



## Annex 10 Description of Sample Taking and Applications for Exemption from IKB Kip

### **Disclaimer:**

The IKB Kip certification scheme has been translated with the greatest care and accuracy. In the event of any disagreement concerning the correct translation, the content, interpretation and operation of the IKB Kip certification scheme, the Dutch text of the IKB Kip certification scheme takes precedence in all cases.

## **DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE TAKING AND APPLICATIONS FOR EXEMPTION FROM IKB KIP**

### **DEFINITIONS**

#### Article 1

This regulation is an annex to the IKB Kip General Terms and Conditions and uses the same terminology.

#### Article 2

*Discontinued*

#### Article 3

*Discontinued*

### **AI (AVIARY INFLUENZA) TESTS**

#### Article 4

1. Carrying out AI tests is compulsory for Dutch poultry farms. This obligation is set out in a Ministry of Economics, Science and Innovation (EZ) regulation: *Regeling preventie, bestrijding en monitoring van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoonosen en TSE's* (Regulation on the prevention, control and monitoring of contagious animal diseases and zoonoses and TSEs). Dutch poultry farms are subjected to annual checks for compliance with this regulation. The certification scheme IKB Kip ties in with the methodology of this regulation in terms of getting hygienograms drawn up and analysed by HOSOWO bodies accredited for the task. The certification scheme IKB Kip does not impose any further or divergent requirements on labs than the provisions already set out in the aforementioned Decree and it does not carry out additional inspections on them. Dutch poultry farms with IKB Kip certification therefore do not need to carry out another AI test in addition to the test imposed under the aforementioned Decree. The certification scheme IKB Kip nevertheless performs checks and follow-up checks on the correct timing, which is consequently set out in Annex 1 to the IKB Kip GTC.
2. At poultry farms abroad with IKB Kip certification, AI tests must be demonstrably performed by the poultry farm's poultry vet in accordance with the *Regeling preventie, bestrijding en monitoring van besmettelijke dierziekten en zoonosen en TSE's* (Regulation on the prevention, control and monitoring of contagious animal diseases and zoonoses and TSEs). Blood samples must be demonstrably analysed by a laboratory designated for that purpose under Article 20(2) of the *Regeling erkenning en aanwijzing veterinaire laboratoria* (Regulation on the approval and designation of veterinary laboratories), namely the Animal Health Service.



## SALMONELLA TESTS

### Article 5a (Broilers)

1. Dutch poultry farms are obliged to carry out Salmonella tests. This concerns overshoes and inlay sheets. This obligation is set out in Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of Salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents and is implemented in national regulations. The certification scheme IKB Kip underwrites the methodology specified in this regulation in terms of getting hygienograms drawn up and analysed by HOSOWO bodies accredited for the purpose. The certification scheme IKB Kip does not impose any further or divergent requirements on labs than the provisions already set out in the aforementioned Decree and it does not carry out additional inspections on them. IKB Kip certified Dutch poultry farms therefore do not need to carry out an additional Salmonella test in addition to the test imposed by the aforementioned regulation. A Salmonella examination must be analysed by a laboratory approved by the country concerned. A list of approved laboratories in the Netherlands can be found at [www.avined.nl](http://www.avined.nl). The certification scheme IKB Kip nevertheless performs checks and follow-up checks on the correct timing and on whether any follow-up measures are taken, which is consequently set out in 'IKB Kip regulations' (Annex 1 of the GTC IKB Kip).
2. A Salmonella examination relating to overshoes in the case of foreign IKB Chicken certified poultry farms established outside Europe must be demonstrably carried out in accordance with the regulations referred to in paragraph 1.  
A Salmonella examination relating to inlay sheets in the case of foreign IKB Chicken certified poultry farms established outside Europe must be demonstrably carried out in accordance with the regulations referred to in paragraph 1.
3. A Salmonella examination relating to overshoes in the case of foreign IKB Chicken certified poultry farms established within Europe must be carried out and analysed in accordance with national regulations.  
A Salmonella examination relating to inlay sheets in the case of foreign IKB Chicken certified poultry farms established within Europe must be demonstrably carried out in accordance with the regulations referred to in paragraph 1.

