



Quality Assured

Laid In Britain Eggs

Code of Practice

August 2021

Introduction

This Code of Practice is primarily designed to ensure high standards of food safety and minimise the risk of Salmonella infection in people through contaminated eggs. The Code has been written with reference to the principles, requirements and recommendations laid out in the Food Standards Agency document; "A matrix of control measures needed to be considered 'very low' risk for Salmonella in shell eggs.

In addition, this Code is also designed to ensure high standards of animal welfare and environmental protection.

This Code should be read in conjunction with all relevant legislation relating to the production and marketing of eggs.

The Code will be reviewed regularly to consider changes in legislation and recommendations by the FSA.

Prior to joining the Laid in Britain assurance scheme, all producers must be audited to this Code and compliance assessed. Any non-compliances must be rectified before acceptance to the scheme.

Ongoing, all producers will be robustly audited on an annual basis by an independent and suitably trained auditor. Any critical non-compliance will result in immediate suspension from the scheme, until rectified and verified. Any non-critical non-compliance must be rectified in a timescale agreed with the scheme. Critical non-compliances are highlighted in red in the Code and listed in Annex D.

In addition to the critical non-compliances, any producer who fails to have a robust protocol for traceability and recall, as per Annex B, will be immediately suspended from the scheme.

In this code, the following definitions are used.

Bio-secure or production area includes the poultry houses, egg packing and handling areas, feed stores, range area (if applicable), loading and unloading areas for vehicles and areas immediately around the buildings. The perimeter of the area must be clearly defined, e.g. hedge, fence, marked concrete, plastic barrier chain, etc.

Farm or holding is the area that the Bio-secure area is located in and could include managers / owners dwelling, other buildings, other land or other livestock.

Any producer having more than one flock within the same farm or holding must ensure all flocks are registered and comply with this Code or another scheme that has been evaluated and met the criteria defined by the FSA.

In the event of the Scheme Veterinary Surgeon being unavailable, all decisions relevant to this code are to be taken in conjunction with the Laid in Britain office and an experienced poultry vet.

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1. Documentation and Procedures

Standard	Compliance Criteria	Documentation / Evidence
1.1	<p>Systems must be in place to maintain the farm in a manner that does not present a risk to food safety, bird welfare or the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Accumulated rubbish, redundant equipment or scrap kept in a tidy manner in dedicated areas, separate from birds, feed storage, egg storage, range area and public access. 	Site must be visually clean and tidy.
1.2	<p>A poultry farm map / site plan must be in place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Farm map shows, where applicable; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● entrances and driveways ● concrete aprons ● all buildings ● feed silos ● the bio-secure area ● all fields, including area (hectares / acres) ● watercourses, including ditches and ponds ● boreholes, springs and wells, including any on neighbouring land, within 50m of the boundary ● any areas of high pollution risk ● bait point locations ● range area ● any other animal accommodation ● waste storage areas and collection points ○ The map should identify the traffic flows of all vehicles. ○ The plan is to be reviewed annually and updated when necessary. 	Farm map with bio-secure area clearly identified
1.3	<p>A documented plan for the effective management of serious incidents and potential emergency situations that threaten the welfare of the birds, food safety or the environment must be in place and known by key staff.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Potential risks identified and action plans drawn up in the event of, for example; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● fire ● flood ● extreme weather ● feed and/or water equipment failure ● reporting activist/criminal activity ● accident ● pollution incident ● disease outbreak which have the potential to affect other farms or the general public ○ The plan includes all relevant contact details, including out of hours numbers. ○ Key staff members have access to the plan. ○ The plan is to be reviewed annually and updated when necessary. 	Emergency plans
1.4	<p>An Avian Influenza contingency plan must be in place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The plan is to be reviewed annually and updated when necessary. 	AI contingency plan

1.5	Complaints are recorded, reviewed and managed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Complaints made by Local Authority, EMI, general public, customers or others;<ul style="list-style-type: none">● complaint● result of investigations● corrective and preventative actions taken to minimise re-occurrence	Complaints log
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2. Staff

Standard	Compliance Criteria	Documentation / Evidence
2.1	<p>Systems must be in place to ensure that all new staff are effectively trained and deemed competent to carry out the activities they are employed to do.</p>	Staff induction records
2.2	<p>The performance and competency of staff should be regularly reviewed and refresher training carried out as required.</p>	Training records and observation logs
2.3	<p>Training records are kept.</p>	Staff training records
2.4	<p>Where Agencies are used to supply temporary or permanent staff and agreement must be in place to ensure competent persons are provided.</p>	Labour provider agreement

3. Pest Control

Standard	Compliance Criteria	Documentation / Evidence
<p>3.1</p> <p>Systems must be in place to show effective control of vermin, wild birds and other pests in areas where birds, eggs, feed or bedding are kept and in the immediate surroundings if necessary.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Buildings, including feed stores, packing room and storage areas should be suitably proofed to minimise vermin and wild bird entry points where possible. ○ Evidence that control is effective and being managed, e.g. there are no signs of contamination, damage, droppings or sightings. ○ External contractors should be members of National Pest Technicians Association (NPTA), British Pest Control Association (BPCA) or scheme with equivalent standards. ○ In house pest control must be carried out by appropriately trained and certificated personnel. Training course approved by NPTA or BPCA. ○ No build-up of vegetation or clutter close to farm buildings or the range area that could harbour vermin. ○ Presence of standing water is minimised. ○ Feed spill procedure should be documented and all spills should be cleaned up immediately. ○ The pest control program should cover any other livestock buildings and grain stores on the farm. ○ A copy of the updated Defra “Guide to Rodent Control” should be available on site once published. 	<p>External contractor agreement and certificates</p> <p>Training records and certificates</p> <p>Pest control records</p> <p>Feed spill procedure</p> <p>Visual inspection</p>
<p>3.2</p> <p>Rodent bait must be used responsibly.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The overall approach to rodent management should follow the guidance provided by the CRRU UK – “Best Practice Guidance for Rodent Control and Safe use of Rodenticides”, www.thinkwildlife.org/about-crru ○ Prior to treatment with baits a written site survey and environmental risk assessment is undertaken in accordance with Annex A. ○ Where baits are used a bait plan is in evidence; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plan includes map / location of bait points (shown on farm map), bait used, bait point inspection and replenishment dates. ○ Safe positioning of bait; non-target animals do not have access and there is no risk of contamination. ○ A documented COSHH assessment is carried out where there are 5 or more employees. 	<p>Site survey</p> <p>Environmental Risk Assessment</p> <p>Bait plan kept for two years</p> <p>COSHH assessment</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dead and dying rodents are removed and disposed of in line with manufacturers' instructions. 	
3.3	Red mite and litter beetle control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A documents program for the control of red mite and litter beetle should be available. ○ Records maintained for any treatments used. 	Pest control records
3.4	Fly Control.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A documented program for control and prevention of flies should be available. ○ Evidence of past infestations should be noted. 	Fly control programme

