* positives of eggs:

- as part of a public health investigation
- as part of an industry or government survey
- in accordance with Section 7.B of the Lion Code (GMP)
- or carcasses as part of a routine post mortem examination

BEIC is to be informed immediately, and the following action/s are to be initiated.

1. Audit - BEIC to instruct the accredited Monitoring Agency to conduct an unannounced audit of the farm in question. During the audit process, the accredited Monitoring Agency to check for full compliance with the Lion Code of Practice, concentrating in particular on the Salmonella vaccination of the flock. Such audit to include, by definition, trace-back to the pullet rearing flock.

2. Verification of vaccination status of affected flock - to include a report by the attending veterinarian of the site on which vaccination occurred, the type, batch number and expiry of the vaccine and, in so far as it can be determined, the person responsible for the vaccination. This may require a site visit and, if so, should be combined with point 5 (below) if possible. Report to be filed against the PR and the LF number of both the rearing and laying site by BEIC.

3. Flock/eggs - In the event of *S.enteritidis* or *S.typhimurium* positives of eggs, the following actions to take place.

a. Flock in affected house (or flocks on site(s) if traceability is uncertain) immediately suspended from producing 'Lion' shell eggs.

b. BEIC appointed representative to visit farm to repeat testing, as soon as possible, of each possibly affected house on site (and of each site if traceability is uncertain). Testing to include;

- Eggs - 3 pools of 20 eggs per house to be tested in accordance with the BEIC method (incorporating a single surface test per house).

- If Litter - 2 pairs boot swabs or socks per house (pooled)

- If Cage - 2 x 150g faeces (pooled for culture) from end of belts, scrapers or pits

- All available rodent faeces, up to 50g, from surfaces in house, or service area if none available in house (1 composite).

c. If positive isolation of *S.e.* or *S.t.* from eggs, boot swabs/faeces, dust or rodent faeces on test in b above, a further test to take place after a 3-week period.

d. If eggs (shell or contents) still positive, then eggs from flock(s) permanently suspended from being marketed as Lion shell eggs.

e. If results negative, flock(s) can re-enter Lion scheme. However, 4 weekly testing of eggs, boot swabs/socks, or faeces and rodent faeces as in point b above, must take place until the flock is depleted.

(If environmental swabs found to be negative, this could indicate a potential problem with the vaccination procedure).

A BEIC appointed representative to visit the packing centre to conduct a hygiene audit in the event of possible cross-contamination.

ANNEX

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4. Cleaning and disinfection of house - Formal audit of post-depletion cleaning and disinfection by attending veterinary surgeon, including review of specific action appropriate to the particular circumstances. All disinfectants used must be registered on the BEIC/Defra list and must be administered at the 'General Order Rate'.

a. This may require improved cleaning and fumigation, or wet washing, of the building (noting that fumigation may not be practical in the case of in-line houses with a connecting conveyor. In this case, thorough wet washing of the building required).

5. Next pullet flock

a. Prior to restocking house(s) with next flock of pullets, BEIC appointed veterinarian (or veterinary surgeon employed by the vaccine manufacturer) to carry out formal audit of at least one of the vaccinations for the next flock being reared for the site. (Noting that this could be on either the egg producer's own rearing unit, or on a contract rearing unit). Report to be filed against the PR and the LF number of both the rearing and laying site by BEIC.

b. The requirement to administer a competitive exclusion product to the next flock, in addition to Salmonella vaccination.

ANNEX

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ANNEX K LAYING HEN WELFARE STANDARDS

All units must comply with Schedule 5 of the Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007 No. 2078) (similar legislation made in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland), or any amendment thereof.

1.0 CONVENTIONAL CAGE AND ENRICHED CAGE PRODUCTION

Caged birds must be kept in accordance with either Schedule 3 (conventional cages), or 4 (enriched cages) of the Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007 No. 2078) (similar legislation made in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland), or any amendment thereof.

Birds must not be induced to moult.

2.0 FREE RANGE PRODUCTION

Free range birds in new or rebuilt systems of production must be kept in accordance with Schedule 2 (non-cage systems) of the Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007 No. 2078) (similar legislation made in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland) (or any amendment thereof), made in implementation of Council Directive (EC) No 1999/74 laying down minimum standards for the protection of laying hens (or any amendment thereof).

All units must comply with Schedule 2 of the Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007 No. 2078) (similar legislation made in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland), or any amendment thereof, except for where the usable area corresponds to the available ground surface. Here, a maximum stocking density of 11.7 birds/m² is authorised until 31st December 2011 for those production sites applying this system on 3rd August 1999.

2.1 REPLACEMENT PULLETS

All replacement pullets destined for free range must be reared from day-old on litter and not from caged systems; access to perches should be provided wherever practical.

2.2 FLOCK SIZE / COLONY SIZE

Adequate levels of management must be provided to the flock / colony size. Houses and ranging areas must be divided as appropriate. The maximum flock size is 16,000 birds. Where the flock size is more than 6,000 birds it must be divided into colonies. The maximum colony size is 4,000 birds.

2.3 MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE STOCKING DENSITY WITHIN THE HOUSE AREA (INCLUDING EXTERNAL VERANDA AREAS THAT IMMEDIATELY ABUTT THE HOUSE)

Production sites in operation prior to 1st January 2002 – part litter and slats 11.7 birds/m² provided the house has a raised slatted floor area over a droppings pit comprising a minimum of 33% of the floor area of the house and that the slat design meets the criteria for perches set out in para. 2.4 below.

The maximum stocking density for new or rebuilt free range systems of egg production is 9 birds/m² of useable area.

ANNEX K

2.4 PERCHES

Perches must comply with Schedule 2 of the Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007 No. 2078) (similar legislation made in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland). Perch space provided per bird may include the alighting rail immediately in front of the nest box.

Perches must have no sharp edges and be of non-slip material.

Perches can be incorporated into a slatted floor.

Perches must not be mounted above the litter and must be positioned to prevent fouling of any bird below.

2.5 FLOOR TYPES

Timber or plastic floors are permissible.

Wire floors must be overlaid or underlaid with timber slats 30 cm. apart; slats to have no sharp edges.

The capacity of the pit below the floor must adequately accommodate the manure produced by 1 full flock of birds unless belts or scrapers are incorporated into the system.

2.6 SCRATCHING AREA

Provision must be made for the birds to be able to dust bathe, having unrestricted access to a litter scratching area during the bird's light hours. This must equate to a minimum of 33% of total floor area available to the birds. This litter scratching area can be either incorporated into the house area or provided under a covered weather proofed veranda attached to the external walls of the building.

The litter must be kept dry and friable and maintained at a minimum depth of at least 5 cm. To assist in maintaining good litter management, the stock keeper must have access to the DEFRA booklet 'Poultry Litter Management' (PB1739, 1994).

2.7 FEEDING SPACE

Linear feeders providing 10 cm. per bird (or 5 cm. of linear length with access to both sides of the trough), or 4 cm. of circular, feeding space must be provided for each bird.

In multi-tier systems, feeding space must be provided at more than 1 tier level.

2.8 DRINKING SPACE

The allocation of drinkers must not be less than 1 bell drinker per 100 birds, or 1 nipple (or cup) per 10 birds. All drinkers must be spaced evenly along the house.

In multi-tier systems, drinkers must be provided at more than 1 tier level.

2.9 NEST BOXES

Individual nest boxes must provide not less than 1 box per 5 birds.

Communal boxes must provide not less than 1m² of nesting area per 120 birds.

Nest boxes must be provided with a floor substrate which encourages nesting behaviour.

2.10 POP-HOLES

Where practicable, pop-holes should be distributed evenly around the building.

Each pop-hole must be a minimum of 2 m. long by 45 cm. high, but if necessary to ensure the structural safety of the building the pop-hole may contain a stanchion.

Sufficient pop-holes must be available to provide the equivalent of 1 pop-hole to 600 birds.

Sufficient pop-holes in a building must be opened before 9 a.m. and must be left open so as to provide access to the land area for a daily minimum of 8 hours, or to dusk. Except when this is precluded by inclement weather conditions, or in the case of temporary restrictions imposed by veterinary authorities, all pop-holes should normally be open.

Birds should have full access to the range as soon as practicably possible. The aim should be to allow access at 20 weeks of age and access must be allowed no later than 22 weeks of age.

2.11 LAND AREA

Stocking density of the land must not exceed 2,000 birds / Hectare over the flock's life.

Ground rotation should be practised where it is considered necessary for disease or pasture management.

The areas around the house must be well drained in order to avoid poaching.

Land used for arable cropping shall not be regarded as acceptable vegetation and shall be excluded from calculations for stocking density.