### Article 5b (Broilers)

*Discontinued*

### Article 5c (Rearing, breeding and multiplications farms)

1. Dutch rearing, breeding and multiplications farms are obliged to carry out Salmonella tests. This concerns overshoes and inlay sheets. This obligation is set out in Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of Salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents and is implemented in national regulations. The certification scheme IKB Kip underwrites the methodology specified in this regulation in terms of getting hygienograms drawn up and analysed by HOSOWO bodies accredited for the purpose. The certification scheme IKB Kip does not impose any further or divergent requirements on labs than the provisions already set out in the aforementioned Decree and it does not carry out additional inspections on them. IKB Kip certified Dutch rearing, breeding and multiplications farms therefore do not need to carry out an additional Salmonella test in addition to the test imposed by the aforementioned regulation. A Salmonella examination must be analysed by a laboratory approved by the country concerned. A list of approved laboratories in the Netherlands can be



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found at [www.avined.nl](http://www.avined.nl). The certification scheme IKB Kip nevertheless performs checks and follow-up checks on the correct timing and on whether any follow-up measures are taken, which is consequently set out in 'IKB Kip regulations' (Annex 1 of the GTC IKB Kip).

2. A Salmonella examination in the case of foreign IKB Chicken certified rearing, breeding and multiplications farms established must be demonstrably carried out in accordance with the regulations referred to in paragraph 1.

### Article 5d (Breeding and multiplications farms)

1. Dutch breeding and multiplications farms are obliged to carry out Salmonella tests. This concerns overshoes and inlay sheets. This obligation is set out in Regulation (EC) No. 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of Salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents and is implemented in national regulations. The certification scheme IKB Kip underwrites the methodology specified in this regulation in terms of getting hygienograms drawn up and analysed by HOSOWO bodies accredited for the purpose. The certification scheme IKB Kip does not impose any further or divergent requirements on labs than the provisions already set out in the aforementioned Decree and it does not carry out additional inspections on them. IKB Kip certified Dutch breeding and multiplications farms therefore do not need to carry out an additional Salmonella test in addition to the test imposed by the aforementioned regulation. A Salmonella examination must be analysed by a laboratory approved by the country concerned. A list of approved laboratories in the Netherlands can be found at [www.avined.nl](http://www.avined.nl). The certification scheme IKB Kip nevertheless performs checks and follow-up checks on the correct timing and on whether any follow-up measures are taken, which is consequently set out in 'IKB Kip regulations' (Annex 1 of the GTC IKB Kip).
2. A Salmonella examination in the case of foreign IKB Chicken certified breeding and multiplications farms established must be demonstrably carried out in accordance with the regulations referred to in paragraph 1.

### Article 5e (Chick hatcheries)

1. Salmonella testing is a requirement for chick hatcheries within IKB Chicken. This concerns down, meconium or dead-in-shell chicks. The method to be used for sampling and analysis is described in Annex 1. A Salmonella examination must be analysed by a laboratory approved for this purpose by the country concerned. A list of approved laboratories in the Netherlands can be found at [www.avined.nl](http://www.avined.nl)
2. A Salmonella examination of down, meconium or dead-in-shell chicks must be demonstrably carried out by or on behalf of the operator in accordance with Annex 1.

## MYCOPLASMA GALLISEPTICUM TEST

### Article 6

The *Mycoplasma gallisepticum* examination is performed in accordance with current legislation (Scheme for prevention, control and monitoring of contagious animal diseases and zoonoses and TSEs (EZ), of its successor).



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### **APPLICATION FOR EXEMPTION FOR SUPPLIES FROM HATCHERIES, REARING FARMS, BREEDING FARMS AND MULTIPLICATION FARMS WITHOUT IKB KIP/BELPLUME CERTIFICATION**

#### Article 7

1. Any poultry supplied to rearing farms, breeding farms and multiplication farms and all hatching eggs supplied to hatcheries must originate from farms with IKB Kip/Belplume certification. If this is not the case, an application for exemption can be sent to the scheme manager.
2. The application for exemption must be submitted to the scheme manager at least two weeks before the poultry or the hatching eggs are delivered.
3. The exemption application must include:
  - a. a motivation for the delivery. This must demonstrate at least why this delivery from non-IKB Kip companies should take place and that it concerns incidental / temporary supplies.
  - b. negative Salmonella result from the farm of origin. This concerns the most recent result, a maximum of six weeks old with regard to the planned delivery of poultry / hatching eggs (performed in accordance with the conditions described in Article 5 of this Annex);
  - c. negative MG result from the farm of origin. This concerns the most recent result, a maximum of six weeks old with regard to the planned delivery of poultry / hatching eggs (performed in accordance with the conditions described in Article 6 of this Annex);
  - d. negative AI result from the farm of origin. This concerns the most recent result, a maximum of one year old ( if animals at the farm of origin have outdoor access: maximum three months) with regard to the planned delivery of poultry / hatching eggs (performed in accordance with the conditions described in Article 4 of this Annex);
4. Farmer must demonstrate the conditions described in the third paragraph in his exemption application and must also state:
  - a. KIP number or IKB Kip number (in the case of a foreign company) of the applicant;
  - b. name and address of the applicant;
  - c. KIP number (with Dutch companies) and details of name and address of farm of origin;
  - d. flock's date of birth;
  - e. number of animals/hatching eggs.
5. If all conditions are complied with , the farmer will be granted an exemption for the relevant delivery. The poultry and hatching eggs then fall under IKB KIP and can be purchased by an IKB Kip certified link in the chain.

