



EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
HEALTH & CONSUMERS DIRECTORATE-GENERAL

Unit 04 - Veterinary Control Programmes

SANCO/10274/2009

*Programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain  
animal diseases and zoonoses*

**Control programme of Salmonella in breeding, laying  
and broiler flocks (*Gallus gallus*) and in flocks of  
turkeys (*Meleagris gallopavo*)**

Approved\* for 2010 by Commission Decision 2009/883/EC

**Ireland**

\* in accordance with Council Decision 2009/470/EC

Application by Ireland for Community co-financing for the year 2010 programme for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonosis as required by Commission Decision 2008/425/EC

Annex II (Part B)

**1. Identification of Programme**

Member State: IRELAND

Disease: infection of animals with zoonotic *Salmonella* spp

Animal population covered by the programme: 2.1m

Year of Implementation: 2010.

Reference of this document: Salmonella in Poultry (**Laying Hens**)

Contact: Martin Freeman, Phone Number: 00 353 607 2263, Fax No 00 353 1 607 2823 or e-mail address: [martin.freeman@agriculture.gov.ie](mailto:martin.freeman@agriculture.gov.ie).

**Date sent to Commission: 28 April 2009.**

**2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease:**

This National Plan for Monitoring and control of Salmonella in Table Egg Laying Hens of Gallus Gallus in Ireland, dated December 2006, in order to fulfil the requirements of Article 5 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 on the control of salmonella in table egg laying hens of Gallus Gallus. The plan outlines the measures being taken in Ireland including those measures taken to implement in full the requirements of Annexes II and III of Council Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 with respect to flocks of table egg laying hens.

The National Plan was submitted in December 2006 and subsequently approved by Commission Decision 2007/848/EC.

The Plan sets out the monitoring arrangements for the control of salmonella in table egg laying flocks, the testing of such flocks and provide for the approval of laboratories to conduct tests.

In addition, a wider Salmonella Monitoring Programme has been in operation in the poultry sector in Ireland since 1989. This programme was agreed between the industry and the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (DAFF) and sets out guidelines for monitoring and general bio-security arrangements.

There is no evidence of significant Salmonella typhimurium (St) or Salmonella enteritidis (Se) infection in the national egg laying flock. During 2008 no outbreaks of Se or St were detected in any laying flocks, so it was not necessary to put scheduled appropriate measures in force.

Other Salmonella sero-types were found, e.g. S.seftenberg, and S.derby. From 329 samples tested in 2008.

Egg Quality Assurance Scheme (EQAS) is a voluntary industry scheme drawn up by table egg producers in association with An Bord Bia (The Irish Food Board). In excess of 95% of table egg production in Ireland is in accordance with this scheme, which is subject to independent audit.

The primary objective of EQAS is food safety. As regards salmonella it requires pre-lay birds to be sourced from approved flocks and compliance with all legislation, codes of practice and programme in place as well as specifying detailed and extensive hygiene provisions.

There are some 91 farms, containing 1.3m hens, producing in excess of 361m table eggs annually under the cage system. In addition there are 156 registered free-range, perchery and organic table egg producers - about 237m eggs are produced annually from 0.8m hens in these categories.

### **3. Description of the submitted programme:**

Sampling is conducted at all table egg production premises and at feed mills.

All testing on officially collected samples is conducted in the DAFF Central Veterinary Research Laboratory.

The following are the main requirements under National Legislation – The European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Laying Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2008 (SI No. 247/2008) transposes the relevant EU legislation in force.

#### **4 Measures of the submitted programme**

##### ***4.1 Summary of the programme***

*Duration of the programme: 2010*

*Year 2010*

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products
- Monitoring

*Year Testing 2009 - no outbreaks in laying flocks*

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products
- Monitoring

*Year Testing 2008- no outbreaks in laying flocks*

- Testing

- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products
- Monitoring

*4.2 Designation of the central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme:*

The central competent authority for this programme is the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (DAFF). Officially collected samples are tested at DAFF's Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, the Director of which reports to DAFF's Chief Veterinary Officer. DAFF has a District Veterinary Office in each county and staff from these offices undertake the official sampling programme. The evaluation of results and decisions in relation to follow-up action in positive cases are the responsibility of official veterinarians in DAFF headquarters.

*4.3 Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented:*

The entire country.

DAFF undertakes to inform the Commission regularly and fully of developments under the programme and to provide whatever additional information, if any, is required.

**4.4 Measures implemented under the programme**

*4.4.1 Measures and terms of legislation as regards the registration of holdings:*

All table egg layer producers are registered under the European Communities (Welfare of Farmed Animals) Regulations 2008 (S.I. No 14 of 2008) which transposes Council Directive No 1999/74/EC and Commission Regulation 2002/4/EC. As referred to in Annex 11 (Part A)

*4.4.2 Measures and terms of legislation as regards identification of animals:*

Not applicable

*4.4.3 Measures and terms of legislation as regards the notification of the disease:*

Salmonellosis caused by or involving Se or St is a notifiable disease under the Disease of Animals Act 1966 (Notification and Control of Animal Diseases) Order 2008.

*4.4.4 Measures and terms of legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result:*

- Measures as contained in European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Laying Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2008 (SI No. 247/2008)
- The provisions as stated in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, Annex II.D and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006 refer.

*4.4.5 Measures and terms of legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds:*

Not applicable

*4.4.6 Control measures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned:*

- Measures as contained in European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Laying Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2008 (SI No. 247/2008)
- The provisions as stated in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, Annex II.D and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006 refer.

Generally, no official action is taken when serotypes other than Sc and St are found.

*4.4.7 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the control of the disease:*

The monitoring system described above is the system for ascertaining presence/absence of salmonella.

In addition the national Legislation Disease of Animals (Poultry Feed) Order 1991 requires that any feed intended to be fed to poultry (other than primary agricultural products grown on the poultry premises) must be heat treated to a minimum of 75°C and must show an absence of salmonella in a 25 grams sample.

*4.4.8 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals:*

DAFF operates a non-statutory scheme of compensation whereby the value of poultry and eggs destroyed (less any salvage) and costs of transport to place of destruction are reimbursed. Other costs arising, such as loss of income, are not compensated.

This scheme is available to table egg producers as well to breeding establishments.

#### *4.4.9 information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings involved:*

##### *Annex 7 part 3.9 attached contains information on bio-security in place in the flock/holding.*

#### **5. General description of the costs and benefits**

The anticipated benefits of the programme are the minimising of human health problems arising from salmonella-based food poisoning and a consequent reduction in suffering, injury, mortality and health service costs.

The taking and testing of samples, and related tasks, are undertaken by personnel of DAF and have not been separately costed. The costs in respect of which co-financing is sought are the costs of compensating owners of laying flocks of Gallus gallus whose flocks have been destroyed under the programme. There has only been one outbreak of St. (2006), and no Se in laying flocks of Gallus gallus in the past 3 years. **In the unlikely event of an outbreak to occur, a Community co-financing provision of €100,000 is required, based in calculations on the number of analytical tests to be carried out throughout the year.**

The objective is to monitor and detect the incidence of salmonella in the national laying flock, to remove infected poultry and eggs from the system and to minimise the level of salmonella-based food poisoning.

No outbreaks of Se, St, S.hadar, S.virchow or S.infantis were detected in any laying flocks of domestic fowl in 2008 and so far in the first half of 2009, so no compensation in respect of the destruction of birds and eggs following detection was paid.

There was also no expenditure in 2008 by way of table egg layers compensation.

#### **6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the past five years**

##### **6.1 evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis:**

2009 – nil (to date)



2008 - nil  
2007 - nil  
2006 nil | outbreak of St only  
2005 - nil

6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2006

Situation on date: 28 April 2009

Animal species: Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

| Region (a1) | Type of flock <sup>(a)</sup> | Total number of flocks <sup>(c)</sup> | Total number of animals | Total number of flocks under the programme | Total number of animals under the programme | Number of positive <sup>(b)</sup> flocks <sup>(c)</sup> |      | Number of flocks depopulated <sup>(a)</sup> | Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed <sup>(a)</sup> | Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) <sup>(a)</sup> | Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) <sup>(a)</sup> |
|-------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|---|------|---|---|--|---|
|             |                              |                                       |                         |  |   | (a2)  | (a3) |   |   |  |   |
| [RE]ANI     | Table Egg Layers             | 460                                   | 1,900,000               | 460  | 1,900,000                                   | Nil   | Nil  | Nil   | 5,000   | 84,000   | 84,000  |
| Total       |                              | 460                                   | 1,900,000               | 460  | 1,900,000                                   | Nil   | Nil  | Nil   | 5,000   | 84,000   | 84,000  |

(a) For zoonotic Salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis; (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium; (a3) for other serotypes-specify as appropriate; (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.

(a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, broiler turkeys, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.

(c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.

(d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2007 Situation on date: 28 April 2009

| Region (a1) | Type of Docks <sup>(a)</sup> | Total number of flocks <sup>(a)</sup> | Total number of animals | Total number of flocks under the programme <sup>(c)</sup> | Total number of animals under the programme | Number of flocks checked <sup>(d)</sup> | Number of positive <sup>(e)</sup> flocks <sup>(a)</sup> |      |      | Number of flocks depopulated <sup>(e)</sup> |      | Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed <sup>(e)</sup> | Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) <sup>(a)</sup> | Quantity of eggs eliminated to egg products (number or kg) <sup>(a)</sup> | Quantity of eggs eliminated to egg products (number or kg) <sup>(a)</sup> |     |
|-------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|------|------|---|------|---|--|---|---|-----|
|             |                              |                                       |                         |   |   |   | (a1)  | (a2) | (a3) | (a3)  | (a4) |   |  |   |   |     |
| IRELAND     | Table Egg Layers             | 460                                   | 1,900,000               | 460   | 1,900,000                                   | 460                                     | Nil   | Nil  | *2   | Nil   | Nil  | Nil   | Nil  | Nil   | Nil   | Nil |
| Total       |                              | 460                                   | 1,900,000               | 460   | 1,900,000                                   | 460                                     | Nil   | Nil  | *2   | Nil   | Nil  | Nil   | Nil  | Nil   | Nil   | Nil |

- (a) For zoonotic Salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, other serotypes-specify as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.
- (a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.
- (c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.
- (d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
- (e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

\*S. scirpenberg, S. derby

6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2008

Situation on date: 28 April 2019

| Region (a1) | Animal species: Laying Hens of Gallus gallus | Type of flock(s) <sup>(a)</sup> | Total number of flocks <sup>(a)</sup> | Total number of animals | Total number of flocks under the programme | Total number of animals under the programme | Number of flocks checked <sup>(a)</sup> | Number of positive <sup>(a)</sup> flocks <sup>(a)</sup> |      | Number of flocks depopulated <sup>(a)</sup> | Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed <sup>(a)</sup> | Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) <sup>(a)</sup> | Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) <sup>(a)</sup> |
|-------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|---|---|------|---|---|--|---|
|             |  |                                 |                                       |                         |  |   |   | (a1)  | (a2) |   |   |  |   |
| IRELAND     |  | Etable flogg<br>Layers          | 460                                   | 1,900,000               | 460  | 1,900,000                                   | 460                                     | Nil   | 2    | Nil   | Nil   | Nil  | Nil   |
| Total       |  |                                 | 460                                   | 1,900,000               | 460  | 1,900,000                                   | 460                                     | Nil   | 2    | Nil   | Nil   | Nil  | Nil   |

(a) For zoonotic Salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specify as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.

(a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, broiler turkeys, breeder turkeys, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.

(c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.

(d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

\* S. Lerby, S. Dublin

6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2009

Situation on date: 28 April 2009

Animal species: Laying Hens of Gallus gallus

Disease/Infection<sup>(a)</sup>:

Se and St

| Region (a1) | Type of flock (b) | Total number of flocks <sup>(c)</sup> | Total number of animals | Total number of flocks under the programme | Total number of animals under the programme | Number of flocks checked <sup>(d)</sup> | Number of positive <sup>(e)</sup> flocks <sup>(a)</sup> |      |      | Number of flocks depopulated <sup>(b)</sup> | Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed <sup>(a)</sup> | Total number of animals destroyed or <sup>(a)</sup> | Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) <sup>(a)</sup> | Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) <sup>(a)</sup> | Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) <sup>(a)</sup> | Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) <sup>(a)</sup> |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|---|---|------|------|---|---|---|--|--|---|---|
|             |                   |                                       |                         |  |   |   | (a1)  | (a2) | (a3) |   |   |   |  |  |   |   |
| IRELAND     | Table Egg Layers  | 435                                   | 2,100,000               | 435  | 2,100,000                                   | 435                                     | 3   | Nil  | *2   | Nil   | 3   | 16,000  | Nil  | 406,000  | Nil   | 406,000   |
| Total       |                   | 435                                   | 2,100,000               | 435  | 2,100,000                                   | 435                                     | 3   | Nil  | *2   | Nil   | 3   | 16,000  | Nil  | 406,000  | Nil   | 406,000   |

- (a) For zoonotic Salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specific as appropriate; (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.
- (a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (b) For example: breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. flocks or herds or as appropriate.
- (c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.
- (d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
- (e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

\* S. derby, S. dublin

6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

| Year: 2010 | Animal species: Laying Hens of Gallus gallus |                              | Situation on date: 28 April 2009      |                         | Disease/Infectious <sup>(a)</sup> , Se and S1 |           | Total number of flocks under the programme | Total number of animals under the programme | Number of flocks checked <sup>(c)</sup> | Number of positive <sup>(e)</sup> flocks <sup>(a)</sup> |      | Number of flocks depopulated <sup>(e)</sup> |      | Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed <sup>(a)</sup> | Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) <sup>(c)</sup> | Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) <sup>(a)</sup> |
|------------|--|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|-----------|--|---|---|---|------|---|------|---|--|---|
|            | Region (a1)                                  | Type of flock <sup>(a)</sup> | Total number of flocks <sup>(c)</sup> | Total number of animals | (a1)  | (a2)      |  |   |   | (a3)  | (a4) | (a5)  | (a6) |   |  |   |
|            | IRELAND                                      | Table Egg Layers             | 435                                   | 2,100,000               | 435   | 2,100,000 | 435  | 2,100,000                                   | 435                                     | Nil   | *2   | Nil   | 3    | 16,000  | 406,000  | 406,000   |
|            | Total  |                              | 435                                   | 2,100,000               | 435   | 2,100,000 | 435  | 2,100,000                                   | 435                                     | Nil   | *2   | Nil   | 3    | 16,000  | 406,000  | 406,000   |

(a) For zoonotic Salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specify as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.

(a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, broiler turkeys, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or heads or as appropriate.

(c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.

(d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

\* S. derby, S. dublin

## 6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

### 6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2006      Animal species<sup>(a)</sup>: Gallus gallus      Category<sup>(b)</sup>: Laying hens

Description of the used serological tests: St Elisa when outbreaks occur

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: Salmonella Culture and Serotyping when outbreaks occur

Description of the other used tests: Nil

| Region <sup>(c)</sup> | Serological tests                       |   | Microbiological or virological tests    |   | Other tests                             |   |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|                       | Number of samples tested <sup>(d)</sup> | Number of positive samples <sup>(e)</sup> | Number of samples tested <sup>(d)</sup> | Number of positive samples <sup>(e)</sup> | Number of samples tested <sup>(d)</sup> | Number of positive samples <sup>(e)</sup> |
| IRELAND               |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 1 Outbreak            | 22                                      | 1   | Nil                                     | Nil                                       | Nil                                     | Nil                                       |
| Total                 | 22                                      | 1   | Nil                                     | Nil                                       | Nil                                     | Nil                                       |

- (a) Animal species if necessary.  
 (b) Category/further specifications such as breeders, laying hens, broilers, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. when appropriate.  
 (c) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.  
 (d) Number of samples tested.  
 (e) Number of positive samples.





## 6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

### 6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2007      Animal species<sup>(9)</sup>: Gallus gallus      Category<sup>(10)</sup>: Laying hens

Description of the used serological tests: St Elisa when outbreaks occur

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: Salmonella Culture and Serotyping when outbreaks occur

Description of the other used tests: Nil

| Region <sup>(8)</sup> | Serological tests                       |   | Microbiological or virological tests    |   | Other tests                             |   |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|                       | Number of samples tested <sup>(9)</sup> | Number of positive samples <sup>(9)</sup> | Number of samples tested <sup>(9)</sup> | Number of positive samples <sup>(9)</sup> | Number of samples tested <sup>(8)</sup> | Number of positive samples <sup>(9)</sup> |
| IRELAND               | Nil                                     | Nil                                       | Nil                                     | Nil                                       | Nil                                     | Nil                                       |
| No Outbreaks          |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| Total                 | Nil                                     | Nil                                       | Nil                                     | Nil                                       | Nil                                     | Nil                                       |

- (a) Animal species, if necessary.  
 (b) Category/further specifications such as breeders, laying hens, broilers, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc, when appropriate.  
 (c) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.  
 (d) Number of samples tested.  
 (e) Number of positive samples.



**6.3. Data on infection (one table per year and per species)**

| Year: 2006            | Animal species <sup>(a)</sup> : Laying flocks of Gallus gallus |  |                            |
|-----------------------|--|--|----------------------------|
| Region <sup>(b)</sup> | Number of herds infected <sup>(c)</sup>                        |  | Number of animals infected |
| IRELAND               | 1  |  | 4850                       |
| Total                 | 1  |  | 4850                       |

- (a) Animal species if necessary.
- (b) Region as defined in the control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

6.3. Data on infection (one table per year and per species)

Year: 2007

Animal species<sup>(a)</sup>: Laying flocks of Gallus gallus

| Region <sup>(b)</sup> | Number of herds infected <sup>(c)</sup> | Number of animals infected |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------------|
| IRELAND               | Nil                                     | Nil                        |
| Total                 | Nil                                     | Nil                        |

(a) Animal species if necessary.

(b) Region as defined in the control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

**6.3. Data on infection (one table per year and per species)**

Year: 2008

Animal species<sup>(a)</sup>: Laying flocks of *Gallus gallus*

| Region <sup>(b)</sup> | Number of herds infected <sup>(c)</sup> | Number of animals infected |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------------|
| IRELAND               | Nil                                     | Nil                        |
| Total                 | Nil                                     | Nil                        |

- (a) Animal species if necessary.  
 (b) Region as defined in the control and eradication programme of the Member State.  
 (c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

**6.4 Data on vaccination programmes**

Vaccinations are prohibited in Ireland

## 7. Targets

### 7.1. Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

#### 7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

| Region <sup>(b)</sup> | Animal species: <sup>(a)</sup> Laying flocks of Gallus gallus |                                  |                               |                          | Number of planned tests |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
|                       | Type of the test <sup>(c)</sup>                               | Target population <sup>(d)</sup> | Type of sample <sup>(e)</sup> | Objective <sup>(f)</sup> |                         |
| IRELAND 2008          | ELISA (only if positive culture is detected)                  | As per table 6.1.2               | Foot swab                     | Identify positive flocks | 320                     |
| Total                 |   |                                  |                               |                          | 320                     |

(a) Species if necessary.

(b) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(c) Description of the test.

(d) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals if necessary.

(e) Description of the sample (for instance faeces).

(f) Description of the objective (for instance surveillance, monitoring, control of vaccination).

7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks<sup>1</sup>

Year: 2010

Situation on date: 28 April 2009

Animal species: Laying Flocks of Gallus gallus

infection<sup>(2)</sup>: Se and S1

| Region (a1) | Type of flocks <sup>(3)</sup> | Total number of flocks <sup>(3)</sup> | Total number of animals | Total number of flocks under the programme | Total number of animals under the programme | Expected number of flocks to be checked <sup>(6)</sup> | Number of flocks <sup>(6)</sup> expected to be positive <sup>(7)</sup> |      |      | Number of flocks expected to be depopulated <sup>(8)</sup> | Number of flocks expected to be slaughtered or destroyed <sup>(9)</sup> | Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed <sup>(9)</sup> | Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) <sup>(10)</sup> | Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) <sup>(10)</sup> |     |         |
|-------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|--|--|------|------|--|---|--|--|--|-----|---------|
|             |                               |                                       |                         |  |   |  | (a1)   | (a2) | (a3) |  |   |  |  |  |     |         |
| IRELAND     | Laying Layers                 | 460                                   | 1,900,000               | 460  | 1,900,000                                   | 460  | 3  | Nil  | *3   | Nil  | 3   | 16,000   | Nil  | 406,000  | Nil | 406,000 |
| Total       |                               | 460                                   | 1,900,000               | 460  | 1,900,000                                   | 460  | 3  | Nil  | *3   | Nil  | 3   | 16,000   | Nil  | 406,000  | Nil | 406,000 |

- (a) For zoonotic salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specific as appropriate. (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.
- (a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.
- (c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.
- (d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
- (e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination

Not applicable as vaccinations are prohibited in Ireland

Specify types of flocks if appropriate (breeders, layers, broilers).





8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme (one table per year of implementation)

| Costs related to                 | Specification  | Number of units                                | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR                                   | Community funding requested (yes/no) |
|----------------------------------|--|--|---------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| <b>1. Testing</b>                |  |  |                     |   |                                      |
| <b>1.1. Cost of the analysis</b> | <b>Test: Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling</b> | 320  | €20                 | €6.400  | Yes                                  |
|                                  | <b>Test: Number of serotyping of relevant isolates tests planned to be carried out</b>                                     | [unknown-all relevant isolates will be tested] | 30                  | <i>If all require serotyping, then total is €9000</i> | Yes                                  |
| <b>1.2. Cost of sampling</b>     | Laboratory Testing   | 320  | €20                 | €6.400  | Yes                                  |
| <b>1.3. Other costs</b>          | Nil  |  |                     |   | No                                   |



|  |     |  |  |  |  |  |  |    |
|--|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|----|
| <b>3.3. Destriction costs</b>  | Nil |  |  |  |  |  |  | No |
| <b>3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering</b>   | Nil |  |  |  |  |  |  | No |
| <b>3.5. Costs from treatment of animal products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)</b> | Nil |  |  |  |  |  |  | No |
| <b>4. Cleaning and disinfection</b>  | Nil |  |  |  |  |  |  | No |
| <b>5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)</b>                         | Nil |  |  |  |  |  |  | No |
| <b>6. Consumables and specific equipment</b>   | Nil |  |  |  |  |  |  | No |



**NATIONAL PLAN FOR MONITORING  
AND CONTROL OF SALMONELLA IN  
TABLE EGG FLOCKS OF GALLUS  
GALLUS IN IRELAND**

**December 2006**

**NATIONAL PLAN FOR MONITORING AND CONTROL OF  
SALMONELLA IN TABLE EGG LAYING HENS OF GALLUS GALLUS IN  
IRELAND**

This plan has been drafted to fulfil the requirements of Article 5 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 on the monitoring and control of Salmonella in Table egg laying hens of *Gallus gallus*. The plan outlines the measures being taken in Ireland including those measures taken to implement in full the requirements of Annexes II and III of Council Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 with respect to flocks of table egg laying hens.