Where the birds are provided with a ranging area more than 150 metres from the nearest pop-hole of the building (up to a maximum of 350 metres), a sufficient number of shelters within the meaning of Annex II of Commission Regulation (EC) No 589/2008 (or any amendments thereto) to be provided. A minimum of 4 shelters per hectare to be evenly distributed throughout the ranging area.

Land area allocated to a flock may not be shared by an adjacent flock.

Outdoor shaded areas are required if there are no external verandas and recommended as an extra facility if verandas exist.

2.12 MOULT

Birds must not be induced to moult.

3.0 ORGANIC SYSTEMS

Organic systems must comply with all the requirements of Section 2 of this annex. In addition, such systems must satisfy the requirements of organic certification bodies, plus the relevant legislation.

4.0 BARN SYSTEMS

Barn birds in new or rebuilt systems of production must be kept in accordance with Schedule 2 (non-cage systems) of the Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007 No. 2078) (similar legislation made in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland) (or any amendment thereof), made in implementation of Council Directive (EC) No 1999/74 laying down minimum standards for the protection of laying hens (or any amendment thereto).

All units must comply with Schedule 2 of the Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007 No. 2078) (similar legislation made in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland) (or any amendment thereof), except for where the usable area corresponds to the available ground surface. Here, a maximum stocking density of 11.7 birds/m² is authorised until 31st December 2011 for those production sites applying this system on 3rd August 1999.

4.1 REPLACEMENT PULLETS

All replacement pullets destined for Barn systems must be reared from day old on litter and not from caged systems; access to perches should be provided wherever practical.

4.2 FLOCK SIZE / COLONY SIZE

Adequate levels of management must be provided appropriate to the flock / colony size. Houses must be divided as appropriate. The maximum flock size is 32,000 birds. Where the flock size is more than 6,000 birds it must be divided into colonies. The maximum colony size is 4,000 birds.

4.3 MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE STOCKING DENSITY WITHIN THE HOUSE AREA (INCLUDING EXTERNAL VERANDA AREAS THAT IMMEDIATELY ABUTT THE HOUSE)

Production sites in operation prior to 1st January 2002 – part litter and slats 11.7 birds/m² provided the house has a raised slatted floor area over a droppings pit comprising a minimum of 33% of the floor area of the house and that the slat design meets the criteria for perches set out in para. 4.4 below.

The maximum stocking density for new or rebuilt barn systems of egg production is 9 birds/m² of useable area.

4.4 PERCHES

Perches must comply with Schedule 2 of the Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007 No. 2078) (similar legislation made in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland). Perch space provided per bird may include the alighting rail immediately in front of the nest box.

Perches must have no sharp edges and be of non-slip material.

Perches can be incorporated into a slatted floor.

Perches must not be mounted above the litter and must be positioned to prevent fouling of any bird below.

4.5 FLOOR TYPES

Timber or plastic floors are permissible

Wire floors must be overlaid or underlaid with timber slats 30 cm. apart; slats to have no sharp edges.

The capacity of the pit below the floor must adequately accommodate the manure produced by 1 full flock of hens, unless belts or scrapers are incorporated into the system.

4.6 SCRATCHING AREA

Provision must be made for the birds to be able to dust bathe, having unrestricted access to a litter scratching area during the bird's light hours. This must equate to a minimum of 33% of total floor area available to the birds. This litter scratching area can be either incorporated into the house area or provided under a covered weather proofed veranda attached to the external walls of the building.

The litter must be kept dry and friable and maintained at a minimum depth of at least 5 cm. To assist in maintaining good litter management, the stock keeper must have access to the DEFRA booklet 'Poultry Litter Management' (PB1739, 1994).

4.7 FEEDING SPACE

Linear feeders providing 10 cm. per bird (or 5 cm. of linear length with access to both sides of the trough), or 4 cm. of circular, feeding space must be provided for each bird.

In multi-tier systems, feeding space must be provided at more than 1 tier level.

4.8 DRINKING SPACE

The allocation of drinkers must not be less than 1 bell drinker per 100 birds, or 1 nipple (or cup) per 10 birds. All drinkers must be spaced evenly along the house.

In multi-tier systems, drinkers must be provided at more than 1 tier level.

4.9 NEST BOXES

Individual nest boxes must provide not less than 1 box per 5 birds.

Communal boxes must provide not less than 1 m² of nesting area per 120 birds.

Nest boxes must be provided with a floor substrate which encourages nesting behaviour.

4.10 POP-HOLES - ONLY WHERE VERANDAS ARE USED

Where practicable, pop-holes should be distributed evenly around the building.

Each pop-hole must be a minimum of 2 m. long by 45 cm. high, but if necessary to ensure the structural safety of the building the pop-hole may contain a stanchion.

4.11 MOULT

Birds must not be induced to moult.

ANNEX

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ANNEX L BIOSECURITY GUIDELINES AT A GLANCE

Biosecurity precautions are important measures which are non-specific (to a particular disease) and which reduce the risk of introduction and spread of new diseases and infections in the flock(s). The recognition of an ongoing risk of introduction of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza from wild birds into commercial poultry increases the need for biosecurity precautions. This Code of Practice requires a written biosecurity plan, including at least the minimum measures provided for in the DEFRA, SG, WAG, DARDNI biosecurity guidance for protection against Avian Influenza. This may be a stand-alone document or part of the Veterinary Health Plan or Policy.

Advice is available from Defra:

For general advice on poultry biosecurity

http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/pdf/bio_poultrykeep.pdf

For suggested ways for improving the separation between wild birds and poultry

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/notifiable/disease/ai/pdf/separating.pdf>

For biosecurity relevant to the control of Salmonella in laying flocks-

http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalh/diseases/zoonoses/zoonoses_reports/sallay.pdf

For the Code of Practice for the prevention of rodent infestation in poultry flocks

Consult your veterinary surgeon on putting the guidance into effect with the most appropriate measures to your particular situation.

SOME KEY POINTS TO COVER ARE:

- Feeding and watering of your free range hens indoors to reduce the risk that they will be contaminated with wild bird faeces, avoiding free-standing water on range as far as practically possible and cleaning up any spillages of feed to minimise access by wild birds and rodents. Drinking water should be of potable standard.
- Having, or being able to implement at short notice, adequate facilities to house your birds in the event of an area housing order by DEFRA, SG, WAG or DARDNI. The most likely reason that this will be required is an active outbreak of Avian Influenza with evidence of risk of infection from wild birds affecting poultry in the area concerned.
- Taking robust measures to control rodent populations in, and in the vicinity of, poultry buildings and not allowing access to the poultry buildings by other animals and unnecessary visitors.
- Reviewing other possible sources of contamination to your site such as vehicles, purchased stock (poultry and other animals), equipment (especially second hand), suppliers, etc and apply practical control measures to avoid or minimise the risks identified.
- Maintaining a visitors record book including mobile phone numbers to allow you to rapidly contact recent visitors in the event of a disease outbreak. Providing necessary visitors with effective protective clothing, boots, overshoes and hand hygiene facilities will both help protect your flock and minimise the risk of infections being moved to other sites.
- Being prepared to implement extra biosecurity controls in the event of a disease outbreak, or when introducing new birds, to minimise spread between flocks.

- Consulting your veterinary surgeon whenever unusual or serious signs of disease occur, and, if notifiable poultry disease is suspected (Newcastle Disease, Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza, or Low-pathogenic H5/H7 Avian Influenza) notify this suspicion to your local Divisional Veterinary Manager of Animal Health promptly.

For contact details see:

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/animalhealth/about-us/contact-us/search/index.asp>

ANNEX

L

ANNEX M LIST OF DEFRA APPROVED DISINFECTANTS EXCLUDING PHENOLICS, FOR USE ON LION APPROVED LAYING SITES

As at January 2009

Approved by

Department of the Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA)

(For the purposes of The Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants Order 1978)

Extracted from Statutory Instrument 2003 No. 1428, in force from 30 June 2003 and the DEFRA list of proprietors and dilution rates, dated 26 March 2004

The following table lists all of the disinfectants that DO NOT CONTAIN PHENOLS. They are contained in The Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants) (Amendment) (England) Order 2003. The disinfectants that are listed have an approved dilution rate, for both General Orders (e.g. Salmonella control) and for diseases of poultry. Any approved disinfectants that had no dilution rate shown for both of these two Orders have been excluded, as the following table is applicable to the poultry industry only.

The left column shows the category/type of disinfectant. This is not included in the DEFRA tables and whilst every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this column, this cannot be guaranteed.

