
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1993 No. 1898

ANIMALS

ANIMAL HEALTH

The Poultry Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries Order 1993

Made - - - - *23rd July 1993*

Coming into force - - *30th August 1993*

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Secretary of State for Wales, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by sections 1, 7 and 8 of the Animal Health Act 1981(1) and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby make the following Order:

Title and commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Poultry Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries Order 1993 and shall come into force on 30th August 1993.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires—

“the Act” means the Animal Health Act 1981;

“breeding flock” means any flock of poultry consisting of at least 250 birds of a single species which are kept or reared on a single holding or the production of hatching eggs;

“the Breeding Flocks Register” means the register kept by the appropriate Minister under article 3(2);

“building” includes a shed and a part of a building separated from other parts of that building by a solid partition and having its own ventilation system;

“chicks” means poultry less than 72 hours old which have not been fed;

“chick box liner” means any material used to line a box or other container in which chicks are transported from a hatchery to any rearing premises;

“composite faeces sample” means a sample of faeces consisting of a number of individual samples of faeces calculated in accordance with the appropriate provisions of Part I of

(1) 1981 c. 22; as applied by S.I.1989/285; section 86(1)(c) contains a definition of “the Ministers”.

Schedule 2 each of which weighs not less than 1 gram and is taken from a site selected at random to represent the building or group of buildings on the holding from which it is taken;

“domestic fowl” means birds of the species *Gallus gallus*; “the Hatcheries Register” means the register kept by the appropriate Minister under article 4(2);

“hatchery” means any premises, with a total incubator capacity of not less than 1,000 eggs, on which the eggs of poultry are incubated or hatched and from which chicks are sold or supplied;

“hatching eggs” means eggs intended for incubation;

“laboratory” means any laboratory authorised in writing by the Minister for the purposes of this Order which has the necessary facilities and personnel for carrying out tests on samples mentioned in Parts I and II of Schedule 2 in accordance with the provisions of Part III of that Schedule;

“the Ministry” means the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food;

“poultry” means domestic fowls, turkeys, geese or ducks;

“premises” includes land;

“rearing premises” means any holding on which chicks are placed for rearing as replacement breeding stock.

(2) Any reference in this Order to a numbered article or Schedule is a reference to the article or Schedule bearing that number in this Order.

(3) The provisions of this Order shall not apply in the case of a breeding flock or hatchery which is kept solely for the production of hatching eggs for use in the manufacture of vaccines or for research or other scientific purposes.

Registration of breeding flocks

3.—(1) Within 3 months of this Order coming into force, any person owning a breeding flock shall procure that his name is entered in the Breeding Flocks Register.

(2) The appropriate Minister shall keep, for the purpose of paragraph (1) above, a register of persons as being persons owning a breeding flock on a holding in respect of which their names are entered in the register.

(3) Where a person makes an application in writing to the appropriate Minister for his name to be entered in the Breeding Flocks Register in respect of any holding the appropriate Minister shall, subject to paragraph (4) below, enter his name in the Breeding Flocks Register in respect of that holding and shall issue to the applicant a certificate of such registration.

(4) A person making an application under paragraph (3) above shall supply to the appropriate Minister in his application all the particulars specified in Part I of Schedule 1.

(5) A person whose name is entered in the Breeding Flocks Register in respect of any holding shall, within 28 days of each anniversary of the date of such registration, notify the appropriate Minister in writing of any change in the particulars previously notified to him.

(6) The registration of the name of a person in the Breeding Flocks Register in respect of any holding shall remain in force for an unlimited period, except that, where a person so registered has notified the appropriate Minister in accordance with paragraph (5) above of a change in the particulars previously notified and that change consists of a reduction in the number of birds kept in the breeding flock to less than 250, the appropriate Minister shall revoke such registration unless that person informs the appropriate Minister in writing, within 28 days of the anniversary of the date of such registration, that he anticipates that the number of such birds which will be kept by him on the holding will increase to 250 or more during the 12 months following the anniversary of such registration.

Registration of hatcheries

4.—(1) Within 3 months of this Order coming into force, any person using any premises as a hatchery shall procure that his name is entered in the Hatcheries Register in respect of those premises.

(2) The appropriate Minister shall keep, for the purpose of paragraph (1) above, a register of persons as being persons using as a hatchery any premises in respect of which their names are entered in the register.