4. Housing and Equipment

Standard	Compliance Criteria	Documentation / Evidence
4.1	<p>Housing must be constructed and maintained to provide a safe environment for birds.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No sharp edges, projections or other hazards. ○ Electrical installations inaccessible to birds. <p>Visual inspection of housing.</p>
4.2	<p>Housing must be appropriately and effectively ventilated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ventilation minimises high humidity, build-up of ammonia, dust, respiratory pathogens, allergens and odours and maintains a comfortable temperature. ○ A documented ventilation plan is in place. <p>Ventilation plan</p>
4.3	<p>Temperature records must be kept.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Records kept of minimum and maximum daily temperatures at bird level. In enriched colonies, the temperature should be measured in the cages. <p>Temperature records</p>
4.4	<p>A written policy must be in place outlining recognition of and procedures to be followed in the event of heat or cold stress.</p>	<p>Heat and cold stress policy</p>
4.5	<p>All houses should have a concrete apron, or alternative cleanable surface, at the entrance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mobile houses may use a cleanable mat / platform. <p>Visual inspection</p>
4.6	<p>Floors must be constructed and maintained in a manner that minimises the risk of injury.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Floors in fixed housing are made of concrete or asphalt. ○ Floors are well-drained and floor surface is above ground level. <p>Visual inspection</p>
4.7	<p>Each facility should have a fully documented and effective terminal hygiene programme.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A written terminal cleaning and disinfection policy in place which contains; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● cleaning and disinfection procedures for house, house furniture, egg packing areas, egg storage areas, water tanks and bulk feed bins ● handling and disposal of waste materials; litter, packaging, feed spillages, wash water. ● details of DEFRA approved disinfectants and detergents used, including safe usage, storage and dilution (General Orders Concentration) ○ Whenever bird accommodation is emptied it is thoroughly cleaned and disinfected in accordance with the policy. ○ Cleaning should be audited visually by the farm manager or assistant manager. <p>Terminal cleaning and disinfection policy</p> <p>Environmental bacteria test records</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Swabs are taken for environmental bacteria (E-Coli, TVC, Pasteurella and Salmonella) and are cultured in a Defra-UKAS approved laboratory – records are kept of these tests. 	
4.8	Surfaces within the house must be in good condition and must be able to be cleaned and disinfected.		Visual inspection
4.9	Housing must be lit to allow normal behaviours, rest and inspection of birds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lighting patterns are recorded. ○ A minimum of 8 hours of natural or artificial light is provided in a 24 hour period at a minimum of 10 Lux. 	Lighting records Visual inspection
4.10	Automatic equipment is checked once a day.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Records kept of; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● checks ● malfunctions ● rectifications 	Equipment check records
4.11	An alternative power supply must be available which is capable of supplying all essential electrical systems within the poultry house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Malfunctions are rectified immediately. ○ Generators are tested weekly on load. 	Generator test records
4.12	An alarm system must be in place which alerts stockman to ventilation equipment failure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Alarm systems respond to high and low temperature and to failures in each phase of the mains electricity. ○ Alarm systems are checked daily and records kept of; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● checks ● malfunctions ● rectifications 	Alarm system check records
4.13	Fire prevention measures must be taken.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Safe use and storage of flammable / combustible materials. ○ Every building exceeding 30m in length has two doors and complies with relevant Building Regulations, particularly with regard to fire escape exits. ○ Access to buildings is restricted. ○ Buildings are secure. ○ Smoking is restricted to designated areas only. ○ Machinery undergoes routine maintenance. ○ Escape routes and passages are kept clear at all times. ○ Notices are displayed in all main houses of the nearest telephone point. 	Visual inspection of site and storage areas. Maintenance records Adequate signage restricting access. Designated smoking area and suitable signage.

Specific Housing Requirements for Non-Cage Systems and Free Range Systems

4.14	Stocking density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The stocking density must not exceed nine laying hens per m² of usable space. ○ There should be at least 250cm² of littered area per bird, the litter occupying at least one third of the ground surface. 	Verification of stocking density and litter area
4.15	Nest boxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual nest boxes must provide not less than 1 box per 7 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. 	Verification of nest area
4.16	Multi-tier systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There must be no more than 4 levels. ○ The headroom between the levels must be at least 45cm. ○ The drinking and feeding facilities must be distributed in such a way as to provide equal access for all birds. ○ The levels must be arranged so as to prevent droppings falling on the levels below. 	Visual inspection
4.17	Perches must comply with The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2007 and relevant legislation in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Perches must have no sharp edges and be of non-slip material. ○ Perches are positioned to minimise droppings falling into feed and water stations and to prevent fouling of any birds below. ○ Perches must be the correct diameter to permit the birds to grasp them. 	Visual inspection
4.18	Bedding must remain in a dry and friable condition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The litter material should be of an appropriate quality, suitable for providing dry dustbathing / scratching and must not contain anything that could be toxic or cause injury to the birds. ○ Wet capped litter is managed. 	Visual inspection
4.19	Bedding and enrichment items stored in the open is stored on pallets and is covered. No evidence of wild bird or rodent contamination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The cover provides protection from water, birds and vermin. ○ Damaged or contaminated bales are not used. ○ Suitable pest control precautions are taken ○ Disinfect outer covering before use 	Visual Inspection
4.20	Feed and water systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Feed space allowances are as follows; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 10cm per bird of trough space ● 4cm circumference per bird on pan feeders ○ Water space allowances are as follows; 	Verification of feeder and drinker space

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2.5cm continuous drinking trough per bird• 1cm circular drinking trough per bird• 1 nipple / cup per 10 birds	
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Additional Requirements for Free Range Systems