NOTE: Dilution rates for disinfectants relate to effectiveness when applied to a clean surface that has been thoroughly washed. Dirty surfaces can nullify the effect of the disinfectant.

IMPORTANT NOTES FOR LION APPROVED FARMS, WHERE EGGS FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION ARE PRODUCED

- Is the disinfectant that you use listed here? It should be. IF IT IS NOT LISTED, DO NOT USE IT. Either it may not be DEFRA approved or it is a phenolic disinfectant.
- This is a list of DEFRA approved disinfectants that are suitable for use on farms that produce eggs for human consumption.
- It is known that phenolic disinfectants can cause detectable taints in eggs. Even the vapour from diluted phenolic disinfectants can taint eggs. In an egg, as little as 0.08 parts per billion of an ingredient that is likely to be in phenolic disinfectants can cause a taint that is detectable by 50% of the people eating it. Therefore phenolic disinfectants must not be used on Lion Approved egg laying sites, including those sites where egg laying forms only part of the poultry enterprise, e.g. rearing and laying on the same site.
- You should seek technical help on which are the best disinfectants for your use. In general, the risks of taints caused by disinfectants in foot-baths are minimal if you use Peracetic Acid or Iodophor based disinfectants.
- DO NOT STORE DISINFECTANTS, DETERGENTS OR ANY OTHER CHEMICALS NEAR TO EGGS OR EGG TRAYS
- All chemicals must be stored in a locked chemical store that is well separated from egg handling areas, when not in use.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE DEFRA LIST ARE:

- A dirty surface must be cleaned before it can be satisfactorily disinfected, because dirt may make the disinfectant useless.
- Users are reminded that many of the products listed will contain hazardous chemicals and the COSHH regulations will apply.
- Use all disinfectants according to the manufacturer's health and safety recommendations on the label and / or data sheet. Wear the recommended personal protective equipment.
- Spraying disinfectants results in whole body exposure. Use the personal and respiratory protective equipment recommended by the supplier. Avoid exposing unprotected people (e.g. lorry drivers, bystanders etc.) to disinfectant spray.
- Details of suppliers of approved products may be obtained directly from the proprietors.

DISINFECTANTS

Brief Description of the main categories/types of active ingredients

Phenolics

- Derived from coal tars.
- Likely to be banned in 1 or 2 years.
- Strong smelling and therefore likely to cause taints in eggs.
- Relatively old fashioned disinfectants.
- Resistant to degradation by organic matter such as faeces and therefore suitable for foot-baths on sites where eggs for human consumption are not being produced.

Sometimes phenols are mixed with diesel for disinfecting earth floors. However, because of taints, this must not be done on egg laying units.

- Under the terms of the BEIC Lion Code, phenols must not be used. The risks of taints are too great.

Iodophores

- Coloured, so easier to know when the disinfectant should be replaced.
- Fairly resistant to organic matter and faeces.
- Suitable for foot-baths.
- Relatively safe to use.
- Normally an acidic disinfectant with added iodine. Therefore it may be corrosive to metals.
- Not very effective against Gumboro Disease (IBD).

Acids and peroxygen based

- There are various combinations of acids and peroxygen.
- Effective against bacteria and viruses.
- Corrosive.
- Peracetic acid based disinfectants are relatively resistant to organic matter and faeces and are therefore suitable for foot-baths.
- Careful handling of the concentrated disinfectant is essential.
- The dilute disinfectant breaks down into harmless substances easily.

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Chlorines

- Only a short life span when diluted and shorter than others when concentrated.
- Suitable for disinfecting drinking-water systems.
- Ineffective in the presence of organic matter.

Aldehydes

- Effective, especially against viruses.
- Formaldehyde and Glutaraldehyde require careful handling and are the cause of some worries about health and safety.
- Virtually colourless and therefore difficult to see in diluted solutions.
- Widely used in hatcheries and well proven to be effective.

N.B: When diluted to the DEFRA specification, all of the above categories are effective against poultry viruses on clean surfaces.

ANNEX

M

CATEGORY/TYPE OF DISINFECTANT	DISINFECTANT	NAME & ADDRESS OF PROPRIETORS	APPROVED DILUTION RATE EXPRESSED AS PARTS OF WATER TO ONE PART DISINFECTANT GENERAL ORDERS i.e. FOR SALMONELLA CONTROL DISEASES OF POULTRY ORDER	
Iodophor	Action Iodophor Disinfectant (New Formulation)	Agricultural Central Trading 90 The Broadway, Chesham, Bucks, HP5 1EG	110	150
Quaternary Ammonium	Activate 04	CCL Interchem Ltd Yarrow House, Glasgow Road, Blanefield Stirlingshire G63 9JD	100	50
Iodophor	Agri Disinfex	CSL Caxton Road, Newtown Industrial Estate, Carlisle, Cumbria CA2 7NS	180	150
Chlorine	Agrichlor	Evans Vanodine International plc Brierley Road, Walton Summit, Preston, Lancs PR5 8AH	360*	953*
Chlorine	Agrichlor	Hydra Chemicals Ltd, Gillmans Industrial Estate, Billingshurst, W Sussex RH14 9EZ	360*	953*
Quaternary Ammonium	Agrigene	Medichem International (Manufacturing) Ltd Stalham Business Park, Rushenden Road, Queenborough, Kent ME11 5HE	50	25
Iodophor	Agrimar Iodophor Disinfectant	Agrimar UK Ltd Canal Court, 152 High Street, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 8JA	180	150
Iodophor	Akaton 148	Wardel Chemicals Ltd, 64A High Street, Sevenoaks, Kent TN13 1JR	200	200
Aldehyde	Akaton BGF	Wardel Chemicals Ltd 64A High Street, Sevenoaks, Kent TN13 1JR	18	75
Aldehyde	Akaton BGM	Wardel Chemicals Ltd 64A High Street, Sevenoaks, Kent TN13 1JR	64	220
Peroxygen	Akaton PD1	Wardel Chemicals Ltd 64A High Street, Sevenoaks, Kent TN13 1JR	160	300
Iodophor	Alodine	DeLaval Ltd Pascal Close, St Mellons, Cardiff, CF3 0LW	50	185
Iodophor	Annihilate	Hydra International Cerberian House, Carters Lane, Kiln Farm, Milton Keynes MK11 3HL	30	21
Iodophor	Annihilate ACR	Hydra International Cerberian House, Carters Lane, Kiln Farm, Milton Keynes MK11 3HL	30	21
Iodophor	Antec Hipodine	Antec International (a DuPont Company) Windham Road, Chilton Industrial Estate, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 2XD	180	130
Peracetic acid	Antec Hyperox	Antec International (a DuPont Company) Windham Road, Chilton Industrial Estate, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 2XD	179	375
Peracetic acid	Antec Liquid Perasafe Animal Health	Antec International (a DuPont Company) Windham Road, Chilton Industrial Estate, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 2XD	120	110

CATEGORY/TYPE OF DISINFECTANT	DISINFECTANT	NAME & ADDRESS OF PROPRIETORS	APPROVED DILUTION RATE EXPRESSED AS PARTS OF WATER TO ONE PART DISINFECTANT	
			GENERAL ORDERS i.e. FOR SALMONELLA CONTROL	DISEASES OF POULTRY ORDER
Peroxygen	Antec Virkon E	Antec International (a DuPont Company) Windham Road, Chilton Industrial Estate, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 2XD	120*	280*
Peroxygen	Antec Virkon S	Antec International (a DuPont Company) Windham Road, Chilton Industrial Estate, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 2XD	120*	280*
Peroxygen	Antibak Powder	Bio Technics Upper Mill, Inverbervie Aberdeenshire DD10 OSP	80*	300*
Quaternary Ammonium	Avisafe	Bird Care Unit 21 Spring Mill Industrial estate, Nailsworth, Glos. GL6 0BS	2	10
Quaternary Ammonium	Avisafe	Vetrepharm Ltd Unit 15 Sandleheath Industrial Estate, Fordinbridge, Hampshire SP6 1PA	2	10
Peracetic acid	Bactipal 5.22	Seppic SA 75 Quai D'Orsay, 75321 Paris, Cedex 07 France	200	150
Peracetic acid	Bactipal DB	Seppic SA 75 Quai D'Orsay, 75321 Paris, Cedex 07 France	178	150
Chlorine	Ballista	Certified Laboratories Landchard House, Victoria Street, West Bromwich, West Midlands B70 8ER	200*	200*
Herbal formulation	Barrier V1	Barrier Biotech Ltd 36 Haverscroft Industrial Estate, New Road, Attleborough, Norfolk, NR17 1YE	40	50
Chlorine	Bio Spot	Hydra Chemicals Ltd Gillmans Industrial Estate, Billingshurst, W Sussex RH14 9EZ	360*	953*
Peracetic acid	Bio-Kill	BioLink Ltd Unit 2 Brecklands Park Industrial Estate, Market Weighton, York YO43 3GA	160	365
Aldehyde	Bioshield P	BioLink Ltd Unit 2 Brecklands Park Industrial Estate, Market Weighton, York YO43 3GA	64	220
Peroxygen	Bio-VX	BioLink Ltd Unit 2 Brecklands Park Industrial Estate, Market Weighton, York YO43 3GA	100*	285*
Peracetic acid	Blitz	Downland Marketing Ltd 15 Victoria Place, Carlisle CA1 1EW	256	145
Chlorine	Breaker	Friendly Systems Ltd Landchard House, Victoria Street, West Bromwich, West Midlands B70 8ER	200*	200*
Peracetic acid	Brek-a-Kill	Breckland International Grange Farm, Hilborough, Thetford Norfolk IP26 5BT	160	365