**(I) TABLE EGG LAYING FLOCKS OF GALLUS GALLUS**

**Sampling is required as follows:**

**For flocks of Laying hens:**

**(i) Rearing Flocks as**

1. Day old chicks
2. Pullets two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit

**(ii) Laying flocks – every 15 weeks during the laying phase**

**Official sampling**

The Competent Authority for the Monitoring of Salmonella in table egg laying Flocks of *Gallus gallus* in Ireland is the Department of Agriculture and Food, Agriculture House, Kildare Street, Dublin 2, Ireland. ( *See Annex V* )

*Salmonella enteritidis* (St) and *Salmonella typhimurium* (St) are scheduled and notifiable in Ireland under Statutory Instrument entitled Diseases of Animals (Notification of Infectious Diseases) Order, 1992 - S.I. 359 of 2006. (See Annex I )

Department of Agriculture and Food (Official) sampling shall take place as follows:

1. Official samples will comprise of an environmental dust sample comprising of 250 ml containing at least 100g from prolific sources of dust throughout the house. If there is insufficient dust, an additional sample of 150 grams naturally pooled faeces or an additional pair of boot swabs or sock should be taken.
2. Laying hen flocks will be subject to official sampling rate of one flock per holding annually comprising over 1000 birds
3. In flocks where *Salmonella enteritidis* (Se) and *Salmonella typhimurium* (St) were detected in the preceding flock an official sample is required at the age of 24 +/- 2 weeks
4. In flocks in which there is any suspicion of *Salmonella enteritidis* (Se) and *Salmonella typhimurium* (St).

5. In all flocks on a holding where *Salmonella enteritidis* (Se) and *Salmonella typhimurium* (St) were detected in one flock on the holding
6. In cases where the Department of Agriculture and Food considers it appropriate
7. An official sample taken by DAF may replace one of the privately taken samples.

Below is requirement under REG

Under Commission Decision (EC) No 1168/2006 where official sampling is undertaken as referred in points 3, 4 & 5 above the Department of Agriculture and Food shall satisfy itself by conducting further tests as appropriate that the results of examinations for salmonella in birds are not affected by the use of antimicrobials in the flocks.

Where the presence of *Salmonella enteritidis* (Se) and *Salmonella typhimurium* (St) is not detected but antimicrobials or bacterial growth inhibitory effect are it shall be accounted for as an infected laying flock for the purpose of Community target referred to in Article 1(2) of Commission Regulation No 1168/2006.)

### **Private sampling**

This sampling must be undertaken by the owner/operator of the flock and comprise of:

- A sample being taken and submitted to an approved laboratory every 15 weeks
- The first sample must be taken in flocks at the age of 24 weeks plus or minus 2 weeks
- Sample type
  - Cage flocks
    - 2 x 150 grams of naturally pooled faeces taken from all belts or scrapers in the house after running the manure system
    - OR in the case of step cage houses without scrapers or belts 2 x 150 grams of mixed fresh faeces must be collected from 60 different places beneath the cages in the dropping pits.
  - Barn Or Free Range flocks
    - Two pairs of boot swabs or socks be taken without changing overboots between boot swabs

1

Eggs must not be used for direct human consumption (as table eggs) unless they originate from a commercial flock of laying hens subject to this national control plan.

Investigation of laying hen flocks of *Gallus gallus* declared positive after monitoring is carried out in accordance with the requirements of ANNEX II, section (D) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

In the event of a positive result for *S.enteritidis* or *S.typhimurium* on dust/environmental or faecal sampling as above, infection is confirmed by either -

---

<sup>1</sup> There is no indication of the type of samples for day-old chicks and for pullets

(i) Official cloacal swabbing of birds at a rate of 60 swabs per house weekly for three weeks or

(ii) Cultures obtained from pooling the organs of 60-90 birds which may be repeated if necessary.

When infection is confirmed, a slaughter policy, subject to co-financing, operates by agreement with the poultry industry. Non incubated eggs are heat treated or destroyed, and cleaning and disinfection following slaughter is carried out in accordance with the procedures laid down by an Official Veterinarian. Antibiotic treatment of infected flocks is not permitted in Ireland

use of salmonella vaccines and competitive exclusion products in poultry is not practised in Ireland as was required under SI 2 of 1996

#### **(V) MONITORING OF FEED**

There are 19 feedmills supplying poultry feed in Ireland. Routine official Salmonella Monitoring of raw materials used in poultry feed has been carried out by the agricultural inspectorate within DAF since 1988. Raw material samples are taken at point of import, at compound feed manufacturers premises or at the point of manufacture (e.g. fish meal).

Routine official Salmonella monitoring of compound (finished) poultry feed has been carried out by DAF since 1988 in all poultry compound feed manufacturers. Compound feed samples are taken at point of dispatch in poultry compound feed manufacturers premises or from bagged product. Official sampling of feedingstuffs from mills supplying the poultry industry occurs a minimum of 6 times per year in each mill and includes an environmental and a finished feed sample.

In poultry offal rendering plants, sampling for salmonella is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Council Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

In addition feed samples may be taken by an Official Veterinarian as part of any suspect *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* investigations.

Detailed results of all Ireland official raw material and poultry compound feed results are presented to the Commission as part of Ireland's zoonosis data report as was required under Article 5.1 of Council Directive 92/117/EEC subsequently repealed and replaced by Council Directive 2003/99/EEC.

Heat treatment of all poultry feed is compulsory under the Diseases of Animals (Poultry Feed) Order 1991 - S.I. No 364 of 1991, see ANNEX II.

#### **(VI) LABORATORIES**

All of the Official salmonella samples described above in all categories above are tested in the Central Veterinary Research Laboratory (CVRL), Backweston, Celbridge, Co. Kildare, Ireland, which is the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella testing.



Isolation of salmonella is based on ISO 6579 (2002) Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the detection of *Salmonella* spp. Annex D.

Serotyping of all isolates is carried out in accordance with the Kauffman-White scheme and the phage type of all isolates of *Salmonella* Typhimurium and *Salmonella* Enteritidis is ascertained.

The testing methods used are without prejudice to existing or future provisions agreed upon at EU level.

All of the private samples taken must be tested in Laboratories approved by DAF. The private laboratories are approved as outlined in Article 6 of the European Communities (Monitoring of Zoonoses) Regulations 2004 - SI 154 of 2004. Any isolations of *Se* or *St*, including isolations from feed, must be followed by an immediate verbal report to DAF by the owner or person in charge of the laboratory, followed by a written report within 24 hours.

All approved private laboratories must forward a report to the CVRI, at the end of each calendar month of all salmonella examinations carried out during that month.

All salmonella results are collated centrally in DAF. The results of all Official salmonella results are presented to the Commission as part of Ireland's zoonosis data report as was required under Article 5.1 of Council Directive 92/117/EEC subsequently repealed and replaced by Council Directive 2003/99/EEC.

Should we leave this statement in?

#### IMPLEMENTING LEGISLATION:

- Commission Decision (EC) No 1168/2006 of 31 July 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 as regards a Community target for the reduction of the prevalence of certain salmonella serotypes in table egg laying flocks of *Gallus gallus* and amending commission decision (EC) No 1003/2005
- Council Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents.

A new Statutory Instrument (S.I.) will be drawn up to implement Council Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 **with regard to the monitoring and control of Salmonella in table egg laying flocks**

- Council Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, amending Council Decision 90/424/EEC and repealing Council Directive 92/117/EEC.

In S.I. No. 359 of 2006

Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Notification and Control of Animal Diseases) Order 2006 Salmonellosis caused by or involving *Salmonella* enteritidis (*Se*) or *Salmonella* typhimurium (*St*) a notifiable disease. A copy of the S.I. is attached (see ANNEX I).

- Diseases of Animals (Poultry Feed) Order, 1991 - S.I. No.364 of 1991 makes heat treatment of all poultry feed compulsory. A copy of the S.I. is attached (see ANNEX II).

- European Communities (Monitoring of Zoonoses) Regulations 2004 - S.I. No 154 of 2004, (see ANNEX III).
- Council Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption. This regulation is transposed into Irish law by the European Communities (Animal By-products) Regulations 2003 - S.I. No. 248 of 2003. (see ANNEX IV)
- ANNEX V: Competent authority for the monitoring of Salmonella
- ANNEX VI: Declaration of compliance with referred legislation
- ANNEX VII: Part A of Annex II of Commission Decision No. 2008/425 EC

## ANNEX II

### Standard requirements for the submission of national programmes for the control of Salmonellosis (zoonotic Salmonella) as referred to in Article 1(b)

#### PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

(a) State the aim of the programme:

Control of Zoonosis for Laying flocks of *Gallus gallus*

(b) Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (\*) indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

(c) demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003;

Re (b) and (c) - requirements were carried out in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1168/2006 and National legislation entitled the 'European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Laying Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2008. Requirements of testing (details on types of samples, sampling frequency, preparation of samples, laboratory, methods of analysis, etc) were outlined to individual laying flocks producers. Please see letter outlining same as well as the relevant national legislation in the first and second PDF attachment. Reference should also be made to Annex II, Part B, 6.1.2 for year 2008.

and

(d) specify the following

points:

1. General

1.1. A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

**2007**

S seftenberg x 1 and S derby x 1. This represents 0.61% prevalence value.

**2008**

S Dublin x 1 and S derby x 1. This represents 0.34% prevalence value.

**2009**

No outbreaks to date

- 1.2. The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities. Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.

The central competent authority for this programme is the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (DAFF). Officially collected samples are tested at DAFF's Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, the Director of which reports to DAFF's Chief Veterinary Officer. DAFF has authorized officers of its Agricultural Inspectorate covering each county and undertake the official sampling programme. The evaluation of results and decisions in relation to follow-up action in positive cases are the responsibility of official veterinarians in DAFF headquarters. Please see flow chart in this connection in the third PDF attachment

- 1.3. Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed.

The Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, (CVRL) and approved laboratories by DAFF - see fourth PDF attachment.

- 1.4. Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme. Bacteriological tests (cultivation - ELIZA if positive culture is detected) and sero-typing of relevant isolates tests.

- 1.5. Official controls (including sampling schemes) at feed, flock and/or herd level.

- Feedmills:

There are 11 feedmills supplying poultry feed in Ireland. Routine official Salmonella Monitoring of raw materials used in poultry feed has been carried out by DAFF since 1988. Raw material samples are taken at point of import, at compound feed manufacturers premises or at the point of manufacture (e.g. fish meal).

Routine official Salmonella monitoring of compound (finished) poultry feed has been carried out by DAF since 1988 in all poultry compound feed manufacturers. Compound feed samples are taken at point of dispatch in poultry compound feed manufacturers premises or from bagged product. Official sampling of feeding-stuffs from mills supplying the poultry industry occurs a minimum of 6 times per year in each mill.

In poultry offal rendering plants, sampling for salmonella is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Council Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

In addition feed samples may be taken by an Official Veterinarian as part of any suspect *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* investigations.

Detailed results of all Ireland official raw material and poultry compound feed results are presented to the Commission as part of Ireland's zoonosis data report as was required under Council Directive 2003/99/EEC.

Heat treatment of all poultry feed is compulsory under the Diseases of Animals (Poultry Feed) Order 1991 - S.I. No 364 of 1991 - please see eight PDF attachment .

- Laying flocks:

Please refer to national legislation entitled the "European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Laying Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2008 (S.I. No 247 of 2008) outlining official controls. *Salmonella enteritidis* (St) and *Salmonella typhimurium* (St) are scheduled and notifiable in Ireland under Statutory Instrument entitled Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Notification and Control of Animal Diseases) Order 2008 - S.I. 101 of 2008.

Investigation of parent and grandparent flocks of *Gallus gallus* declared positive after monitoring

is carried out in accordance with the requirements of ANNEX B, section (C) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

- 1.6. Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of *Salmonella* spp. have been detected, in particular to protect public health, and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination.

When infection is confirmed, a slaughter policy, subject to co-financing, operates by agreement with the poultry industry. Hens and eggs are destroyed, and cleaning and disinfection following slaughter is carried out in accordance with the procedures laid down by an Official Veterinarian. Antibiotic treatment of infected flocks is not permitted in Ireland. Vaccination is prohibited in Ireland and antimicrobials are used only for therapeutic reasons and in the event of confirmed Se or St in a domestic fowl laying flock compensation may not be payable where reasonable bio-security measures to prevent their occurrence have not been taken.

- 1.7. National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programmes, including any national provisions concerning the activities set out in the programme.

The monitoring system described above is the system for ascertaining presence/absence of salmonella. Generally, no official action is taken when serotypes other than Se and St are found

*Salmonella enteritidis* (St) and *Salmonella typhimurium* (St) are scheduled and notifiable in Ireland under Statutory Instrument entitled Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Notification and Control of Animal Diseases) Order 2008 - S.I. 101 of 2008 – please see fifth PDF attachment.

Flocks positive for SE or ST are subjected to sanitary slaughter, the houses are thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and fumigated before restocking. A risk analysis is carried out and meat from positive flocks may be subjected to heat treatment and subjected to a positive release system

Primary responsibility for the control and monitoring of Salmonella is with the Zoonoses Division of Veterinary Public Health, On farm issues are the responsibility of the Agricultural Inspectorate and Veterinary Animal Health and Welfare Division. Administrative functions are the responsibility of Pigeon and Poultry Division.

The European Communities (Control of Salmonella in laying Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2008 - S.I. 247 of 2008. In addition the Disease of Animals (Poultry Feed) Order 1991 requires that any feed intended to be fed to poultry (other than primary agricultural products grown on the poultry premises) must be heat treated to a minimum of 75°C and must show an absence of salmonella in a 25 grams sample.

- 1.8. Any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme.

NIL

## 2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

- 2.1. The structure of the production of the given species and products thereof

Please see relevant sixth PDF attachment.

- 2.2. The structure of the production of feed.

There are 11 mills owned by independent and private companies.

- 2.3. Relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining at least:

— hygiene management at farms,

- ... measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and

hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms.

a) Documentation must be available that demonstrates that the essential "Pre-requisite" requirements of Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) and Good Hygiene Practice (GHP) have been adequately addressed at all appropriate steps, including procurement (Category I).

The HACCP system must comply with the following:

b) The Processor must have a Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) Plan which shows how product / process safety is ensured through control and prevention (Critical);

c) This plan must be supported by senior management;

d) It should be put in place by a multidiscipline team;

e) At least one member of this team should have received formal training in the application of HACCP Principles;

f) At a minimum the Hazard Control Plan must include (all Category 1);

g) The HACCP plan must be verified / tested annually at a minimum to ensure that it is effective;

h) As part of this verification / testing process, microbiological criteria (as set out in the Regulation EC 2073/2005) must be used in accordance with Appendix I (Critical);

i) The Processor must establish a schedule for this testing where the frequency is based on the established risks and the microbiological history of the product;

j) The data must be monitored and trends analysed so that appropriate actions or corrective actions can be taken and documented;

k) The HACCP plan must be supported by the GMP and GHP Plans.

#### Poultry Quality Assurance Standard: Processor Requirements -

i. A detailed description of the products and process steps (e.g. a flow diagram showing all the steps of each process),

ii. A detailed description of the hazards (chemical, microbiological and physical / foreign bodies) that could arise at each process step and the risk that these represent,

iii. Identification of Critical Control Points (CCP) in the plan,

iv. Definition of the limits that must be met to ensure control of each CCP,

v. The monitoring required to ensure that control is maintained at each CCP,

vi. The corrective action to be taken if a non-conformance occurs for each CCP,

vii. Identification of the responsibilities, procedures and records applicable for each CCP

#### 2.4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

Under the supervision of the local Veterinary Office and subject to regulatory control.

Veterinary officers are authorised under the relevant legislation to enforce EU and National measures relating to animal health and welfare, including legislation concerning the control of animal disease, veterinary medicines, and the hygienic production of foods of animal origin, by routine inspection and sampling, by investigation and the acquisition of evidence, and by legal process in the courts, often in co-operation with the Gardai (police) and Customs officers.

#### 2.5. Registration of farms.

All farms are registered under National and EU legislation. This is outlined in Annex II.

part B.

#### 2.6. Record-keeping at farms.

All records must be controlled (e.g. by signing and dating) and must be maintained at a secure and easily accessible location for a minimum period of three years unless otherwise specified (e.g. for SRM).

These records are maintained in accordance with EU and national legislation. In addition farm records must be maintained under the Bord Bia Quality Assurance Scheme.

Please see seventh attachment in WORD.

#### 2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched.

It is the responsibility of the processor and the transporter to ensure that the cold chain is maintained during loading and transport and is appropriate to the product.

A record of the following checks must be maintained (all Category 1):

- i. All transport vehicles must be inspected prior to loading to ensure that they are clean, waterproof and undamaged; that door seals and air circulation ducts are intact; and that the refrigeration unit is working properly,
- ii. Containers must be checked to ensure that they are pre-cooled prior to loading,
- iii. Product temperature must be checked prior to loading,
- iv. Records must be maintained to demonstrate the effectiveness of temperature control appropriate to the product during transit,
- v. A contingency plan must be in place to deal with refrigerated delivery breakdown.

## 2.8 Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals.

No Account



Department of  
**Agriculture,  
Fisheries and Food**  
An Roinn  
**Talmhaíochta,  
Iascaigh agus Bia**

## ADDITIONAL ANNEX

### DECLARATION

**THIS IS TO CONFIRM THAT DAFF ARE FULLY COMPLIANT UNDER BOTH NATIONAL AND EU LEGISLATION IN THE AREAS OF SAMPLING, REPORTING, CONFIRMATION OF RESULTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH RELEVANT COMMUNITY TARGETS FOR BREEDING FLOCKS, AND LAYING HENS OF *GALLUS GALLUS* AND TURKEYS.**

**MEAT POLICY DIVISION  
DAFF  
SEPTEMBER 2009**





Application by Ireland for Community co-financing for the year 2010 programme for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses for Community financing

Annex II (Part B)

**1. Identification of Programme**

Member State: IRELAND

Disease: infection of animals with zoonotic *Salmonella* spp

Animal population covered by the programme: 0.7m

Year of Implementation: 2010.

Reference of this document: Salmonella in Poultry, (**Breeding Flocks**).

Contact: Martin Freeman, Phone Number: 00 353 607 2263, Fax No 00 353 1 607 2823 or e-mail address: [martin.freeman@agriculture.gov.ie](mailto:martin.freeman@agriculture.gov.ie).

Date sent to Commission: 28 April 2009.

**2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease:**

This National Plan for Monitoring Salmonella in Poultry in Ireland, dated December 2005, in order to fulfil the requirements of Article 5 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 on the control of salmonella in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*. The plan outlines the measures being taken in Ireland including those measures taken to implement in full the requirements of Annexes II and III of Council Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 with respect to the breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*.

The National Plan was submitted in December 2005 and subsequently approved by Commission Decision 2006/759/EC. The Plan sets out the monitoring arrangements for breeding flocks of domestic fowl as well as for breeding flocks of other poultry. In addition, a wider Salmonella Monitoring Programme has been in operation in the poultry sector in Ireland since 1989. This programme was agreed between the industry and the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (DAFF) and sets out guidelines for monitoring and general bio-security arrangements.

There is no evidence of significant Salmonella typhimurium (St) or Salmonella enteritidis (Se) infection in the national poultry flock. During 2008 no outbreaks of Se or St were detected in any breeding flocks, so it was not necessary to put scheduled appropriate measures in force.

Other Salmonella sero-types were found, e.g. mbandaka, kentucky, schwarzengrund, brandenburg, selfenberg, derby and indiana. The following are details of the level of official testing in 2008.

| <u>Sites at which samples taken</u> | <u>Number of samples tested</u> |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| *Broiler breeders                   | 404                             |
| Feed-mills                          | 146                             |

The position on flock monitoring to date is that there has been no cases confirmed for either St or Se in any breeding flocks.

During 2008, 65.4m broilers, 3.8m spent hens and over 2.5m of other poultry species were slaughtered at 10 approved slaughter plants.

### **3. Description of the submitted programme:**

Sampling is conducted at all commercial breeding sites, (including feed mills)

All testing on officially collected samples is conducted in the DAFF Central Veterinary Research Laboratory.

The following are the main requirements of European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Breeding Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2008 (S.I. No 706 of 2006) transposing the relevant EC legislation

#### **4 Measures of the submitted programme**

##### ***4.1 Summary of measures under the programme***

*Duration of the programme: 2010*

*Year 2010*

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products
- Monitoring

*Year 2009 no outbreaks (to date) in breeding flocks*

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products
- Monitoring

*Year Testing 2008*

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products

- Monitoring

*Year Testing 2007 - no outbreaks in breeding stocks*

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products
- Monitoring

*4.2 Designation of the central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme:*

The central competent authority for this programme is the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (DAFF). Officially collected samples are tested at DAFF's Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, the Director of which reports to DAFF's Chief Veterinary Officer. DAFV has a District Veterinary Office in each county and staff from these offices undertake the official sampling programme. The evaluation of results and decisions in relation to follow-up action in positive cases are the responsibility of official veterinarians in DAFV headquarters.

*4.3 Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented:*

The entire country.

DAFF undertakes to inform the Commission regularly and fully of developments under the programme and to provide whatever additional information, if any, is required.

**4.4 Measures implemented under the programme**

#### *4.4.1 Measures and terms of legislation as regards the registration of holdings:*

Breeding establishments are registered under the Poultry Hatcheries Act 1947 and, if they are engaged in Intra Community Trade, they must be approved under the European Communities (Live Poultry and Hatching Eggs) Regulations 1992 and 1995 which implement Council Directive 90/539/EEC. European Communities (Marketing Standards for eggs for hatching and farmyard poultry chicks) Regulations 2008 (617/2008)

#### *4.4.2 Measures and terms of legislation as regards identification of animals:*

Not applicable

#### *4.4.3 Measures and terms of legislation as regards the notification of the disease:*

Salmonellosis caused by or involving Se or St is a notifiable disease under the Disease of Animals Act 1966 (Notification and Control of Animal Diseases) Order 2008.

#### *4.4.4 Measures and terms of legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result:*

- The European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Breeding Flocks of Domestic Powl) Regulations 2006 – S.I. 706 of 2006.
- The provisions as stated in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, Annex ILC and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005, Annex 4 refer.

#### *4.4.5 Measures and terms of legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds:*

Not applicable

*4.4.6 Control measures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned:*

- The European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Breeding Flocks of Domestic Poultry) Regulations 2006 ... S.I. 706 of 2006.
- The provisions as stated in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, Annex II.C and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005, Annex 4 refer.

Generally, no official action is taken when serotypes other than Se and St are found.

*4.4.7 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the control of the disease:*

The monitoring system described above is the system for ascertaining presence/absence of salmonella.

In addition the Disease of Animals (Poultry Feed) Order 1991 requires that any feed intended to be fed to poultry (other than primary agricultural products grown on the poultry premises) must be heat treated to a minimum of 75°C and must show an absence of salmonella in a 25 grams sample.

*4.4.8 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals:*

DAFF operates a non-statutory scheme of compensation whereby the value of poultry and eggs destroyed (less any salvage) and costs of transport to place of destruction are reimbursed. Other costs arising, such as loss of income, are not compensated.

*4.4.9 information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings involved:*

**Annex 7 part 3.9 attached contains information on bio-security in place in the flock/holding.**

## **5. General description of the costs and benefits**

The anticipated benefits of the programme are the minimising of human health problems arising from salmonella-based food poisoning and a consequent reduction in suffering, injury, mortality and health service costs.