4.21	Pop-holes shall be located to allow birds ease of entry and exit to the outdoor range	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Where practicable, pop-holes should be distributed evenly around the house. ○ Each pop-hole should be at least 35cm high and 40 cm wide. ○ Sufficient pop-holes must be available to provide the equivalent of a total opening of 2m per 1,000 birds. ○ Sufficient pop-holes must be opened before 09.00 hours and left open to allow 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. 	Visual inspection and verification of pop hole area.
4.22	Range area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The outdoor ranges are of a size to achieve a stocking density of 2,500 birds per hectare. ○ Ground rotation should be practised where it is considered necessary for disease or pasture management. ○ The area around the houses must be well drained. ○ Range areas shall be assessed for maintenance needs and excessive build-up of accumulated manure at flock gathering points and actions taken where necessary. ○ Range repairs (where carried out) are documented. ○ Outdoor shaded areas are required if there are no external verandas. ○ If ponds are located on or near to the range they should be fenced off and / or netted to discourage wild birds, in particular waterfowl. ○ Public footpaths through range areas should be fenced off, and provision made for collection of dog faeces by owners. 	Visual inspection Range records
4.23	Range fences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Range boundaries are well defined, away from areas of open water and fully fenced. ○ Range fences are routinely inspected and any possible escape routes or entry points promptly repaired. ○ There is secure fencing between different ranges to ensure segregation so that flocks do not mingle. ○ Fencing is located and constructed to ensure every reasonable effort to provide protection from predators and livestock. 	Visual inspection

Specific Housing Requirements for Enriched Cage Systems

4.24	Stocking density / cage requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There must be at least 750cm² of cage area per bird, 600cm² of which must be usable. The height of the cage other than that above the usable area must be at least 20cm at every point and the minimum total area for any cage must be 2000 cm². ○ All birds should have access to a nest. ○ All birds must have access to litter, such that pecking and scratching are possible. ○ There must be at least 15cm of perch per bird. ○ There must be at least 90cm aisle width between each tier of cages to facilitate inspection, installation and depopulation. ○ There must be at least 35cm between the floor and the bottom tier of cages. ○ Cages must be fitted with suitable claw shortening devices. 	Visual inspection and verification that all requirements are met
4.25	Feed and water systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Feed troughs which can be used without restriction must be provided. The length should be at least 12cm per bird per cage. ○ Drinking system must be appropriate to the size of the group, where nipple drinkers are provided, at least two nipples or two cups must be within reach of each bird. 	Verification of feeder and drinking space

5. Feed and Water

Standard	Compliance Criteria	Documentation	
5.1	<p>Construct, locate and maintain feeding and watering equipment to allow easy access.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Feeding and watering equipment is designed, constructed, located operated and maintained to ensure that; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● birds have easy access to feed and water to minimise aggressive competitive behaviour ● spillage of feed and water is minimised ● injury to the birds is avoided 	Visual inspection
5.2	<p>Birds must be provided with sufficient feed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The diet is adequate and suitable to the production status and body condition of the bird. 	Feed records
5.3	<p>Birds must be provided with sufficient access to feed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Feed space allowances are as per the specific production system. ○ In multi-tier systems, feeding space must be provided at more than 1 level. ○ Feed delivery systems are free from sharp edges, parts capable of causing injury and are adjustable to provide a comfortable feeding level. ○ Feed delivery systems are checked daily for correct performance and cleanliness. 	Visual inspection
5.4	<p>Birds must be provided with adequate access to a supply of fresh, clean drinking water.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All drinkers must be spaced evenly along the house. ○ In multi-tier systems, drinkers must be provided at more than 1 level. ○ Drinker height is checked daily and drinkers are positioned and maintained in a way that spillage is minimised. ○ Adequate water supply is available right up to depopulation. ○ Each house has a water meter and consumption rate is recorded daily. ○ Non-mains water is tested every 6 months to ensure that it is potable and results are recorded. ○ Header tanks are covered and hygienically managed; regular cleaning and disinfection of tanks and drinking lines. 	Visual inspection Water consumption records Non-mains water test results
5.5	<p>A system must be in place to ensure that any water supply problems are identified and rectified within a timescale that does not compromise welfare.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The procedures should additionally include the action taken in the event of pipes freezing. 	Procedure in the event of water supply failure
5.6	<p>Feed must be suitable and comply with all relevant Defra codes of practice and other relevant assurance schemes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Feed is palatable (i.e. not stale or contaminated). ○ Feed only includes feed materials and additives permitted by the scheme and UK and EU law. 	Feed records

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ You know the composition of all purchased and home mixed feed. ○ Antibiotic or hormonal growth promoters are not used. ○ Feed does not contain meat and bone meal, poultry by-products or tallow. ○ On farm milling must be fully compliant with relevant assurance schemes. 	
5.7	Bought-in feed must be from an assured source or in specific circumstances with a warranty declaration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The following materials are sourced as follows; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compounds and blended feed – UFAS, or equivalent • bagged or sealed compound or blended feed – from a UFAS merchant by a UFAS-registered, or equivalent compounder. 	Feed records
5.8	Records of all feedstuffs purchased must be kept.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ As a minimum, records contain supplier name, feed type including ingredient composition, date of delivery, quantity and the load or batch number. ○ Samples of each delivery of feed are taken and kept for three months in a cool, dark, dry place. 	Feed delivery documents, invoices, warranty declarations, own records kept for two years
5.9	Mobile feed milling and/or mixing contractors must be suitably certified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Contractors certified to the NAAC Assured Land-Based Contractor Mobile Feed Mixing and Processing Scheme. 	Contractors NACC registration number
5.10	Salmonella in feed raw ingredients or finished feed plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There should be a documented action plan, including a risk assessment of the Salmonella spp. concerned in the event of salmonella being detected in feed raw ingredients or finished feed. 	Action plan
5.11	Controls must be in place to minimise the risk of contamination of feeds by machinery and equipment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All feeding equipment and lorries / loaders/ trailers used for collecting or transporting feed on or off farm are maintained, in a clean condition and are suitable for purpose. ○ Particular attention is paid to cleaning between batches if feed contains medication. 	Visual inspection
5.12	Feed must be stored in a manner which minimises the risk of contamination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ There is evidence that efforts are made to protect feed from contamination, e.g. in slave hopper areas or home-mixing facilities. ○ Storage facilities protect, against the harbouring of domestic animals, wildlife and vermin. ○ All feed spillages should be cleaned up immediately. ○ In feed storage areas, lighting is covered unless shatterproof bulbs are used. ○ Risk of cross-contamination is minimised by ensuring feed is readily 	Visual inspection

		<p>identifiable and keeping different feeds separate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Medicated feed is kept in separate, clearly labelled, bulk storage or bags.	
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6. Animal Health and Welfare

Standard	Compliance Criteria	Documentation / Evidence
6.1	<p>A Flock Health Plan to proactively manage and improve health and welfare of the birds must be established and implemented.</p>	Health plan
6.2	<p>Records of the health and performance of all birds must be maintained.</p>	Health and performance records
6.3	<p>Health and performance records must be reviewed regularly.</p>	Veterinary health plan, detailing tolerance limits
6.4	<p>The health and welfare of birds must be met at all times.</p>	Visual inspection