CATEGORY/TYPE OF DISINFECTANT	DISINFECTANT	NAME & ADDRESS OF PROPRIETORS	APPROVED DILUTION RATE EXPRESSED AS PARTS OF WATER TO ONE PART DISINFECTANT GENERAL ORDERS i.e. FOR SALMONELLA CONTROL DISEASES OF POULTRY ORDER	
Iodophor	Bulk Tank Iodophor	Fullwood Farmcare Ellesmere, Shropshire, SY12 9DF	50	185
Peracetic acid	Cascade	DeLaval Ltd Pascal Close, St Mellons, Cardiff, CF3 0LW	256	145
Peroxygen	Cekocide	Heaton (Export & Marketing) Ltd Central Hall, Oldham Road, Ripponden, Halifax, HX6 4DN	160	300
Chlorine	Chemtab	Chemaide Ltd Unit 8 Gillmans Industrial Estate, Billingshurst, W Sussex RH14 9EZ	360*	953
Chlorine	Chlorisept	Consumables Solutions Ltd Safeguard House, Hazlenton Interchange, Horndean, Waterlooville, Hants PO8 9JU	360*	953*
Chlorine	Cleankill Disinfectant	Clinimax Ltd Shepherds Grove West, Stanton, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP31 2AR	120*	280*
Peracetic acid	Clenzar	Certis 1B Mills Way, Boscombe Down Business Park, Amesbury, Wiltshire, BA12 9HT	256	145
Iodophor	Clinidine 28	GEA Agroserve Ltd Wylle Works, Watery Lane, Bishopstrow, Warminster, Wiltshire, BA12 9HT	100	170
Iodophor	Combat 2	Tithebarn Ltd Road Five, Winsford Industrial Estate, Winsford, Cheshire CW7 3PG	180	150
Chlorine	Credence 1000	Kiotechagil Unit 2, Hercules House, Calleva Park, Aldermaston, Reading RG7 8DN	299*	449*
Chlorine	Credence 200	Kiotechagil Unit 2, Hercules House, Calleva Park, Aldermaston, Reading RG7 8DN	299*	449*
Peracetic acid	D50	CID Lines Waterpoortstraat 2, 8900 LEPER, Belgium	256	145
Peracetic acid	Davidson's Farm Safe Disinfectant	Consumable Solutions Ltd Safeguard House, Hazleton Interchange, Horndean, Hants PO8 9JU	160	365
Peracetic acid	Deocide P A	JohnsonDiversey Ltd Weston Favell Centre, Northampton NN3 8PD	256	145
Iodophor	Dupont Virudine	Dupont Animal Health Solutions Windham Road, Chilton Industrial Estate, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 2DX	100	110
Quaternary Ammonium	Enviroclean	Bird Care Unit 21 Spring Mill Industrial estate, Nailsworth, Glos. GL6 0BS	2	10
Aldehyde	Euractiv S+	Hypred SA 55 Boulevard Jules Verger, BP10180, 35803 Dinard Cedex, France	37	150

CATEGORY/TYPE OF DISINFECTANT	DISINFECTANT	NAME & ADDRESS OF PROPRIETORS	APPROVED DILUTION RATE EXPRESSED AS PARTS OF WATER TO ONE PART DISINFECTANT	
			GENERAL ORDERS i.e. FOR SALMONELLA CONTROL	DISEASES OF POULTRY ORDER
Iodophor	FAM	Evans Vanodine International Ltd Brierley Road, Walton Summit, Preston, Lancs. PR5 8AH	110	150
Iodophor	FAM 15	Evans Vanodine International Ltd Brierley Road, Walton Summit, Preston, Lancs. PR5 8AH	50	100
Iodophor	FAM 30	Evans Vanodine International Ltd Brierley Road, Walton Summit Centre, Preston, Lancs. PR5 8AH	180	150
Iodophor	FAM 30C	Evans Vanodine International Ltd Brierley Road, Walton Summit Centre, Preston, Lancs. PR5 8AH	290	200
Aldehyde	Farmklear	Holechem Laboratories Ltd Premier House, 175 Grane Rd Haslingden, Rossendale Lancs. BB4 5ER	35	190
Iodophor	Farmsan	Holchem Laboratories Ltd Premier House, 175 Grane Road, Haslingden, Rossendale, Lancs. BB4 5ER	180	150
Aldehyde	Formula H 100	Petlife International Ltd Minster House, Westernway, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP3 3SP	64	220
Iodophor	Genus Universal	Genus plc Westmere Drive, Crewe, Cheshire CW1 6ZY	180	150
Aldehyde	GPC8 (New Formulation)	Evans Vanodine International plc Brierley Road, Walton Summit Preston, Lancs PR5 8AH	35	190
Chlorine	Halamid	Alliance Chemicals Ltd Hill View, Stoke Hill, Stoke, Hants SP11 0LS	300*	1000*
Chlorine	Halamid	Axcentive SARL Chemin de Champouse, Quartier Violesi, 13320 Bouc Bel Air France	300*	1000*
Chlorine	Haztab	Guest Medical Trading Ltd Enterprise Way, Edenbridge, Kent	360*	953*
Iodophor	Hemexol Iodine Liquid	Heaton (Export & Marketing) Ltd Central Hall, Oldham Road, Ripponden, Halifax, West Yorks HX6 4DN	110	100
Iodophor	Hemexol Iodine Liquid Plus	Heaton (Export & Marketing) Ltd Central Hall, Oldham Road, Ripponden, Halifax, West Yorks HX6 4DN	200	200
Aldehyde	Hemexol Liquid G	Heaton (Export & Marketing) Ltd Central Hall, Oldham Road, Ripponden, Halifax, West Yorks HX6 4DN	18	75
Peroxygen	Hemexol Virucidal Powder	Heaton (Export & Marketing) Ltd Central Hall, Oldham Road, Ripponden, Halifax, West Yorks HX6 4DN	160	300

CATEGORY/TYPE OF DISINFECTANT	DISINFECTANT	NAME & ADDRESS OF PROPRIETORS	APPROVED DILUTION RATE EXPRESSED AS PARTS OF WATER TO ONE PART DISINFECTANT GENERAL ORDERS i.e. FOR SALMONELLA CONTROL DISEASES OF POULTRY ORDER	
Peroxygen	Horti-Clenz	Ecospray Grange Farm, Hilborough, Thetford, Norfolk IP26 5BT	160	365
Peracetic acid	HPPA	Kilco (International) Ltd Broomhouses 2 Industrial Estate, Old Glasgow Road, Lockerbie DG11 2SD	190	400
Aldehyde	Hyprelva SF	Timac (UK) Ltd Breton House, 1 London Road, Chippenham, Wiltshire SN15 3AH	37	150
Peracetic acid	Hyspray PA5	Hypred SA 55 Boulevard Jules Verger, BP10180, 35803 Dinard Cedex, France	158	350
Aldehyde	Incidin AL	Henkel Ecolab Ltd Duke Avenue, Stanley Green, Cheadle Hulme, Cheadle, Cheshire SK8 6RB	19	90
Peracetic acid	Incidin OXI	Henkel Ecolab Ltd Duke Avenue, Stanley Green, Cheadle Hulme, Cheadle, Cheshire SK8 6RB	178	150
Quaternary Ammonium	Incidin PD	Henkel Ecolab Ltd Duke Avenue, Stanley Green, Cheadle Hulme, Cheadle, Cheshire SK8 6RB	32	20
Aldehyde	Intercid	Hysolv Ltd PO Box 5961, Milton Keynes MK10 1HF	40	400
Peracetic acid	Inter Farm 500	Eurovet Application Ltd 33 Green End, Great Brickhill, Bucks MK17 9AT	500	500
Acid/Chlorine /Phenol compound	Interkokask	Interhygiene GmbH (Available in the UK from Hysolv Ltd) Neufelder Strasse 30, 27472 Cuxhaven, Germany D-27472	50	50
N.B. This can only be used when the hens are not present i.e. ONLY BETWEEN FLOCKS				
Peracetic Acid	Intersteril	Hysolv Ltd PO Box 5961, Milton Keynes MK10 1HF	500	500
Iodophor	Iodel FD II	Johnson Diversey Ltd Weston Favell Centre, Northampton NN3 8PD	150	145
Iodophor	Iodet	Ecolab Ltd Duke Avenue, Stanley Green, Cheadle, Cheshire SK8 6RB	50	185
Iodophor	Iodopharm	East Riding Farm Services Ltd Pexton House, Pexton Rd Kelleythorpe, Driffield YO25 9DJ	50	185
Iodophor	Iodosure Bio	Kilco Chemicals Ltd Brooms House 2 Industrial Estate, Old Glasgow Road, Lockerbie DG11 2SD	25	111
Chlorine	Jentabs Agriculture	Medentech Ltd Whitemill Industrial Estate, Clonard Road, Wexford, Ireland	299*	449*