(3) Where a person makes an application in writing to the appropriate Minister for his name to be entered in the Hatcheries Register in respect of any premises the appropriate Minister shall, subject to paragraph (4) below, enter his name in the Hatcheries Register in respect of those premises and shall issue to the applicant a certificate of such registration.

(4) A person making an application under paragraph (3) above shall supply to the appropriate Minister in his application all the particulars specified in Part II of Schedule 1.

(5) A person whose name is entered in the Hatcheries Register in respect of any premises shall, within 28 days of each anniversary of the date of such registration, notify the appropriate Minister in writing of any change in the particulars previously notified to him.

(6) The registration of the name of a person in the Hatcheries Register in respect of any premises shall remain in force for an unlimited period, except that, where a person so registered has notified the appropriate Minister in accordance with paragraph (5) above of a change in the particulars previously notified and that change consists of a reduction in the total incubator capacity of the premises to less than 1,000 eggs, the appropriate Minister shall revoke such registration unless that person informs the appropriate Minister in writing, within 28 days of the anniversary of the date of such registration, that he anticipates that the total incubator capacity of the premises will increase to 1,000 eggs or more during the 12 months following the anniversary of such registration.

Taking of samples from breeding flocks of domestic fowl for bacteriological testing for salmonella

5. It shall be the duty of a person in respect of any holding of his on which a breeding flock of domestic fowl is kept and of the person in charge of any such holding to ensure that—

- (a) samples are taken in respect of the flock in such manner as is specified in Part I of Schedule 2 and at such times as are so specified;
- (b) such samples are identified in such a manner as to enable the laboratory to which they are submitted to know what type of samples they are, the date on which they were taken, the name of the owner or person in charge of the breeding flock, the address of the holding on which the breeding flock is kept and the building (if any) on that holding from which they were taken;
- (c) such samples (other than those required to be taken under the supervision of an officer of the Minister) are dispatched, within 48 hours of being taken, to a laboratory for testing (at his expense) for the presence of salmonella in accordance with an appropriate bacteriological method set out in Part III of Schedule 2; samples shall be kept in a refrigerator at between 1 degree C and 4 degrees C if they are not so dispatched within 24 hours of being taken; and
- (d) in the case of samples required to be taken under the supervision of an officer of the Minister they are given to him after being so taken for testing by the Minister for salmonella in accordance with such a bacteriological method.

Taking of samples from hatcheries for bacteriological testing for salmonella

6. It shall be the duty of a person in respect of any hatchery of his where eggs of domestic fowl are incubated or the person in charge of any such hatchery to ensure that—

- (a) samples are taken from the hatchery in such manner as is specified in Part II of Schedule 2 and at such times as are so specified;
- (b) such samples are identified in such a manner as to enable the laboratory to which they are submitted to know what type of samples they are, the date on which they were taken, the name of the person owning or in charge of the hatchery from which they were taken, the address of that hatchery and the address of the holding from which the hatching eggs from which the samples were obtained were supplied to the hatchery;
- (c) such samples (other than those required to be taken under the supervision of an officer of the Minister) are dispatched, within 48 hours of being taken, to a laboratory for testing (at his expense) for the presence of salmonella in accordance with an appropriate bacteriological method set out in Part III of Schedule 2; samples shall be kept in a refrigerator at between 1 degree C and 4 degrees C if they are not so dispatched within 24 hours of being taken; and
- (d) in the case of samples required to be taken under the supervision of an officer of the Minister, they are given to him after being so taken for testing by the Minister for salmonella in accordance with such a bacteriological method.

Bacteriological testing of samples from breeding flocks and hatcheries and reporting of results of tests

7.—(1) It shall be the duty of the person in charge of a laboratory to which a sample has been submitted under article 5(c) or 6(c) to ensure that—

- (a) the sample is tested for the presence of salmonella in accordance with an appropriate bacteriological method set out in Part III of Schedule 2;
- (b) the result of such a test is reported in writing as soon as practicable to the person who submitted the sample; and
- (c) where, as a result of an examination carried out in accordance with such a bacteriological method, salmonella is isolated from the sample, that a subculture is sent to the Lasswade Veterinary Laboratory of the Ministry situated at Penicuik, Midlothian, Scotland or a Veterinary Investigation Centre of the Ministry in England or Wales.

(2) If a person to whom a report is made under paragraph (1)(b) above is not the owner of the breeding flock or the hatchery (as the case may be), he shall immediately pass that report to the owner.