### **EXEMPTION REQUEST NOT IKB KIP/BELPLUME CERTIFIED SUPPLY TO ABATTOIRS**

#### Article 7a

1. Abattoirs with an IKB Kip certificate have 95% IKB Kip / Belplume-worthy supply of the total number of supplied chicks. If, within this 95%, QS chicks are also supplied, the abattoir must possess an exemption.
2. The exemption request must be submitted to the scheme manager at least 2 weeks before the supply of the poultry. The exemption only takes effect after approval as intended in section 5.



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3. The exemption request contains:
  - a. KIP number/IKB number of the abattoir;
  - b. name and address details of the abattoir;
  - c. desired period for exemption (maximum of 1 year);
  - d. a description of the situation. The description must at least include information regarding the division of supply to the abattoir of IKB, Belplume, QS, and others in the past 12 months and what is expected for next year.
4. Furthermore, the abattoir declares to have the following information of all flocks in the request and to show this during the IKB Kip check of the abattoir:
  - a. QS certificate of the broiler farms concerned;
  - b. results Salmonella investigation of the inlays at the setup of the flocks;
  - c. date of birth flock;
  - d. barn number of the barn in which the flock was housed;
  - e. name of farm that has delivered the chicks;
  - f. fallout at the flock in the first week of life at the broiler farm;
  - g. results of quality evaluation as described in the certification scheme IKB Kip.
5. If the established conditions have been met, the exemption request is approved and the participant receives a written exemption.

### **APPLICATION FOR EXEMPTION FROM IKB PSB FOR LOADING AND INOCULATION**

#### Article 8

1. The loading and inoculation of poultry is carried out by a loader/inoculator with IKB PSB certification, unless the poultry farmer has his own staff or been granted an exemption.
2. Using family and friends is permitted if an exemption is issued in advance by the scheme manager. The poultry farmer must apply to the scheme manager for an exemption at least two weeks before the start of any activities in that year.
3. The application for exemption must include:
  - a. KIP number or IKB Kip number (in the case of a foreign company);
  - b. name and address details;
  - c. the exemption period (maximum 1 year);
  - d. the number of barns and maximum capacity per barn;
  - e. the expected number of relatives/friends to be used on each occasion;
  - f. the activity (loading or inoculation).
4. At least one of the persons present at the loading address must be in possession of a certificate of the training course "Loading Poultry Responsibly" (more information on [www.avined.nl](http://www.avined.nl)). When applying for exemption, the name of the person / persons with this certificate must be stated.
5. If these conditions are met, then the farmer will be granted an exemption for the flock concerned for a maximum period of one year. After this period, the farmer is required to submit a new application.



## **OTHER APPLICATIONS FOR EXEMPTION**

### Article 9

1. If the potential IKB participant, cannot met or cannot reasonably met the provisions in the regulations set out in 'IKB Kip regulations' (Annex 1 of the GTC IKB Kip), in the opinion of the scheme manager, and wants to apply for an exemption, the application must contain:
  - a. the KIP number in the case of a Dutch company, or IKB Kip number in the case of a foreign company (unless foreign company is no participant);
  - b. name and address details;
  - c. a description of the exemption including regulation number(s) pursuant to 'IKB Kip regulations' (Annex 1 of the GTC IKB Kip);
  - d. motivation and substantiation of the request;
  - e. the period for which an exemption is applied for, if applicable.
2. The participant must apply for the exemption to the scheme manager at least two weeks before he intends to start using the exemption. The exemption only takes effect after approval as intended in section 3.
3. If the exemption is granted, then the farmer will receive a written exemption.

## **CONCLUDING PROVISION**

### Article 10

This specification can be referred to as 'Description of IKB Kip sample taking and applications for exemption'.