CATEGORY/TYPE OF DISINFECTANT	DISINFECTANT	NAME & ADDRESS OF PROPRIETORS	APPROVED DILUTION RATE EXPRESSED AS PARTS OF WATER TO ONE PART DISINFECTANT GENERAL ORDERS i.e. FOR SALMONELLA CONTROL		DISEASES OF POULTRY ORDER
Chlorine	Jentabs Professional	Biojen International Ltd Com-Plas Building, Naas Industrial Estate, Naas, Co Kildare, Ireland	360*	953*	
Peroxygen	Jet 5	Certis 1B Mills Way, Boscombe Down Business Park, Amesbury SP4 7RX	256	145	
Peracetic acid	Kick-Start (2)	CID Lines Waterpoortstraat 2, 8900 LEPER, Belgium	256	145	
Aldehyde	Lifeline	Micro-Biologicals Ltd Minster House, Western Way, Bury St. Edmunds, IP33 3SP	18	75	
Iodophor	Macrodyne 200	Micro-Biologicals Ltd Minster House, Western Way, Bury St. Edmunds, IP33 3SP	200	200	
Aldehyde	Macrokil 200	Micro-Biologicals Ltd Minster House, Western Way, Bury St. Edmunds, IP33 3SP	64	220	
Aldehyde	Macromist	Micro-Biologicals Ltd Minster House, Western Way, Bury St. Edmunds, IP33 3SP	15	50	
Peroxygen	Medicide +	Animal Medics Ltd 47 Kenmore Road, Sale, Cheshire M33 4LG	100*	285*	
Peracetic acid	Medikill 365	Animal Medics Ltd 47 Kenmore Road, Sale, Cheshire M33 4LG	160	365	
Chlorine	Micro-Chlor	Micro-Biologicals Ltd Minster House, Western Way, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 3SU	210	250	
Quaternary Ammonium	Microcleanse Concentrate	Byotrol plc Riverside Works, Colyhurst Road, Colyhurst, Manchester M40 7RU	7	5	
Iodophor	Microdine	Micro-Biologicals Ltd Minster House, Western Way, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 3SU	110	100	
Peracetic acid	Microkill	Microshield Solutions Ltd Eastwood Business Centre, Greenhill Avenue, Giffnock, Glasgow G46 6QX	160	365	
Quaternary Ammonium	Mirakil	Virbac Ltd Woolpit Business Park, Windmill Avenue, Woolpit, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP30 9UP	120*	280*	
Aldehyde	MS Megades	Schippers UK Unit 37, Bakewell Business Pk, Cully Court, Orton Southgate, Peterborough PE2 6WA	19	90	
Peracetic acid	MVF Broad Spectrum Disinfectants	Mole Valley Farmers Ltd Station Road, South Molton, North Devon EX36 3BH	190	400	

CATEGORY/TYPE OF DISINFECTANT	DISINFECTANT	NAME & ADDRESS OF PROPRIETORS	APPROVED DILUTION RATE EXPRESSED AS PARTS OF WATER TO ONE PART DISINFECTANT	
			GENERAL ORDERS i.e. FOR SALMONELLA CONTROL	DISEASES OF POULTRY ORDER
Aldehyde	MVF Heavy Duty Disinfectant	Mole Valley Farmers Ltd Station Road, South Molton, North Devon EX36 3BH	25	165
Peroxygen	MVF Total Disinfectant	Mole Valley Farmers Ltd Station Road, South Molton, North Devon EX36 3BH	112*	300*
Iodophor	Novagen FP	Premium Hygiene Group Ltd 17 East Street, Newtownards, County Down, Northern Ireland, BT23 7EW	145	80
Aldehyde	Omnicide Extra	Coventry Chemicals Ltd Woodhams Road, Siskin Drive, Coventry CV3 4FX	27	175
Aldehyde	Omnipharm	East Riding Farm Services Ltd, Pexton House Pexton Rd, Kelleythorpe, Driffield YO25 9DJ	25	165
Peracetic acid	Oxsan	R S Hygiene Ltd The Street, Worlington, Suffolk IP28 8RX	256	145
Peroxygen	Oxykil	Solvay Interlox Ltd P O Box 7, Warrington, Cheshire WA4 6HB	256	145
Peracetic acid	Oxysan Max	Micro-Biologicals Ltd Minster House, Western Way, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 3SU	160	365
Peracetic acid	Perapharm	East Riding Farm Services Ltd, Pexton House Pexton Rd, Kelleythorpe, Driffield YO25 9DJ	190	400
Peracetic acid	Perbac Farms	Holchem Laboratories Ltd 175 Grane Road, Haslingden, Rossendale, Lancs. BB4 5ER	256	145
Iodophor	Pharmaq Vetredin	Pharmaq Ltd Unit 15 Sandleheath Estate, Fordingbridge, Hampshire, SP6 1PA	180	150
Peracetic acid	Pharmaq Vetroxide PA	Pharmaq Ltd Unit 15 Sandleheath Estate, Fordingbridge, Hampshire, SP6 1PA	158	350
Peracetic acid	Proxitane AHC (2)	Solvay Interlox Ltd PO Box 7, Warrington, Cheshire, WA4 6HB	256	145
Chlorine	Purogene	Tristel Technologies Ltd Unit 3, Tonge Bridge Industrial Estate, Tonge Bridge Way, Bolton BL2 6BD	22	20
BAC80	Quinticare +	Shor-Line Ltd Units 39A, Vale Business Park, Llandow, Vale of Glamorgan, Cowbridge, S. Wales	2	10
BAC80	Safe 4	Safe Solutions (DGB) Ltd Wharton Green, Bostock Road, Winsford, Cheshire CW7 3BD	2	10
Calcium oxide	Saniblanco ® D	Bolshaw Industrial Powders Harrop House, Rainow, Macclesfield, Cheshire SK10 5UU	100*	200*