The taking and testing of samples, and related tasks, are undertaken by personnel of DAFF and have not been separately costed. The costs in respect of which co-financing is sought are the costs of compensating owners of breeding flocks of domestic fowl whose flocks have been destroyed under the programme. There has only been two outbreaks of St. (2004), and no Se in breeding flocks of domestic fowl in the past 5 years. **In the unlikely event of an outbreak to occur, a Community co-financing provision of €200,000 is required, based in calculations on the number of analytical tests to be carried out throughout the year.**

The objective is to monitor and detect the incidence of salmonella in the national flock, to remove infected poultry and eggs from the system and to minimise the level of salmonella-based food poisoning.

1 outbreak of Se was detected, this flock had come to the end of production before the result was processed, so therefore was no depopulation or compensation paid for Se. No outbreaks of St, S.hadar, S.virchow or S.infantis were detected in any breeding flocks of domestic fowl in 2008 and so far in the first half of 2009, so no compensation in respect of the destruction of birds and eggs following detection was paid.

Please see link beneath as regards the European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Breeding Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2006-S. 1. No 706 of 2006.

<http://ezone/library/DAFLegal/LEG/2006DAF/SIs/SI706-2006.pdf>

## **6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the past five years**

### **6.1 evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis:**

2009 - nil (to date)

2008 1 outbreak of Se was detected, this flock had come to the end of production before the result was processed, so therefore was no depopulation or compensation paid for

2007 - nil  
2006 - nil  
2005 - nil  
2004 - 2 outbreaks of St only.



6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

| Year: 2006 | Animal species: Gallus gallus |                                       | Situation on date: 28 April 2009 |  | Disease/infection <sup>(a)</sup> : Se and St |      | Total number of animals under the programme | Number of flocks checked <sup>(b)</sup> | Number of positive <sup>(c)</sup> flocks <sup>(d)</sup> |      | Number of flocks depopulated <sup>(e)</sup> | Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed <sup>(a)</sup> | Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) <sup>(a)</sup> | Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) <sup>(a)</sup> |
|------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|------|---|---|---|------|---|---|--|---|
|            | Type of flock <sup>(b)</sup>  | Total number of flocks <sup>(c)</sup> | Total number of animals          | Total number of flocks under the programme | (a1)   | (a2) |   |   | (a3)  | (a4) |   |   |  |   |
| IRELAND    | Broiler breeder               | 100                                   | 617,488                          | 100  | 100  | Nil  | 617,000                                     | 100                                     | 36  | Nil  | Nil   | Nil   | Nil  | Nil   |
|            | Broiler Grand Parents         | 9                                     | 60,000                           | 9  | 9  | Nil  | 60,000                                      | 9                                       | Nil   | Nil  | Nil   | Nil   | Nil  | Nil   |
| Total      |                               | 109                                   | 677,000                          | 109  | 109  | Nil  | 677,000                                     | 109                                     | 36  | Nil  | Nil   | Nil   | Nil  | Nil   |

(a) For zoonotic Salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specific as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.

(a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, broiler turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.

(c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.

(d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

\* 31=S.mbandaka; 1=S.kentucky; 3=S.kedougour & 1=S.argona

6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2007

Situation on date: 28 April 2009

Animal species: Gallus gallus

Disease/infection<sup>(a)</sup>: S. and S.

| Region (a1) | Type of flocks <sup>(b)</sup> | Total number of flocks <sup>(c)</sup> | Total number of animals | Total number of flocks under the programme | Total number of animals under the programme | Number of flocks checked <sup>(d)</sup> | Number of positive <sup>(e)</sup> flocks <sup>(a)</sup> |      |      | Number of flocks depopulated <sup>(e)</sup> |      | Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed <sup>(e)</sup> |      | Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) <sup>(e)</sup> |      | Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) <sup>(e)</sup> |      |
|-------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|---|---|------|------|---|------|---|------|--|------|---|------|
|             |                               |                                       |                         |  |   |   | (a1)  | (a2) | (a3) | (a3)  | (a4) | (a4)  | (a4) | (a3)   | (a3) | (a4)  | (a3) |
| IRELAND     | Broiler Breeder               | 100                                   | 617,000                 | 100  | 617,000                                     | 100                                     | Nil   | Nil  | Nil  | Nil   | Nil  | Nil   | Nil  | Nil  | Nil  | Nil   | Nil  |
|             | Broiler Grand Parents         | 9                                     | 60,000                  | 9  | 60,000                                      | 9                                       | Nil   | Nil  | Nil  | Nil   | Nil  | Nil   | Nil  | Nil  | Nil  | Nil   | Nil  |
| Total       |                               | 109                                   | 677,000                 | 109  | 677,000                                     | 109                                     | Nil   | Nil  | Nil  | Nil   | Nil  | Nil   | Nil  | Nil  | Nil  | Nil   | Nil  |

- (a) Far zoonotic Salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specific as appropriate; (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.
- (a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. flocks or herds or as appropriate.
- (c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.
- (d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
- (e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2008

Situation on date: 28 April 2009

Animal species: Gallus gallus

Disease/infection<sup>(n)</sup>: Sx and St

| Region (a1) | Type of flock <sup>(b)</sup> | Total number of flocks <sup>(c)</sup> | Total number of animals | Total number of flocks under the programme | Total number of animals under the programme | Number of positive <sup>(e)</sup> flocks <sup>(d)</sup> |      | Number of flocks depopulated <sup>(a4)</sup> | Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed <sup>(a5)</sup> | Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) <sup>(a6)</sup> | Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) <sup>(a7)</sup> |
|-------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|---|------|--|--|---|--|
|             |                              |                                       |                         |  |   | (a1)  | (a2) |  |  |   |  |
| IRELAND     | Broiler                      | 100                                   | 617,000                 | 100  | 617,000                                     | 1   | Nil  | Nil  | Nil  | Nil   | Nil  |
|             | Breeder                      |                                       |                         |  |   | 1   | Nil  | Nil  | Nil  | Nil   | Nil  |
|             | Broiler Grand Parents        | 9                                     | 60,000                  | 9  | 60,000                                      | Nil   | Nil  | Nil  | Nil  | Nil   | Nil  |
| Total       |                              | 109                                   | 677,000                 | 109  | 677,000                                     | 1   | Nil  | Nil  | Nil  | Nil   | Nil  |

(a) For zoonotic Salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specified as appropriate; (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.

(a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, broiler turkeys, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.

(c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.

(d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

\*\* 6=Scotland; 1=Ireland

6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2009

Situation on date: 28 April 2008

Animal species: Gallus gallus

Disease/infection<sup>(a)</sup>: S. and S1

| Region (a1) | Type of flocks        | Total number of flocks <sup>(b)</sup> | Total number of animals | Total number of flocks under the programme | Total number of animals under the programme | Number of flocks checked <sup>(c)</sup> | Number of positive <sup>(e)</sup> flocks <sup>(d)</sup> |        |          | Number of flocks depopulated <sup>(f)</sup> | Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed <sup>(g)</sup> | Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) <sup>(a)</sup> | Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) <sup>(a)</sup> |              |          |           |
|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|---|---|--------|----------|---|---|--|---|--------------|----------|-----------|
|             |                       |                                       |                         |  |   |   | (a1)  | (a2)   | (a3)     |   |   |  | (a4)  | (a5)         | (a6)     | (a7)      |
| IRELAND     | Broiler Breeder       | 100                                   | 617,000                 | 100  | 617,000                                     | 100                                     | (a1) Nil  | (a2) 2 | (a3) *36 | (a4) Nil                                    | (a5) 2  | (a6) 79,000  | (a7) Nil  | (a8) 630,000 | (a9) Nil | (a10) Nil |
|             | Broiler Grand Parents | 9                                     | 60,000                  | 9  | 60,000                                      | 9                                       | Nil   | Nil    | Nil      | Nil   | Nil   | Nil  | Nil   | Nil          | Nil      | Nil       |
| Total       |                       | 109                                   | 677,000                 | 109  | 677,000                                     | 109                                     | Nil   | 2      | 436      | Nil   | 2   | 79,000   | Nil   | 630,000      | Nil      | Nil       |

- (a) For zoonotic Salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella enteritidis*, (a2) for *Salmonella typhimurium*, (a3) for other serotypes-specific as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium*.
- (a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. flocks or herds or as appropriate.
- (c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.
- (d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
- (e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

\* 31=S,mbandaka; 1=S,kentucky; 3=S,kedougour & 1=S,argona

6.1.2. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2010

Situation on date: 28 April 2008

Disease/infection<sup>(a)</sup>: Su and St

Animal species: Gallus gallus

| Region (a1) | Type of flock <sup>(b)</sup> | Total number of flocks <sup>(c)</sup> | Total number of animals | Total number of flocks under the programme | Total number of animals under the programme | Number of flocks checked <sup>(d)</sup> | Number of positive <sup>(e)</sup> flocks <sup>(a)</sup> |      | Number of flocks depopulated <sup>(a)</sup> | Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed <sup>(a)</sup> | Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) <sup>(a)</sup> | Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) <sup>(a)</sup> |
|-------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|---|---|------|---|---|--|---|
|             |                              |                                       |                         |  |   |   | (a1)  | (a2) |   |   |  |   |
| IRELAND     | Broiler                      | 100                                   | 617,000                 | 100  | 617,000                                     | 100                                     | Nil   | 2    | 2   | 79,000  | 630,000  | Nil   |
|             | Breeder                      |                                       |                         |  |   |   | Nil   | Nil  | Nil   | Nil   | Nil  | Nil   |
|             | Broiler Grand Parents        | 9                                     | 60,000                  | 9  | 60,000                                      | 9                                       | Nil   | Nil  | Nil   | Nil   | Nil  | Nil   |
| Total       |                              | 109                                   | 677,000                 | 109  | 677,000                                     | 109                                     | Nil   | 2    | 2   | 79,000  | 630,000  | Nil   |

(a) For zoonotic Salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, other serotypes-specify as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.

(a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, broiler turkeys, breeder turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.

(c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.

(d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

\* 31=S.mbandaka; 1-S.kentucky; 3-S.kedougour & 1-S.argona

## 6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

### 6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2006 Animal species<sup>(a)</sup>: Gallus gallus Category<sup>(b)</sup>: Broiler Breeders

Description of the used serological tests: St Elisa when outbreaks occur

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: Salmonella Culture and Serotyping when outbreaks occur

Description of the other used tests: Nil

| Region <sup>(a)</sup> | Serological tests                       |   | Microbiological or virological tests    |   | Other tests                             |   |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|                       | Number of samples tested <sup>(c)</sup> | Number of positive samples <sup>(c)</sup> | Number of samples tested <sup>(d)</sup> | Number of positive samples <sup>(e)</sup> | Number of samples tested <sup>(f)</sup> | Number of positive samples <sup>(g)</sup> |
| IRELAND               |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| No outbreaks          | Nil                                     | Nil                                       | Nil                                     | Nil                                       | Nil                                     | Nil                                       |
| Total                 | Nil                                     | Nil                                       | Nil                                     | Nil                                       | Nil                                     | Nil                                       |

- (a) Animal species if necessary.  
 (b) Category/further specifications such as breeders, laying hens, broilers, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. when appropriate.  
 (c) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.  
 (d) Number of samples tested.  
 (e) Number of positive samples

## 6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

### 6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2007      Animal species<sup>(a)</sup>: Gallus gallus      Category<sup>(b)</sup>: Broiler breeders

Description of the used serological tests: St Elisa when outbreaks occur

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: Salmonella Culture and Serotyping when outbreaks occur

Description of the other used tests: Nil

| Region <sup>(c)</sup> | Serological tests                       |   | Microbiological or virological tests    |   | Other tests                             |   |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|                       | Number of samples tested <sup>(d)</sup> | Number of positive samples <sup>(e)</sup> | Number of samples tested <sup>(d)</sup> | Number of positive samples <sup>(e)</sup> | Number of samples tested <sup>(d)</sup> | Number of positive samples <sup>(e)</sup> |
| IRELAND               | Nil                                     | Nil                                       | Nil                                     | Nil                                       | Nil                                     | Nil                                       |
| No outbreaks          | Nil                                     | Nil                                       | Nil                                     | Nil                                       | Nil                                     | Nil                                       |
| Total                 | Nil                                     | Nil                                       | Nil                                     | Nil                                       | Nil                                     | Nil                                       |

- (a) Animal species if necessary.  
 (b) Category/further specifications such as breeders, laying hens, broilers, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. when appropriate.  
 (c) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.  
 (d) Number of samples tested.  
 (e) Number of positive samples.

## 6.2. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests

### 6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2008      Animal species<sup>(a)</sup>: Gallus gallus      Category<sup>(b)</sup>: Broiler Breeders

Description of the used serological tests: St Elisa when outbreaks occur

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: Salmonella Culture and Serotyping when outbreaks occur

Description of the other used tests: Nil

| Region <sup>(c)</sup> | Serological tests                       |   | Microbiological or virological tests    |   | Other tests                             |   |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|                       | Number of samples tested <sup>(d)</sup> | Number of positive samples <sup>(e)</sup> | Number of samples tested <sup>(d)</sup> | Number of positive samples <sup>(e)</sup> | Number of samples tested <sup>(d)</sup> | Number of positive samples <sup>(e)</sup> |
| IRELAND               | Nil                                     | Nil                                       | Nil                                     | Nil                                       | Nil                                     | Nil                                       |
| No outbreaks          | Nil                                     | Nil                                       | Nil                                     | Nil                                       | Nil                                     | Nil                                       |
| Total                 | Nil                                     | Nil                                       | Nil                                     | Nil                                       | Nil                                     | Nil                                       |

(a) Animal species if necessary.

(b) Category/further specifications such as breeders, laying hens, broilers, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc, when appropriate.

(c) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(d) Number of samples tested.

(e) Number of positive samples.



**6.3. Data on infection (one table per year and per species)**

Year: 2006      Animal species<sup>(a)</sup>: *Gallus gallus*

| Region <sup>(b)</sup> | Number of herds infected <sup>(c)</sup> | Number of animals infected |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------------|
| IRELAND               | Nil                                     | Nil                        |
| Total                 | Nil                                     | Nil                        |

(a) Animal species if necessary.

(b) Region as defined in the control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

**6.3. Data on infection (one table per year and per species)**

Year: 2007

Animal species<sup>(a)</sup>: Gallus gallus

| Region <sup>(b)</sup> | Number of herds infected <sup>(c)</sup> | Number of animals infected |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------------|
| UK:AND                | Nil                                     | Nil                        |
| Total                 | Nil                                     | Nil                        |

- (a) Animal species if necessary.
- (b) Region as defined in the control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

**6.3. Data on infection (one table per year and per species)**

| Year: 2008 | Animal species <sup>(a)</sup> : Gallus gallus | Region <sup>(b)</sup> | Number of herds infected <sup>(c)</sup> | Number of animals infected |
|------------|---|-----------------------|---|----------------------------|
|            |   | IRELAND               | Nil                                     | Nil                        |
|            |   | Total                 | Nil                                     | Nil                        |

(a) Animal species if necessary.

(b) Region as defined in the control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

**6.4 Data on vaccination programmes**

**Vaccinations are prohibited in Ireland**

7. Targets

7.1. Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

| Region <sup>(a)</sup> | Animal species: <sup>(a)</sup> Broiler Breeders |                                  | Type of sample <sup>(c)</sup> | Objective <sup>(b)</sup> | Number of planned tests |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
|                       | Type of the test <sup>(e)</sup>                 | Target population <sup>(b)</sup> |                               |                          |                         |
| IRELAND 2008          | ELIZA (only if positive culture is detected)    | As per table 6.1.2               | Boot Swab                     | Identify positive flocks | 336                     |
| Total                 |   |                                  |                               |                          | 336                     |

- (a) Species if necessary.
- (b) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (c) Description of the test.
- (d) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals if necessary.
- (e) Description of the sample (for instance faeces).
- (f) Description of the objective (for instance surveillance, monitoring, control of vaccination).

### 7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks<sup>1</sup>

Year: 2010

Situation on date: 28 April 2009

Animal species: Gallus gallus

infection<sup>(a)</sup>: Se and St

| Region (a1)  | Type of flock <sup>(b)</sup> | Total number of flocks <sup>(c)</sup> | Total number of animals | Total number of flocks under the programme | Total number of animals under the programme | Expected number of flocks to be checked <sup>(d)</sup> | Number of flocks <sup>(e)</sup> expected to be positive <sup>(a)</sup> |          |           | Number of flocks expected to be depopulated <sup>(a)</sup> | Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed <sup>(a)</sup> | Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) <sup>(a)</sup> | Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg producers (number or kg) <sup>(a)</sup> |
|--------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|--|--|----------|-----------|--|--|---|---|
|              |                              |                                       |                         |  |   |  | (a1)   | (a2)     | (a3)      |  |  |   |   |
| IRELAND      | Broiler                      | 100                                   | 617,000                 | 100  | 617,000                                     | 100  | Nil  | 2        | 36        | Nil  | 79,000   | Nil   | Nil   |
|              | Broiler                      |                                       |                         |  |   |  | Nil  | Nil      | Nil       | Nil  | Nil  | Nil   | Nil   |
|              | Grand Parents                | 9                                     | 60,000                  | 9  | 60,000                                      | 9  | Nil  | Nil      | Nil       | Nil  | Nil  | Nil   | Nil   |
| <b>Total</b> |                              | <b>109</b>                            | <b>677,000</b>          | <b>109</b>                                 | <b>677,000</b>                              | <b>109</b>   | <b>Nil</b>   | <b>2</b> | <b>36</b> | <b>Nil</b>   | <b>79,000</b>  | <b>Nil</b>  | <b>Nil</b>  |

(a) For zoonotic salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a2) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a3) for other serotypes specify as appropriate.

(a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium

(a5) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, brooding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate

(c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.

(d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

<sup>1</sup> 31-S inbandake; 1-S kentucky; 1-S kedougour & 1-S aragona

### 7.2.1 Targets on vaccination

Not applicable as vaccinations are prohibited in Ireland

8. Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme (one table per year of implementation) 2008

| <i>Costs related to</i>          | <i>Specification</i>  | <i>Number of units</i>                       | <i>Unitary cost in EUR</i> | <i>Total amount in EUR</i>                             | <i>Community funding requested (yes/no)</i> |
|----------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------|--|---|
| <b><i>1. Testing</i></b>         |   |  |                            |  |   |
| <i>1.1. Cost of the analysis</i> | <b><i>Test:</i></b> Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling | 336  | 20                         | 6720   | Yes   |
|                                  | <b><i>Test:</i></b> Number of serotyping of relevant isolates tests planned to be carried out                                     | Unknown-all relevant isolates will be tested | 30                         | <i>If all require serotyping, then total is €10800</i> | Yes   |
| <i>1.2. Cost of sampling</i>     | Laboratory Testing  | 320  | €20                        | 66400  | Yes   |
| <i>1.3. Other costs</i>          | Nil   |  |                            |  | No  |

|  |  |   |         |         |          |     |  |  |     |
|--|--|---|---------|---------|----------|-----|--|--|-----|
| <b>2. Vaccination or treatment of animal products</b>        |  |   |         |         |          |     |  |  |     |
| <b>2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products</b> |  | Nil   |         |         |          |     |  |  | No  |
|  |  | <b>Number of purchase of vaccine doses planned if a vaccination policy is part of the programme as set out explicitly under point 4 of Annex II</b> |         |         |          |     |  |  | No  |
| <b>2.2. Distribution costs</b>                               |  | Nil   |         |         |          |     |  |  | No  |
| <b>2.3. Advertising costs</b>                                |  | Nil   |         |         |          |     |  |  | No  |
| <b>2.4. Control costs</b>                                    |  | Nil   |         |         |          |     |  |  | No  |
| <b>3. Slaughter and destruction</b>                          |  |   |         |         |          |     |  |  |     |
| <b>3.1. Compensation of animals</b>                          |  | Birds Destroyed   | 49,000  | Various | €413,000 | Yes |  |  | Yes |
|  |  | Day-old Chick Destroyed   | 30,000  | €0.10   | €3000    | Yes |  |  | Yes |
|  |  | Eggs Destroyed  | 630,000 | Various | €31,500  | Yes |  |  | Yes |
| <b>3.2. Transport costs</b>                                  |  | Birds/Eggs  |         |         | €20,000  | No  |  |  | No  |

|  |  |     |     |          |    |
|--|--|-----|-----|----------|----|
| 3.3. <i>Description costs</i>  | Nil  |     |     |          | No |
| 3.4. <i>Loss in case of slaughtering</i>   | Nil  |     |     |          | No |
| 3.5. <i>Costs from treatment of animal products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)</i> | Nil  |     |     |          | No |
| <b>4. <i>Cleaning and disinfection</i></b>   | Nil  |     |     |          | No |
| <b>5. <i>Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only)</i></b>                  | Administrative and Veterinary Inspectorate | Nil | Nil | €150,000 | No |
| <b>6. <i>Consumables and specific equipment</i></b>                                  | Nil  |     |     |          | No |



|                       | Nil             | No         |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------|
| <b>7. Other costs</b> |                 |            |
| <b>TOTAL</b>          | <b>€470,700</b> | <b>Yes</b> |

**NATIONAL PLAN FOR MONITORING  
SALMONELLA IN BREEDING FLOCKS OF  
GALLUS GALLUS IN IRELAND**

**December 2005**

**NATIONAL PLAN FOR MONITORING  
SALMONELLA IN BREEDING FLOCKS OF GALLUS GALLUS IN  
IRELAND**

This plan has been drafted to fulfil the requirements of Article 5 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 on the control of salmonella in breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*. The plan outlines the measures being taken in Ireland including those measures taken to implement in full the requirements of Annexes II and III of Council Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 with respect to the breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*.

**(I) BREEDING FLOCKS OF GALLUS GALLUS**

**Sampling is required as follows:**

**For breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus*:**

**(i) Rearing Flocks as**

1. day old chicks
2. four week old chicks
3. two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit

**(ii) Adult breeding flocks** – every second week during the laying period on farm.

Parent flocks of *Gallus gallus* are subject to official sampling three times annually, and in addition are also sampled privately every two weeks. *Salmonella enteritidis* (St) and *Salmonella typhimurium* (St) are scheduled and notifiable in Ireland under Statutory Instrument entitled Diseases of Animals (Notification of Infectious Diseases) Order, 1992 - S.I. 251 of 1992.

Investigation of parent and grandparent flocks of *Gallus gallus* declared positive after monitoring is carried out in accordance with the requirements of ANNEX II, section (C) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

In the event of a positive result for *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* on dust sampling, infection is confirmed by either -

- (i) Official cloacal swabbing of birds at a rate of 60 swabs per house weekly for three weeks or
- (ii) Cultures obtained from pooling the organs of 60 birds.

When infection is confirmed, a slaughter policy, subject to co-financing, operates by agreement with the poultry industry. Non incubated eggs are heat treated or destroyed, and cleaning and disinfection following slaughter is carried out in accordance with the procedures laid down by an Official Veterinarian. Antibiotic treatment of infected flocks is not permitted in Ireland

In accordance with the European Communities (Zoonoses) Regulations 1996 - S.I. No.2 of 1996, the use of salmonella vaccines in poultry is prohibited in Ireland. The use of competitive exclusions products in poultry is also not permitted in Ireland. The S.I. also specifies that in the event of confirmed *Sc* or *St* in a domestic fowl breeding flock compensation may not be payable where reasonable bio-security measures to prevent their occurrence have not been taken.

**Salmonella status in this sector:**

In May 2005 there were 82 breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* representing approximately 566 932 birds.