6.5	The health and welfare of the birds must be checked regularly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regular checks looking for signs of illness, injury and stress. ○ Flock inspection is carried out at least twice daily. ○ Chicks are closely monitored on arrival. ○ Records of inspections are made and include observations, problems identified and any remedial action taken. 	Flock inspection records
6.6	Birds must be handled in a way that avoids injury and minimises stress.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All staff to be trained in correct bird handling techniques. 	Staff training records
6.7	All persons looking after the health and welfare of birds must be demonstrably competent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Staff have skills and knowledge in; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● normal and abnormal bird behaviour ● fear reactions ● signs of good health and poor health and disease ● correct handling of birds ● litter management ● signs of thermal stress in bird birds and procedures to be followed in the event of a problem ○ You are satisfied that any contractors used are competent. 	Staff asked relevant questions to demonstrate knowledge.
6.8	All poultry farms must retain the services of a named poultry veterinary surgeon or practice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Contact details must be displayed on site such that all staff have access to them, for example, on staff notice board. 	Visual inspection
6.9	Sick or injured birds must receive prompt attention in order that suffering is not prolonged.		Visual inspection
6.10	Birds that do not respond to treatment or require emergency euthanasia must be promptly and humanely euthanised by a trained and competent person.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Decision to euthanise made by a trained and competent person. ○ Euthanasia is carried out by dislocation of the neck, a percussion killer recommended by the Human Slaughter Association (HSA) or another method permitted by legislation and recommended by HSA. ○ Staff who euthanise birds are trained. 	Training records

7. Biosecurity and Disease Control

Standard	Compliance Criteria	Documentation / Evidence
7.1	<p>Control measures must be in place to minimise the spread of disease within the bio-secure area, the farm and between other farms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Consideration given to; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the risks associated with all activities undertaken on farm ● movement of people and equipment within the bio-secure area and farm. ● Storage & management of manure. ● the potential hazards at each stage of the production processes on farm ● the biosecurity controls in place for each hazard ● the action taken if biosecurity controls are breached ○ The plan is to be reviewed annually and updated when necessary. ○ All staff, contractors and visitors must be made aware of the policies and procedures in place. 	Biosecurity plan / policy
7.2	<p>There must be a clearly defined bio-secure areas on each farm, with the perimeter clearly identified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bio-secure areas include, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● poultry houses, including service areas and bird areas ● egg packing and handling areas ● feed stores ● litter stores ● loading and unloading areas for vehicles ● range area (if applicable) 	<p>Farm map defining all bio-secure areas</p> <p>Visual Inspection</p>
7.3	<p>There must be a defined boundary around the bio-secure area that limits access of people and vehicles so entry and exit to the farm is controlled, as far as possible, through one entrance / exit point.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A defined boundary can be identified by; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● stock fencing ● natural boundary, e.g. hedge ● markings on concrete apron ● edge of concrete apron ● plastic barrier chain ○ Appropriate signage should be at the entrance to the bio-secure area, including “Bio-secure Area No Entry Unless Authorised” or similar wording. ○ There must be a parking area for vehicles not entering the bio-secure area. 	<p>Visual inspection</p> <p>Appropriate signage</p>
7.4	<p>All vehicle wheels, wheel arches and equipment must be cleansed and disinfected on entering and exiting the bio-secure area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Effective cleaning and disinfecting facilities and drainage. ○ Defra approved disinfectants for both General Orders and for Diseases of Poultry are used at GO dilution rate. ○ Where possible non-essential vehicles should not enter the site. 	Visual inspection

7.5	Access to the bio-secure area must be limited to essential visitors only and visitor records must be kept.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Records should include date, time of arrival, name, organisation, contact number. ○ Visitors certify that they are not suffering any enteric illness or haven't in the last 7 days. ○ Visitors declare that they have not returned from overseas within the last 48 hours. ○ Visitors declare recent visits to poultry / livestock sites. Non-essential visitors must be 48 hours free of contact. ○ Essential visitors must move between poultry sites on an age-related basis, i.e. from youngest to oldest. ○ Visitors required on an emergency basis should take reasonable precautions before entering site, e.g. showering, change of clothes, etc. ○ Entry is refused if the health and welfare of the birds could be compromised. 	Visitor records
7.6	On entry to the bio-secure area all staff and visitors must change into clean boots and site dedicated protective clothing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Boots are capable of being dipped in foot dips. ○ Protective clothing should be washed or discarded between flocks. 	Visual Inspection PPE records
7.7	Foot dips must be provided at the entrance to each building within the bio-secure area and must be used by all who enter them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Defra approved disinfectants are used. ○ Disinfectants are used at General Orders dilution. ○ Disinfectant solutions used in foot dips are kept clean replaced at least weekly and this is recorded. ○ Foot dips to be covered when not in use. 	Foot dip records
7.8	A physical step over barrier is required at the entrance to each bird area. Where this is not practical, a well-defined floor area can only be used if justified in a documented risk assessment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If possible, the physical barrier must be 30 cm high. ○ The barrier is removable for washing or a fixed barrier may be used if appropriate drainage allows effective cleaning of the barrier area at the end of the flock. ○ Staff remove boots at the external side of the barrier. ○ Staff then put on dedicated bird area boots in the internal area of the barrier. ○ It is preferable to provide a seating area whilst changing boots and to use a boot dip on entry to and exiting the house as well as a boot change 	Visual Inspection
7.9	Hand wash or hand sanitiser facilities must be present at the entrance to each bird area and used before entrance and after exit.		Visual inspection
7.10	Toilets and hand washing facilities must be available and must provide a basin with hot running water,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hands are washed prior to starting work, after bird handling, after meals and after visits to the toilet. 	Visual inspection Appropriate signage

	bactericidal soap and disposable towel or hand driers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ On small sites run by resident owners or staff, it is acceptable for such facilities to be provided in the domestic dwelling, if they are easily accessible at all times. There should be a documented procedure in terms of protective clothing. 	PPE procedure
7.11	Permanent or long-term standing water must not accumulate on the farm, particular attention should be paid to range areas in free range systems.		Visual inspection
7.12	Toilets, offices, stores, egg packing areas, egg stores, break rooms and outside areas in the bio-secure area must be kept clean and tidy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fully documented routine cleaning and sanitising schedule for all aspects of the bio-secure area and records of completion. 	Cleaning records
7.13	Smoking and the consumption of food and drink must be restricted to designated areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Designated areas are not in bird, egg packing or egg storage areas. No food leftovers to be given to birds 	Appropriate signage
7.14	All buildings should be secure from pets and feral animals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pets or farm dogs and cats MUST not have access to bird areas, service areas, packing station, feed store, bedding store or egg store. 	Visual inspection
7.15	Staff training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All staff should receive training on the biosecurity measures in place. Refresher training should be carried out every three years. 	Training records
7.16	Other livestock and co-grazing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If other livestock are present on the farm, it is preferable to have the following; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A stock proof fence should be in place to prevent access to the bio-secure area. ● The fence should be a suitable distance away to ensure no direct contact between livestock and birds. ● Drainage from livestock pastures or holding areas should not enter the bio-secure area that birds have access to. ○ If there has to be co-grazing, the following must be implemented; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● More robust salmonella vaccination programme to be agreed in conjunction with scheme veterinary surgeon. ● Faecal samples taken from other livestock and tested for Salmonella at the same time as National Control Programme samples. 	Visual inspection Salmonella results