ANNEX

M

CATEGORY/TYPE OF DISINFECTANT	DISINFECTANT	NAME & ADDRESS OF PROPRIETORS	APPROVED DILUTION RATE EXPRESSED AS PARTS OF WATER TO ONE PART DISINFECTANT GENERAL ORDERS i.e. FOR SALMONELLA CONTROL		DISEASES OF POULTRY ORDER
Calcium oxide	Saniblanco ® D	Lhoist UK Hindlow, Buxton, Derbyshire SK 0EL	100*		200*
Chlorine	Septivet	Medentech Ltd Whitemill Industrial Estate, Clonard Road, Wexford, Ireland	299*		449*
Chlorine	Septivet 17	Medentech Ltd Whitemill Industrial Estate, Clonard Road, Wexford, Ireland	299*		449*
Peracetic acid	Sorgene 5	Sorex Ltd, Amega Sciences plc, Lancaster Way, Royal Oak Industrial Estate, Daventry, Northamptonshire NN11 5PU	200		100
Chlorine	Steril Tabs	Chemsearch NCH (UK) Ltd Landchard House, Victoria Street, West Bromwich, West Midlands B70 8ER	200*		200*
Peroxygen	Super Virucidal Max	AFS Animal Care Ltd Unit 4, Stephenson Way Industrial Estate, Thetford, Norfolk, IP24 3RH	100*		300*
Aldehyde	Supercide Extra	AFS Animal Care Ltd Unit 4, Stephenson Way Industrial Estate, Thetford, Norfolk, IP24 3RH	25		165
Aldehyde	Supercide Plus	Coventry Chemicals Ltd Woodhams Road, Siskin Drive, Coventry CV3 4FX	27		175
Iodophor	Superdine Max	AFS Animal Care Ltd Unit 4, Stephenson Way Industrial Estate, Thetford, Norfolk, IP24 3RH	50		185
Aldehyde	Superkill	AFS Animal Care Ltd Unit 4, Stephenson Way Industrial Estate, Thetford, Norfolk, IP24 3RH	22		100
Peracetic acid	Superperacetic Max	AFS Animal Care Ltd Unit 4, Stephenson Way Industrial Estate, Thetford, Norfolk, IP24 3RH	190		400
Aldehyde	TAD CID	Interhygiene GmbH (Available in the UK) Neufelder Strasse 30, 27472 Cuxhaven Germany D-27472	40		400
Quaternary	BAC 80	Tekpro Safe Solutions Wharton Green, Bostock Road, Winsford, Cheshire CW7 3BD	2		10
Iodophor	Total	Hydra Chemicals Ltd Gillman Industrial Estate, Billingshurst, West Sussex RH14 9EZ	30		21
Iodophor	Total Farm Disinfectant	Downland Marketing Ltd 15 Victoria Place, Carlisle, Cumbria, CA1 1EW	180		150
Quaternary Ammonium (request the clear unfragranced formulation)	Trigene Advance	Medichem International (Manufacturing) Ltd Stalham Business Park, Rushenden Road, Queenborough, ME11 5HE	10		10

CATEGORY/TYPE OF DISINFECTANT	DISINFECTANT	NAME & ADDRESS OF PROPRIETORS	APPROVED DILUTION RATE EXPRESSED AS PARTS OF WATER TO ONE PART DISINFECTANT GENERAL ORDERS i.e. FOR SALMONELLA CONTROL		DISEASES OF POULTRY ORDER
Peroxygen	Turbo V Powder	T R Bronnyman Son & Co Ltd Willow Burn Road, Willow Yards Industrial Estate, Beith KA15 1LN	160		300
Quaternary Ammonium	Turbokill	T R Bronnyman Son & Co Ltd Willow Burn Road, Willow Yards Industrial Estate, Beith KA15 1LN	64		220
Iodophor	Turbophor 24	T R Bronnyman Son & Co Ltd Willow Burn Road, Willow Yards Industrial Estate, Beith KA15 1LN	110		100
Iodophor	Turbophor 48	T R Bronnyman Son & Co Ltd Willow Burn Road, Willow Yards Industrial Estate, Beith KA15 1LN	200		200
Quaternary Ammonium	Turbosure	T R Bronnyman Son & Co Ltd Willow Burn Road, Willow Yards Industrial Estate, Beith KA15 1LN	18		75
Peroxygen	Vanodox	Evans Vanodine International Ltd Brierley Road, Walton Summit, Preston, PR5 8AH	300		300
Quaternary Ammonium	Vanoquat	Evans Vanodine International Ltd Brierley Road, Walton Summit, Preston, PR5 8AH	7		25
Chlorine	Victor	Clinimax Ltd Shepherds Grove West, Stanton, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, IP31 2AR	120*		280*
Chlorine	Viking	Clinimax Ltd Shepherds Grove West, Stanton, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, IP31 2AR	120*		280*
Chlorine	Viktor	Clinimax Ltd Shepherds Grove West, Stanton, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, IP31 2AR	120*		280*
Aldehyde	Viraguard	Evans Vanodine International plc Brierley Road, Walton Summit, Preston, Lancs PR5 8AH	35		190
Chlorine	Virasure	Clinimax Ltd Shepherds Grove West, Stanton, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, IP31 2AR	120*		280*
Peracetic acid	Viratec P	Net – Tex Agriculture Ltd Priestwood, Harvel, Meopham, DA13 0DA	100*		150*
Peroxygen	Virex	Kilco International Ltd Broomshouse 2 Industrial Estate, Old Glasgow Road, Lockerbie, DG11 2SD	100*		300*
Peracetic acid	Virkon Advanced	Antec International (a DuPont Company) Windham Road, Chilton Industrial Estate, Sudbury, Suffolk IP31 2AR	200*		250*
Peroxygen	Virkon Professional	Alstoe Ltd Sheriff Hutton Industrial Park, Sheriff Hutton, York YO60 6RZ	120*		280*
Peroxygen	Virkon S Tablets	Antec International (a DuPont Company) Windham Road, Chilton Industrial Estate, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 2XD	100*		250*

CATEGORY/TYPE OF DISINFECTANT	DISINFECTANT	NAME & ADDRESS OF PROPRIETORS	APPROVED DILUTION RATE EXPRESSED AS PARTS OF WATER TO ONE PART DISINFECTANT	
			GENERAL ORDERS i.e. FOR SALMONELLA CONTROL	DISEASES OF POULTRY ORDER
Peracetic acid	Virodox	Kilco International Ltd Broomshouse 2 Industrial Estate, Old Glasgow Road, Lockerbie, DG11 2SD	190	400
Aldehyde	Viroguard	Kilco International Ltd Broomshouse 2 Industrial Estate, Old Glasgow Road, Lockerbie, DG11 2SD	10	175
Aldehyde	Virokill	Welfare Products Ltd PO Box 3465, Frinton-on-Sea, Essex CO13 0EJ	50	150
Iodophor	Virophor 2.8%	Kilco International Ltd Broomshouse 2 Industrial Estate, Old Glasgow Road, Lockerbie, DG11 2SD	50	185
Aldehyde	Viroshield	Kilco International Ltd Broomshouse 2 Industrial Estate, Old Glasgow Road, Lockerbie, DG11 2SD	25	165
Peroxygen	Virucide	Micro-Biologicals Ltd Minster House, Western Way, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 3SP	100*	285*
Peroxygen	Viru-gard	Farm Care International Ltd Unit 2 Brecklands park Industrial Estate, York Road, Market Weighton, York, East Yorkshire YO43 3GA	100*	285*
Peroxygen	Virupharm	East Riding Farm Services Ltd, Pexton House Pexton Rd, Kelleythorpe, Driffield YO25 9DJ	100*	300*
Triamine based	Virusolve + Concentrate	Amity Ltd Unit 1 Friendship House, Dodworth Business Park, Barnsley S75 3SP	19	9
Peracetic acid	Zal Perax (2)	JohnsonDiversey Ltd Weston Favell Centre, Northampton NN3 8PD	256	145

N.B. * = The number of millilitres to one gram of disinfectant.

All other disinfectants are measured as: Number of Parts of Water to One Part of Disinfectant

Every effort has been made to make this document as accurate as possible. However, the BEIC cannot guarantee the accuracy of the information. If any disinfectants have been inaccurately described or unintentionally omitted, a supplementary list will be available on the BEIC website, www.britisheggindustrycouncil.co.uk/disinfectants. Likewise if it can be shown that a non-phenolic product has been approved as being suitable by DEFRA, but awaits the publication of a revised list by DEFRA, this will be available on the BEIC website. A fully revised list will be published on the BEIC website every 6 months.

ANNEX N CLEANING AGENTS – PACKING CENTRES, EGG ROOMS, POULTRY HOUSES, TOILETS AND HANDWASH AREAS

In order to prevent any risk of taint to eggs or packaging it is imperative that any products used for cleaning within the egg room are not perfumed.

HANDWASH

- Household bar soaps must not be used. Ideally use a Food Grade microbiological liquid soap. Alternatively a general purpose liquid “unperfumed” hand soap is permitted.
- Where hand wash facilities are not available an Alcohol based Hand sanitiser or wipes must be used.
- The use of Nail brushes should be discouraged, unless they are thoroughly sanitised and changed frequently.
- Disposable paper towels should be used for drying hands. Where linen towels are used these must be laundered regularly.

GENERAL CLEANING AGENTS – PACKING CENTRES, EGG ROOMS AND STORES

- Products used for the cleaning of worktops, egg collection tables, walls and floors must exclude all domestic soaps, detergents, disinfectants or cleaners. Only unperfumed Food grade or Dairy grade products must be used.
- Where possible paper towels or wipes should be used for cleaning down or drying egg contact surfaces. Where cloths are used these must be sanitised and dried daily and changed frequently.