There have been 2 confirmed cases of *St* and no cases of *Se* in broiler breeding flocks in the last two years, in all cases the flocks have been slaughtered.

There have been no cases of *Se* or *St* in *Gallus gallus* grandparent flocks for more than two years.

The results of Ireland's Official sampling results in this category are presented to the Commission as part of Ireland's zoonosis data report as was required under Article 5.1 of Council Directive 92/117/EEC, subsequently repealed and replaced by Council Directive 2003/99/EEC, concerning measures for protection against specified zoonoses and specified zoonotic agents in animals and products of animal origin in order to prevent outbreaks of food-borne infections and intoxications.

**(V) MONITORING OF FEED**

There are 18 feedmills supplying poultry feed in Ireland. Routine official *Salmonella* Monitoring of raw materials used in poultry feed has been carried out by DAF since 1988. Raw material samples are taken at point of import, at compound feed manufacturers premises or at the point of manufacture (e.g. fish meal).

Routine official *Salmonella* monitoring of compound (finished) poultry feed has been carried out by DAF since 1988 in all poultry compound feed manufacturers. Compound feed samples are taken at point of dispatch in poultry compound feed manufacturers premises or from bagged product. Official sampling of feedingstuffs from mills supplying the poultry industry occurs a minimum of 6 times per year in each mill.

In poultry offal rendering plants, sampling for salmonella is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Council Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

In addition feed samples may be taken by an Official Veterinarian as part of any suspect *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* investigations.

Detailed results of all Ireland official raw material and poultry compound feed results are presented to the Commission as part of Ireland's zoonosis data report as was required under Article 5.1 of Council Directive 92/117/EEC subsequently repealed and replaced by Council Directive 2003/99/EEC.

Heat treatment of all poultry feed is compulsory under the Diseases of Animals (Poultry Feed) Order 1991 - S.I. No 364 of 1991, see ANNEX III.

**(VI) LABORATORIES**

All of the Official salmonella samples described above in all categories above are tested in the Central Veterinary Research Laboratory (CVRI), Abbotstown,

Castleknock, Dublin 15, Ireland, which is the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella testing.

Isolation of salmonella is based on ISO 6579 (2002) Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the detection of *Salmonella* spp.

Serotyping of all isolates is carried out in accordance with the Kauffman-White scheme and the phage type of all isolates of *Salmonella* Typhimurium and *Salmonella* Enteritidis is ascertained.

The testing methods used are without prejudice to existing or future provisions agreed upon at EU level.

All of the private samples taken as required under the European Communities (Zoonoses) Regulations 1996 - S.I. No 2 of 1996 must be tested in Laboratories approved by DAF. The private laboratories are approved as outlined in Article 6 of the European Communities (Monitoring of Zoonoses) Regulations 2004 - SI 154 of 2004. Any isolations of *Se* or *St*, including isolations from feed, must be followed by an immediate verbal report to DAF by the owner or person in charge of the laboratory, followed by a written report within 24 hours.

In accordance with the European Communities (Zoonoses) Regulations 1996 - S.I. No.2 of 1996, all approved private laboratories must forward a report to the CVRL at the end of each calendar month of all salmonella examinations carried out during that month.

All salmonella results are collated centrally in DAF. The results of all Official salmonella results are presented to the Commission as part of Ireland's zoonosis data report as was required under Article 5.1 of Council Directive 92/117/EEC subsequently repealed and replaced by Council Directive 2003/99/EEC.

In addition the salmonella plan also monitors for other salmonella species including *S. infantis*, *S. hadar* and *S. virchow*. However there is no slaughter out policy in existence for Salmonella serotypes other than *Se* or *St*. To date there has been no *S. infantis*, *S. hadar* and *S. virchow* recorded in *Gallus gallus* breeding flocks in Ireland.

#### IMPLEMENTING LEGISLATION:

- Council Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 on the control of salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents.
- A new Statutory Instrument (S.I.) will be drawn up to implement Council Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and to replace the European Communities (Zoonoses) Regulations 1996 - S.I. No.2 of 1996 that implements the measures concerning the monitoring and control of Salmonella in poultry. A copy of the S.I. is attached (see ANNEX I).
- Council Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, amending Council Decision 90/424/EEC and repealing Council Directive 92/117/EEC.

- Diseases of Animals (Notification of Infectious Diseases) Order, 1992 - S.I. No.251 of 1992 made Salmonellosis caused by or involving *Salmonella enteritidis* (Se) or *Salmonella typhimurium* (St) a notifiable disease. A copy of the S.I. is attached (see ANNEX II).
- Diseases of Animals (Poultry Feed) Order, 1991 - S.I. No.364 of 1991 makes heat treatment of all poultry feed compulsory. A copy of the S.I. is attached (see ANNEX III).
- European Communities (Monitoring of Zoonoses) Regulations 2004 - S.I. No 154 of 2004, (see ANNEX IV).
- Council Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption. This regulation is transposed into Irish law by the European Communities (Animal By-products) Regulations 2003 - S.I. No. 248 of 2003.

## **ANNEX I**

### **S.I. No. 2 of 1996**

#### **EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (ZOOSES) REGULATIONS, 1996.**

I, Ivan Yates, Minister for Agriculture, Food and Forestry, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 3 of the European Communities Act, 1972 (No. 27 of 1972) and for the purpose of giving effect to Council Directive No. 92/117/EEC <sup>(1)</sup> of 17 December 1992 hereby make the following Regulations:

(1) O.J. No. L62 of 15.3.1993, P.38.

#### **Part I Preliminary**

##### **Title and Commencement**

(1) These Regulations may be cited as the European Communities (Zoonoses) Regulations, 1996.

(2) These Regulations shall come into operation on the eighth day of January, 1996.

##### **Interpretation**

2. (1) In these Regulations, except where the context otherwise requires—  
"approved egg supply farm" means an egg supply farm for the time being approved under the Poultry Hatcheries Act, 1947 (No. 49 of 1947);

"approved laboratory" means a laboratory approved in writing by the Minister to test and analyse samples for salmonella in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations;

"authorised officer" means a person authorised in writing by the Minister to exercise for the purposes of these Regulations and the Council Directive the powers conferred on an authorised officer by these Regulations;

"breeding flock" means any flock of birds consisting of at least 250 birds of the species *Gallus gallus* which are kept or reared on a single holding for the production of hatching eggs;

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

"the Council Directive" means Council Directive No. 92/117/EEC of 17 December 1992;

"domestic fowl" means birds of the species *Gallus gallus*;

"egg supply farm" means any premises where eggs are produced for hatching;

"licensed poultry hatchery" means a poultry hatchery for the time being licensed under the Poultry Hatcheries Act, 1947 (No. 49 of 1947);

"official veterinarian" has the meaning assigned in Article 2.7 of Annex B to Directive No. 92/116/EEC<sup>(2)</sup> of 17 December 1992;

December 1992;

(2) O.J. No. L62 of 15.3.1993, P.1.

"poultry" means birds of any of the following species, domestic fowl, ducks, geese, turkeys, guinea fowl and pheasants;

"poultry hatchery" means any premises for the hatching of eggs by artificial means;

"premises" includes any land and any buildings, structures or private dwellings;

"the Minister" means the Minister for Agriculture, Food and Forestry.

(2) In these Regulations—

- (a) a reference to a Regulation is to a Regulation of these Regulations, unless it is indicated that reference to some other provision is intended;
- (b) a reference to a Schedule is to a Schedule to these Regulations;
- (c) a reference to a paragraph or subparagraph is to the paragraph or subparagraph of the provision in which the reference occurs, unless it is indicated that reference to some other provision is intended.

(3) A word or expression that is used in these Regulations and is also used in the Council Directive has, unless the contrary intention appears, the same meaning in these Regulations as it has in the Council Directive.

### **General Conditions and Exemption**

3. (1) The owner or person in charge of an establishment approved by the Minister in accordance with Council Directives Nos. 64/433/EEC<sup>(3)</sup>, 71/118/EEC<sup>(4)</sup> or the European Communities (Meat Products and Other Products of Animal Origin)

Regulations, 1995 (S.I. No. 126 of 1995) shall provide all information and take or have taken any samples required by the Minister to detect the presence of the zoonoses listed in Paragraph I of the First Schedule.

(3) Updated by Council Directive No. 9/97/EEC-O.J. No. L268 of 24.9.1991, P.69.

(4) Updated by Council Directive No. 92/116/EEC-O.J. No. L62 of 15.3.1993, P.1.

(2) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (3), the owner or person in charge of an approved egg supply farm or a licenced poultry hatchery shall provide all information and carry out or have carried out sampling as required by these Regulations.

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

## Part II Requirements for Establishments, Supply Farms and Hatcheries

### Requirements for Meat Establishments

4. (1) The Minister may lay down the requirements, including the frequency of examination, sampling, identification and the keeping of records, for determining the presence of the zoonoses listed in Paragraph I of the First Schedule for establishments approved by the Minister in accordance with Council Directives

64/433/EEC or 71/118/EEC or the European Communities (Meat Products and Other Products of Animal Origin) Regulations, 1995 (S.I. No. 126 of 1995).

(2) The owner or person in charge of an establishment approved by the Minister in accordance with the Council Directives 64/433/EEC, 71/118/EEC or the European Communities (Meat Products and Other Products of Animal Origin) Regulations, 1995 (S.I. No. 126 of 1995) shall ensure that the requirements laid down by the Minister in paragraph (1) are complied with.

### Requirements for Supply Farms, Hatcheries and Holdings

5. The owner or person in charge of an approved egg supply farm or a licensed poultry hatchery shall ensure that—

(a) samples are taken in such manner and at such times as are specified in Part II of Section I of the Second Schedule;

(b) such samples are tested at a laboratory approved by the Minister in accordance with Regulation 7;

(c) any samples sent to an approved laboratory in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations are identified in such a manner as to enable the laboratory to which they are submitted to know:

(i) the type of samples which were sent;

(ii) the date on which the samples were taken;

(iii) the name of the owner or person in charge of the farm or hatchery;

(iv) the address of the holding on which the breeding flock is kept;

(v) the building or house on that holding from which the samples were taken;

(d) any samples taken in accordance with the provisions of the Second Schedule, other than those required to be taken under the supervision of an authorised officer,



are dispatched, within 48 hours of being taken, to an approved laboratory for testing, at the expense of the owner of the farm or hatchery, for the presence of salmonella. Such samples shall be kept in a refrigerator at a temperature of between 1°C and 4°C if they are not so dispatched within 24 hours of being taken.

#### **Keeping of records**

6. The owner or person in charge of an approved egg supply farm or a licensed poultry hatchery shall ensure that -

- (a) records containing the information specified in the Third Schedule are kept of any sample taken in respect of the farm or hatchery in accordance with these Regulations;
- (b) a record of the result of any test carried out on a sample in accordance with Regulation 5 is kept;
- (c) such records are retained for a period of 2 years from the date on which the sample was taken or from the date of the test;
- (d) such records are produced to an authorised officer on such a demand being made by such officer at any reasonable time during that period and that a copy or extract from such records may be taken.

### **Part III Requirements for Approved Laboratories**

#### **Conditions of Registration for Private Laboratories**

7. (1) No person may use a private laboratory for the testing of samples taken under these Regulations unless that laboratory has been registered by the Minister in accordance with this Regulation.

(2) The Minister shall establish and maintain a register (referred(8) to subsequently in this Regulation as "the register") of laboratories which have been approved by him to carry out the testing of samples taken in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

(3) An application for registration in the register shall be made in such form as the Minister may specify.

(4) The owner or person in charge of a laboratory applying for registration in the register shall furnish the Minister with such information as he may reasonably require for the purposes of his functions under these Regulations and shall ensure that the laboratory complies with the approval conditions for registration laid down in the Fourth Schedule.

(5) The register may be established and maintained in a form that is not legible if it is capable of being converted into a legible form.

(6) A certificate purported to be signed by a person authorised by the Minister in that behalf and to certify that on a specified day or days or during the whole of a specified period a particular laboratory did not stand registered in the register or that on a specified day the laboratory's registration had been revoked shall, without proof of the signature of the person purporting to sign the certificate or that he was so authorised by the Minister, be evidence, unless the contrary is shown, of the matters stated in the certificate.

(7) The Minister may, if he is satisfied that the provisions of these Regulations and of the Council Directive are not being complied with by a laboratory registered in the register or will not be complied with by an applicant for such registration, revoke or suspend the registration or refuse to register the laboratory in the register.

(8) Where the Minister proposes to revoke or suspend a registration, or to refuse to register a laboratory, in the register, he shall —

- (a) notify the person concerned in writing of the proposal and of the reasons therefor,
- (b) notify the person in writing that he, or a person acting on his behalf, may make representations to the Minister in relation to the proposal within 14 days of the issue by him of the notification, and
- (c) consider any such representations duly made before deciding whether to proceed with the proposal or not.

(9) Where a registration is suspended or revoked, the Minister may issue a notice in writing requiring the owner or person in charge of the laboratory to cease the testing of samples under these Regulations from a date specified in that notice.

(10) Where the Minister suspends or revokes a registration, the person who held the registration or the owner or person in charge of the laboratory, as the case may be, shall not test the samples taken under these Regulations subsequent to the date of revocation or suspension, as the case may be, except with the approval of the Minister.

(11) The Minister may restore a registration, if the registration has been suspended in accordance with paragraph (7), in instances where

- (a) the owner or person in charge of the laboratory demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Minister that he will comply with the requirements of the Council Directive and of these Regulations, and
- (b) checks carried out by an authorised officer confirm the safety of the laboratory in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations and in particular with paragraph 6.3 of the Fourth Schedule.

(12) The Minister may where he is satisfied that there is a serious and immediate health risk, suspend, without affording to the person granted the registration an opportunity of making representations referred to in subparagraph (b) of paragraph (8), a registration granted under this Regulation.

### **Testing of Samples**

8. (1) The owner or person in charge of an approved laboratory to which a sample has been submitted in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 5 shall ensure that;

- (a) the sample is tested for the presence of salmonella in accordance with a method approved by the Minister;
- (b) the result of such a test is reported in writing as soon as practicable to the person who submitted the sample;
- (c) where, as a result of the testing outlined in these Regulations, the presence of *salmonella enteritidis* or *salmonella typhimurium* is detected in a sample taken from a breeding flock, the Minister shall be informed in accordance with paragraph 4.2 of the Fourth Schedule.

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

(3) In any case where the presence of *salmonella enteritidis* or *salmonella typhimurium* is detected in a sample taken from a breeding flock, the owner or person

in charge of that flock shall not transport any poultry, poultrymeat or eggs from the hatchery, farm or premises without the consent in writing of an authorised officer.

#### Part IV Inspection and Supervision

##### **Appointment of Authorised Officers**

9. (1) The Minister may appoint such and so many persons as he thinks fit to be authorised officers for the purposes of these Regulations.

(2) An authorised officer shall be furnished with a warrant of his appointment by the Minister as an authorised officer and when exercising any power conferred on him by these Regulations such officer shall, if requested by any person affected, produce the warrant to that person.

##### **Powers of Inspection**

10. (1) An authorised officer or an expert from the Commission, within the meaning of Article 11.1 of the Council Directive, may, for the purpose of carrying out inspections, supervision, sampling or testing required by these Regulations, at all reasonable times enter:

(i) any premises which is registered as an approved supply farm or a licensed hatchery or an establishment approved by the Minister under the European Communities (Live Poultry & Hatching Eggs) Regulations, 1992 (S.I. No. 362 of 1992) and any parts of any other premises or other land which are material to the operation of such premises or,

(ii) all parts of any premises which operates as a supply farm or hatchery for poultry or an establishment where poultry or hatching eggs are reared, produced, bred, fattened, exhibited and any other premises, land or vehicle which are material to the operation of such premises or,

(iii) any other place or vehicle in respect of which the officer has reasonable cause to suspect is used for, or in connection with the rearing, production, breeding, fattening, exhibiting selling or transporting of poultry or hatching eggs.

(2) An authorised officer or an expert from the Commission, within the meaning of Article 11.1 of the Council Directive, shall at all times have free access to all parts of the establishments or premises referred to at paragraph (1) in order to ensure that these Regulations are being complied with and, where there is doubt as to the origin of the poultry, to accounting documents which enable the holding of origin to be traced.

(3) An authorised officer for the purposes of these Regulations and the Council Directive, may, as he considers appropriate;

(a) make such examinations, tests and inspections at all stages of production and on any poultry, and

(b) take such reasonable samples from poultry which he finds in the course of his inspection, and

(c) inspect, take or take copies of, or extracts from, any books, documents, or other records as he finds in the course of his inspection.

(4) A person who is for the time being the owner or operator of a farm, hatchery or premises shall carry out all reasonable directions issued by an authorised officer for the purposes of these Regulations.

## PART V

**Miscellaneous Provisions****Offences**

- 11.** (1) An offence under these Regulations may be prosecuted by the Minister.  
(2) Any person who contravenes a provision of these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence.  
(3) If any person fraudulently—  
(a) tampers or otherwise interferes with any poultry, poultrymeat or eggs so as to procure that any sample of it taken under these Regulations does not correctly represent the poultry, poultrymeat or eggs,  
(b) tampers or otherwise interferes with any sample taken under these Regulations,  
(c) treats or allows treatment of any bird which causes any sample to be invalid, that person shall be guilty of an offence.  
(4) Any person who obstructs or otherwise interferes with an authorised officer in the exercise of a power conferred on him by these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence.  
(5) Where an offence under these Regulations is committed by a body corporate or by a person acting on behalf of a body corporate and is proved to have been so committed with the consent, connivance or approval of, or to have been facilitated by any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other official of such body, each such person shall also be guilty of an offence.

**Penalties**

**12.** A person guilty of an offence under these Regulations shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £1,500 or, at the discretion of the court, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

**Prohibition on vaccination**

**13.** No person shall vaccinate any poultry with any vaccine which is likely to affect the result of any test carried out under these Regulations on any sample taken from the poultry, except under the authority of a licence issued by an authorised officer and in accordance with any conditions subject to which the licence is issued.

**Compensation**

**14.** Compensation may not be payable, in accordance with Article 9 of the Council Directive, in cases where the owner or person in charge of an approved egg supply farm or a licensed poultry hatchery has failed to comply with the provisions of these Regulations or has failed to take reasonable bio-security measures to prevent the occurrence of *salmonella enteritidis* or *salmonella typhimurium* in breeding flocks.

**Rider**

**15.** These Regulations are in addition to and not in substitution for the Poultry Hatcheries Act, 1947 (No. 49 of 1947), the Fowl Pest Order, 1950 (S.I. No. 15 of 1950) and the European Communities (Trade in Animals and Animal Products) Regulations, 1994 (S.I. No. 289 of 1994).

**FIRST SCHEDULE****LIST OF ZONOSSES**

- I. (a) Tuberculosis due to *Mycobacterium bovis*;  
(b) Brucellosis and the agents thereof;  
(c) Salmonellosis and the agents thereof;  
(d) Trichinosis.
  
  - II. (a) Campylobacteriosis;  
(b) Echinococcosis;  
(c) Listeriosis;  
(d) Rabies;  
(e) Toxoplasmosis;  
(f) Yersiniosis;  
(g) Other zoonoses and the agents thereof.
- III. Any other zoonosis not found in the Community and the agents of that zoonosis.

**SECOND SCHEDULE****SECTION I****MONITORING AND CONTROL — PRESENCE OF SALMONELLA IN BREEDING FLOCKS****I. Breeding Flocks**

A breeding flock comprises at least 250 birds (*Gallus gallus*), kept or reared on a single holding for the production of hatching eggs.

**II. Monitoring of Salmonella in Breeding Flocks**

The owner or person in charge of a hatchery or of a breeding flock shall, at the owner's expense, have samples taken for analysis for the detection of salmonella in a laboratory approved by the Minister in accordance with these Regulations, with the minimum levels of sampling indicated in Table 1 being respected.

**A. Rearing Flocks**

1. The owner or person in charge of the flock shall ensure that samples shall be taken from birds reared for breeding purposes at least when the chicks are one day old, when the birds are four weeks old and two weeks prior to pullets entering the laying phase.

2. The samples to be taken shall comprise:

- (a) in the case of day-old chicks, samples, at a minimum of 1 c.m.<sup>2</sup>, shall be taken from the internal linings of the boxes in which the chicks were delivered to the holding from the hatchery, with a minimum of one box-liner sample for every 500 chicks delivered; such samples are to be taken on the day in which the chicks were delivered to the holding; and

- (b) the carcasses of all chicks, up to a maximum of 60, found to be dead on arrival are to be sampled; such samples to be taken on the day in which the chicks were delivered to the holding; and
- (c) in the case of pullets at four weeks of age or two weeks prior to the laying phase, pooled faecal samples made up of separate samples of fresh faeces each weighing not less than 1 g taken at random from a number of sites in the building in which the birds are kept shall be collected. Alternatively where the birds have free access to more than one building on a particular holding, pooled faecal samples shall be collected from each group of buildings on the holding on which the birds are kept;
- (d) the number of sites from which separate faeces samples are to be taken in order to make a pooled sample shall be as follows:

**TABLE 1**

| Number of birds kept in a Building | Number of faeces samples to be taken in the building or group of buildings on the holding<br>(number equal to the total number of birds up to a maximum of 20) |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 - 24                             |  |
| 25 - 29                            | 20   |
| 30 - 39                            | 25   |
| 40 - 49                            | 30   |
| 50 - 59                            | 35   |
| 60 - 89                            | 40   |
| 90 - 199                           | 50   |
| 200 - 499                          | 55   |
| 500 or more                        | 60   |

**B. Adult Breeding Flocks**

1. The owner or person in charge of each parent breeding flock shall ensure that the flock is sampled and tested at least once every two weeks in the laying period. The owner or person in charge of each grandparent breeding flock shall ensure that the flock is sampled and tested at least every week during the laying period.
2. Breeding flocks where eggs are hatched at a hatchery with a total incubator capacity of less than 1,000 eggs shall be sampled, by the owner or person in charge, on the holding and the samples to be taken shall consist of a pooled faeces sample made up of separate faeces samples, each weighing not less than 1 g, collected in accordance with paragraph A.2. b
3. Breeding flocks where eggs are hatched at a hatchery with a total incubator capacity of 1,000 eggs or more shall be sampled, by the owner or person in charge, through the hatchery and the samples to be taken shall consist of:
  - (a) pooled samples of meconium taken from 250 chicks hatched from eggs supplied to the hatchery from each breeding flock; or
  - (b) samples of carcasses of 50 chicks which are dead in the shells of eggs or which have been hatched from eggs supplied to the hatchery from each breeding flock.
4. Such samples shall also be taken from breeding flocks comprising less than 250 birds whose eggs are hatched in hatcheries with a total incubator capacity of 1,000 eggs or more.
5. Every eight weeks, the sampling provided for in paragraph B for adult parent breeding stock flocks, and every four weeks in the case of adult grandparent breeding

stock flocks shall be replaced by official sampling under the supervision of an authorised officer which shall be conducted in accordance with subparagraph 3.

### C. Examination of Samples for Salmonella

The total number of samples taking in each building may be pooled for analysis. The analyses and tests for salmonella shall be carried out in accordance with methods which afford the guarantees laid down in Decision 89/610/EEC <sup>(5)</sup> or other tests and methods may be used provided that they are approved in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 16 of the Council Directive.