Tampering with samples

8.—(1) Except as provided for in this Order, no person shall treat or otherwise tamper with any sample which has been taken for the purposes of this Order.

(2) For the purposes of this article a person shall be deemed to have treated a sample if he does anything in relation to it which is likely to affect the result of the test required to be carried out under this Order.

Keeping of records

9. A person who owns or is in charge of any breeding flock or hatchery containing, in either case, domestic fowl or their eggs shall—

- (a) keep a record containing the information specified in Part I of Schedule 3 of any sample taken in respect of the breeding flock or hatchery (as the case may be) in accordance with article 5(a) or 6(a) (as appropriate);

- (b) keep a record of the result of any test carried out on a sample in accordance with articles 5(c) or 6(c) (as appropriate) which has been reported to him in accordance with article 7;
- (c) keep a record containing the information specified in Part II of Schedule 3 of the movement of any domestic fowl or their chicks or eggs onto and off the holding on which the breeding flock is kept;
- (d) keep a record containing the information specified in Part III of Schedule 3 of the movement of any eggs of domestic fowl onto and off the premises used as a hatchery and of the movement of any chicks of domestic fowl off such premises;
- (e) retain any such record for a period of 1 year from the date on which the sample was taken, or from the date of the test or from the date on which the movement took place (as the case may be);
- (f) produce any such record to an inspector or officer of the appropriate Minister on demand being made by such person at any reasonable time during that period and allow a copy of it or an extract from it to be taken.

Prohibition on vaccination

10. No person shall vaccinate any domestic fowl with any vaccine which is likely to affect the result of any test carried out under this Order on any sample taken from the domestic fowl, except under the authority of a licence issued by a veterinary inspector and in accordance with any conditions subject to which the licence is issued.

Powers of Ministers in cases of default

11. If any person fails to take any action required to be taken by him under any of the provisions of this Order, an inspector of the Minister may, without prejudice to any proceedings arising out of such default, take, or cause to be taken, such action and the amount of any expenses reasonably incurred by him in doing so shall be recoverable by the appropriate Minister from the person in default.

Local authority to enforce Order

12. The provisions of this Order shall, except where otherwise expressly provided, be executed and enforced by the local authority.

Revocation

13. The Poultry Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries (Registration and Testing) Order 1989⁽²⁾ and the Poultry Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries (Registration and Testing) (Amendment) Order 1990⁽³⁾ are revoked.

⁽²⁾ S.I. 1989/1963.

⁽³⁾ S.I. 1990/347.

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In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 22nd July 1993.

L.S.

Gillian Shephard
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

22nd July 1993

Hector Monro
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Scottish
Office

23rd July 1993

John Redwood
Secretary of State for Wales

SCHEDULE 1

Article 3(4)

PART I

PARTICULARS TO BE NOTIFIED TO THE APPROPRIATE
MINISTER FOR THE PURPOSES OF ARTICLE 3(4)

- (i) The name, address and telephone number of the applicant, including the names of partners if a partnership and the registered number if a company.
- (ii) The address and telephone number of the holding on which the flock is to be kept.
- (iii) The name of the person in charge of the holding on which the flock is to be kept (if not the applicant).
- (iv) The species of birds in the flock.
- (v) The approximate number of birds in the flock.

Article 4(4)

PART II

PARTICULARS TO BE NOTIFIED TO THE APPROPRIATE
MINISTER FOR THE PURPOSES OF ARTICLE 4(4)

- (i) The name, address and telephone number of the applicant, including the names of partners if a partnership, and the registered number if a company.
- (ii) The address and telephone number of the premises which are to be used as a hatchery.
- (iii) The name of the person in charge of the premises which are to be used as a hatchery (if not the applicant).
- (iv) The incubator capacity of the premises which are to be used as a hatchery and the species of birds to be hatched there.