Under no circumstances must any of the following products be used in egg or packaging stores:-

- Bleach
- Pine Disinfectant
- Jeyes Fluid
- Jif or similar cream cleaner
- Iodine based chemicals

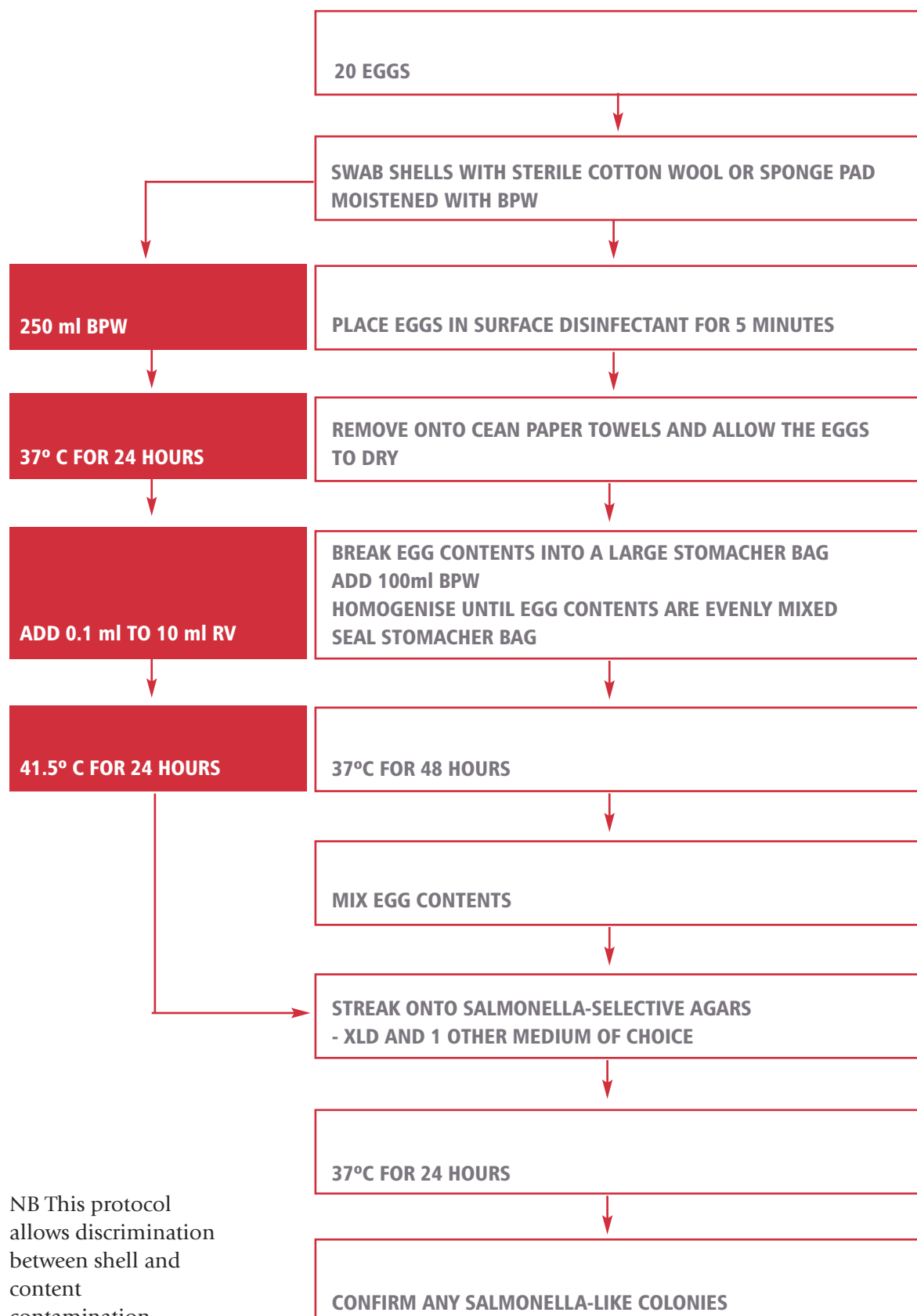
Do not store any cleaning agents or chemicals in Egg or Packaging stores.

ANNEX N

Only for use by packing centres

Form LOS: issue date: Jan 09Form LOS: issue date: Jan 09

ANNEX P PROTOCOL FOR THE EXAMINATION OF SHELL EGGS IN LARGE BATCHES



ANNEX P

NB This protocol
allows discrimination
between shell and
content
contamination

ANNEX Q EXAMPLE OF A VISITORS' BOOK

DATE:	NAME OF VISITOR:
COMPANY NAME/ADDRESS:	
LANDLINE NO:	MOBILE PHONE:
PURPOSE OF VISIT:	
DATE OF LAST CONTACT WITH POULTRY/LIVESTOCK:	
TIME OF ARRIVAL:	TIME OF DEPARTURE:

ANNEX
Q

ANNEX R PROVISIONS FOR THE USE OF THE LION QUALITY MARK

Important - Only Licensees who have signed a licence agreement with BEIC are authorised to use the Lion trademarks.

INTRODUCTION

The Lion Quality mark (Lion mark) is a registered trademark of the British Egg Industry Council (BEIC). As part of its licence agreement with BEIC subscribers, the BEIC assigns the right for subscribers to use the Lion mark in their communications. The BEIC reserves the right to withdraw the right to use the Lion mark at any time.

These provisions have been developed to ensure that the Lion mark is used correctly and consistently in all information that is produced about the scheme, in print or electronic form.

These provisions are intended to be used by BEIC subscribers, graphic designers, printers and other outside agencies who have responsibility for the design, creation or production of any item that displays the Lion mark.

Unless a subscriber of the BEIC, it is a requirement that any external organisation wishing to use the mark obtains express permission from the BEIC.

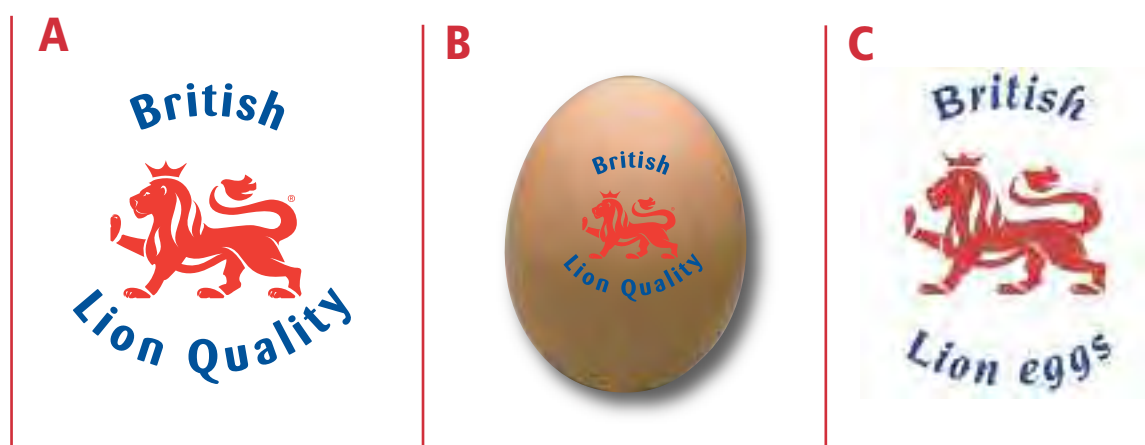
THE LION QUALITY MARK

The Lion mark has been developed to reflect the values of the Lion and must not be altered.

The only exclusion to this is where the Lion mark is used on egg packs in its authorised format but an additional representation is also required for design purposes (see 'Directions for use of the Lion Quality mark on-pack' for specific design parameters for secondary use of the Lion mark.)

The normal version of the logo (a) should be appropriate for most applications.

The following alternative versions (b) and (c) of the Lion mark can be used for applications when it may not otherwise be immediately obvious that the reference is to eggs, ie. on advertising and other promotional material where the Lion mark is isolated from the product.



ANNEX R

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

The typeface used is Novarese.

Colour Palette

The Lion mark palette consists of the colours shown here. These spot colours should be used whenever possible, although the colours can be produced from a four colour process when necessary.

	RED PANTONE 032 C 0% M 91% Y 87% K 0%		BLUE PANTONE 287 C 100% M 69% Y 0% K 11%
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ANNEX R

Digital artwork for the logos is available in Adobe Illustrator EPS format on CD or email from the British Egg Information Service by calling 020 7052 8899 or email kevinc@britegg.co.uk

DIRECTIONS FOR USE OF THE LION QUALITY MARK ON PACK

- The Lion mark must be clearly displayed on the outside of the egg pack.
- The Lion mark must be as large as practically possible and not less than 2cm².
- The Lion must appear in the specified colour palette, although dispensation on colour specifications may be granted by the BEIC on a case by case basis.