<sup>(5)</sup> O.J. No. L351 of 2.12.1989, P.34.

### III. Notification of Results

Where, as a result of the monitoring carried out in accordance with paragraph II, the presence of *salmonella enteritidis* or *salmonella typhimurium* is detected in a sample taken from a breeding flock, the owner or person in charge of the flock or the person responsible for the laboratory carrying out the examination or the person carrying out the examination shall, within a period not exceeding 24 hours, notify the results to the Minister.

### IV. Investigation of Flocks declared positive after monitoring

Where the presence of *salmonella enteritidis* or *salmonella typhimurium* is notified in accordance with paragraph III, the flock shall be sampled by an authorised officer to confirm the initial results. A sample of birds shall be taken from within each house on the holding, the size of the sample being selected in accordance with Table 2. For the purpose of examination, the birds sampled from each house are grouped in batches of five, and samples of liver, ovary and intestine taken from each batch are examined for salmonella in the Central Veterinary Control Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry.

**TABLE 2**

| Number of birds kept in a House | Size of sample (Number of Birds) to be taken in the houses or group of houses on the holding<br>(number equal to the total number of birds up to a maximum of 20) |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 - 24                          | 20  |
| 25 - 29                         | 25  |
| 30 - 39                         | 30  |
| 40 - 49                         | 35  |
| 50 - 59                         | 40  |
| 60 - 89                         | 50  |
| 90 - 199                        | 55  |
| 200 - 499                       | 60  |
| 500 or more                     | 60  |

### V. Measures to be taken in respect of Flocks where infection is confirmed

The measures to be taken shall comply with the following standards.

1. Where as the result of an investigation carried out in accordance with paragraph IV, the presence of *salmonella enteritidis* or *salmonella typhimurium* is confirmed in the birds in a house, the following measures shall be taken:

- (a) the owner or person in charge of the flock shall ensure that no birds leave the house concerned until the Minister has authorised the slaughter and destruction of the carcasses of such birds under the supervision of an official veterinarian or alternatively such birds are slaughtered in a slaughterhouse designated by the Minister in accordance with sub-subparagraph (c) of this subparagraph;
- (b) non-incubated eggs produced by the birds in the house in question shall be destroyed on the spot or, after appropriate marking, be taken under the supervision of an authorised officer to an egg-processing establishment approved by the Minister under the European Communities (Egg Products) Regulations, 1991 (S.I. No. 293 of 1991) to ensure the destruction of any zoonotic agent that may be present;
- (c) all the birds in the house shall be slaughtered in accordance with point 31 (c) of Chapter VI of Annex I to Council Directive 71/118/EEC, the official veterinarian of the slaughterhouse being informed of the decision to slaughter, in accordance with point 25 (a) of Chapter VI of Annex I of that Directive or be slaughtered and destroyed so as to reduce as much as possible the risk of spreading salmonella.
2. Once a house occupied by a flock infected with *salmonella enteritidis* or *salmonella typhimurium* has been emptied of birds, effective cleansing and disinfection shall be carried out, including safe disposal of manure and litter, in accordance with the procedure laid down by an official veterinarian. Restocking shall be with chicks satisfying the requirements of paragraph II (A) (1) and only after the official veterinarian is satisfied that all precautions have been taken to prevent recycling of infection.
3. When eggs for hatching from flocks in which the presence of *salmonella enteritidis* or *salmonella typhimurium* has been confirmed are still present in the hatchery, they shall be destroyed or treated as high-risk material in accordance with the provisions of the European Communities (Disposal, Processing and Placing on the Market of Animal By-products) Regulations, 1994 (S.I. No. 257 of 1994).

## SECTION II

### INSPECTION FOR SALMONELLA AT THE FINAL PRODUCTION STAGE OF COMPOUND FEEDINGSTUFFS FOR POULTRY

When official samples are being taken on a holding or in cases of justified suspicion, on the part of an authorised officer, sampling may be carried out on the instructions of such officer, on the compound feeding stuffs used to feed poultry.

When a sample is positive for salmonella, the Minister may carry out an investigation in order to:

- (a) identify the source of contamination, in particular by means of official sampling taken at different stages of production;
- (b) examine the rules and controls concerning the disposal and processing of animal waste in accordance with the European Communities (Disposal, Processing and Placing on the Market of Animal By-products) Regulations, 1994 (S.I. No. 257 of 1994);
- (c) establish procedures for good manufacturing practices and ensure compliance with recognised procedures.

The owner or person in charge of the holding shall comply with any instructions issued to him by an authorised officer in connection with this Section.

## THIRD SCHEDULE

### PART I



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

The person in charge of a poultry hatchery or a supply farm or an other form of holding on which a breeding flock of domestic fowl is kept shall keep a record of samples taken in respect of the flock. This record shall contain the following information—

- (i) the date on which the sample was taken;
- (ii) a description of the type of sample taken; and
- (iii) in the case of samples taken in respect of the breeding flock, the identity of the building or group of buildings from which the samples were taken. In the case of samples taken from a hatchery, the address of the holding which supplied the hatching eggs from which the samples were obtained shall be provided.

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

The owner or person in charge of any holding, hatchery or supply farm on which a breeding flock of domestic fowl is kept shall keep a record of the movement of any domestic fowl, their chicks and eggs onto and off such holding. This record shall contain the following information—

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

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

The owner or person in charge of any premises used as a poultry hatchery shall keep a record of the movement of eggs or chicks of domestic fowl to or from such premises. Such record shall contain the following information

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

***FOURTH SCHEDULE*****CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL FOR PRIVATE LABORATORIES****1. USE OF PRIVATE LABORATORIES**

- 1.1 All testing in private laboratories shall be carried out at the flock owners' expense. Only methods of sampling and testing approved by the Minister may be used. The Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry through the Central Veterinary Research Laboratory (CVRL) shall be responsible for monitoring laboratories.

## **2. REGISTER OF APPROVED LABORATORIES**

2.1 A register of Laboratories approved under these Regulations shall be held and updated as necessary at the CVRL and will contain the names, addresses and telephone numbers of laboratories approved by the Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry to examine samples submitted under the provisions of these Regulations. A list of approved laboratories shall be made available to any person who wishes to have samples tested.

## **3. PROCEDURE FOR REGISTRATION AS AN APPROVED LABORATORY**

3.1 Requests for application forms should be made to the Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, Abbotstown, Castleknock, Dublin 15. Applications to register as an approved laboratory may be made at any time.

3.2 Following application, the laboratory shall be inspected by Veterinary Research Officers from the CVRL. The inspection shall focus on qualifications and training of personnel, suitability of the premises, equipment, operating procedures, bacteriological techniques, quality assurance and record keeping. If the results of this inspection are satisfactory, the laboratory shall be approved to examine samples submitted under the regulations and the name, address and telephone number of the laboratory shall be entered in a Register of Approved Laboratories at the CVRL, following written acceptance of any conditions of approval.

3.3 If the laboratory is already approved by the Irish Laboratory Accreditation Board for Salmonella testing this shall be taken into account during the assessment process.

3.4 Each laboratory shall be required to participate in a Quality Assurance Scheme operated by the CVRL.

## **4. UNDERTAKINGS TO BE GIVEN BY EACH LABORATORY**

All laboratories shall give the following undertakings.

### **4.1 Examination of Samples.**

The laboratory will examine all samples submitted under these Regulation using approved methods.

### **4.2 Reporting Salmonella isolations.**

If, as a result of a laboratory examination, *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* is isolated from a sample, the owner or person in charge of the laboratory shall forthwith make an immediate verbal report followed by a written report, within 24 hours, of the isolation to the Poultry Division, Agriculture House, Kildare Street, Dublin 2.

### **4.3 Keeping records.**

4.3.1 The laboratory shall maintain a record of all examinations carried out under these Regulations for a period of one year.

The record shall contain the following information:

- (i) The nature of the sample examined.
- (ii) The name and address of the premises at which the sample was taken.
- (iii) The date on which the sample was taken.
- (iv) The date on which the sample was received by the laboratory.
- (v) The date on which the sample was examined by the laboratory.
- (vi) The result of the examination and date of the report.
- (vii) The known or suspected identity of any salmonella organism isolated and the date on which any subculture of the salmonella was sent to the CVRL.

4.3.2. Upon request, the laboratory will make available to an authorised officer all records relating to the examination of samples under these Regulations.

4.3.3. At the end of each calendar month the owner or person in charge of the laboratory shall forward to the CVRL a report of the examinations carried out during that month.

The report shall contain the following information:

- (i) The number and types of samples submitted to the laboratory in that month.
- (ii) The number of each type of sample examined that month.
- (iii) The number of each type of sample examined in that month which on examination appeared to be sterile.
- (iv) The number of each type of sample examined in that month from which a salmonella was isolated, the identity or suspected identity of such isolates and the owner of flock of origin of that sample.
- (v) The number of premises from which samples were submitted for examination that month.

#### **5. QUALITY ASSURANCE (QA)**

5.1 All laboratories shall participate in the CVRL Quality Assurance Scheme for the examination of samples for salmonella.

The scheme shall take the following form:

(i) QA samples shall be issued on a number of occasions during the year. At least five samples will be issued on each occasion. These may contain a variety of species of salmonella aimed at assessing the laboratory's ability to isolate and serotype the organisms to Group level. Laboratories shall be informed two weeks prior to sample despatch.

(ii) Laboratories shall be allowed fourteen days from the date of despatch to examine the samples and to submit a written report of the results to the CVRL.

(iii) After analysis of the returns, laboratories shall be notified whether their performance is satisfactory or unsatisfactory. Intended results shall not be issued following each distribution of QA samples.

#### **6. REMOVAL OF A LABORATORY FROM THE REGISTER OF APPROVED LABORATORIES**

6.1 Where there is evidence that a laboratory has failed to abide by any of the conditions set out in paragraph 4 the name, address and telephone number of that laboratory shall be removed by the Minister from the register forthwith and from that date it shall cease to be an approved laboratory for the purposes of the Regulations.

6.2 Where a laboratory has failed to achieve a satisfactory performance in the quality assurance scheme, the name, address and telephone number shall be removed from the Register forthwith and from that date it shall cease to be an approved laboratory.

6.3 A laboratory whose name has been removed from the Register of Approved Laboratories because of an unsatisfactory performance in the CVRL quality assurance scheme may not apply to have its name restored to the Register until it has produced a satisfactory performance in four consecutive QA distributions undertaken at its own expense.

#### **7. Fees**

The Minister may prescribe fees in respect of approval of laboratories under these Regulations and these fees shall be subject to annual revision.

### **8. APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR PRIVATE LABORATORIES**

8.1 As part of the approval process authorised officers, assisted when necessary by other staff, from the CVRL shall visit and inspect laboratories applying to be registered and perform an assessment on their suitability.

#### **8.2 Objectives**

The measurement of suitability shall be made against the following objectives:

8.2.1 The laboratory shall be of sufficient standard to be able to examine efficiently material submitted for the presence of salmonella and to report accurately the results. The standards considered necessary to achieve these objectives are those encompassed by Good Laboratory Practice.

8.2.2 The inspection process is designed to examine all aspects of the laboratory's operation including qualifications and training of personnel, suitability of premises, equipment, operating procedures, determinative bacteriology, culture media and reagents, QA/QC programmes and record keeping.

#### **8.3 Personnel**

The laboratory shall have an adequate number of appropriately qualified and experienced personnel to carry out the work.

(i) Any work on the isolation and identification of salmonella organism shall be carried out or directly supervised by a person holding a recognised academic qualification in a microbiological subject and who has a minimum of two years laboratory experience in microbiology.

(ii) Possession of an academic qualification in itself does not guarantee ability to perform a test effectively and laboratory staff shall demonstrate to the inspecting officer's satisfaction an understanding of the basic principles of salmonella bacteriology.

(iii) Details of numbers of staff, their qualifications and experience shall be provided.

(iv) An on-going commitment to in-house training or support for external training programmes whilst not essential shall be more likely to endorse a laboratory's claim to operate Good Laboratory Practice.

(v) A senior member of staff shall be clearly identified with the overall responsibility for salmonella work and record keeping.

#### **8.4 Premises**

The laboratory premises shall be of a suitable size, design, construction and location, for the purpose of testing samples for salmonella without the risk of cross-contamination or sample mis-identification.

(i) The testing laboratory shall be located away from livestock of any kind and if livestock are kept on the premises there shall be restricted laboratory access to specialist staff only and with suitable gowning and personal cleaning facilities provided.

(ii) The laboratory shall be of a size and design which allows reasonable separation of sample reception, processing, microbiological plate reading, identification, and culture media and reagent preparation. Such preparation should if possible take place in different rooms or specifically designated and well spaced work areas.

(iii) The laboratory ventilation system shall be such as to minimise the risk of cross-contamination of samples through excessive air movement and the spread of

aerosols and dust. If possible dry materials (e.g. feeds or feed ingredients) should be handled in a ventilated cupboard or a safety cabinet.

(iv) The laboratory accommodation, benches and equipment shall be maintained in a clean state and surfaces shall be impermeable and of a type which can be cleaned and disinfected as necessary.

(v) The arrangements for the treatment and disposal of biological and laboratory waste shall be such that there is no risk of contamination of equipment and laboratory environment or members of the public. Preferably this should be by means of autoclaving before incineration and disposal through normal domestic refuse collection.

### 8.5 Equipment

There should be adequate equipment available for the effective conduct of salmonella work and that all equipment shall be suitable for its intended use, properly calibrated and maintained to ensure accurate performance.

(i) There shall be a sufficient number of incubators to allow salmonella testing at the various temperatures defined by the Minister.

(ii) Indicators showing the operating temperature of incubators shall be clearly visible and there shall be evidence of weekly calibration by use of an independent certified thermometer placed inside the incubator.

(iii) Water baths, if used, shall be monitored as for incubators.

(iv) Ph meters shall be checked before use against calibration solutions.

(v) Autoclaves shall be fitted with visible means of temperature or pressure measurement and subject to frequent checks with indicator strips, spore suspensions, thermocouples or other appropriate means.

(vi) Deionizers shall be operated in accordance with manufactures' instructions and cartridges changed as required.

(vii) Samples, cultures and contaminated materials shall not be stored in the same refrigerator or freezer as culture media, reagents and antisera.

(viii) Balances shall be calibrated regularly using known weights.

(ix) All equipment shall be maintained in a clean state.

(x) There shall be operating instructions for each piece of equipment.

(xi) Records of maintenance and repair schedules shall be kept and made available to authorised officers.

### 8.6 Operating Procedures

The laboratory shall have written standard operating procedures that are sufficient to ensure the quality and accuracy of results generated.

(i) Each laboratory shall have immediately available copies of standard operating procedures relevant to the activities carried out in that area.

(ii) These instructions shall define precisely the methods to be employed for the reception, identification and labelling of samples, media preparation, inoculation, dilution and transfer of samples, plating and incubation of cultures, identification procedures including the use and interpretation of biochemical media and the performance and interpretation of serological tests, the use of QA/QC materials, the disposal of contaminated waste, and the logging, recording and reporting of test results.

(iii) Copies of the Salmonella Monitoring Programme issued by the Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry shall be available to laboratory staff.

(iv) The laboratory shall demonstrate that it is capable of adhering to approved methods.

### 8.7 Determinative bacteriology

The laboratory shall be capable of isolating and identifying salmonella.

(i) The methods used for the plating out and sub-culturing of bacterial cultures shall be such as to achieve isolated colonies capable of being visually identified and differentiated.

(ii) The determination of colonial characteristics shall be strictly in accordance with the specifications of the media being used.

(iii) Identification of organism by the use of composite media shall be strictly in accordance with the interpretation criteria for the media being used.

(iv) Serological tests shall be performed in accordance with relevant EU legislation, recognised international standards or Commission decisions on serology.

(v) Serotyping of salmonella isolates shall be by a systematic use of somatic and flagellar antigens.

(vi) Appropriate controls shall be used and colonies checked for auto agglutination.

(vii) Both biochemical and serological criteria shall be used to determine an organism's identity.

### 8.8 Culture media and reagents

The laboratory shall use culture media and reagents capable of detecting the presence of salmonella in material submitted under these Regulations.

(i) The culture media and reagents shall be prepared in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

(ii) The quality of the media shall be checked according to clarity, consistency and Ph.

(iii) The culture media, reagents and antisera, shall not be stored for too long a period in conditions detrimental to their effectiveness.

(iv) The culture media, reagents and antisera shall be used within the expiry dates indicated by the manufacturers.

(v) If ready for use media are bought in they shall be stored in accordance with the manufacturers instructions and used within the expiry dates indicated.

### 8.9 QA/QC Programmes

There shall be a mechanism by which the laboratory is able to ensure that the culture media and methods are working correctly and that they are able to isolate and identify salmonella from control samples.

(i) There shall be evidence that bacterial cultures are used to control different batches of culture media and reagents.

(ii) There shall be evidence that internal quality control of laboratory methods takes place using control cultures.

(iii) The laboratory when testing/analysing QA samples shall produce results within defined parameters.

### 8.10 Record Keeping

The laboratory shall have a means of recording samples and results in a form which can be assessed by an authorised officer and which provides all the information needed by the Department.

(i) There shall be a sample recording system which details the samples received on a daily basis with no gap in sequencing of samples.

(ii) These records shall show the date of receipt, the origin, owner and type of samples and the laboratory results.

(iii) Salmonella results with the date of reporting to the Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry shall be shown. Where results are maintained on computer there

shall be the facility to produce a hard copy summarising details of specimen, type, owner and result as indicated at subparagraph (ii).

(iv) There shall be provision for presenting monthly returns to the Department regarding total numbers of samples received according to product type and the total number of positive samples found for each product type.

Given under my Official Seal, this 3rd day of January, 1996.

Ivan Yates

Minister for Agriculture, Food and Forestry.

#### **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

The purpose of these Regulations is to implement Council Directive 92/117/EEC on measures to protect against specific zoonoses and to provide information on such zoonoses. It also provides for the taking of samples for bacteriological testing for Salmonella and for the slaughter of breeding domestic fowl confirmed as being infected with Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium.

#### **ANNEX II**

#### **S.I. No. 251/1992: DISEASES OF ANIMALS (NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES) ORDER, 1992**

I, JOE WALSH, Minister for Agriculture and Food, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by sections 3 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1966 (No. 6 of 1966), as adapted by the Agriculture (Alteration of Name of Department and Title of Minister) Order, 1987 (S.I. No. 97 of 1987), hereby order as follows:

1. This Order may be cited as the Diseases of Animals (Notification of Infectious Diseases) Order, 1992 and shall come into operation on the 15th day of September, 1992.

2. In this Order—

"animal" means cattle, sheep, goats and all other ruminating animals, horses, donkeys and all other equines and swine;

"disease" means any of the following diseases, namely,

Aujeszký's disease

Brucellosis in ruminating animals (except cattle) and swine

Campylobacteriosis (caused by or involving *Campylobacter jejuni*)

Caprine viral arthritis — encephalitis

Caseous lymphadenitis

Contagious agalactia

Contagious equine metritis

Enzootic abortion of ewes

Equine viral arteritis

Goat pox

Lumpy skin disease

Macdi visna

Mycoplasmosis (caused by or involving *Mycoplasma gallisepticum*, *Mycoplasma meleagridis* or *Mycoplasma synovia*)

Peste des petits ruminants

Porcine epidemic diarrhoea (Porcine corona virus)

Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome

Psittacosis

Pulmonary adenomatosis

Rift valley fever

Salmonellosis (caused by or involving *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium*)

Scrapie

Tuberculosis in ruminating animals (except cattle)

Turkey rhinotracheitis

Diseases of poultry caused by or involving *Yersinia* spp.;

"diseased" means affected with a disease within the meaning of this Order.

3. Any person who has or has had in his possession or under his charge any animal, poultry, carcass, egg, or any semen or embryo of an animal or poultry, which is diseased, or which he suspects to be diseased, and any veterinary surgeon who, whether by reason of an examination or otherwise, believes or suspects that any animal, poultry, carcass, egg, or any semen or embryo of an animal or poultry is diseased, shall, with all practicable speed, notify the fact to --

(a) the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Food, Dublin 2, or

(b) an inspector at a District Veterinary Office of the Department of Agriculture and Food.



GIVEN under my Official Seal this 3rd day of September, 1992.

JOE WALSH,  
Minister for Agriculture and Food.

**EXPLANATORY NOTE.**

This Order makes the diseases listed in Article 2 of the Order notifiable.

**ANNEX III**

**S.I. No. 364/1991: DISEASES OF ANIMALS (POULTRY FEED) ORDER, 1991**

I, MICHAEL WOODS, Minister for Agriculture and Food, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by sections 3 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1966 (No. 6 of 1966), as adapted by the Agriculture (Alteration of Name of Department and Title of Minister) Order, 1987 (S.I. No. 97 of 1987), hereby order as follows:

**Citation and commencement.**

1. (1) This Order may be cited as the Diseases of Animals (Poultry Feed) Order, 1991.

(2) This Order shall come into operation on the 1st day of January, 1992.

**Definitions.**

2. (1) In this Order—

"approved disinfectant" means a disinfectant for the time being approved by the Minister under the Diseases of Animals (Disinfectants) Order, 1975 (S.I. No. 273 of 1975) as amended by the Diseases of Animals (Disinfectants) Order, 1975 (Amendment) Order, 1978 (S.I. No. 345 of 1978) and formaldehyde;

"authorised officer" means a person appointed in writing by the Minister under Article 10 (1) of this Order to be an authorised officer for the purposes of this Order;

"container" means any bin, box, skip, silo, vehicle storage compartment or other rigid container and which is used for the collection, storage or carriage of feed or ingredients thereof;

"feed" means any straight or compound feedingstuffs intended for feeding to poultry other than wheat, barley, oats, grass or any other primary agricultural produce grown on the premises on which the poultry are held;

"heat treated" means treated in accordance with the requirements of Article 4;

"ingredients" means ingredients intended to be used in any feed;

"the Minister" means the Minister for Agriculture and Food;

"package" means any bag, bulk bag or similar non-rigid container;

"poultry" means domestic fowls, turkeys, ducks, geese, farmed feathered guinea fowls, partridges, pheasants and quail;

"premises" includes land.

(2) In this Order any reference to a Schedule is to the Schedule to this Order

**Prohibition on sale, supply, or feeding of non-heat treated feed.**

3. (1) Subject to paragraph (3) of this Article, a person shall not—

(a) sell or supply for feeding to any poultry, or

(b) feed to any poultry,

feed which has not been heat treated.

(2) Manufacturers of heat treated feed shall have on any premises used for the manufacture of feed or any ingredients automatic monitoring and recording equipment to monitor and record heat treatment.

(3) Paragraph (1) of this Article shall not apply to the sale, supply or feeding of any feed to poultry in a research establishment under the authority of the Minister where such sale, supply or feeding (as the case may be) is in accordance with the conditions of a licence issued by him.

**Heat treatment.**

4. Any feed intended for feeding to poultry must be subjected to heat treatment to produce a minimum temperature of 75°C at the core for one minute or to such alternative heat treatment approved by the Minister as sufficient to inactivate Newcastle Disease virus. After heat treatment the feed must meet the standards specified in Part VI of the Schedule.

**Requirements with regard to premises.**

5. (1) The owner or person in charge of any premises used for the manufacture, collection or storage of feed or ingredients shall ensure to the satisfaction of an inspector or authorised officer that—

(a) the premises and any container therein are vermin and bird proof; and

(b) the feed and ingredients are handled in a manner which deny vermin and birds access thereto.