SCHEDULE 2

Articles 2(1) and 5(a)

PART I

SAMPLES TO BE TAKEN FROM BREEDING FLOCKS OF
DOMESTIC FOWL FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL TESTING

1. The number of sites from which separate faeces samples are to be taken in order to make a composite sample shall be as follows:

Number of birds kept in a building, or on a holding on which birds have free access to more than one building, number of birds in each group of buildings on such holding	Number of faeces samples to be taken in the building or group of buildings on the holding
1—24	A number equal to the total number of birds up to a maximum of 20 birds

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Number of birds kept in a building, or on a holding on which birds have free access to more than one building, number of birds in each group of buildings on such holding	Number of faeces samples to be taken in the building or group of buildings on the holding
25—29	20
30—39	25
40—49	30
50—59	35
60—89	40
90—199	50
200—499	55
500 or more	60

2. The samples to be taken shall comprise—

- (a) one chick box liner, up to a maximum of 10, for every 500 chicks delivered from each hatchery to any rearing premises on any day, such samples to be taken on the day of the arrival of the chicks there;
- (b) the carcasses of all chicks, up to a maximum of 60, from each hatchery, which are dead on arrival at any rearing premises, such samples to be taken on the day of the arrival of the chicks there;
- (c) a composite faeces sample taken from birds at 4 weeks of age and at two weeks prior to them entering the laying phase, the number of separate samples being taken in accordance with the table in paragraph 1 above;
- (d) in the case of birds whose eggs are hatched at a hatchery with a total incubator capacity of less than 1,000 eggs a composite faeces sample taken from birds at the time they enter the laying phase and at intervals of 2 weeks thereafter in accordance with the table in paragraph 1 above.

3. Samples referred to in subparagraph (d) above shall be taken under the supervision of an officer of the Minister at 56 day intervals.

Article 6(a)

PART II

SAMPLES TO BE TAKEN FROM FLOCKS OF DOMESTIC FOWL AT HATCHERIES FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL TESTING

1. The samples to be taken shall comprise—

- (a) a composite sample of meconium taken from 250 chicks, one such sample being taken every seven days in the case of grandparent flocks and every 14 days in the case of parent flocks, from those chicks hatched from eggs supplied to the hatchery from any particular breeding flock (including flocks of less than 250 domestic fowl); or
- (b) samples comprising—
 - (i) the carcasses of all chicks which are dead in the shells of eggs supplied to the hatchery from any particular breeding flock, and

(ii) the carcasses of all chicks hatched from eggs supplied to the hatchery from any particular breeding flock and which have been culled,

such samples being taken from grandparent flocks every 7 days and from parent flocks every 14 days, up to a maximum of 50 in total.

2. Samples taken for the purposes of paragraph 1 above shall be taken, every 28 days for grandparent flocks and every 56 days for parent flocks, under the supervision of an officer of the Minister.

Article 5(c), 6(c) and 7(1)(c)

PART III

BACTERIOLOGICAL METHODS FOR TESTING FOR SALMONELLA

1. Bacteriological method (Rappaports) for the detection of salmonella in chick box liners, composite faeces samples, meconium samples and carcasses.

Samples submitted for testing for the presence of salmonella shall be examined in the following prescribed manner on consecutive days and, where a laboratory at which samples have been received for testing on any day is unable to commence such an examination on that day, the samples shall be stored in a refrigerator at between 1 degree C and 4 degrees C until required for examination.

Day 1

- (a) Chick box liners: a one gram portion shall be taken from a soiled area on each liner and the portions from separate liners shall be bulked together and placed in Buffered Peptone Water (BPW)(a), at the rate of 1 gram of liner in 10 ml of BPW up to a maximum of 10 grams in 100 ml of BPW.
- (b) Composite faeces and meconium samples: the samples shall be thoroughly mixed and a sub-sample weighing not more than 10 grams shall be placed in BPW at the rate of 1 gm sample to 10 ml BPW to a maximum of 10 grams in 100 ml BPW.
- (c) Carcasses of chicks: there shall be removed samples of the yolk sac, liver and terminal intestines to include portions of small intestines, large intestine and caecal tonsil. The samples of organs taken from the carcasses of chicks submitted shall then be bulked together and placed in BPW at the rate of 1 gram of bulked tissue in 10 ml BPW up to a maximum of 10 grams of tissue in 100 ml BPW.

The inoculated BPW shall then be incubated at 37°C for 18-24 hours.

Day 2

0.1 ml from the incubated BPW shall be inoculated into 10 ml of Rappaports Vassiliadis (RV) broth or Rappaports Vassiliadis Soya Peptone (RVS)(b) broth and incubated at 41.5 degrees C \pm 0.5° C for 18-24 hours.

