GUIDELINES FOR APPROVAL OF
POULTRY HATCHERIES
UNDER COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2009/158/EC

January 2013

The information contained in these guidelines is being provided as a guide and should not be regarded as a legal interpretation of the EU and National Legislation governing poultry hatcheries.

All care has been taken to ensure that references to EU and national legislation are correct at the time of publication, but readers should be aware that legislation may subsequently change. Legislation may be checked by following the links to the websites:

http://eur-lex.europa.eu/RECH_menu.do

http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/
**Important definitions**

A ‘holding’ means a facility – which may include an establishment – used for the rearing or keeping of breeding or productive poultry.

An ‘establishment’ means a facility or part of a facility which occupies a single site and is devoted to:

(a) pedigree breeding establishment: an establishment which produces hatching eggs for the production of breeding poultry;
(b) breeding establishment: an establishment which produces hatching eggs for the production of productive poultry;
(c) rearing establishment:
   (i) either a breeding poultry-rearing establishment which is an establishment which rears breeding poultry prior to the reproductive stage; or
   (ii) a productive poultry-rearing establishment which is an establishment which rears egg-laying productive poultry prior to the laying stage;
(d) hatchery: an establishment which incubates and hatches eggs and supplies day-old chicks.

A ‘flock’ means all poultry of the same health status kept on the same premises or in the same enclosure and constituting a single epidemiological unit. In housed poultry this will include all birds sharing the same airspace.

“Poultry” means fowl, turkeys, guinea fowl, ducks, geese, quails, pigeons, pheasants, partridges and ratites (Ratitae) reared or kept in captivity for breeding, the production of meat or eggs for consumption, or for re-stocking supplies of game;

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<tr>
<td><strong>General rules (Annex II, Chapter I and III)</strong></td>
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2. All flocks must come from establishments that have been approved under R.4 of S.I. Number 564 of 2010, and are on the list maintained by Meat Policy Division. |
| 2. Are the flocks supplying the hatchery being sampled and tested according to the Poultry Health Programme? | Flocks must be sampled at the relevant time periods stated in the Poultry Health Programme. |
| 3. Is the establishment under the supervision of DAFM, receiving an annual inspection and additional checks to verify hygiene and operational procedures? | 1. There must be a nominated Veterinary Inspector for the hatchery.  
2. An annual inspection must be carried out  
3. Additional checks must be carried out during certification inspections |
| 4. Does the establishment contain only poultry? | 1. Where sites contain species other than poultry, the poultry establishment must be physically and operationally separate from the poultry establishment.  
2. A fence/wall must separate the two.  
3. In the case of multiple poultry species, specific measures must be in place to ensure separation of egg delivery, egg storage, setting, transfer, hatching, sorting and dispatch of each species. |
| **Facilities (Annex II, Chapter IIB)** | |
| 5. Is the hatchery physically and operationally separate from the breeding flocks? | 1. The hatchery and breeding sites may be adjacent, providing there is a fence/wall separating the two.  
2. Operationally separate means: separate staff and equipment.  
3. Site security should include a fence/wall, gate and sign preventing entry of unauthorised vehicles and personnel. |