(2) The owner or person in charge of any premises used for the manufacture, collection or storage of heat treated feed shall also ensure that—

(a) all necessary precautions are taken to prevent contamination of such feed during handling, manufacturing, collecting, packaging and storage;

(b) all equipment used in the course of handling, packaging and storage of such feed is cleansed and disinfected as necessary or as required by an inspector or authorised officer; and

(c) where equipment is used for the handling of ingredients or feed other than heat treated feed, such equipment shall, before it is used in connection with heat treated feed, be cleansed and disinfected.

**Requirements with regard to movement of feed and ingredients.**

6. (1) A person shall not move or cause or permit to be moved heat treated feed in a vehicle, container or package which also contains non heat treated feed or ingredients intended to be used in any feed.

(2) A person shall not use or cause or permit to be used any vehicle for the movement of feed or ingredients unless such feed or ingredients are—

(a) carried in a leak-proof container which is enclosed by a tightly fitting cover which prevents spillage and both the container and the cover are capable of being thoroughly cleansed and disinfected with an approved disinfectant;

or

(b) sealed in a package which had not previously been used for any purpose.

(3) A person shall not use or cause or permit to be used any vehicle or container for the carriage of feed or ingredients unless that vehicle or container (together with its covering) had not previously been used for any other purpose or was first thoroughly cleansed and disinfected with an approved disinfectant.

#### **Keeping of records.**

7. (1) A person who manufactures feed shall, in respect thereof, keep the records specified in Part I of the Schedule.

(2) A person who sells or supplies feed shall, in respect thereof, keep the records specified in Part II of the Schedule.

(3) A person who sells or supplies ingredients for use in the manufacture of feed shall, in respect thereof, keep the records specified in Part III of the Schedule.

(4) The owner or person in charge of poultry to which feed is fed shall in respect thereof keep the records specified in Part IV of the Schedule at the premises where the poultry are maintained.

(5) A person required to keep records under this Article shall—

(a) retain such records for a period of 12 months from the date of the last entry in the records;

and

(b) produce such records to an inspector or authorised officer on demand being made by him at any reasonable time during that period and allow him to take a copy of it or an extract from it.

#### **Registration of poultry premises.**

8. (1) The owner or person in charge of premises at which 100 or more poultry are normally kept for rearing, breeding, meat or egg production shall register the premises with the Minister in the manner prescribed in Part V of the Schedule and not later than the 14th day of February, 1992.

(2) Any person who commences to keep 100 or more poultry after 1st day of January, 1992 in a previously unregistered premises shall register it within two months of such commencement.

(3) The owner or person in charge of registered premises shall, on request and in and within any form and period of time specified, supply the Minister with particulars as to the poultry kept on those premises and their feeding.

(4) Where a premises registered in accordance with paragraph (1) of this Article ceases to exercise the functions for which it was registered, the owner or person in charge shall notify in writing the Minister within two months of such cessation.

#### **Inspection and sampling**

9. (1) An inspector or an authorised officer may enter any premises which he has reason to believe contains feed or ingredients and may examine or inspect such feed or ingredients.

(2) An inspector or an authorised officer may examine or inspect any vehicle or container used or suspected of being used for the collection, storage or carriage of feed or ingredients.

(3) Where an inspector or authorised officer makes an examination or inspection pursuant to this Article, he may, either on that occasion or on a subsequent occasion, take or cause to be taken from feed or ingredients such samples as he considers necessary.

#### **Authorised Officers.**

10. (1) The Minister may appoint in writing such and so many of his officers or other persons as he thinks fit to be authorised officers or inspectors for the purposes of this Order.

(2) A person appointed under this Article shall be furnished with a warrant of his appointment as an authorised officer or inspector and, when exercising any power conferred on an authorised officer by this Order, shall, if so requested by any person affected, produce the warrant, or a copy thereof, to that person.

#### **Proceedings.**

11. In any proceedings in which a contravention of Article 3 of this Order is alleged, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that where the prosecution proves that feed does not conform to the standards specified in Part VI of the Schedule for the micro organisms listed therein that feed has not been heat treated.

### **SCHEDULE**

#### **Records, Registration, Standards.**

##### **PART I**

##### ***Records of manufacture of feed***

##### ***Article 7 (1)***

The following records shall be kept by a person who manufactures feed---

- ( a ) the name and address of the person who manufactured the feed;
- ( b ) a list of ingredients of each batch of the feed;
- ( c ) the description and quantity of each batch of the feed and the batch number if applicable;
- ( d ) proof that the feed was heat treated and, the date and the address at which the heat treatment took place; and
- ( e ) the address where the feed was stored or consigned to after it was manufactured.

##### **PART II**

##### ***Records of sale and supply of feed***

##### ***Article 7 (2)***

In respect of feed sold or supplied by any person, the following records shall be kept by that person---

- ( a ) the name and address of the person selling or supplying the feed;
- ( b ) the name and address of the person from whom he purchased or who otherwise supplied him with the feed and the date of that purchase or supply;
- ( c ) the quantity, a description and batch number, if applicable, of each consignment of feed despatched by the person selling or supplying the feed;
- ( d ) the name and address of the person to whom the feed was sold or supplied, the date of that sale or supply and the address of the premises to which it was delivered;

( e ) the address of any premises where the feed was collected or held prior to the sale or supply.

### **PART III**

#### ***Records of ingredients***

##### *Article 7 (3)*

In respect of ingredients sold or supplied by any person for use in the manufacture of feed, the following records shall be kept by that person---

- ( a ) the name and address of the person selling or supplying the ingredients;
- ( b ) the address of any premises where the ingredients were collected or held prior to the sale or supply;
- ( c ) the name and address of the person to whom the ingredients were sold or supplied, the date of that sale or supply and the address of the premises to which they were delivered;
- ( d ) the quantity and a description of each consignment of ingredients despatched by the person selling or supplying the ingredients; and
- ( e ) the name and address of the person from whom he purchased or who otherwise supplied him with the ingredients and the date of that purchase or supply.

### **PART IV**

#### ***Records of feeding of feed***

##### *Article 7 (4)*

In respect of feed fed to poultry, the following records shall be kept by the owner or person in charge of the poultry—

- ( a ) the name and address of the owner of the poultry;
- ( b ) the address of the premises where the poultry are kept;
- ( c ) the name and address of the person who sold or supplied the feedingstuffs and the quantity and description of each consignment of feedingstuffs delivered by or on behalf of that person; and
- ( d ) the address where the feedingstuffs were collected or held prior to being fed to the poultry.

### **PART V**

#### ***Registration of Poultry Premises***

##### *Article 8*

The owner or person in charge of the premises shall forward to the Minister the following particulars addressed to Poultry Division, Department of Agriculture and Food, Agriculture House, Kildare Street, Dublin 2.

- ( a ) the address of the premises;
- ( b ) the name and address of the owner or person in charge of the premises;
- ( c ) the name and address of the owner or person in charge of the poultry on the premises;
- ( d ) the species of poultry maintained on the premises;
- ( e ) the purpose for which poultry are kept;
- ( f ) current capacity and stocking rate on the premises;
- ( g ) name(s) and address(es) of feed suppliers;
- ( h ) the manner in which feed is stored on the premises.

### **PART VI**

#### ***Requirements concerning feed after heat treatment***

*Articles 4 and 11*

Samples of heat treated feed taken at the point of sale, supply or use must comply with the following standards:

Salmonella : absence in 25 grams.

Enterobacteriaceae : maximum of  $3 \times 10^2$  in 1 gram.

At least five subsamples taken at random and in a hygienic manner throughout the sampled lot should be aggregated to form each final sample. Analysis should be carried out in accordance with recognised standards.

GIVEN under my Official Seal, this 24th day of December, 1991.

MICHAEL WOODS,  
Minister for Agriculture and Food.

**EXPLANATORY NOTE.**

For purposes connected with the prevention of Newcastle disease this Order requires the heat treatment of feed intended for feeding to poultry. It also specifies ancillary conditions concerning premises, hygienic handling, storage and transport of feed and keeping of records.

**ANNEX IV**

**Statutory Instruments  
S.I. No. 154 of 2004**

**European Communities (Monitoring of Zoonoses) Regulations 2004**

I, Joe Walsh, Minister for Agriculture and Food, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 3 of the European Communities Act 1972 (No. 27 of 1972) and for the purpose of giving effect to Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003; hereby make the following regulations:

**Citation and commencement**

1. These Regulations may be cited as the European Communities (Monitoring of Zoonoses) Regulations 2004 and come into operation on the 12 June 2004.

**Definitions**

2. (1) In these Regulations --

“authorised officer” means

- (a) a person who is appointed under Regulation 4,
- (b) an authorised officer appointed under section 17A of the Diseases of Animals Acts 1966 to 2001, or
- (c) an officer appointed under section 49 of the Food Safety Authority of Ireland Act 1998 (No. 29 of 1998).

“competent authority” means an organisation designated by the Minister under Article 3.2 of the directive;

“directive” means Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003;

“food business operator” has the same meaning as in Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28

January 2002;

“isolate” means a zoonotic agent;

“Minister” means the Minister for Agriculture and Food;

“premises” includes any land, place, vehicle, ship or other vessel, aircraft, railway wagon or other means of transport or any container used to transport food or where food is kept.

·O.J. No. L325, 12.12.03, p.31.

·OJ No. L31, 1.2.2002, p.1.

(2) A word or expression that is used in these Regulations and that is also used in the directive has, unless the contrary intention appears, the same meaning in these regulations as it has in the directive.

(3) In these Regulations a reference to a paragraph is to the paragraph of the provision in which the reference occurs, unless it appears that reference to some other provision is intended.

#### **Preservation of results, foodstuffs and samples**

3. (1) When a food business operator carries out examinations for the presence of the zoonoses and zoonotic agents in accordance with Article 4(2) of the directive he or she shall –

- (a) only use a laboratory approved under Regulation 6,
- (b) keep the results for a period of 3 years and arrange for the preservation of any relevant isolate for a period of 6 months, and
- (c) communicate results and provide isolates on request to an authorised officer of a competent authority.

(2) When a food business operator provides information to a competent authority pursuant to Article 19 (3) of Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002 he or she shall –

- (a) preserve the foodstuff, or a representative and adequate sample of it, and
- (b) deliver the sample to a laboratory or other place designated by a competent authority or provide the sample to an authorised officer on request.

(3) A competent authority may determine the format in which results referred to in paragraph (1) must be kept and communicated or the manner in which the isolates and samples referred to in paragraph (1) and (2) must be preserved, delivered or provided.

#### **Appointment and powers of authorised officers**

4. (1) The Minister may appoint such and so many persons as the Minister thinks fit to be authorised officers.

(2) A competent authority may appoint such and so many persons as the competent authority thinks fit to be authorised officers.

(3) An authorised officer appointed under this Regulation shall be furnished with a warrant of appointment as an authorised officer and when exercising any power conferred by these Regulations such officer shall, if requested by any person affected, produce the warrant to that person.

(4) An authorised officer may, where he or she has reasonable grounds for believing that food or feed or animals or poultry kept for food production or records relating to any such thing are held –

- (a) at any time enter any premises,
- (b) there or at any other place examine, test and inspect any food,

feed, poultry or animals found there,

(c) inspect, take or take copies of or extracts from any books, documents or other records found there,

(d) take, without payment of compensation, such samples of any food, feed, poultry, animals or cadavers or of blood or other tissue as he or she may reasonably require,

(e) require any person there or the owner or person in charge of the food, feed, poultry or animals or any person employed in connection therewith to give to him or her such information and to produce to him or her such books, certificates, documents or other records within the power of procurement of the person as the officer may reasonably require.

(5) The person referred to in paragraph (3) (e) shall carry out all reasonable directions issued by an authorised officer.

(6) A person shall not obstruct or otherwise interfere with an authorised officer in the performance of his or her functions or give information to an authorised officer that he or she knows to be false or misleading in a material respect.

#### **National reference laboratories**

5. The Minister designates the Central Veterinary Research Laboratory and the Central Meat Control Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture and Food as national reference laboratories for the purposes of these regulations and the directive.

#### **Approval of laboratories**

6. (1) The Minister may approve a laboratory for the purposes of these Regulations and attach such conditions as the Minister considers necessary at the time of the approval or at any time subsequently.

(2) An application for approval shall be made in such form as the Minister may specify.

(3) The owner or person in charge of an approved laboratory or a laboratory applying for approval shall furnish the Minister with such information as the Minister may reasonably require.

(4) A person applying for an approval who wilfully makes a false or misleading statement is guilty of an offence.

(5) The Minister may revoke or suspend an approval or refuse to approve a laboratory.

(6) Where the Minister proposes to revoke or suspend an approval or to refuse to approve a laboratory the Minister shall –

(a) notify the person concerned in writing of the proposal and of the reasons therefor,

(b) notify that person in writing that representations may be made to the Minister in relation to the proposal within 14 days of the issue of the notification, and

(c) consider any such representations before deciding whether to proceed with the proposal.

(7) When an approval is suspended or revoked, the Minister may issue a notice in writing requiring the owner or person in charge of the laboratory to cease the testing of samples for zoonoses or zoonotic agents for the purposes of these Regulations.

(8) The Minister may, where the Minister is of the opinion that there is a



serious and immediate risk to health, suspend an approval without affording the opportunity to make the representations referred to in paragraph (6).

(9) The owner or person in charge of an approved laboratory shall ensure that, as soon as practicable, a sample submitted for testing for zoonoses or zoonotic agents is tested in accordance with a method approved by the Minister and the result of such test is reported in writing to the person who submitted the sample.

(10) An authorised officer may at any reasonable time inspect an approved laboratory, or a laboratory in respect of which an application for approval has been made, for the purpose of evaluating its suitability for approval.

(11) The Minister may set and publish fees in respect of approval of laboratories.

(12) When the Minister approves a laboratory under paragraph (1) the Minister may specify a date on which that approval will expire.

#### **Information received in the course of an investigation**

7. Notwithstanding national legislation on the holding and passing of information, a competent authority involved in an investigation under Article 6

8(2) of the directive may pass information obtained in the course of the said investigation to any person mentioned in Article 8 of the directive and to another competent authority in the State.

#### **Offences and penalties**

8. (1) Any person who contravenes a provision of these Regulations or the directive is guilty of an offence.

(2) Where an offence under these Regulations has been committed by a body corporate and is proved to be so committed with the consent or connivance of, or be attributable to any neglect on the part of, a person being a director, manager, secretary or other officer of the body corporate or a person who was purporting to act in any such capacity, that person, as well as the body corporate shall be found guilty of an offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished as if he or she were guilty of the first-mentioned offence.

(3) An offence under these Regulations may be prosecuted by a competent authority.

(4) A person guilty of an offence under these Regulations is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding €3000.

#### **On the spot fines**

9. (1) Where an authorised officer has reasonable grounds for believing that a person is committing or has committed an offence under these Regulations or the directive, he or she may serve a notice in writing on that person stating that-

(a) the person is alleged to have committed the offence,

(b) the person may during the period of 28 days specified in the notice make to the Minister a payment of €250 accompanied by the notice, and

(c) a prosecution in respect of the alleged offence will not be instituted during the period specified in the notice and, if the payment

specified in the notice is made during that period, no prosecution in respect of the alleged offence will be instituted.

(2) Where notice is given under paragraph (1) —

(a) a person to whom the notice applies may, during the period specified in the notice, make to the Minister at the address specified in the notice the payment specified in the notice accompanied by the notice;

(b) the Minister shall receive the payment, issue a receipt for it and retain the money so paid, and any payment so received shall not be recoverable in any circumstances by the person who made it;

(c) a prosecution in respect of the alleged offence shall not be instituted in the period specified in the notice, and if the payment so specified is made during that period, no prosecution in respect of the alleged offence shall be instituted.

(3) In a prosecution for an offence under these Regulations the onus of proving that a payment pursuant to a notice under this Regulation has been made shall lie on the defendant.

#### **Revocation**

10. Part III of the European Communities (Zoonoses) Regulations 1996 (S.I. No. 2 of 1996) is revoked.

#### **Savers**

11. Any laboratory approved by the Minister under Regulation 7 of the European Communities (Zoonoses) Regulations 1996 shall continue to be approved as if approved under these Regulations.

Given under my Official Seal  
this 7 day of April 2004

L.S.

Joe Walsh

Minister for Agriculture and Food

#### **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

*(This note is not part of the Instrument and does not purport to be a legal interpretation)*

The purpose of these Regulations is to implement Directive 2003/99/EC on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents. The Regulations also provide for the authorisation of officers to investigate food-borne outbreaks of illness and for the approval of laboratories to conduct tests.

ANNEX V: Declaration

ADDITIONAL ANNEX  
DECLARATION

THIS IS TO CONFIRM THAT DAFF ARE FULLY COMPLIANT UNDER BOTH NATIONAL AND EU LEGISLATION IN THE AREAS OF SAMPLING, REPORTING, CONFIRMATION OF RESULTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH RELEVANT COMMUNITY TARGETS FOR BREEDING FLOCKS, AND LAYING HENS OF *GALLUS GALLUS* AND TURKEYS.

MEAT POLICY DIVISION  
DAFF  
SEPTEMBER 2009

ANNEX VI: Part A of Annex II of Commission Decision No. 2008/425 EC

## ANNEX II

**Standard requirements for the submission of national programmes for the control of Salmonellosis (zoonotic Salmonella) as referred to in Article I(b)**

### PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

- (a) State the aim of the programme:

Control of Zoonosis for **Breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus***



scan0081.pdf

- (b) Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (\*) indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover
- (c) demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003;

Re (b) and (c) - requirements were carried out in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005 and National legislation entitled the 'European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Breeding Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2006'. Requirements of testing (details on types of samples, sampling frequency, preparation of samples, laboratory, methods of analysis, etc) were outlined to individual breeders. Please see national legislation in first attachment and regarding relevant letters to breeders please see second and third PDF attachments. In conjunction please refer to Annex II, Part B, 6.1.2 for 2008.

and

- (d) specify the following points:

#### I. General

- 1.1. A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis [zoonotic salmonella] in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

2007

NIL - (testing did not start until late 2007 due to resources and staffing issues and was carried out under the old Directive, Council Directive No. 92/117/EEC)

2008

S enteritidis x 1, S kentucky x 6 and S.dublin x 1. This represents 1.98% prevalence value)

2009

no outbreaks to date

- 1.2. The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities. Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.

The central competent authority for this programme is the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (DAFF). Officially collected samples are tested at DAFF's Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, the Director of which reports to DAFF's Chief Veterinary Officer. DAFF has a District Veterinary Office (DVO) in each county and staff from these offices undertake the official sampling programme. The evaluation of results and decisions in relation to follow-up action in positive cases are the responsibility of official veterinarians in DAFF headquarters. Please see flow chart submitted in the laying hens submission programme for co-financing.

- 1.3. Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed. The Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, (CVRL) and approved laboratories by DAFF - please refer to the laying hens submission programme for co-financing for relevant attachment..

- 1.4. Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme. Bacteriological tests (cultivation - ELISA if positive culture is detected) and sero-typing of relevant isolates tests.

- 1.5. Official controls (including sampling schemes) at feed, flock and/or herd level.

- Feedmills:

There are 11 feedmills supplying poultry feed in Ireland. Routine official Salmonella Monitoring of raw materials used in poultry feed has been carried out by DAFF since 1988. Raw material samples are taken at point of import, at compound feed manufacturers premises or at the point of manufacture (e.g. fish meal).

Routine official Salmonella monitoring of compound (finished) poultry feed has been carried out by DAF since 1988 in all poultry compound feed manufacturers. Compound feed samples are taken at point of dispatch in poultry compound feed manufacturers premises or from bagged product. Official sampling of feeding-stuffs from mills supplying the poultry industry occurs a minimum of 6 times per year in each mill.

In poultry offal rendering plants, sampling for salmonella is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Council Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

In addition feed samples may be taken by an Official Veterinarian as part of any suspect *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* investigations.

Detailed results of all Ireland official raw material and poultry compound feed results are presented to the Commission as part of Ireland's zoonosis data report as was required under Council Directive 2003/99/EEC.

Heat treatment of all poultry feed is compulsory under the Diseases of Animals (Poultry Feed) Order 1991 - S.I. No 364 of 1991.

- Breeding flocks:

- (i) Rearing Flocks as day old chicks and four week old chicks

- two weeks before moving to laying phase or laying unit

- (ii) Adult breeding flocks – every second week during the laying period on farm.

Parent flocks of *Gallus gallus* are subject to official sampling three times annually, and in addition are also sampled privately every two weeks. *Salmonella enteritidis* (St) and *Salmonella typhimurium* (St) are scheduled and notifiable in Ireland under Statutory Instrument entitled Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Notification and Control of Animal Diseases) Order 2008 - S.I. 101 of 2008. Please refer to the submission for co-financing for a copy of this Order.

Investigation of parent and grandparent flocks of *Gallus gallus* declared positive after monitoring is carried out in accordance with the requirements of ANNEX II, section (C) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003.

In the event of a positive result for *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* on dust sampling, infection is confirmed by either -

- (i) Official cloacal swabbing of birds at a rate of 60 swabs per house weekly for three weeks or

- (ii) Cultures obtained from pooling the organs of 60 birds.

1.6. Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of *Salmonella* spp. have been detected, in particular to protect public health, and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination.

When infection is confirmed, a slaughter policy, subject to co-financing, operates by agreement with the poultry industry. Non-incubated eggs are heat treated or destroyed, and cleaning and disinfection following slaughter is carried out in accordance with the procedures laid down by an Official Veterinarian. Antibiotic treatment of infected flocks is not permitted in Ireland

Vaccination is prohibited in Ireland and antimicrobials are used only for therapeutic reasons and in the event of confirmed Se or St in a domestic fowl breeding flock compensation may not be payable where reasonable bio-security measures to prevent their occurrence have not been taken.

- 1.7. National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programmes, including any national provisions concerning the activities set out in the programme.

The monitoring system described above is the system for ascertaining presence/absence of salmonella. Generally, no official action is taken when serotypes other than Se and St are found

*Salmonella enteritidis* (St) and *Salmonella typhimurium* (St) are scheduled and notifiable in Ireland under Statutory Instrument entitled Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Notification and Control of Animal Diseases) Order 2008 - S.I. 101 of 2008.

Flocks positive for SE or ST are subjected to sanitary slaughter, the houses are thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and fumigated before restocking. A risk analysis is carried out and meat from positive flocks may be subjected to heat treatment and subjected to a positive release system

Primary responsibility for the control and monitoring of Salmonella is with the Zoonoses Division of Veterinary Public Health. On farm issues are the responsibility of the Agricultural Inspectorate and Veterinary Animal Health and Welfare Division. Administrative functions are the responsibility of Pigeon and Poultry Division.

The European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Breeding Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2006 - S.I. 706 of 2006. In addition the Disease of Animals (Poultry Feed) Order 1991 requires that any feed intended to be fed to poultry (other than primary agricultural products grown on the poultry premises) must be heat treated to a minimum of 75°C and must show an absence of salmonella in a 25 grams sample.

- 1.8. Any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme.

Nil.

2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

- 2.1. The structure of the production of the given species and products thereof

Please see fourth PDF attachment.

- 2.2. The structure of the production of feed.