8. Salmonella Monitoring and Control

Standard	Compliance Criteria	Documentation / Evidence
<p>8.1 Pre-population environmental sampling.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All poultry houses must be sampled for Salmonella prior to any birds being placed. ○ Composite samples from the following areas, should be tested; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● floor surfaces, including cracked areas ● walls ● fans and fan housing ● drinkers, nipples and cups ● feed hoppers and feeders ● high beams, ledges and pipework ● manure belts, droppings boards, scratching area ● nest boxes, cage interiors ● egg conveyors, belts and elevators ○ All samples to be collected by trained personnel and arrive promptly to a Defra and UKAS approved laboratory (within 48 hours). ○ If previous flock tested positive for Salmonella Enteritidis (SE) or Salmonella Typhimurium (ST), additional sampling should be carried out, including in service areas and any places that have not been well cleaned. The level of sampling should be agreed in conjunction with the scheme veterinary surgeon. ○ All samples results should be negative for SE or ST prior to re-population. ○ Adequate turn-round time should be allowed to enable re-cleaning and disinfecting if samples are positive. 	<p>Salmonella test results for current and previous flock</p>
<p>8.2 Day old chick supply.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Chicks can only be sourced from a Poultry Health Scheme (PHS) approved hatchery. ○ Confirmation of the Salmonella status of chicks should be made through testing of box liners, any DOA's or chicks culled within the first 24 hours, in accordance with the National Control Programme. 	<p>Chick delivery note</p> <p>Breeder flock vaccination status</p> <p>Salmonella test records</p> <p>Laid in Britain Salmonella Trace Form.</p>
<p>8.3 All flocks should be sampled in accordance with the National Control Programme.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All samples to be collected by trained personnel and arrive promptly to a Defra and UKAS approved laboratory (within 48 hours). ○ Samples should be identified with; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● name and address of holding ● Producer Establishment Number ● house number or name ● placement date 	<p>Salmonella results for current and previous flock</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • age of flock • contact details of the person submitting the sample <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Records from all sampling must be maintained and available for inspection. ○ If any official results are positive for SE or ST, this must be communicated immediately to “Laid in Britain” and the procedure outlined in Annex B should be instigated. ○ Enhanced testing should be instigated once birds have outlived the immunity stated of the relevant Salmonella vaccine(s) SPC(s). The frequency is to be agreed in conjunction with the scheme veterinary surgeon. 	
8.4	Salmonella vaccination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All flocks must be vaccinated against SE and ST, as per manufacturers’ recommendations and according to the Health Plan. ○ Higher risk sites require a more robust vaccination programme, combining both live and inactivated vaccines. This should be agreed in conjunction with the scheme veterinary surgeon. Examples of this are; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • site location • rodent burden • other farming activities • proximity to pigs • previous detection of Salmonella 	Vaccination records
8.5	Where other methods of Salmonella control are employed in conjunction with vaccination, care must be taken to ensure that these interventions do not compromise the efficacy of vaccination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use of competitive exclusion products, essential oils and feed or water acidification should only be used at appropriate times in relation to timing of live vaccine doses and salmonella monitoring sampling, in line with manufacturers’ guidelines and veterinary advice. 	Vaccine and medication records
8.6	Antimicrobial treatments and other methods of controlling Salmonella.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Neither antimicrobial medicines or other methods of Salmonella control may be used to control Salmonella infections not causing disease in the poultry or to mask their occurrence or reduce sensitivity of testing. ○ Salmonella samples, of any type, must not be taken within 7 days of the end of any antimicrobial medicine therapy that can affect Salmonella recovery. ○ Salmonella samples, of any type, must not be taken within 48 hours of the end of the use of any other products used in the drinking water for the control of Salmonella. 	Vaccine and medication records Salmonella sampling records

8.7	Pullet transfer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All vehicles utilised for pullet transfer must be maintained in a clean and hygienic manner. ○ Salmonella swabs of vehicles must be taken prior to the commencement of transfer. ○ Any positive results must be communicated back to the haulier and investigated. Results of the investigation and corrective / preventative actions taken to minimise re-occurrence should be recorded. ○ Following transfer all birds must receive a competitive exclusion product within 72 hours, as per manufacturers' instructions. The exact timing of the application will be dependent on the Salmonella vaccination schedule. 	Swab results
8.8	Competitive exclusion product	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Must be purchased from the "Laid in Britain" office. ○ Must be administered within 72 hours of flocks' arrival. ○ Evidence of purchase and use available at audit. 	Usage records