Exclusion zone

The area around the Lion mark must always be entirely clear, ie. enough space should be left to ensure that it stands out and it should never be 'overlapped'.

The following legend should appear either on the inside or the outside of all packs featuring the Lion:

"The Lion mark is your guarantee that these are quality eggs laid by British hens vaccinated against salmonella. See www.britegg.co.uk".

It is also recommended that one or more of the following be included:

"Eggs are packed full of vitamins and minerals and recent research has shown that it's OK to eat an egg a day."

"Eggs are low in fat and calories - perfect for slimmers."

"All Lion Quality eggs are date stamped for freshness."

"To find out where your eggs were laid, visit www.lioneggfarms.co.uk."

Territorial Designators

Words such as 'Scottish' etc or territorial images such as the Union Jack cannot be integrated with the Lion trademark but can be used in conjunction with the mark.

Approval

Where a new pack is created or an existing pack is redesigned affecting the size of the Lion mark, the BEIC must approve the use of the Lion on pack.

USE OF THE LION QUALITY MARK IN OTHER (NON-EGG PACK) APPLICATIONS

Any use of the Lion mark on promotional material, company stationery, signage, vehicles or any non-egg pack application must be approved by the BEIC. The BEIC must approve initial applications of the Lion mark and any further significant changes.

Use of the Lion mark by organisations allied to BEIC subscribers (including retail and catering customers) can only be allowed if the mark is shown only in connection with Lion Quality eggs produced by BEIC subscribers. Such use must also be approved by BEIC.

WEBSITE

Wherever the Lion mark is used, it is recommended that one of the following website addresses should also appear:

www.eggrecipes.co.uk

www.britegg.co.uk

www.cateringwithheggs.co.uk

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

British Egg Industry Council

Second Floor

89 Charterhouse Street

London EC1M 6HR

Tel: 020 7608 3760

Fax: 020 7608 3860

Email: info@britisheggindustrycouncil.com

For logo artwork, please contact the British Egg Information Service on 020 7052 8899 or email: kevinc@britegg.co.uk

ANNEX

R

ANNEX S SOME RELEVANT LEGISLATION

Zoonoses Order 1989

The Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order 2007

Animal Health Act 1981

Poultry (Seizure of Hatching Egg) Order 1990

Animal By-Products Regulations (2003) SI 2003 no. 1482

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2007 (SI 2007 no. 2078)

Council Directive (EC) No 1999/74

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (Scotland) (Amendment) Regulations 2002 (SI.2002 No. 334)

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (Wales) Regulations 2007 (S.I. 2007 No. 3070)

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2002 (SI.2002 No. 2596)

Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007

Commission Regulation (EC) No 589/2008

The Registration of Establishments (Laying Hens) (England) Regulations 2003 (similar legislation for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland)

ANNEX

S

ANNEX T TRAINING COURSES

To assist in maintaining the highest possible standards, BEIC holds a list of up to date training courses which the Licensee, his/her staff, pullet rearers, egg producers and packing centre staff may wish to consider.

Courses currently available include:

- Hygiene
- Animal Welfare
- Vaccination training (suitable for the administration of certain products)

(Further details can be obtained from the BEIC Office, telephone; 020 7608 3760).

ANNEX

T

ANNEX U COMPLAINTS, APPEALS AND DISPUTES

COMPLAINTS

All complaints received must be referred to the Technical Director of the Certification Body, who will be responsible for dealing with them, in consultation with the Governing Board.

The Technical Director will complete a complaint form and will write to the complainant within 5 working days acknowledging receipt of the complaint.

The complaint form records the name and contact address and details about the complaint, and the date the complaint was received.

The Technical Director will investigate the complaint and may involve the Scheme Technical Manager(s), the Scheme Administration Manager and may communicate with the assessor or administration staff as appropriate.

Records of all complaints will be held in the complaints register.

A review of the complaints register will be part of the quality system review process.

In most cases the Technical Director will be able to resolve the complaint although, where this is not possible, the complaint may be referred to the Governing Board.

The Technical Director will write to the complainant and inform them of the outcome of the investigation.

Where the complaint remains unresolved and it relates specifically to Technical Matters the complainant may appeal.

APPEALS AND DISPUTES

Appeals may be made regarding technical decisions made by the Certification Body. If, following an independent audit by the Certification Body, a breeder rearer farm, breeder layer farm, hatchery, rearing farm, laying bird farm, feed mill or egg packing centre (as the case may be) receives non-approved status, an appeal can be submitted to the Technical Director of the Certification Body in the first instance.

All appeals and disputes must be made in writing to the Technical Director who will record the appeal or dispute on the Appeal Form. The appellant will receive written confirmation within five days that the appeal or dispute has been recorded and actioned.

The Appeal Form records the name and contact address and details of the nature and grounds of the appeal or dispute.

The Technical Director will investigate and will liaise with the Scheme Technical Manager(s).

The certification appeals procedure will allow for the following:

- The opportunity for the appellant to formally present their case.
- Provision of an independent element or other means to ensure the impartiality of the appeals process.
- Provision to the appellant of a written statement of the appeal findings including the reasons for the decisions reached.
- The Governing Board's decision will, when necessary, consult with relevant bodies, including the scheme's Technical Advisory Committee.
- The Governing Board's decision is final.
- A copy of the outcome will be recorded.

(For Certification Body, read accredited Monitoring Agency)

ANNEX V GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Accreditation	Procedure by which an authoritative body gives formal recognition of the competence of a certification body to provide certification services
Auditor	Person appointed to inspect premises and audit records
Barn System	System of keeping domestic fowl in large buildings
BEIC	British Egg Industry Council
Birds	Term used as alternative to domestic fowls (<i>Gallus gallus</i>)
BPCA	British Pest Control Association
Certificate of Registration	Certificate of Registration of Lion Code issued by BEIC
Certificate of inspection	Certificate issued by accredited Monitoring Agency following a successful audit
Certification	Procedure by which accredited certification bodies, based upon an evaluation and assessment of a company's competence, provide written assurance that a company conforms to a standard's requirement
Certification body	Provider of certification services, accredited to do so by an authoritative body
DARDNI	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development for Northern Ireland
DEFRA	Department of Environment Food and Rural Affairs
Feed Mill	A premises producing feed
Free range	System of keeping domestic fowl in buildings which also allows access to pasture
Freedom Food TM	Set of standards approved by the RSPCA
Hatchery	Premises used to hatch eggs into chicks
Hens	Term used as alternative to domestic fowls
Independent audit	Audit carried out by Accredited Monitoring Agency
Inspector	Auditor
Intensive	System of keeping domestic fowl in cages
Keyes Tray	A moulded tray capable of holding 30 eggs - can be fibre or plastic
Laying Farm	A premises used for the keeping of domestic fowl
Licensee	A subscriber to the Lion Code signing a legal agreement with BEIC
Lion Code	Scheme for the safe production and marketing of eggs
Manager of premises	Maybe owner, partner or employee
Must	Is a requirement to comply with a requirement of the clause
Non-conformity	The non-fulfilment of a specified legal, safety or quality requirement or specified system requirement
Organic	System of free range approved by an approved organic body
Passport	Document produced and issued by BEIC. To be issued by a hatchery, accompanying pullets and laying hens
Pullet	Young female domestic fowl of the species <i>Gallus gallus</i>
Pullet Hatchery	A premises used to hatch eggs to provide pullets.
Pullet Rearer	A premises used to house pullets between day old and movement to a laying farm (normally 0 - 16/18 weeks of age)
Recognised laboratory	Laboratory accreditation scheme that has gained national accreditation awarded by a competent body and is recognised by Government bodies and subscribers of the Lion Code



SG	Scottish Government
S.e.	A bacterium Salmonella Enteritidis
S.t.	A bacterium Salmonella Typhimurium
Self audit	Audit carried out by person in charge of premises
Shall	Is a requirement to comply with a requirement of the clause
Subscriber	Body (company) being a joint owner of the scheme
Subscriber audit	Audit carried out by person appointed or employed by subscriber
Suspension	Where certification is revoked pending remedial action on the part of the member
UFAS	Universal Feed Assurance Scheme
WAG	Welsh Assembly Government
Will	Is a requirement to comply with a requirement of the clause



CONTACT US

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The BEIC shall not be liable for any consequential loss or damage (whether for loss of profit or otherwise), costs, expenses or other claims for consequential compensation whatsoever (and whether caused by the negligence of BEIC or otherwise) which arise out of or in connection with any fact, statement or recommendation contained in the Code of Practice save in respect of death or personal injury caused by BEIC's negligence.