| 6. Is the layout of the hatchery such that the following operations are kept separate: egg storage and grading, disinfection, setting, hatching, preparation and packaging for dispatch? | 1. To ensure a high standard of Biosecurity, the hatchery should be a single building.  
2. The operations must be separated in space from each other, and preferably in different rooms.  
3. In small-scale hatcheries the operations may be in the same room, providing there is time separation and disinfection between them.  
4. Within larger-scale hatcheries there should also be separate amenities (change, shower, toilets), equipment washing, waste disposal, canteen and office. |
| --- | --- |
| 7. Is the building bird and rodent-proof? | 1. The building should not have breaks in the structure which could allow entry of rodents or birds.  
2. Waste, rubbish and discarded equipment must be contained and covered.  
3. Sites must be maintained free of unwanted vegetation and debris that could attract/harbour pests.  
4. A double perimeter rodent control programme must be in place (self or contractor monitored), with product specified, product listed by Pesticides Control Service on the Biocide Register, a bait plan, numbered bait boxes and monitoring procedure. |
2. Floors should be sloped to allow drainage.  
3. Drains should be trapped and gridded.  
4. Walls and ceilings should also be smooth, impervious and washable. |
| 9. Is the lighting system appropriate to the operation? | 1. Lighting should be sufficient to carry out the various operations satisfactorily.  
2. Lights should be in waterproof casings. |
| 10. Is the ventilation system appropriate to the operation? | 1. Hatchers and incubators should be positioned to ensure that only clean air is taken in.  
2. Hatchers and incubators should be vented to the outside of the building.  
3. Where air handling systems are in place - air pressure should be higher on the setting side of the hatchery than the hatching side, so that air movement is directed from clean (eggs) to dirty (chicks).  
4. Air inlet and extraction points must be separated from each other, so that exhaust air does not contaminate incoming air, and air inlets should be filtered. |
| 11. Is the temperature system appropriate to the operation? | Mechanisms should be in place to keep egg storage, setting, hatching and chick preparation/dispatch areas at temperatures suitable for the relevant operation. |
| 12. Are egg and chick waste removed hygienically? | 1. Dead and cull chicks, infertile eggs, dead-in-shells, fluff and shells of hatched chicks must be removed hygienically, stored in covered containers, and transported and disposed of in accordance with Animal By-Product legislation (see number 51 below).  
2. Eggs that have not been incubated may be sent for processing in an approved egg product plant.  
3. Eggs that have been incubated are prohibited from going for human consumption. |
| 13. Has the equipment got smooth and waterproof surfaces? | If wooden surfaces are present, these must be painted. |

#### Guidelines

| Operation (Annex II, Chapter II) | 1. A plan of the hatchery shows that egg and chick flow from egg delivery to chick dispatch does not involve back-tracking or cross over.  
2. If this is not the case, measures must be in place to prevent cross-contamination e.g. time separation and disinfection. |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 14. Is there a one-way circuit for eggs/chicks? | 1. A plan of the hatchery shows that egg and chick flow from egg delivery to chick dispatch does not involve back-tracking or cross over.  
2. If this is not the case, measures must be in place to prevent cross-contamination e.g. time separation and disinfection. |
| 15. Is there a one-way circuit for equipment? | 1. A plan of the hatchery shows that equipment flow from egg delivery to chick dispatch does not involve back-tracking or cross over.  
2. If this is not the case, measures must be in place to prevent cross-contamination e.g. time separation and disinfection. |
| 16. Is there a one-way circuit for personnel? | 1. A plan of the hatchery shows that personnel flow from egg delivery to chick dispatch does not involve back-tracking or cross over.  
2. If this is not the case, measures must be in place to prevent cross-contamination e.g. time separation, showering and PPE. |
| 17. Are eggs imported from Third Countries in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 798/2008 | 1. Eggs must be imported through a Border Inspection Post in an EU Member State. Copies of the health certificates must be present in the hatchery and must be kept for 2 years.  
2. Eggs and chicks must be separately set/hatched from other eggs/chicks.  
3. Chicks must be kept at the premises of destination for at least 3 weeks after hatching. |
| 18. Is there a hygiene programme for the hatchery? | Written hygiene rules should be drawn up in conjunction with the poultry veterinary adviser:  
1. There must be controlled entry of authorised personnel and vehicles  
2. All visits must be recorded in a diary.  
3. There should be a requirement for personnel to have had no recent contact with other poultry, poultry waste, or poultry plants (the time period is based on category of production, infection status, level of risk of transmission of disease and biosecurity procedures).  
4. Site surrounds should be concrete.  
5. A hygiene programme covering egg disinfection, cleaning and disinfection of hatchery surrounds, rooms, ventilation system, equipment, vehicles and personnel procedures exists.  
6. Delivery vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected before loading eggs/chicks.  
7. Records of hatchery and equipment cleaning and disinfection must be maintained.  
8. Egg/chick handlers wash hands before and after working, and between batches of eggs/chicks from different flocks.  
9. Products used must be notified in accordance with Biocides legislation and must be listed by the Pesticide Control Service on the Biocidal Products Register. Procedures must be displayed in each of the relevant rooms (See number 56 below)  
10. Staff should be trained in procedures. |