9. Egg Handling and Records

Standard	Compliance Criteria	Documentation / Evidence	
9.1	Manage egg collections and records.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A documented procedure is in place to ensure eggs are collected at least once per 24hr period. ○ Dirty, cracked or broken eggs must be removed from the collection system at the earliest opportunity. ○ Egg collection records daily show; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● provisionally sorted firsts ● seconds ● floor eggs ● dirty eggs ○ Floor eggs are collected several times per working day to minimise contamination. ○ Dirty and cracked eggs must be handled separately and must not be sold in shell for human consumption. ○ The washing of Class A eggs is prohibited by law. ○ Broken eggs, where the shell and membrane are broken, must not be sold for human consumption. 	<p>Egg collection records</p> <p>Previous flock records kept for a minimum of six months</p>
9.2	Maintain egg collection systems, to ensure clean eggs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All egg packing areas and stores must be kept in a clean and hygienic condition. ○ All egg collection belts and conveyors must be regularly cleaned, serviced and maintained. ○ All equipment, such as egg trays, pallets, palletainers, trolleys should be kept in a clean and hygienic condition and pest free. 	Visual inspection
9.3	Handle eggs to minimise the risk of egg contamination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Collected eggs are covered and protected from the elements / rain when being transported from sheds to packing areas either on conveyor systems or vehicles. ○ Walkways over the top of conveyors are solid or have a barrier in place to prevent dirt from footwear falling into collected eggs. 	Visual inspection
9.4	Store eggs to minimise the risk of egg contamination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Eggs must not be stored in house service areas for significant periods of time. ○ Collection rooms / areas are separated from the egg laying area, clean and dust and pest free. ○ Eggs are stored in a manner that minimises condensation and contamination. ○ Egg stores must be of appropriate size for the size of flock and frequency of collections. 	<p>Egg store temperature records</p> <p>Calibration records</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Egg storage areas must be maintained in a clean and hygienic manner. ○ Egg storage areas should maintained an even temperature and be below 20°C. ○ Egg store temperatures are monitored and min / max temperatures recorded daily. ○ Any variation from target temperatures should be investigated and corrective action taken. ○ Temperature recording devices, must be checked and calibrated at least every twelve months. 	
9.5	Maintain an identification and traceability system to enable eggs to be traced from production to supply.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All first quality eggs must be stamped with the correct Producer Establishment Number. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ideally, eggs should be marked in the individual poultry house or brought to a central on-farm store. ● Where are eggs are sent to a central packing station for marking, they must be in tamper proof packaging and clearly labelled with the LIB logo, farm ID, house no, production method and date of lay. ○ Eggs to be stored and packed by house and date of production. All packaging to display the LIB logo and to be clearly labelled as below for traceability. ○ Traceability records include; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● farm ID ● house number / name ● production method ● date of lay ○ Any pallets completed over more than one day should show the oldest date of lay. ○ Dispatch records include the information above, as well as; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● quantity and quality of eggs ● dispatch date 	Production / traceability records Dispatch notes Visual Inspection
9.6	Manage egg traceability for each production method on site.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Where multiple production methods are undertaken on a single site, an effective system is documented and implemented to identify, segregate and trace eggs by production method. ○ System effectiveness is verified by reconciliation exercise conducted at least annually on a minimum of three consecutive days of production. 	Record of traceability checks.
9.7	Maintain a product recall procedure enabling unsafe eggs to be effectively recalled.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A documented recall procedure is available. 	Recall procedure

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Key staff have undertaken training in the recall procedure. 	
9.8	Packaging.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Retail packaging to be used; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● printed with the Laid in Britain logo ● have sleeves or labels attached displaying the Laid in Britain logo ○ All outer packaging to be printed with the Laid in Britain logo, date of lay and have a tamper proof seal. 	Visual inspection
9.9	Ensure transport vehicles are effective in minimising bacterial proliferation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ All vehicles used to transport eggs should be maintained in a clean and hygienic manner. ○ Ideally try to separate egg collection from delivery of clean trays and disinfect the interior of egg collection lorries regularly ○ Routine TVC and Salmonella swabs carried out on vehicles. ○ Vehicles temperatures consistent and below 20°C. ○ Record vehicle temperatures, when in use. ○ Any variation from target temperatures should be investigated and corrective action taken. 	Swab results Vehicle temperature records
9.10	Egg trading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Trading in eggs between production units must only be with other Laid in Britain approved producers. Full records of eggs purchased or sold must be maintained. ○ There are to be no imported eggs. 	Dispatch / purchase notes.

10. Animal Medicines and Husbandry Procedures

Standard	Compliance Criteria	Documentation / Evidence
10.1	<p>Medicines must be authorised for use in the UK and used appropriately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No use of antibiotic growth promoters, anabolic agents, including growth-promoting hormonal products or similar substances. ○ No use of Fluroquinolones, colistin or extended spectrum cephalosporin antibiotics. ○ Prescription Only Medicines are used in accordance with the prescription. ○ POM-V are prescribed by a vet. ○ POM-VPS are prescribed by a vet, pharmacist or Suitably Qualified Person (SQP). ○ General Sales Medicine (AVM-GSL), non- prescription are used in accordance with manufactures' or veterinary instruction. ○ An approved medicines list has been compiled by the producer, in agreement with the scheme veterinary surgeon; lists specifies storage, administration, active ingredients and withdrawal periods and should make reference to the correct dosage, duration and circumstances for use. 	Approved medicines list
10.2	<p>Medicines and veterinary treatments must only be administered by demonstrably competent persons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Persons undergoing task has relevant experience or training. 	Training records. Previous employment history.
10.3	<p>Medicines must be kept in an appropriate locked store in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Stored in a locked cupboard, safe, chest or locked room. ○ Medicines that require refrigeration and are stored in a domestic fridge are stored in a container. 	Visual inspection
10.4	<p>Medicines, medicine containers and used sharps must be stored safely pending disposal and be disposed of responsibly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unbreakable / shatterproof storage containers used. ○ Medicines, medicine containers and used sharps are disposed of in line with manufactures' advice or via a veterinary practice or business with the relevant waste transfer license. ○ Medicines that require disposal include; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● medicines past their use-by date ● opened medicines not used within the specified timescales ● medicines stored incorrectly ○ Medicine disposal records include; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● identity of medicine ● date ● quantity ● route of disposal 	Medicine disposal records

10.5	Records for all medicines purchased must be kept for at least 5 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Medicine purchase records include; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● identity of medicine ● quantity of medicine ● date of purchase ● name and address of supplier ● batch number(s) ● expiry date(s) 	Medicine purchase records
10.6	If birds are given medicated feed(s) Medicated Feedingstuff Prescription(s) (MFSP must be kept for at least 5 years.		MFSPs
10.7	Records for all medicines administered must be kept for at least 5 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Treatments including vaccinations, antibiotics and anti-parasitic controls are recorded. ○ Vaccinations are recorded either as a separate section within the medicines record or in the Health Plan. ○ Medicine administration records include; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● identity of medicine ● quantity of medicine ● batch number(s) or bottle number linked back to purchase records ● identification of the birds or group of birds to which administered ● number of birds treated ● date of administration ● date treatment finished ● date when bird(s) became fit for human consumption ● name of person administering medicine ● reason for treatment 	Medicine administration records Veterinary prescription
10.8	The routine administration of antibiotics in day-old placements or hatching eggs should not be used. The use of 3 rd and 4 th generation cephalosporins is not permitted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Routine use relates to the use of antibiotics at day-old without a risk based assessment having taken place. ○ If antibiotics are used for day-old placements a written time-limited recommendation from the scheme vet is in place. 	Written vet recommendation