## ANNEX 1: SAMPLING IN CHICK HATCHERIES

These work instructions describe the sampling of down, meconium or dead-in-shell chicks from hatcher baskets in chick hatcheries. The samples of down, meconium and dead-in-shell chicks can be taken by or on behalf of the operator. The operator is also obliged to have samples taken by the Animal Health Service once every eight weeks.

### A. Sampling by the operator

The frequency of this sampling is shown in table 1:

**Table 1: Frequency of sampling**

Type of chick hatchery	Frequency of testing
Chick hatcheries for the production of multiplication poultry	Every hatcher and every hatching
Chick hatcheries for the production of broilers	Every hatcher and every hatching
Chick hatcheries for the production of rearing laying hens	Every hatcher and every hatching; samples from two hatchers can be combined into one aggregate sample.

### B. Sampling by the Animal Health Authority

The operator must have samples of down, meconium or dead-in-shell chicks taken by the Animal Health Service once every eight weeks. The operator is responsible for ensuring the samples are taken at the correct time. Samples must be taken from all hatchers which can reasonably be sampled for down, meconium or dead-in-shell chicks at that time. The samples must be taken in accordance with the work instructions provided in this annex.

### C. Sampling work instructions

#### ***General observations***

The operator must make sure that the samples (down, meconium or dead-in-shell chicks) can be traced to the barn(s) of the breeding or multiplication farm which produced the hatching eggs from which the samples originated.

#### ***Equipment required***

- sterile, tightly sealing plastic bag or pot;
- labels;
- sterile plastic gloves;
- submission form.



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### **a. Sampling of down**

1. At least 5 down samples are taken from each hatcher with gloved hands.
2. Each down sample must be a sample of at least 5 g of wet down taken on the day on which the chicks are collected, after the hatcher is empty.
3. The samples must be taken from various sites in the hatcher, ideally with a sample from the air fan blower or the floor, and samples must be taken from the left, right, top and bottom of the cooling pipes.
4. The samples (25 g of down in total) can be collected in one pot or bag.
5. The sample is taken without touching the down with the hands and otherwise avoiding the risk of cross-contamination.

### **b. Sampling meconium**

1. At least 250 meconium samples must be collected from each hatcher.
2. The samples must be taken at various sites in the hatcher.
3. Gloves must be worn when taking samples.
4. The samples can be collected in one plastic pot or bag.

### **c. Sampling of dead-in-shell chicks**

1. Samples must be taken from the carcasses of 60 non-pecked, dead-in-shell chicks in each hatcher.
2. The samples must be taken at various sites in the hatcher.
3. Gloves must be worn when taking samples.
4. The samples can be collected in one plastic pot or bag.

### **D. Packaging and dispatch of samples**

1. Every pot or plastic bag must be carefully sealed immediately after filling.
2. Every pot or plastic bag must be labelled with the following information:
  - sampling date;
  - KIP number and name of chick hatchery;
  - hatcher number(s).
3. Samples must be sent to a laboratory approved for Salmonella detection within 24 hours of sampling.
4. Samples must be packed in such a way that no leakages can occur in transit and addressed in such a way as to avoid any confusion for the shipper and the receiving laboratory.

### **E. Submission form**

Every batch of samples sent to the laboratory approved for detection must be accompanied by a form containing at least the following information:

1. name and address;
2. name and KIP number of the breeding or multiplication farm which produced the hatching eggs from which the samples originated;
3. activity: chick hatchery;
4. number of hatcher from which the sample was taken;





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5. sampling date;
6. type of sample: (meconium, down, dead-in-shell chicks);
7. sampler: chick hatchery/vet/HOSOWO/other .....

If the laboratory is already in possession of all or part of this information in another format, this need not be provided again.

A copy of the submission form must be present at the chick hatchery.

### **F. Laboratory**

Samples must be detected by an approved Salmonella laboratory, and if Salmonella is detected, they must be serotyped for all types of Salmonella by an approved serotyping laboratory. The operator must ensure that the sample is serotyped immediately after detection. If the approved detection laboratory is not also approved for serotyping or cannot determine the Salmonella serotype, this laboratory must send the sample to an approved serotyping laboratory without the active intervention of the operator. The operator must therefore give clear instructions to the approved detection laboratory that if the sample detection reveals the presence of Salmonella, this sample must be serotyped immediately.

After receipt of the result from the laboratory, the operator enters it in the KIPnet database. The operator must log every Salmonella serotype in the KIPnet database within 24 hours. The operator must log a negative result in the KIPnet database within ten working days.