There are 11 mills owned by independent and private companies.

- 2.3. Relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining at least:

hygiene management at farms.

- measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and
- hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms.
  - a) Documentation must be available that demonstrates that the essential “Pre-requisite” requirements of Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) and Good Hygiene Practice (GHP) have been adequately addressed at all appropriate steps, including procurement (Category 1).  
The HACCP system must comply with the following:
  - b) The Processor must have a Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) Plan which shows how product / process safety is ensured through control and prevention (Critical);
  - c) This plan must be supported by senior management;
  - d) It should be put in place by a multidiscipline team;
  - e) At least one member of this team should have received formal training in the application of HACCP Principles;
  - f) At a minimum the Hazard Control Plan must include (all Category 1):
  - g) The HACCP plan must be verified / tested annually at a minimum to ensure that it is effective;
  - h) As part of this verification / testing process, microbiological criteria (as set out in the Regulation EC 2073/2005) must be used in accordance with Appendix 4 (Critical);
  - i) The Processor must establish a schedule for this testing where the frequency is based on the established risks and the microbiological history of the product;
  - j) The data must be monitored and trends analysed so that appropriate actions or corrective actions can be taken and documented;
  - k) The HACCP plan must be supported by the GMP and GHP Plans.

Poultry Quality Assurance Standard: Processor Requirements -

- i. A detailed description of the products and process steps (e.g. a flow diagram showing all the steps of each process),
- ii. A detailed description of the hazards (chemical, microbiological and physical / foreign bodies) that could arise at each process step and the risk that these represent,
- iii. Identification of Critical Control Points (CCP) in the plan,
- iv. Definition of the limits that must be met to ensure control of each CCP,
- v. The monitoring required to ensure that control is maintained at each CCP,
- vi. The corrective action to be taken if a non-conformance occurs for each CCP,
- vii. Identification of the responsibilities, procedures and records applicable for each CCP.

2.4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

Under the supervision of the local Veterinary Office and subject to regulatory control. Veterinary officers are authorised under the relevant legislation to enforce EU and National measures relating to animal health and welfare, including legislation concerning the control of animal disease, veterinary medicines, and the hygienic production of foods of animal origin, by routine inspection and sampling, by investigation and the acquisition of evidence, and by legal process in the courts, often in co-operation with the Gardai (police) and Customs officers.



**2.5. Registration of farms.**

All farms are registered both under national and EU legislation.

**2.6. Record-keeping at farms.**

All records must be controlled (e.g. by signing and dating) and must be maintained at a secure and easily accessible location for a minimum period of three years unless otherwise specified (e.g. for SRM).

These records are maintained in accordance with EU and national legislation. In addition farm records must be maintained under the Bord Bia Quality Assurance Scheme. Please see fifth PDF attachment.

**2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched. Dispatch and Transport**

Documents under the Poultry Hatcheries Act 1947 and Poultry Hatcheries Act Regulations 1959.

**Note:** It is the responsibility of the processor and the transporter to ensure that the cold chain is maintained during loading and transport and is appropriate to the product.

A record of the following checks must be maintained (all Category 1):

- i.** All transport vehicles must be inspected prior to loading to ensure that they are clean, waterproof and undamaged; that door seals and air circulation ducts are intact; and that the refrigeration unit is working properly.
- ii.** Containers must be checked to ensure that they are pre-cooled prior to loading.
- iii.** Product temperature must be checked prior to loading.
- iv** Records must be maintained to demonstrate the effectiveness of temperature control appropriate to the product during transit.
- v** A contingency plan must be in place to deal with refrigerated delivery breakdown.

**2.8 Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals.**

No Account



Department of  
**Agriculture,  
Fisheries and Food**  
An Roinn  
**Talmhaíochta,  
Iascaigh agus Bia**

## ADDITIONAL ANNEX

### DECLARATION

**THIS IS TO CONFIRM THAT DAFF ARE FULLY COMPLIANT UNDER BOTH NATIONAL AND EU LEGISLATION IN THE AREAS OF SAMPLING, REPORTING, CONFIRMATION OF RESULTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH RELEVANT COMMUNITY TARGETS FOR BREEDING FLOCKS, AND LAYING HENS OF *GALLUS GALLUS* AND TURKEYS.**

**MEAT POLICY DIVISION  
DAFF  
SEPTEMBER 2009**



**Application by Ireland for Community co-financing for the year 2010 programme for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zooneses for Community financing**

**Annex II (Part B)**

**1. Identification of Programme**

Member State: IRELAND

Disease: infection of animals with zoonotic *Salmonella spp*

Animal population covered by the programme: Fattening 2.0 million; and Breeding 0.2 million.

Year of Implementation: 2010.

Reference of this document: Salmonella in Fattening and Breeding turkeys.

Contact: Martin Freeman, Phone Number: 00 353 607 2263, Fax No 00 353 1 607 2823 or e-mail address: [martin.freeman@agriculture.gov.ie](mailto:martin.freeman@agriculture.gov.ie).

Date sent to Commission: 27 April 2009

**2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease:**

This National Plan for Monitoring and Control of Salmonella in Breeding and Meat Production Flocks of Turkeys in Ireland, dated December 2008, in order to fulfil the requirements of Article 5 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 on the control of salmonella in breeding and meat production flocks of turkeys. The plan outlines the measures being taken in Ireland including those measures taken to implement in full the requirements of Annexes II and III of Council Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 with respect to the breeding and meat production flocks of turkeys.

The National Plan is expected to be approved this year by Commission Decision and the Plan sets out the monitoring arrangements for breeding and meat production flocks of turkeys.

In addition, a wider Salmonella Monitoring Programme has been in operation in the poultry sector in Ireland since 1989 covering areas such as laying and breeding flocks of *Gallus gallus* and broiler flocks. This programme was agreed between the industry and the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (DAFF) and sets out guidelines for monitoring and general bio-security arrangements.

There is no evidence of significant *Salmonella typhimurium* (St) or *Salmonella enteritidis* (Se) infection in the national poultry flock. During 2008 and to date for 2009, no outbreaks of Se or St were detected in any poultry flocks, so it was not necessary to put scheduled appropriate measures in force.

Other *Salmonella* sero-types were found in 2007 and 2008 e.g. *S. mbandaka*, and *S. Indiana* from sampling at Hatcheries.

The position on flock monitoring to date is that there has been no cases confirmed for either St or Se in any fattening or breeding turkey flocks.

During 2007 and 2008 some 2.2 million and 1.6 million turkeys respectively were slaughtered at 3 approved slaughter plants.

### **3. Description of the submitted programme:**

Sampling by the Competent Authority, (DAFF) is conducted at all commercial fattening and breeding sites, (including feed mills)

Procedure for sampling:

(i) Sampling to include at least once a year, all flocks on 10% of the holdings with at least 500 fattening birds carried out on a risk assessment basis.

In addition the Competent Authority will sample:

(ii) All flocks on a holding when one flock tested positive for *Salmonella enteritidis* (SE) or *Salmonella typhimurium* (ST) in samples taken by

the food business operator, unless the meat of the turkeys in the flocks is destined for industrial heat treatment or another treatment to eliminate salmonella and

(iii) All flocks on the holding when one flock tested positive for Salmonella enteritidis or Salmonella typhimurium during the previous round in samples taken by the food business operator

(iv) Each time the competent authority considers necessary

All fattening and breeding flocks on a holding will be sampled following detection of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* in samples taken at hatchery or by a food business operator or as part of official controls to investigate the origin of infection.

All testing on officially collected samples is conducted in the DAFF Central Veterinary Research Laboratory.

#### **4 Measures of the submitted programme**

##### ***4.1 Summary of measures under the programme***

*Duration of the programme: 2010*

*Year 2010*

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products
- Monitoring

*Year 2009 no outbreaks (to date) in fattening or breeding flocks*

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products

- Monitoring

Year 2008

- Testing
- Slaughter of positive animals
- Disposal of Products
- Monitoring

*4.2 Designation of the central authority charged with supervising and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme:*

The central competent authority for this programme is the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (DAFF). Officially collected samples are tested at DAFF's Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, the Director of which reports to DAFF's Chief Veterinary Officer. DAFF has a District Veterinary Office in each county and staff from these offices undertake the official sampling programme. The evaluation of results and decisions in relation to follow-up action in positive cases are the responsibility of official veterinarians in DAFF headquarters.

*4.3 Description and delimitation of the geographical and administrative areas in which the programme is to be implemented:*

The entire country.

DAFF undertakes to inform the Commission regularly and fully of developments under the programme and to provide whatever additional information, if any, is required.

#### **4.4 Measures implemented under the programme**

*4.4.1 Measures and terms of legislation as regards the registration of holdings:*

Breeding establishments are registered under the Poultry Hatcheries Act 1947 and, if they are engaged in Intra Community Trade, they must be approved under the European Communities (Live Poultry and Hatching Eggs) Regulations 1992 and 1995 which implement Council Directive 90/539/EEC.

Commission Regulation (EC) No 543/2008 laying down detailed rules for the application of council regulation (Ec) No 1234/2007 as regards the marketing standard for poultrymeat and national legislation under the Marketing Standards for Poultrymeat transposing this Regulation.

Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Registration of poultry Premises) Order 2005.

*4.4.2 Measures and terms of legislation as regards identification of animals:*

Not applicable

*4.4.3 Measures and terms of legislation as regards the notification of the disease:*

*4.4.4 Measures and terms of legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result:*

Regarding 4.43 and 4.44 -

Salmonellosis caused by or involving Se or St is a notifiable disease under

- Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Notification and Control of Animal Diseases) Order 2008.
- National legislation to be implemented this year transposing Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2008.
- The provisions as stated in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, Annex II.C and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005, Annex 4 refer.

*4.4.5 Measures and terms of legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds:*

Not applicable

*4.4.6 Control measures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned:*

- Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Notification and Control of Animal Diseases) Order 2008.
- National legislation to be implemented this year transposing Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2008.
- The provisions as stated in Commission Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003, Annex II C and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1003/2005, Annex 4 refer.

Generally, no official action is taken when serotypes other than Se and S1 are found.

*4.4.7 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the control of the disease:*

The monitoring system described above is the system for ascertaining presence/absence of salmonella.

In addition the Disease of Animals (Poultry Feed) Order 1991 requires that any feed intended to be fed to poultry (other than primary agricultural products grown on the poultry premises) must be heat treated to a minimum of 75°C and must show an absence of salmonella in a 25 grams sample.

*4.4.8 Measures and applicable legislation as regards the compensation for owners of slaughtered and killed animals:*

DAFV operates a non-statutory scheme of compensation whereby the value of poultry and eggs destroyed (less any salvage) and costs of transport to place of destruction are reimbursed. Other costs arising, such as loss of income, are not compensated.

*4.4.9 Information and assessment on bio-security measures management and infrastructure in place in the flocks/holdings involved:*

Annex 7 part 3.9 attached contains information on bio-security measures in place in the flocks/holdings



### 5. General description of the costs and benefits

The anticipated benefits of the programme are the minimising of human health problems arising from salmonella-based food poisoning and a consequent reduction in suffering, injury, mortality and health service costs.

The taking and testing of samples, and related tasks, are undertaken by personnel of DAFIF and have not been separately costed. The costs in respect of which co-financing is sought are the costs of compensating owners of fattening and breeding flocks of turkeys whose flocks have been destroyed under the programme. **In the unlikely event of an outbreak to occur, a Community co-financing provision of €100,000 is required, based in calculations on the number of analytical tests to be carried out throughout the year.**

The objective is to monitor and detect the incidence of salmonella in the national flock, to remove infected poultry and eggs from the system and to minimise the level of salmonella-based food poisoning.

No outbreaks of Sc, St, S.hadar, S.virchow or S.infantis were detected in any of the fattening and breeding flocks of turkeys in 2008 and so far in the first half of 2009, so no compensation in respect of the destruction of birds and eggs following detection was paid.

Please see link beneath as regards the European Communities (Control of Salmonella in Breeding Flocks of Domestic Fowl) Regulations 2006-S. 1. No 706 of 2006.

<http://ezone/library/DAFLegal/LEG/2006DAFIS/SI706-2006.pdf>

**6. Data on the epidemiological evolution during the past five years**

**6.1. Evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis**

**6.1.1. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis**

Year: 2008  
 Animal species: Turkeys  
 Situation on date: 28<sup>th</sup> April 2009  
 Disease/infection<sup>10</sup>: See and St

| Region (a1) | Type of flock <sup>(9)</sup> | Total number of flocks <sup>(9)</sup> | Total number of animals | Total number of flocks under the programme | Total number of animals under the programme | Number of flocks checked <sup>(8)</sup> | Number of positive <sup>(9)</sup> flocks <sup>(9)</sup> |      |      |      | Number of flocks depopulated <sup>(9)</sup> | Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed <sup>(9)</sup> | Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) <sup>(9)</sup> | Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) <sup>(9)</sup> |
|-------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|---|---|------|------|------|---|---|--|---|
|             |                              |                                       |                         |  |   |   | (a1)  | (a2) | (a3) | (a4) |   |   |  |   |
| IRELAND     | Turkey Fattening             | 80                                    | 2,000,000               | 80   | 2,000,000                                   | 80                                      |   |      |      |      |   |   |  |   |
|             | Turkey Breeder               | 8                                     | 200,000                 | 8  | 200,000                                     | 8                                       |   |      |      |      |   |   |  |   |
| Total       |                              | 88                                    | 2,200,000               | 88   | 2,200,000                                   | 88                                      | Nil   | Nil  | Nil  | Nil  | Nil   | Nil   | Nil  | Nil   |

(a) For zoonotic Salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-sp appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.  
 Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.  
 (b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.  
 (c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.  
 (d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.  
 (e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

6.1.1. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2009 Situation on date: 28<sup>th</sup> April 2009  
 Animal species: Turkeys Disease/infection<sup>(a)</sup>: Se and St

| Region (a1) | Type of flock <sup>(b)</sup> | Total number of flocks <sup>(a)</sup> | Total number of animals | Total number of flocks under the programme | Total number of animals under the programme | Number of flocks checked <sup>(c)</sup> | Number of positive <sup>(e)</sup> flocks <sup>(a)</sup> |      |      | Number of flocks depopulated <sup>(c)</sup> | Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed <sup>(d)</sup> | Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) <sup>(a)</sup> | Quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) <sup>(a)</sup> |
|-------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|---|---|------|------|---|---|--|---|
|             |                              |                                       |                         |  |   |   | (a1)  | (a2) | (a3) |   |   |  |   |
| IRELAND     | Turkey                       | 80                                    | 2,000,000               | 80   | 2,000,000                                   | 80                                      | 3   | Nil  | Nil  | 3   | 50,000  | Nil  |   |
|             | Patterning                   |                                       |                         |  |   |   |   | Nil  | Nil  | Nil   | Nil   | Nil  |   |
|             | Turkey Breeder               | 8                                     | 200,000                 | 8  | 200,000                                     | 8                                       | 3   | Nil  | Nil  | 3   | 20,000  | Nil  |   |
| Total       |                              | 88                                    | 2,200,000               | 88   | 2,200,000                                   | 88                                      | 6   | Nil  | Nil  | 6   | 70,000  | Nil  |   |

(a) For zoonotic salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-spc appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium.

(a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(b) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, broiler turkeys, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate

(c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.

(d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.

(e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

6.1.1. Data on evolution of zoonotic salmonellosis

Year: 2010  
 Animal species: Turkeys  
 Situation on date: 28<sup>th</sup> April 2009  
 Disease/infection<sup>(a)</sup>: Se and St

| Region (a1)  | Type of flocks <sup>(a)</sup> | Total number of flocks <sup>(a)</sup> | Total number of animals | Total number of flocks under the programme | Total number of animals under the programme | Number of flocks checked <sup>(a)</sup> | Number of positive <sup>(a)</sup> flocks <sup>(a)</sup> |            |            | Number of flocks depopulated <sup>(a)</sup> | Total number of animals slaughtered or destroyed <sup>(a)</sup> | Quantity of eggs destroyed (number or kg) <sup>(a)</sup> | Quantity of eggs channeled to egg products (number or kg) <sup>(a)</sup> |
|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|---|---|------------|------------|---|---|--|--|
|              |                               |                                       |                         |  |   |   | (a1)  | (a2)       | (a3)       |   |   |  |  |
| IRELAND      | Turkey Fattening              | 80                                    | 2,000,000               | 80   | 2,000,000                                   | 80                                      | 3   | Nil        | Nil        | Nil   | Nil   | Nil  |  |
|              | Turkey Breeder                | 8                                     | 200,000                 | 8  | 200,000                                     | 8                                       | 3   | Nil        | Nil        | 20,000                                      | Nil   | Nil  |  |
| <b>Total</b> |                               | <b>88</b>                             | <b>2,200,000</b>        | <b>88</b>                                  | <b>2,200,000</b>                            | <b>88</b>                               | <b>6</b>  | <b>Nil</b> | <b>Nil</b> | <b>20,000</b>                               | <b>Nil</b>  | <b>Nil</b>   |  |

- (a) For zoonotic Salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes: (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-spp appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.
- (a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.
- (b) For example: breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks); production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate.
- (c) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.
- (d) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
- (e) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with footnote (d), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

6.2. *Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests*

6.2.1. Stratified data on surveillance and laboratory tests (one table per year and per disease/species)

Year: 2008      Animal species<sup>(a)</sup>: Turkeys      Category<sup>(b)</sup>: Turkeys

Description of the used serological tests: St Elisa when outbreaks occur

Description of the used microbiological or virological tests: Salmonella Culture and Serotyping when outbreaks occur

Description of the other used tests: Nil

| Region <sup>(c)</sup> | Serological tests                       |   | Microbiological or virological tests    |   | Other tests                             |   |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|                       | Number of samples tested <sup>(d)</sup> | Number of positive samples <sup>(e)</sup> | Number of samples tested <sup>(d)</sup> | Number of positive samples <sup>(e)</sup> | Number of samples tested <sup>(d)</sup> | Number of positive samples <sup>(e)</sup> |
| IRELAND               |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| No outbreaks          | Nil                                     | Nil                                       | Nil                                     | Nil                                       | Nil                                     | Nil                                       |
| Total                 | Nil                                     | Nil                                       | Nil                                     | Nil                                       | Nil                                     | Nil                                       |

(a) Animal species if necessary.

(b) Category/further specifications such as breeders, laying hens, broilers, breeding turkeys, broiler turkeys, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc, when appropriate.

(c) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(d) Number of samples tested.

(e) Number of positive samples.

6.3. *Data on infection (one table per year and per species)*

| Year: 2008            | Animal species <sup>(a)</sup> : Turkeys |   |                            |
|-----------------------|---|---|----------------------------|
| Region <sup>(b)</sup> |   | Number of herds infected <sup>(c)</sup> | Number of animals infected |
| IRELAND               |   | Nil                                     | Nil                        |
| Total                 |   | Nil                                     | Nil                        |

(a) Animal species if necessary;  
 (b) Region as defined in the control and eradication programme of the Member State;  
 (c) Herds or flocks or holdings as appropriate.

6.4 Data on vaccination programmes

Vaccinations are prohibited in Ireland

## 7. Targets

### 7.1. Targets related to testing (one table for each year of implementation)

#### 7.1.1. Targets on diagnostic tests

| Region <sup>(b)</sup> | Animal species: <sup>(a)</sup> Turkeys |                                      | Target population <sup>(b)</sup> | Type of sample <sup>(e)</sup> | Objective <sup>(c)</sup> | Number of planned tests |
|-----------------------|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
|                       | Type of the test <sup>(d)</sup>        | Only if positive culture is detected |                                  |                               |                          |                         |
| IRELAND 2010          | ELISA                                  |                                      | As per table 6.1.2               | Foot Swab                     | Identify positive flocks | 400                     |
|                       |  |                                      |                                  |                               | Total                    | 400                     |

(a) Species if necessary.

(b) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State.

(c) Description of the test.

(d) Specification of the targeted species and the categories of targeted animals if necessary.

(e) Description of the sample (for instance faeces).

(f) Description of the objective (for instance surveillance, monitoring, control of vaccination).

7.1.2. Targets on testing of flocks<sup>1</sup>

Year: 2010

Situation on date: 28<sup>th</sup> April 2009

Animal species: Turkeys

Infection<sup>(a)</sup>: S and S1

| Region (a1) | Type of flock (a) | Total number of flocks (a) | Total number of animals | Total number of flocks under the programme | Total number of animals under the programme | Expected number of flocks to be checked (a) | Number of flocks <sup>(a)</sup> expected to be positive to |      |      | Number of flocks expected to be depopulated <sup>(a)</sup> | Total number of animals expected to be slaughtered or destroyed in | Expected quantity of eggs to be destroyed (number or kg) |      | Expected quantity of eggs channelled to egg products (number or kg) <sup>(a)</sup> |      |
|-------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|---|--|------|------|--|--|--|------|--|------|
|             |                   |                            |                         |  |   |   | (a1)   | (a2) | (a3) |  |  | (a4)   | (a5) | (a6)   | (a7) |
| IRELAND     | Turkey Fattening  | 80                         | 2,000,000               | 80   | 2,000,000                                   | 80  | 3  | Nil  | Nil  | Nil  | 50,000   | Nil  | Nil  | Nil  |      |
|             | Turkey Breeder    | 8                          | 200,000                 | 8  | 200,000                                     | 8   | 3  | Nil  | Nil  | 20,000   | Nil  | Nil  | Nil  |  |      |
| Total       |                   | 88                         | 2,200,000               | 88   | 2,200,000                                   | 88  | 6  | Nil  | Nil  | 70,000   | Nil  | 70,000   | Nil  |  |      |

- (a) For zoonotic salmonellosis indicate the serotypes covered by the control programmes (a1) for *Salmonella* Enteritidis, (a2) for *Salmonella* Typhimurium, (a3) for other serotypes-specific as appropriate, (a4) for *Salmonella* or *Salmonella* Typhimurium.
- (a1) Region as defined in the approved control and eradication programme of the Member State
- (a) For example, breeding flocks (rearing, adult flocks), production flocks, laying hen flocks, breeding turkey breeder flocks, breeding pigs, slaughter pigs, etc. Flocks or herds or as appropriate
- (a) Total number of flocks existing in the region including eligible flocks and non-eligible flocks for the programme.
- (a) Check means to perform a flock level test under the programme for the presence of salmonella. In this column a flock must not be counted twice even if it has been checked more than once.
- (a) If a flock has been checked, in accordance with Annex (a), more than once, a positive sample must be taken into account only once.