11. Fallen Stock

Standard	Compliance Criteria	Documentation / Evidence
11.1	<p>Fallen Stock must be removed promptly from housing / pens / fields.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evidence that checks for fallen stock are regularly conducted and any found are removed promptly. <p>Visual inspection and records</p>
11.2	<p>Carcases of fallen and euthanised stock must be stored in a manner that protects them from vermin and other animals and does not attract flies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Carcasses are stored in locked containers. <p>Visual inspection</p>
11.3	<p>Carcases must be disposed of correctly, either by collection by a licensed collector or by approved on-farm incineration.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Carcasses are disposed of before they present an infestation / health risk. ○ Carcasses are not buried or burnt (other than by incineration). ○ On-farm incinerators are covered by a species specific approval document issued by the APHA. <p>Collection records kept for two years APHA incinerator approval</p>

12. Depopulation

	Standard	Compliance Criteria	Documentation / Evidence
12.1	The person responsible for birds must be present at depopulation.		
12.2	The timing of loading / unloading and transportation shall be planned to comply with current legislation.		Depletion records
12.3	The system shall ensure that the birds do not suffer prolonged hunger, thirst or deprivation of rest.		Depletion records
12.4	Food shall be available until at least 12 hours prior to slaughter.		Depletion records
12.5	Water must be available up to catching.		Depletion records
12.6	Records of Dead on Arrival must be held on farm for the last two flocks depleted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ An investigation is carried out if DOA's % exceeds 0.5. Summary of investigation findings, along with corrective actions points retained on farm. 	DOA investigation report
12.7	Controls must be in place to inspect forklifts and other catching equipment, including catchers' transport, for cleanliness and disinfection with a Defra approved disinfectant prior to entry to the bio-secure area.		Approved contractors
12.8	Catching personnel should be aware of the relevant sections of the current version of the "Joint Industry Welfare Guide to the Handling of End of Lay Hens and Breeders".		Approved catchers

13. Packing Site

Standard	Compliance Criteria	Documentation / Evidence
13.1	The entrance and surroundings to the packing building should be clear of vegetation and ground cover.	Visual inspection
13.2	Buildings must be sufficient for purpose.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Buildings are of sufficient size to allow for the correct working practices. ○ Maintained in a good state of repair. ○ Vermin proof. ○ Building fabric and flooring suitable for cleaning. ○ Adequately lit. ○ Compliant with all current health and safety regulations. ○ Secure from pets.
13.3	Access to the packing building must be limited to essential visitors only and visitor records must be kept.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Records should include date, time of arrival, name, organisation, contact number. ○ Visitors certify that they are not suffering any enteric illness or haven't in the last 7 days. ○ Visitors declare recent visits to poultry / livestock sites. Non-essential visitors must be 48 hours free of contact.
13.4	All staff and visitors are provided with suitable, clean protective clothing.	Visual Inspection and PPE records
13.5	Hand wash or hand sanitiser facilities must be present at the entrance to the packing area and must be used before entrance and after exit.	Visual inspection
13.6	Toilets must be available and must be away from the packing area and maintained in a clean and hygienic manner.	Visual inspection
13.7	Staff break facilities must be available and separate from packing areas.	Visual inspection
13.8	Smoking and the consumption of food and drink must be restricted to designated area.	Visual inspection and appropriate signage.
13.9	All staff must receive training in basic food hygiene.	Training records
13.10	Graded and ungraded eggs should be kept separately.	Visual inspection
13.11	All eggs are to be stored below 20°C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Records maintained.

13.12	All grading and ancillary equipment must be adequate for the intended use and maintained.		Visual inspection
13.13	A fully documented HACCP plan must be in place and in use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The plan must be; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understood by all employees ● Have logical critical control points ● Monitored for effectiveness 	HACCP plan
13.14	There must be a fully documented cleaning policy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A written cleaning and disinfection policy in place which contains; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● cleaning and disinfection procedures for all plant and equipment ● handling of waste materials ● disinfectants and detergents used, including safe usage, storage and dilution ○ The cleaning programme is to be agreed with veterinary advisor or other authority to be effective. ○ Cleaning should be audited visually by competent staff. 	Cleaning and disinfection policy Cleaning records
13.15	All cleaning and chemical items must be stored securely away from product.		Visual inspection
13.16	All vehicles used must be suitable for the intended task, in a good state of repair, hygienic and regularly serviced.		Visual inspection Maintenance records
13.17	The owner / site manager must be aware of their responsibilities with regard to product legality, safety and quality.		
13.18	There should be a documented organisational structure detailing job function, responsibilities and reporting relationship.		Documentation available
13.19	All eggs and packaging should be correctly labelled according to current marketing regulations and carry the "Laid in Britain" logo.		Visual inspection
13.20	All records are to be kept for two years.		Record check

14. Auditing

Standard	Compliance Criteria	Documentation / Evidence
14.1	<p>All farms must be independently audited prior to joining the scheme.</p>	<p>Audit reports</p>
14.2	<p>All farms to be independently audited on an annual basis.</p>	<p>Audit reports</p>
14.3	<p>All auditors to be independent, suitably trained and assessed</p>	<p>Current list of auditors</p>

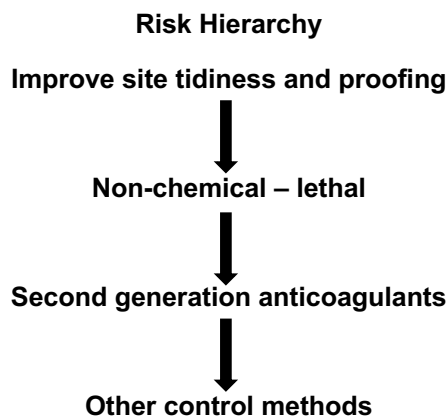
Annex A – Vermin control risk assessment and risk hierarchy.

Site Survey

A site survey is a record of every inspection and/or survey undertaken; inspecting the farm for signs of rodent activity or environmental management requirements. The site survey must outline the following;

- Date of inspection
- Locations inspected
- Findings (including type of observations – bait take, droppings, chewing damage, urine pillars, grease marks, night vision camera sightings, level and extent of infestation and all potential opportunities e.g. feed spills/gaps/habitats)
- Actions required (including what needs to be completed and by whom)
- Date completed (initials to verify)

Where the site survey identifies a rodent infestation, the concept of a 'risk hierarchy' must be used when considering the rodent control strategy. This means considering the use of non-chemical control methods first, followed by the least toxic alternatives. It is important to seek expert advice on which rodenticides are the most suitable for use.



