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### SCHEDULE Article 7

### Breeding or laying flocks of the species Gallus gallus

### **Application**

- **1.**—(1) This Schedule applies in relation to any holding on which one or more breeding flocks of the species *Gallus gallus* of at least 250 birds are kept.
- (2) It applies in relation to any holding on which one or more laying flocks of the species *Gallus gallus* are kept unless all the eggs are—
  - (a) for private domestic use, or
  - (b) supplied in small quantities by the producer to the final consumer or to local retail shops.
  - (3) Any reference to an occupier is a reference to an occupier of such a holding.
- (4) All references in this Schedule to birds are references to birds of the species *Gallus gallus*, and all references to flocks are to flocks of those birds.

### Notification of arrival of breeding flocks

- **2.**—(1) The occupier must notify the Secretary of State of the expected date of arrival at the holding of every breeding flock of at least 250 birds.
  - (2) The notification must be made at least two weeks before the expected date of arrival.

## Notification of movement to laying phase of breeding flocks

- **3.** At least two weeks before a breeding flock is expected to move to the laying phase, or to a laying unit, the occupier must notify the Secretary of State of the date that the flock is expected to—
  - (a) move to the laying phase or laying unit; and
  - (b) end its production cycle.

#### **Breeding flocks: sampling times**

- 4. The occupier must take samples from each breeding flock on the holding—
  - (a) when the birds are chicks;
  - (b) when the birds are four weeks old;
  - (c) two weeks before the date the flock is moved to a laying unit or (if they are not moved) the date they are expected to come into lay; and
  - (d) every second week during the laying period.

#### Laying flocks: sampling times

- 5. The occupier must take samples from each laying flock on the holding—
  - (a) when the birds are chicks;
  - (b) two weeks before the date the flock is moved to a laying unit or (if they are not moved) the date they are expected to come into lay; and
  - (c) every 15 weeks during the laying period, starting when the birds are between 22 and 26 weeks old.

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### Method of sampling chicks

- **6.**—(1) An occupier who samples chicks under this Schedule must take—
  - (a) one chick box liner or hatcher tray liner for every 500 chicks delivered from each hatchery, up to a maximum of 10 liners; and
  - (b) the carcases of all chicks, up to a maximum of 60, delivered from each hatchery that are dead on arrival at the holding.
- (2) In this paragraph—
  - "chick box liner" means any material used to line a box or other container in which chicks are transported from the hatchery to the holding; and
  - "hatcher tray liner" means any material used to line a box, tray or other container in which eggs are incubated and hatched.

### Sampling of four-week-old birds etc.

- 7.—(1) An occupier must use the methods set out in this paragraph when sampling—
  - (a) in the case of breeding flocks, four-week-old birds; and
  - (b) in the case of both breeding flocks and laying flocks, birds two weeks before the date they are moved to a laying unit or (if they are not moved) the date they are expected to come into lay.
- (2) The sample must consist of—
  - (a) a minimum of two pairs of boot swabs; or
  - (b) a composite faeces sample.
- (3) In this paragraph, "a composite faeces sample" means a sample of faeces consisting of at least sixty samples each of which weighs not less than 1 gram and each of which is taken from a site selected at random to represent the flock from which it is taken.

## Method of sampling during the laying period

**8.** Samples taken during the laying period must be taken in accordance with point 2.2.2.1 of the Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 (in the case of breeding flocks) or point 2.2 of the Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No.1168/2006 (in the case of laying flocks).

#### Submission of samples to an approved laboratory

- **9.**—(1) The occupier must, on the day a sample is taken under these Regulations, dispatch it to a laboratory approved by the Secretary of State for the purposes of testing for the presence of salmonella.
  - (2) The occupier must identify the samples and provide the following information—
    - (a) the name of the occupier;
    - (b) the address of the holding;
    - (c) the type of samples;
    - (d) the date on which the samples were taken;
    - (e) the identification of the flock;
    - (f) the age of the flock;
    - (g) in the case of a breeding flock—
      - (i) whether the flock is a flock of layer breeders or meat breeders; and

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(ii) the status in the breeding pyramid of the flock.

### Records of samples

- 10.—(1) The occupier must, as soon as is reasonably practicable after taking a sample, record—
  - (a) the type of sample taken;
  - (b) the date on which the sample was taken;
  - (c) the identification of the flock from which the sample was taken;
  - (d) the age of the flock sampled;
  - (e) the laboratory to which the sample was sent.
- (2) The occupier must record the result of each test when it is received from the laboratory.

#### **Records of movements**

- 11. When birds or eggs (other than eggs for human consumption) are moved on to or off a holding the occupier must record—
  - (a) the date of the movement;
  - (b) whether the movement was on to or off the holding;
  - (c) the number of birds or eggs moved;
  - (d) the age of the birds moved;
  - (e) in the case of the movement of an entire flock, the identification of that flock;
  - (f) the identity of the building or group of buildings in to or from which the birds or eggs were moved;
  - (g) the address of the holding that they came from or were sent to.

### Duties on the person in charge of a laboratory

- **12.**—(1) The person in charge of a laboratory who receives samples must ensure that the sample is refrigerated and that the examination begins within 48 hours of receipt.
  - (2) That person must prepare a sample from chick box liners or hatcher box liners by—
    - (a) taking a piece of soiled liner weighing at least one gram from each liner;
    - (b) bulking together all the pieces from a consignment; and
    - (c) placing the bulked material in Buffered Peptone Water (BPW) at the rate of not more than 1 gram of liner for every 10 ml of BPW.
  - (3) In the case of breeding flocks that person must—
    - (a) prepare boot swab samples in accordance with point 3.1.2 of the Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005;
    - (b) prepare any other samples of faeces in accordance with point 3.1.3 of that Annex; and
    - (c) test the samples for salmonella in accordance with the method in point 3.2 of that Annex.
  - (4) For laying flocks that person must—
    - (a) prepare boot swab samples in accordance with point 3.1.1 of the Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1168/2006;
    - (b) prepare any other samples of faeces or dust in accordance with 3.1.2 of that Annex; and
    - (c) test the samples for salmonella in accordance with the method in point 3.2 of that Annex.

Document Generated: 2024-07-14

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(5) That person must send the results as soon as practicable to the person who submitted the sample.

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