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| **19.** Do personnel wear appropriate working clothes and visitors wear **personal protective clothing (PPE)**? | 1. PPE should include overalls (or trousers and top), head covering, and disinfectable/disposable footwear.  
2. PPE should preferably be a different colour on the clean (egg) and dirty (chick) sides. |
| **20.** Are the **buildings and equipment** in a good state of repair? | 1. Repairs must be carried out in a timely fashion.  
2. Equipment must be replaced as necessary. |
| **21.** Are the **eggs** disinfected between arrival and setting? | 1. Eggs must be fumigated or an egg sanitiser used.  
2. Products used must be listed as Type 3 (veterinary hygiene biocidal) on the Biocidal Product Register (see number 56) |
| **22.** Are the **setters** regularly disinfected? | 1. Single-stage setters must be disinfected after each batch in accordance with the hygiene programme, and a record of disinfection kept.  
2. Multi-stage setters must be fogged after each batch of eggs is added, and a break in setting built in to allow full cleaning and disinfection of the empty setter. |
| **23.** Are the **hatchers and equipment** disinfected after each batch? | 3. Hatchers and equipment must be disinfected after each batch in accordance with the hygiene programme, and a record of disinfection kept. |
| **24.** Is there a **microbiological monitoring programme** in place? | 1. A hatchery monitoring programme covering eggs, surfaces, equipment, air and personnel must be in place (e.g. E. coli, salmonella, TVCs, moulds, fungi) – including at least TVCs, and specific pathological organisms if the need arises.  
2. Records should be maintained to show the programme is implemented, critical limits defined and corrective action taken when limits are exceeded. |
| **25.** Are flock owners notifying DAFM of variations in production or any other signs of the presence of **contagious poultry disease**? | 1. Where unexplained variations in production outside the normal range or signs of contagious poultry disease occur, the supervising Veterinary Inspector must be made aware of this on the **same day or next working day**.  
2. Where Newcastle disease or avian influenza is suspected the local District Veterinary Office or the Department of Agriculture’s headquarters must be notified **immediately**.  
3. Monthly health inspection reports should not indicate any non-compliance. |
| **26.** If contagious poultry disease is suspected, are **samples** submitted to an approved veterinary laboratory for diagnosis? | 1. Breeding flocks must be under the supervision of a private veterinary practitioner.  
2. Flock owners must submit samples to their private veterinary practitioner where contagious disease is suspected.  
3. Where Newcastle disease or avian influenza is suspected official samples must be taken by a DAFM Veterinary Inspector |
| **27.** Are the following **records** kept in the hatchery for each flock: origin and date of arrival of eggs, hatching yields, any abnormalities, laboratory tests and results, vaccination programmes, destination and number of dead-in-shells/culls, destination of day old chicks? | 1. Records must be in place and must be kept for 2 years.  
2. Eggs/chicks must be identifiable and traceable during incubation, hatching, sorting and transportation. |
| **28.** If contagious poultry disease occurs, are the **results of tests** communicated immediately to the supervising Veterinary Inspector? | Copies of test results must be available in the hatchery, and the supervising Veterinary Inspector made aware of results on the same day or next working day. |
### B. Commission Regulation 617/2008

#### Guidelines

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<th>A.2 Registration</th>
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<tr>
<td>29. Is the hatchery <em>registered</em> under R.4 of S.I. Number 564 of 2010?</td>
<td>The hatchery must be on the list of registered hatcheries maintained by DAFM Meat Policy Division</td>
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<th>A.3 and 5 Marking, packaging and documentation for hatching eggs</th>
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| 30. Are *eggs* from supply farms in EU Member States each stamped with the approval number of the flock of origin or a black mark? | 1. Eggs must be marked individually.  
2. Stamping must take place at the farm of origin. Letters/figures must be indicated in indelible black ink at least 2mm high and 1mm wide.  
3. Where a derogation from stamping is given, eggs must be marked with an indelible black mark only, the mark must be at least 10mm² in area, and the marking must be carried out on farm or in the hatchery prior to setting. | |