Day 3

The RV or RVS broth shall be plated out on to two plates of Brilliant Green Agar (BGA)(c) using a 10 microlitres loop. The BGA plates shall be inoculated with a droplet taken from the edge of the surface of the fluid and drawing the loop over the whole of one plate in a zigzag pattern and continuing to the second plate without recharging the loop. The space between the loop streaks shall be 0.5-1.0 cm. The plates shall be incubated at 37 degrees C for 18-24 hours, and the RV or RVS broth reincubated at 41.5 degrees C \pm 0.5° C for a further 18-24 hours.

Day 4

- (i) The plates of BGA shall be examined and a minimum of 3 colonies from the plates showing suspicion of salmonella growth shall be subcultured on to a blood agar plate

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and a MacConkey agar plate and into biochemical composite media or equivalent. These media shall be incubated at 37 degrees C for 18-24 hours.

- (ii) The reincubated RV or RVS broth shall be plated out, and the plates incubated, as described in Day 3.

Day 5

- (i) The incubated plates and composite media or equivalent shall be examined and the findings recorded, discarding cultures which are obviously not salmonella. Slide serological tests shall be performed using salmonella polyvalent "O"(Groups A-S) and polyvalent "H" (phase 1 and 2) agglutinating sera on selected suspect colonies collected from the blood agar or MacConkey plates. If reactions occur with one or both sera, the colonies shall be typed to Group level by slide serology.
- (ii) The plates of BGA prepared at Day 4(ii) shall be examined and further action taken as described in Day 4(i) and Day 5(i).

2. Bacteriological method (Selenite) for the detection of salmonella in chick box liners, composite faeces samples, meconium samples and carcasses.

Samples submitted for testing for the presence of salmonella shall be examined in the following prescribed manner on consecutive days and, where a laboratory at which samples have been received for testing on any day is unable to commence such an examination on that day, the samples shall be stored in a refrigerator at between 1 degree C and 4degrees C until required for examination.

Day 1

- (a) Chick box liners: a one gram portion shall be taken from a soiled area on each liner and the portions from separate liners shall be bulked together and placed in Selenite F broth(d) at the rate of 1 gram of liner to 10 ml broth up to a maximum of 10 grams of liner in 100 ml broth.
- (b) Composite faeces and meconium samples: the sample shall be thoroughly mixed and a sub-sample weighing not more than 10 grams shall be placed in Selenite F broth at the rate of 1 gram of faeces to 10 ml broth up to a maximum of 10 grams of faeces in 100 ml broth.
- (c) Carcasses of chicks: there shall be removed samples of the yolk sac, liver and terminal intestines (to include portions of small intestines, large intestine and caecal tonsil).

The samples of organs taken from the carcasses of chicks submitted shall then be bulked together and placed in Selenite F broth at the rate of 1 gram of bulked tissue in 10 ml of broth up to a maximum of 10 grams of tissue in 100 ml broth.

The inoculated Selenite F broth shall then be incubated at 37°C for 18-24 hours.

Day 2

- (i) The Selenite F broth shall be plated out on to two plates of Brilliant Green Agar (BGA) using a 10 microlitres loop. The BGA plates shall be inoculated with a droplet taken from the edge of the surface of the fluid and drawing the loop over the whole of one plate in a zigzag pattern and continuing to the second plate without recharging the loop. The space between the loopstreaks shall be 0.5 cm-1.0 cm. The plates shall be incubated at 37 degrees for 18-24 hours.
- (ii) The Selenite F broth shall then be reincubated at 37 degrees C for a further 18-24 hours.

Day 3

- (i) The plates of BGA shall be examined and a minimum of 3 colonies from the plates showing suspicion of salmonella growth shall be subcultured on to a blood agar plate and a MacConkey agar plate and into biochemical composite media or equivalent. These media shall be incubated at 37 degrees C for 18-24 hours.

- (ii) The reincubated Selenite F broth shall be plated out and incubated as described in Day 2(i).