7.2.1 Targets on vaccination

Not applicable as vaccinations are prohibited in Ireland



## Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme (one table per year of implementation)

| Costs related to   | Specification   | Number of units                                | Unitary cost in EUR | Total amount in EUR                             | Community funding requested (yes/no) |
|--|---|--|---------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| <b>1. Testing</b>  |   |  |                     |   |                                      |
| <i>1.1. Cost of the analysis</i>                             | <b>Test: Number of bacteriological tests (cultivation) planned to be carried out in the framework of official sampling</b>                          | 400  | 20                  | 8,000   | Yes                                  |
|  | <b>Test: Number of serotyping of relevant isolates tests planned to be carried out</b>  | Unknown - all relevant isolates will be tested | 20                  | If all require serotyping, then total is €12000 | Yes                                  |
| <i>1.2. Cost of sampling</i>                                 | Laboratory Testing  | 400  | 20                  | 8,000   | Yes                                  |
| <i>1.3. Other costs</i>                                      | Nil   |  |                     |   | No                                   |
| <b>2. Vaccination or treatment of animal products</b>        |   |  |                     |   |                                      |
| <i>2.1. Purchase of vaccine/treatment of animal products</i> | Nil   |  |                     |   | No                                   |
|  | <b>Number of purchase of vaccine doses planned if a vaccination policy is part of the programme as set out explicitly under point 4 of Annex II</b> |  |                     |   |                                      |
| <i>2.2. Distribution costs</i>                               | Nil   |  |                     |   | No                                   |
| <i>2.3. Administering costs</i>                              | Nil   |  |                     |   | No                                   |



**NATIONAL PLAN FOR MONITORING AND  
CONTROL OF  
SALMONELLA IN BREEDING & MEAT  
PRODUCTION FLOCKS OF TURKEYS IN  
IRELAND**

## **NATIONAL PLAN FOR MONITORING AND CONTROL OF SALMONELLA IN TURKEYS IN IRELAND**

### **Background**

There are three turkey slaughter plants approved to EU standards in Ireland. In 2007 the total number of turkeys slaughtered amounted to 2,233,653 turkeys. The industry is highly integrated with processors supplying chicks, feed, medicines etc to the growers with whom they have contracts and the growers supply labour and other inputs.

This plan has been drafted to fulfil the requirements of Article 5 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 on the control of salmonella in breeding & meat production flocks of turkeys. The plan outlines the measures being taken in Ireland including those measures taken to implement in full the requirements of Annexes II and III of Council Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 with respect to breeding & meat production flocks of turkeys.

This control programme is written in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2008, which sets the targets for reduction for *Salmonella enteritidis* (SE) and *typhimurium* (ST). **The objectives of the plan are specifically following Article 1 (a) and (b) on the community target of CR 584/2008/EC.** The control programme will also monitor and help reduce the prevalence of other serotypes of *Salmonella*, which are circulating within the industry. It is important to stress that Regulation (EC) No 584/2008 will be transposed into National legislation and will incorporate the target to reduce SE and ST positive flocks to less than 1% by December 2012. **This target has been met already under the framework for monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC which indicates a zero prevalence for SE and ST in breeding flocks of turkeys.** The prevalence in fattening turkeys is also zero for SE and ST as was indicated by the prevalence study in fattening and breeding turkeys. Testing will commence January 2010.

### **FATTENING AND BREEDING FLOCKS OF TURKEYS**

**Sampling is required as follows:**

**Sampling on farm and examination of samples will be carried out in accordance with point 2 and point 3 on examination of samples.**

Flocks of turkeys will be sampled by the food business operator and by the Competent Authority (DAFF).

A sampling carried out by the Competent Authority may replace the sampling taken at the initiative of the food business operator.

#### **(a) FATTENING TURKEYS:**

##### **Operator Sampling:**

- Sampling of flocks of **fattening** and **breeding** turkeys within 3 weeks before the birds are moved to slaughterhouse in accordance with Article 5(3) of Regulation (EC) 2160/2003. These results only remain valid until maximum of 6 weeks after sampling and therefore repeat sampling of flocks may be required.

#### **Sampling by the Competent Authority, (DAFF):**

(i) Sampling to include at least once a year, all flocks on 10% of the holdings with at least 500 fattening birds carried out on a risk assessment basis.

In addition the Competent Authority will sample:

- (ii) All flocks on a holding when one flock tested positive for *Salmonella enteritidis* (SE) or *Salmonella typhimurium* (ST) in samples taken by the food business operator, unless the meat of the turkeys in the flocks is destined for industrial heat treatment or another treatment to eliminate salmonella and
- (iii) All flocks on the holding when one flock tested positive for *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* during the previous round in samples taken by the food business operator
- (iv) Each time the competent authority considers necessary

All flocks on a holding will be sampled following detection of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* in samples taken at hatchery or by a food business operator or as part of official controls to investigate the origin of infection.

#### **(B) BREEDING FLOCKS OF TURKEYS**

Sampling is required as follows:

##### **Operator sampling:**

- Rearing flocks at: (i) day olds (ii) four weeks of age & (iii) two weeks before moving to the laying unit
- Adult flocks: Every third week during the laying period at the holding or at the hatchery
- Sampling of flocks of **fattening** and **breeding** turkeys within 3 weeks before the birds are moved to slaughterhouse in accordance with Article 5(3) of Regulation (EC) 2160/2003. These results only remain valid until maximum of 6 weeks after sampling and therefore repeat sampling of flocks may be required.

##### **Sampling by the Competent Authority, (DAFF):**

- Once a year, all flocks on 10 % of holdings with at least 250 adult breeding turkeys between 30 and 45 weeks of age but including in any case all holdings where *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* was detected during the previous 12 months and all holdings with elite, great grand parents and grand parent breeding turkeys. This sampling may also take place at hatchery
- All flocks on a holding will be sampled following detection of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* in samples taken at hatchery or by a food business operator or as part of official controls to investigate the origin of infection.

Salmonella enteritidis (Se) and Salmonella typhimurium (St) are scheduled and notifiable in Ireland under Statutory Instrument No. 101 of 2008 entitled Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Notification and Control of Animal Diseases) Order, 2008, this Statutory Instrument (S.I.) replaces the previous S.I. No. 359 of 2006.

Meat production flocks of Turkeys declared positive for Se or St after monitoring are subjected to sanitary controls at slaughter and include being slaughtered at the end of the day/week, being subjected to further processing controls such as heat treatment. Procedures are applied to the slaughter of such birds, which covers the slaughter process and disinfection of the slaughterhouse afterwards. An epidemiological investigation is carried out into the source of the chicks and a full trace back is initiated to identify other batches of chicks that may have come into contact with the confirmed positive flock. Through the regional animal health veterinary structure the positive farm is identified and the housing is thoroughly cleansed and disinfected and the house is swabbed for Salmonella sp. with negative results for all Salmonella serovars before being restocked.

Turkey production groups will be required under the control programme to submit individual control programmes specific to each grower group to the Department of Agriculture and Food which will cover controls in the area of Se and St on production farms, in poultry feed manufacture, and the production of eggs for meat production. This will run for three years and will be reviewed on an annual basis. Results of all monitoring will be required to be kept on farm for audit purposes. There are currently no official sampling schemes on farm.

In accordance with the European Communities (Zoonoses) Regulations, (SI No 2 of 1996), the use of salmonella vaccines in poultry flocks of broiler breeders was prohibited in Ireland. This has been replaced by the European Communities (Zoonoses) Regulations, (SI 154 of 2004). Vaccination is prohibited in Ireland and antimicrobials are used only for therapeutic reasons.

Once Ireland's control and monitoring programme in turkeys has been accepted by the Commission new legislation will be drafted to give the control programme a statutory basis which will preclude the use of vaccines for Salmonella and competitive exclusion products in turkey flocks.

Results of Ireland's official sampling are presented to the Commission as part of Ireland's zoonosis data report as required under Council Directive 2003/99/EEC, concerning measures for protection against specified zoonoses and specified zoonotic agents in animals and products of animal origin in order to prevent outbreaks of food-borne infections and intoxications.

### **MONITORING OF FEED**

There are 18 feed mills supplying poultry feed in Ireland. Routine official Salmonella Monitoring of raw materials used in poultry feed has been carried out by DAFF since

1988. Raw material samples are taken at point of import, at compound feed manufacturers premises or at the point of manufacture (e.g. fish meal).

Routine official Salmonella monitoring of compound (finished) poultry feed has been carried out by DAFF since 1988 in all poultry compound feed manufacturers. Compound feed and environmental samples are taken at point of dispatch in poultry compound feed manufacturers premises or from bagged product. Official sampling of feeding stuffs from mills supplying the poultry industry occurs on a regular basis in each mill.

In poultry offal rendering plants, sampling for salmonella is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Council Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

In addition to this an Official Veterinarian as part of any suspect Se or St investigations may take feed samples.

Detailed results of all Ireland official raw material and poultry compound feed results are presented to the Commission as part of Ireland's zoonosis data report as required under Council Directive 2003/99/EC.

Heat treatment of all poultry feed is compulsory under the Diseases of Animals (Poultry Feed) Order 1991 - S.I. No 364 of 1991 see ANNEX 3.

An Bord Bia operates a voluntary quality assurance scheme within the industry. Please see full details in Annex 8 and see summary details in Annex 9.

## **LABORATORIES**

Official salmonella samples described above in all categories above are tested in the Central Veterinary Research Laboratory (CVRL) Backweston Dublin, which is the National Reference Laboratory for Salmonella testing. Please see Annex 7, which outlines the list of approved laboratories and accreditation status. **These laboratories are subject to and participate in ring trials organised by the NRI.**

Isolation of salmonella is based on ISO 6579 (2002) Microbiology of food and animal feeding stuffs - Horizontal method for the detection of *Salmonella* spp. **The current version of Annex D of ISO 6579(2002) is used in the control plan.**

Serotyping of all isolates is carried out in accordance with the Kauffman-White scheme and the phage type of all isolates of *Salmonella* Typhimurium and *Salmonella* Enteritidis is ascertained.

The testing methods used are without prejudice to existing or future provisions agreed upon at EU level.

The private laboratories are approved as outlined in Article 6 of the European Communities (Monitoring of Zoonoses) Regulations 2004 - SI 154 of 2004. Any isolations of Se or St, including isolations from feed, must be followed by an immediate verbal report to DAF by the owner or person in charge of the laboratory, followed by a written report within 24 hours. All approved private laboratories must

forward a report to the CVRL at the end of each calendar month of all salmonella examinations carried out during that month.

All salmonella results are collated centrally in DAFF. The results of all Official salmonella results are presented to the Commission as part of Ireland's zoonosis data report as required under Council Directive 2003/99/EC. **For the Aim of achieving the target results of tests taken by private operators will be taken into account.**

There is no slaughter out policy in existence for the Salmonella serotypes Sc and St. There were no isolations of *S. infantis*, *S. hadar* and *S. virchow* recorded in baseline study on the prevalence of Salmonella in turkeys in Ireland. **Vaccination is not allowed under the planned control programme.**

### **Miscellaneous**

**Annex 1:** Statutory Instrument No. 101 of 2008 entitled Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Notification and Control of Animal Diseases) Order, 2008.

**Annex 2:** S.I. No. 154 of 2004 European Communities (Monitoring of Zoonoses) Regulations 2004

**Annex 3:** S.I. No. 364/1991: Diseases Of Animals (Poultry Feed) Order, 1991

**Annex 4:** Details of the competent authority, including DAFF local offices, who are responsible for the direct supervision of turkey farms

**Annex 5:** Standard Operating Procedure: For Suspect or Positive Salmonella Enteritidis Or Salmonella Typhimurium results in Turkey Flocks

**Annex 6:** The list of DAFF approved laboratories and accreditation status

**Annex 7:** The Bord Bia Quality Assurance Scheme

**Annex 8:** Summary details of the Bord Bia Quality Assurance Scheme

**Annex 9:** Documents to accompany birds when despatched from flock of origin to factory. Turkey farms registered under the Food Hygiene Directive. A central database is held in DAFF of all registered sites

**Annex 10:** Declaration of Compliance under referred legislation.

**Annex 11:** Part A of Annex II of Commission Decision No. 2008/425 EC

**DAFF**

**DUBLIN**

**IRELAND**



## ANNEX II

### Standard requirements for the submission of national programmes for the control of Salmonellosis (zoonotic Salmonella) as referred to in Article 1(b)

#### PART A

General requirements for the national salmonella control programmes

- (a) State the aim of the programme:

Control of Zoonosis for Fattening and Breeding Turkeys of *Gallus gallus*

scan0081.pdf

- (b) Demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the minimum sampling requirements laid down in part B of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (\*) indicating the relevant animal population and phases of production which sampling must cover

- (c) demonstrate the evidence that it complies with the specific requirements laid down in Parts C, D and E of Annex II to Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003;

Re (b) and (c) - requirements will be carried out in accordance with Commission Regulation (EC) No 584/2008 and national legislation will be introduced shortly to transpose this Regulation. Requirements of testing (details on types of samples, sampling frequency, preparation of samples, laboratory, methods of analysis, etc) will be outlined to individual turkey producers and breeders in this regard.

and

- (d) specify the following

points:

1. General

- 1.1. A short summary referring to the occurrence of the salmonellosis (zoonotic salmonella) in the Member State with specific reference to the results obtained in the framework of monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, particularly highlighting the prevalence values of the salmonella serovars targeted in the salmonella control programmes.

The objectives of the control plan are specifically following Article 1 (a) and (b) on the community target of CR 584/2008/EC. This target has been met already under the framework for monitoring in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/99/EC which indicates a zero prevalence for SE and ST in breeding flocks of turkeys. The prevalence in fattening turkeys is also zero for SE and ST as was indicated by the prevalence study in fattening and breeding turkeys.

- 1.2. The structure and organization of the relevant competent authorities. Please refer to the information flow between bodies involved in the implementation of the programme.

The central competent authority for this programme is the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (DAFF). Officially collected samples are tested at DAFF's Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, the Director of which reports to DAFF's Chief Veterinary Officer. DAFF has a District Veterinary Office (DVO) in each county and staff from these offices undertake the official sampling programme. The evaluation of results and decisions in relation to follow-up action in positive cases are the responsibility of official veterinarians in DAFF headquarters. Please see flow chart attachment submitted with the laying flocks co-financing programme.

- 1.3. Approved laboratories where samples collected within the programme are analysed.

The Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Central Veterinary Research Laboratory, (CVRL) and approved laboratories by DAFF.

- 1.4. Methods used in the examination of the samples in the framework of the programme.  
Bacteriological tests (cultivation - ELISA if positive culture is detected) and sero-typing of relevant isolates tests.

- 1.5. Official controls (including sampling schemes) at feed, flock and/or herd level.

- Feedmills:

There are 11 feedmills supplying poultry feed in Ireland. Routine official Salmonella Monitoring of raw materials used in poultry feed has been carried out by DAFF since 1988. Raw material samples are taken at point of import, at compound feed manufacturers premises or at the point of manufacture (e.g. fish meal).

Routine official Salmonella monitoring of compound (finished) poultry feed has been carried out by DAF since 1988 in all poultry compound feed manufacturers. Compound feed samples are taken at point of dispatch in poultry compound feed manufacturers premises or from bagged product. Official sampling of feeding-stuffs from mills supplying the poultry industry occurs a minimum of 6 times per year in each mill.

In poultry offal rendering plants, sampling for salmonella is carried out in accordance with the provisions of Council Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002 laying down health rules concerning animal by-products not intended for human consumption.

In addition feed samples may be taken by an Official Veterinarian as part of any suspect *S. enteritidis* or *S. typhimurium* investigations.

Detailed results of all Ireland official raw material and poultry compound feed results are presented to the Commission as part of Ireland's zoonosis data report as was required under Council Directive 2003/99/EEC.

Heat treatment of all poultry feed is compulsory under the Diseases of Animals (Poultry Feed) Order 1991 - S.I. No 364 of 1991.

- FATTENING TURKEYS:

Operator Sampling:

Sampling of flocks of fattening and breeding turkeys within 3 weeks before the birds are moved to slaughterhouse in accordance with Article 5(3) of Regulation (EC) 2160/2003. These results only remain valid until maximum of 6 weeks after sampling and therefore repeat sampling of flocks may be required.

Sampling by the Competent Authority, (DAFF):

(i) Sampling to include at least once a year, all flocks on 10% of the holdings with at least 500 fattening birds carried out on a risk assessment basis.

In addition the Competent Authority will sample:

(ii) All flocks on a holding when one flock tested positive for *Salmonella enteritidis* (SE) or *Salmonella typhimurium* (ST) in samples taken by the food business operator, unless the meat of the turkeys in the flocks is destined for industrial heat treatment or another treatment to eliminate salmonella and

(iii) All flocks on the holding when one flock tested positive for *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* during the previous round in samples taken by the food business operator

(iv) Each time the competent authority considers necessary

All flocks on a holding will be sampled following detection of *Salmonella enteritidis* or *Salmonella typhimurium* in samples taken at hatchery or by a food business operator or as part of official controls to investigate the origin of infection.

• (B) BREEDING FLOCKS OF TURKEYS

Sampling is required as follows:

Operator sampling:

Rearing flocks at: (i) day olds (ii) four weeks of age & (iii) two weeks before moving to the laying unit

Adult flocks: Every third week during the laying period at the holding or at the hatchery

Sampling of flocks of fattening and breeding turkeys within 3 weeks before the birds are moved to slaughterhouse in accordance with Article 5(3) of Regulation (EC) 2160/2003.

These results only remain valid until maximum of 6 weeks after sampling and therefore repeat sampling of flocks may be required.

1.6. Measures taken by the competent authorities with regard to animals or products in which the presence of *Salmonella* spp. have been detected, in particular to protect public health, and any preventive measures taken, such as vaccination.

When infection is confirmed, a slaughter policy, subject to co-financing, operates by agreement with the poultry industry. Non-incubated eggs are heat treated or destroyed, and cleaning and disinfection following slaughter is carried out in accordance with the procedures laid down by an Official Veterinarian. Antibiotic treatment of infected flocks is not permitted in Ireland. Vaccination is prohibited in Ireland and antimicrobials are used only for therapeutic reasons and in the event of confirmed Se or St in a domestic fowl breeding flock compensation may not be payable where reasonable bio-security measures to prevent their occurrence have not been taken.

1.7. National legislation relevant to the implementation of the programmes, including any national provisions concerning the activities set out in the programme.

The monitoring system described above is the system for ascertaining presence/absence of salmonella. Generally, no official action is taken when serotypes other than Se and St are found

*Salmonella enteritidis* (St) and *Salmonella typhimurium* (St) are scheduled and notifiable in Ireland under Statutory Instrument entitled Diseases of Animals Act 1966 (Notification and Control of Animal Diseases) Order 2008 - S.I. 101 of 2008. A copy of this Order was submitted with the layer flocks co financing programme.

Flocks positive for SE or ST are subjected to sanitary slaughter, the houses are thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and fumigated before restocking. A risk analysis is carried out and meat from positive flocks may be subjected to heat treatment and subjected to a positive release system

Primary responsibility for the control and monitoring of Salmonella is with the Zoonoses Division of Veterinary Public Health. On farm issues are the responsibility of the Agricultural Inspectorate and Veterinary Animal Health and Welfare Division. Administrative functions are the responsibility of Pigmeat and Poultry Division.

In addition the Disease of Animals (Poultry Feed) Order 1991 requires that any feed intended to be fed to poultry (other than primary agricultural products grown on the poultry premises) must be heat treated to a minimum of 75°C and must show an absence of salmonella in a 25 grams sample.

1.8. Any financial assistance provided to food and feed businesses in the context of the programme.

NIL.

2. Concerning food and feed businesses covered by the programme

2.1. The structure of the production of the given species and products thereof

Please see second PDF attachment.

2.2. The structure of the production of feed.

There are 11 mills owned by independent and private companies.

2.3. Relevant guidelines for good animal husbandry practices or other guidelines (mandatory or voluntary) on biosecurity measures defining at least:

- hygiene management at farms.
- measures to prevent incoming infections carried by animals, feed, drinking water, people working at farms, and
- hygiene in transporting animals to and from farms.

a) Documentation must be available that demonstrates that the essential "Pre-requisite" requirements of Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) and Good Hygiene Practice (GHP) have been adequately addressed at all appropriate steps, including procurement (Category 1).

The HACCP system must comply with the following:

b) The Processor must have a Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) Plan which shows how product / process safety is ensured through control and prevention (Critical);

c) This plan must be supported by senior management;

d) It should be put in place by a multidiscipline team;

e) At least one member of this team should have received formal training in the application of HACCP Principles;

f) At a minimum the Hazard Control Plan must include (all Category 1);

g) The HACCP plan must be verified / tested annually at a minimum to ensure that it is effective;

h) As part of this verification / testing process, microbiological criteria (as set out in the Regulation EC 2073/2005) must be used in accordance with Appendix 4 (Critical);

i) The Processor must establish a schedule for this testing where the frequency is based on the established risks and the microbiological history of the product;

j) The data must be monitored and trends analysed so that appropriate actions or corrective actions can be taken and documented;

k) The HACCP plan must be supported by the GMP and GHP Plans.

Poultry Quality Assurance Standard: Processor Requirements -

i. A detailed description of the products and process steps (e.g. a flow diagram showing all the steps of each process).

ii. A detailed description of the hazards (chemical, microbiological and physical / foreign bodies) that could arise at each process step and the risk that these represent,

iii. Identification of Critical Control Points (CCP) in the plan,

iv. Definition of the limits that must be met to ensure control of each CCP,

v. The monitoring required to ensure that control is maintained at each CCP,

vi. The corrective action to be taken if a non-conformance occurs for each CCP,

vii. Identification of the responsibilities, procedures and records applicable for each CCP.

Please see first PDF attachment

2.4. Routine veterinary supervision of farms.

Under the supervision of the local Veterinary Office and subject to regulatory control.

Veterinary officers are authorised under the relevant legislation to enforce EU and National measures relating to animal health and welfare, including legislation concerning the control of animal disease, veterinary medicines, and the hygienic production of foods of animal origin, by routine inspection and sampling, by investigation and the acquisition of evidence, and by legal process in the courts, often in co-operation with the Gardai (police) and Customs officers.

## 2.5. Registration of farms.

All farms are registered both under national and EU legislation.

## 2.6. Record-keeping at farms.

All records must be controlled (e.g. by signing and dating) and must be maintained at a secure and easily accessible location for a minimum period of three years unless otherwise specified (e.g. for SRM).

These records are maintained in accordance with EU and national legislation. In addition farm records must be maintained under the Bord Bia Quality Assurance Scheme.

## 2.7 Documents to accompany animals when dispatched. Dispatch and Transport

Documents under the Poultry Hatcheries Act 1947 and Poultry Hatcheries Act Regulations 1959.

Note: It is the responsibility of the processor and the transporter to ensure that the cold chain is maintained during loading and transport and is appropriate to the product.

A record of the following checks must be maintained (all Category I):

- i. All transport vehicles must be inspected prior to loading to ensure that they are clean, waterproof and undamaged; that door seals and air circulation ducts are intact; and that the refrigeration unit is working properly.
- ii. Containers must be checked to ensure that they are pre-cooled prior to loading.
- iii. Product temperature must be checked prior to loading.
- iv. Records must be maintained to demonstrate the effectiveness of temperature control appropriate to the product during transit.
- v. A contingency plan must be in place to deal with refrigerated delivery breakdown.

## 2.8 Other relevant measures to ensure the traceability of animals.

No Account



Department of  
**Agriculture,  
Fisheries and Food**  
An Roinn  
**Talmhaíochta,  
Iascaigh agus Bia**

**ADDITIONAL ANNEX**

**DECLARATION**

**THIS IS TO CONFIRM THAT DAFF ARE FULLY COMPLIANT UNDER BOTH NATIONAL AND EU LEGISLATION IN THE AREAS OF SAMPLING, REPORTING, CONFIRMATION OF RESULTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH RELEVANT COMMUNITY TARGETS FOR BREEDING FLOCKS, AND LAYING HENS OF *GALLUS GALLUS* AND TURKEYS.**

**MEAT POLICY DIVISION  
DAFF  
SEPTEMBER 2009**