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<tr>
<td>31. Are <em>eggs</em> imported from supply farms in Third Countries are marked with country of origin and the word “hatching”?</td>
<td>The letters must be 3mm high</td>
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<td>32. Are the <em>egg boxes/containers</em> perfectly clean?</td>
<td>There must be no visible contamination.</td>
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<td>33. Are the <em>boxes/containers</em> in which eggs are transported from the supply farms marked with the farm approval number?</td>
<td>Each box, egg trolley or basket must be marked</td>
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<tr>
<td>34. Are <em>egg boxes/containers</em> originating from/dispatched to EU Member States marked “eggs for hatching”?</td>
<td>Each box or egg trolley must be marked</td>
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<tr>
<td>35. Are the <em>egg boxes/containers</em> originating from Third Countries marked with country of origin, the word “hatching”, species and sender’s name and address?</td>
<td>Each box must be marked</td>
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<tr>
<td>36. Do the <em>egg boxes/containers</em> originating in EU Member States or Third Countries contain only eggs of a single species, category and type of poultry, from the same establishment?</td>
<td>Each box or egg trolley must comply</td>
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| 37. Is each consignment of hatching eggs originating in another EU Member State accompanied by *documentation* containing: name, address and number of farm of origin, number of eggs, species, category and type of poultry, date of dispatch, name and address of consignee? | 1. Health certificates in accordance with Annex IV of Council Directive 2009/158/EC must be available for each consignment.  
2. Eggs originating from Irish supply farms must be accompanied by SF9 documents.  
3. Records must be kept for 2 years. |  |
| 38. Is each batch of hatching eggs originating in a Third Country accompanied by *documentation* containing: name, address and country of farm of origin, number of eggs, species, category and type of poultry, date of dispatch, name and address of consignee? | 1. Records must be available for each consignment.  
2. Records must be kept for 2 years |  |

| A.4 and 5 Marking of packaging and documentation for chicks |  |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 39. Are *chick boxes* marked with the hatchery registration/approval, and do they contain only chicks of the same species, category and type of poultry and from the same hatchery? | Each box must be marked. |

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<tr>
<td>40. Is each batch of chicks accompanied by <em>documentation</em> containing: name, address and number of hatchery, number of chicks, species, category and type of poultry, date of dispatch, name and address of consignee?</td>
<td>PH5 documents must contain all relevant information</td>
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## Guidelines for Approval of Hatcheries

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<th>B. Commission Regulation 617/2008</th>
<th>Guidelines</th>
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<tr>
<td>41. Are chicks imported from <strong>Third Countries</strong> transported in <strong>boxes</strong> packed by species, type and category of poultry?</td>
<td>Boxes must contain only poultry of the same species, type and category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. Do chick <strong>boxes</strong> imported from <strong>Third Countries</strong> contain only chicks from the same country of origin and sender?</td>
<td>Boxes must contain only poultry from the same country and consignor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. Are chick <strong>boxes</strong> imported from <strong>Third Countries</strong> marked with the country of origin, species and sender’s name and address?</td>
<td>The markings must be in indelible black ink, and the letters/figures must be 20 mm high, 10 mm wide and 1 mm thick</td>
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<tr>
<td>44. Is each batch of chicks imported from <strong>Third Countries</strong> accompanied by <strong>documentation</strong> containing: name and address of hatchery, country of origin, number of chicks, species, category and type of poultry, date of dispatch, name and address of consignee?</td>
<td>Records must be kept for 2 years</td>
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**A.6 - 8 Records, use of incubated eggs, monthly returns**

| 45. Are **records** kept showing date of setting, number of eggs and approval number of farm? | 1. Records (PH2) must be present for each setter.  
2. Records must be kept for 2 years. |
| 46. Are **records** kept showing date of hatching and number chicks used? | 1. Records must be in place for each hatcher and each day.  
2. The number of chicks dispatched and the number of dead/culled chicks must be recorded.  
3. Records must be kept for 2 years. |
| 47. Are **records** kept showing number of infertile eggs removed and identity of buyer and destination of infertile and fertile eggs? | 1. Commercial documents must be present, and the by-product described as Category 3 (model in accordance with Annex VIII, Chapter III of Commission Regulation 142/2011 or DAFM model).  
2. Records must be kept for 2 years. |
| 48. Are **records** kept showing destination of infertile eggs is for purposes other than human consumption (disposal)? | 1. Documentation must show the destination is an approved Category 3 plant.  
2. Records must be kept for 2 years. |
| 49. Are **monthly returns** on nos. of eggs set and chicks used by species, category and type sent to DAFM Meat Policy Division? | 1. Hatchery Monthly Return forms must be returned to Meath Policy Division (Justin Keogh) within 14 days of the end of each month.  
2. Records must be kept for 2 years. |
### C. Additional Legislation