Day 4

- (i) The incubated plates and composite media or equivalent shall be examined and the findings recorded, discarding cultures which are obviously not salmonella. Slide serological tests shall be performed using salmonella polyvalent “O”(Groups A-S) and polyvalent “H” (phase 1 and 2) agglutinating sera on selected suspect colonies collected from the blood agar or MacConkey plates. If reactions occur with one or both sera, the colonies shall be typed to Group level by slide serology.
 - (ii) The plates of BGA prepared at Day 3(ii) shall be examined and further action taken as described in Day 3(i) and Day 4(i).
- (a) Buffered Peptone Water-Edel and Kampelmacher (1973) (commercially available as Oxoid CM 509, Lab M46 or equivalent).
 - (b) Rappaports Vassiliadis (RV) Broth-Vassiliadis et al. (1976) (commercially available as Oxoid CM 669 or equivalent) or Rappaports Vassiliadis Soya Peptone (RVS) broth (Oxoid CM 866).
 - (c) Brilliant Green Agar (Modified)-Edel and Kampelmacher (1969) (commercially available as Oxoid CM 329, Lab M34 or equivalent).
 - (d) Selenite F broth-Liefson (1936) (commercially available as Oxoid CM 395 and L121, Lab M44a and 44b or equivalent).

(a), (b), (c) and (d) should be reconstituted according to the manufacturer’s instructions and in the case of (c) poured into 9 cm diameter plates.

References for the above substances are found in:

Liefson E. (1936) American Journal of Hygiene 24, 423-432.
Edel, W. & Kampelmacher, E.H. (1969) Bulletin of the World Organisation 41, 297-306.
Edel, W. & Kampelmacher, E.H. (1973) Bulletin of the World Health Organisation 48, 167-174.
Anon (1969) ISO 6579 International Organisation for Standardisation, Geneva. Vassiliadis, P., Pateraki, E., Papaiconomou, N., Papadakis, J.A., and Trichopoulos, D. (1976) Annales de Microbiologie (Institut Pasteur) 127B, 195-200.

SCHEDULE 3

Article 9(a)

PART I

**RECORDS OF SAMPLES TAKEN IN RESPECT
OF A BREEDING FLOCK OR A HATCHERY**

A person whose name is entered in the Breeding Flocks Register in respect of any holding on which a breeding flock of domestic fowl is kept by him or whose name is entered in the Hatcheries Register in respect of any premises used by him as a hatchery of domestic fowl shall keep a record of samples taken in respect of the flock or hatchery (as the case may be) containing the following information—

- (i) the date on which the sample was taken;
- (ii) a description of the type of sample taken; and

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- (iii) in the case of samples taken in respect of a breeding flock, the identity of the building or group of buildings from which the samples were taken and, in the case of samples taken from a hatchery, the address of the holding from which the hatching eggs from which the samples were obtained were supplied to the hatchery.

Article 9(c)

PART II

RECORDS OF THE MOVEMENT OF POULTRY, CHICKS AND EGGS ONTO AND OFF ANY HOLDING ON WHICH A BREEDING FLOCK IS KEPT

A person whose name is entered in the Breeding Flocks Register in respect of any holding on which a breeding flock of domestic fowl is kept shall keep a record of the movement of any domestic fowl, their chicks and eggs onto and off such holding which record shall contain the following information—

- (i) the date of the movement;
- (ii) the number of domestic fowl, their chicks or eggs moved;
- (iii) the identity of the building or group of buildings in which any domestic fowl, their chicks or eggs moved onto the holding were placed or from which any domestic fowl, their chicks or eggs were moved off the holding;
- (iv) in the case of any domestic fowl, their chicks or eggs moved onto the holding, the address from which they were brought there; and
- (v) in the case of any domestic fowl, their chicks or eggs moved off the holding, the address to which they were moved.

Article 9(d)

PART III

RECORDS OF THE MOVEMENT OF EGGS ONTO AND OFF, AND OF THE MOVEMENT OF CHICKS OFF, ANY PREMISES WHICH ARE USED AS A HATCHERY

A person whose name is entered in the Hatcheries Register in respect of any premises used by him as a hatchery shall keep a record of the movement of any eggs of domestic fowl onto and off, and of the movement of any chicks of domestic fowl off, such premises, which record shall contain the following information—

- (i) the date of the movement;
- (ii) in the case of the movement of any eggs onto the premises, the address of the premises from which they were moved and the number of eggs moved;
- (iii) in the case of the movement of any eggs or chicks off the premises the address to which they were moved and the number of eggs or chicks moved.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Order)

This Order supersedes the Poultry Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries (Registration and Testing) Order 1989 as amended. It simplifies the requirements for registration and testing for salmonella in breeding flocks and hatcheries. It also implements, in part, Council Directive [92/117/EEC](#). It provides for the registration of breeding flocks (Article 3) and hatcheries (Article 4). It also provides for the taking of samples for bacteriological testing for salmonella (Articles 5 to 7).