Environmental Risk Assessment

Where actions are identified as part of the site survey which involve the use of rodenticides, an environmental risk assessment must be carried out. The risk assessment must cover the following;

- What the treatment is designed to achieve, what methods of rodent control will be used and how success will be measured
- Which non-target species may be present in or near the treatment site
- Which steps have been/will be taken to prevent, or adequately control, exposure of wildlife/domestic pets and the environment
- How dead rodents and rodenticides will be disposed of
- Once the infestation has been removed/controlled, what measures can be implemented to prevent re-infestation

COSHH Assessment

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (the COSHH assessment) requires assessments carried out to identify any risks to operators and others who may be affected by treatments involving hazardous substances. The Health and Safety Executive provide an e-tool for completing the COSHH assessment, which can be found here; <http://coshh-tool.hse.gov.uk/>.

Refer to the CRRU UK Code of Best Practice – Best Practice and Guidance for Rodent Control and the safe use of Rodenticides, for more detailed guidance. www.thinkwildlife.org/about-crru

Annex B – Protocols for farms where Salmonella has been confirmed.

All flocks should be tested in line with the National Control Programme at a DEFRA and UKAS approved laboratory. Should any results be positive for Salmonella Enteritidis or Salmonella Typhimurium, further tests should be carried out to confirm whether or not it is vaccinal or non-vaccinal.

In the event of non-vaccinal Salmonella Enteritidis (SE) or Salmonella Typhimurium(ST) being detected in faeces or on boot swabs or in the event of any other information becoming available that implicates the presence of Salmonella in a flock, Laid in Britain is to be informed immediately and the following action(s) is / are to be initiated;

- All eggs from the effected house on farm or in the packing station should be quarantined immediately. No further eggs should be sent to off-site packing stations. All eggs are to remain quarantined and not be released until notified by Laid in Britain.
- The private laboratory is to inform APHA and forward the Salmonella isolate at the earliest opportunity.
- Whilst waiting for the results from APHA, the retained veterinary surgeon is to carry out intensive sampling across the whole site. The samples should be processed in as timely a manner as possible and reported to Laid in Britain immediately.
- APHA to inform producer and Laid in Britain of the final results.
- If results are confirmed as non-vaccinal SE or ST, the producer, in conjunction with Laid in Britain, will decide whether to request a retest by APHA, if a false positive result is suspected. If the site is not to be re-tested, the producer should arrange for the slaughter of the birds immediately. Any eggs either on site or in the packing station should be destroyed or sent for heat treatment. No eggs should be packed as “Laid in Britain”
- Should a re-test by APHA be confirmed as positive for SE or ST, the birds should either be slaughtered, or all eggs should be sent for heat treatment. No eggs should be packed as “Laid in Britain”.

Following the confirmation of Salmonella in a flock, regardless of whether it is slaughtered immediately or not, the following actions should be taken;

- A full traceability of the flocks life should be conducted, to include hatchery, breeder flock, rearing farm and transport records and the information supplied to Laid in Britain. This will help identify any possible links with any previous positive flocks.
- The Salmonella vaccination history of the affected flock should be reviewed. This review should include the type of vaccine used, batch number(s), expiry date(s) and the person(s) responsible for administering the vaccine.
- If flock ages permit the Salmonella vaccination of the next flock should be audited. This should be carried out be either the retained veterinary surgeon or the vaccine manufacturer.
- The subsequent flock should be vaccinated with both live and inactivated Salmonella vaccines. The program is to be agreed with the retained veterinary surgeon.
- A site assessment is to be carried out by the retained veterinary surgeon in order to assist the producer in developing a robust cleaning and disinfection program. This may require improved washing, cleaning or fumigation. All disinfectants used should be DEFRA approved at the “General Orders” dilution or at a higher rate if recommended by the manufacturer. The program is to be communicated to Laid in Britain for final approval.
- The cleanout period should be sufficient to allow for the intensified cleaning program and for Salmonella sample results to be confirmed as negative before restocking.
- A cleanout audit must be carried out by a Laid in Britain nominated representative.
- At all times, Laid in Britain must be satisfied that the producer is doing everything within his / her ability to reduce the risk of subsequent flocks becoming re-infected.

Annex C – Laid in Britain Salmonella trace document.

Name of Hatchery:

PHS Number	
Date Hatched	
Breed	
No. in Flock	
Breeder Farms	
CPH or PHS NO(S)	
Haulier	

Hatchery Salmonella Test:

Date:	Result:

Breeder Farm Salmonella Tests:

Date:	Result:

Pullet Rearing:

Farm	
House(s)	
No. Housed	
Feed Supplier	
Pullet Delivery Haulier	

Rearing Farm Salmonella Tests:

Post Cleaning	Date:	Result:
Chick Box Liners & DOA(s)	Date:	Result:
2 weeks prior to Transfer	Date:	Result:

Salmonella Vaccination:

Date:	Age:	No. Vaccinated:	Vaccine:	Batch. No:	Expiry Date:

I confirm that all the vaccinations above were given in the approved manners as authorised by Defra and as instructed by the manufacturers (and Veterinarians, where necessary).

Name: _____ Position within Farm: _____ Date: _____

Annex D - Laid In Britain critical non-conformances.

The site must be fully compliant with all the requirements to clearly identify the bio-secure area and must be seen to be operating in accordance with this code. Failure to do so will result in immediate suspension from the scheme.

In addition, the assurance scheme reference numbers below are deemed as critical non-conformances and will result in immediate suspension from the scheme if a producer is not fully compliant.

- 3.1 Vermin baiting records
- 4.7 Cleaning policy & environment test results
- 7.5 Active visitor records
- 7.7 Provision of bio-secure clothing
- 8.1 Salmonella test results, vaccination programme and records available
- 8.2 Laid In Britain Salmonella trace form for every flock
- 8.3 National Control Programme compliance essential
- 8.9 Record of use of competitive exclusion product, obtained from Laid In Britain
- 9.2 Egg collection equipment to be regularly cleaned and sanitised
- 9.4 Egg storage records

Annex B - Protocol for traceability and recall in place

Annex E - Relevant Legislation

The below documents are all available online

The Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order (England) 2007

The Control of Salmonella in Poultry (Breeders, Layers and Broiler Flocks) (Scotland) Order 2009

The Control of Salmonella in Poultry Order (Wales) 2008

DEFRA Code of Practice for the Welfare of Laying Hens and Pullets

The Welfare of Farmed Animals (England) Regulations 2007 and equivalent in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

Commission Regulation (EC) No 589/2008

The Registration of Establishments (Laying Hens) (England) Regulations 2003

The Registration of Establishments Keeping Laying Hens (Scotland) Regulations 2003

The Registration of Establishments (Laying Hens) (Wales) Regulations 2004

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

Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/268 amending Regulations (EU) 200/2010, (EU) 517/2011, (EU) 200/2012 and (EU) 1190/2012 as regards certain methods for Salmonella testing and sampling in poultry.