**GUIDELINES FOR APPROVAL OF HATCHERIES UNDER COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2009/158/EC**

#### C. Additional Legislation

*(food hygiene, egg marketing, animal by-products, zoonoses, welfare, animal remedies, biocides, poultry premises registration)*

#### Guidelines

2. Cracked eggs with the membrane intact may be used if the eggs are delivered directly to a processing establishment.  
3. Eggs must be marked with a 12 mm circle containing the letter “B” - 5mm high, or easily visible colour spot 5mm diameter.  
4. Containers should be marked as Class B. |
| --- | --- |
2. Hatchery by-products (fluff, shells, infertile eggs that have been incubated) and surplus culled day old chicks must be collected in covered, leak-proof **Category 3** containers.  
3. Containers must be identified as appropriate:  
   - “not for human consumption” (Category 3)  
   - “not for animal consumption” (Category 2) or  
   - “for disposal only” (Category 1).  
4. Category 2 material must be disposed of at a:  
   - Category 1 rendering plant (in absence of a Category 2 plant)  
   - EPA approved incinerator or  
   - DAFM approved on-farm incinerator  
5. Category 3 products must be disposed of at a:  
   - Category 3 rendering plant  
   - EPA approved incinerator or  
   - DAFM approved composting or biogas plant  
6. By-products must be accompanied by a commercial document (model Annex VIII of Regulation 142/2011) |
| 52. Is salmonella monitoring of flocks supplying the hatchery carried in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 (domestic fowl), Commission Regulation 584/2008 (turkeys), S.I. Number 565 of 2010 (ducks) or as required by DAFM? | Private and official monitoring must be carried out in accordance with the legislation relevant to the species:  
**Domestic fowl:**  
Private - every 2 weeks  
**Turkeys:**  
Private - every 3 weeks  
**Ducks and other species:**  
Private – a programme agreed with DAFM |
| 53. Is the killing of embryos, cull and surplus chicks carried out in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1069/2009? | 1. All necessary care must taken to ensure that birds are spared avoidable pain, distress or suffering during killing.  
| 54. Are vaccines used in accordance with S.I. Number 786 of 2007 and S.I. Number 528 of 2002 (as amended)? | 1. Only **authorised vaccines** listed on the Veterinary Medicines Products List of the Irish Medicines Board are used:  
   - [http://www.imb.ie/](http://www.imb.ie/)  
2. If not fully authorised, vaccines must be used in accordance with a “vaccine licence” under S.I. No. 528 of 2002 and/or an **AR16 licence** under S.I. No. 786 of 2007 - as appropriate.  
3. Records must be maintained in accordance with R.42 and Schedule 7 of S.I. No. 786 of 2007, and kept for 5 years. |

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Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (January 2013)
55. Are animal remedies used in accordance with S.I. Number 786 of 2007 (as amended)?

1. Only authorised veterinary medicines must be used.
2. Records must be maintained in accordance with R.42 and Schedule 7.
3. Records must be kept for 5 years.

56. Are biocidal products used in accordance with S.I. No. 625 of 2001?

Biocidal products (e.g. human hygiene, veterinary hygiene, food and feed area disinfectants, drinking water disinfectants, wood preservatives, rodenticides, insecticides, repellents) must be notified in accordance with Biocides legislation and must be listed by the Pesticide Control Service on the Biocidal Products Register:

http://www.pcs.agriculture.gov.ie/

57. Is the hatchery registered in accordance with the requirement of A.3 of S.I. Number 42 of 2008 (as amended)?

The hatchery must be registered on the Department’s Animal Health Computer System

Other Recommendations for Good Practice
International Terrestrial Animal Health Code
OIE Code Ch.6.4 Biosecurity Procedures in Poultry Production (Feb 2011)

1. The geographical location, with respect to other poultry, livestock, wild bird concentrations and distance from roads used to transport poultry should be considered when locating new buildings.
2. Adequate drainage must be provided, with run-off/waste water not discharging into waterfowl habitats.
3. A written biosecurity plan should be provided.
4. Personnel should be trained in biosecurity.
5. There should be good communication between personnel in the production chain.
6. Where a breeding flock is suspected or infected with a poultry disease, measures should be put in place to minimise risk of transmission to other flocks or establishments, and to humans.
7. If a disease is confirmed in a supply flock, early depopulation or slaughter of the flock should be considered (depending on the epidemiology of the disease, the results of a risk assessment, and animal and public health policies).
List of Notifiable Poultry Diseases

1. Arizona disease
2. Avian influenza
3. Campylobacteriosis (Campylobacter jejuni)
4. Newcastle disease
5. Fowl typhoid (Salmonella gallinarum)
6. Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)
7. Infectious laryngo-tracheitis
8. Mycoplasmosis (Mycoplasma gallisepticum, Mycoplasma meleagris or Mycoplasma synovia)
9. Psittacosis
10. Pullorum disease, otherwise known as Bacillary White Diarrhoea (Salmonella pullorum)
11. Salmonellosis (Salmonella enteritidis, Salmonella hadar, Salmonella infantis, Salmonella virchow or Salmonella typhimurium)
12. Turkey rhinotracheitis
13. Disease caused by or involving Yersinia spp.
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References

Trade

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 2009/158/EC of 30 November 2009
on animal health conditions governing intra-Community trade in, and imports from third countries of, poultry and hatching eggs

S.I. Number 564 of 2010
European Communities (Poultry and Hatching Eggs) Regulations 2010

Egg marketing

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1234/2007 of 22 October 2007
establishing a common organisation of agricultural markets and on specific provisions for certain agricultural products (Single CMO Regulation)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 617/2008 of 27 June 2008
laying down detailed rules for implementing Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 as regards marketing standards for eggs for hatching and farmyard poultry chicks

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 589/2008 of 23 June 2008
laying down detailed rules for implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 1234/2007 as regards marketing standards for eggs

Animal remedies

on the Community code relating to veterinary medicinal products

S.I. Number 786 of 2007
European Communities (Animal Remedies) (Number 2) Regulations 2007

S.I. Number 182 of 2009
European Communities (Animal Remedies) (Amendment) Regulations 2009

S.I. Number 528 of 2002
Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Control on Animal and Poultry Vaccines) Order 2002

S.I. Number 159 of 2003
Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Control on Animal and Poultry Vaccines) (Amendment) Order 2003

S.I. Number 508 of 2004
Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Control on Animal and Poultry Vaccines) (Amendment) Order 2004

S.I. Number 323 of 2009
Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Control on Animal and Poultry Vaccines) (Amendment) Order 2009

Irish Medicines Board – List of authorised veterinary medicines
http://www.imb.ie/EN/Medicines/VeterinaryMedicines/VeterinaryMedicinesListing.aspx
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Zoonoses

on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 200/2010 of 10 March 2010
implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards a Union target for the reduction of the prevalence of Salmonella serotypes in adult breeding flocks of Gallus gallus

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 584/2008 of 20 June 2008


S.I. Number 706 of 2006
European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Breeding Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2006

S.I. Number 99 of 2010
European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Turkeys) Regulations 2010

S.I. Number 565 of 2010
Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Control of Salmonella in Ducks) Order 2010

Food hygiene

laying down specific hygiene rules for food of animal origin

Animal by-products


Welfare

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1099/2009
on the protection of animals at the time of killing

S.I. Number 311 of 2010
European Communities (Welfare of Farmed Animals) Regulations 2010
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Biocides

S.I. Number 625 of 2001
European Communities (Authorization, Placing on the Market, Use and Control of Biocidal Products) Regulations, 2001

Pesticides Control Service – Register of biocidal products
http://www.pcs.agriculture.gov.ie/

Import of poultry and hatching eggs

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 798/2008 of 8 August 2008
laying down a list of third countries, territories, zones or compartments from which poultry and poultry products may be imported into and transit through the Community and the veterinary certification requirements

Poultry premises registration

S.I. Number 42 of 2008
Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Registration of Poultry Premises) Order 2008

International animal health code

OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code
Ch.6.4 Biosecurity Procedures in Poultry Production (Feb 2011)