

hygiene scan

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.

Name:

Company name:

registration number:

Date:

No.	Chapter	Sub-sector	Provision	Explanation	Answer	Recommendation if the answer is 'no'	URLs (= underlined)
1	General and hygiene zones	All	All employees who work at the poultry farm (including the owner) are familiar with the different hygiene zones (green, orange, red) on the farm. The walking routes are also known.	Dividing the premises into various hygiene zones makes it easier to identify risks and take hygiene measures. Click here for more information about the hygiene zones.	Yes or No:	Dividing the premises into various hygiene zones makes it easier to identify risks and take hygiene measures. Ensure all employees are aware of these zones and the walking routes. If not, consider creating a <u>floor plan/map of the farm</u> that shows the various hygiene zones.	https://www.avined.nl/themas/kwaliteitsregelingen/ikbkip/ikb-kip-in-english/hygiene-en/where-should-the-shower-be-situated
2	General and hygiene zones	All	The farm is located at a distance of more than 500 metres from another poultry farm.	No explanation	Yes or No:	Another poultry farm located at a distance of 500 metres presents a greater risk of introducing pathogens. Strictly separate all materials, persons, animals and animal-based materials, but do exchange data about animal species, disease status and vaccinations.	
3	General and hygiene zones	All	The walking and driving routes on the premises are paved and do not have any potholes or damaged surfaces.	No explanation	Yes or No:	Ensure the surfaces on the premises are flat with no potholes or damaged surfaces. This ensures it is easy to keep the premises clean and helps to prevent soil or manure/faeces from outside being taken into the barn. In addition, ponds attract wild birds and pests (rodents).	
4	General and hygiene zones	All	The premises (orange zone) are free of manure/faeces, feed residues, bedding litter, waste and (construction) materials.	The premises (<u>orange zone</u>) are a coherent set of production units consisting of one or more buildings or parts of buildings located on one plot: where poultry are kept and unsorted eggs are collected/received. This also includes places such as the farmyard, the workshop, sheds/warehouses, feed silo(s) and any outdoor access areas (provided they are poultry-related). The farmhouse is not included.	Yes or No:	Keep the premises clean and tidy. An untidy site will attract pests and wild birds. In addition, on an untidy site there is a greater risk of soil or manure/faeces from outside being taken into the barn or house.	https://www.avined.nl/themas/kwaliteitsregelingen/ikbkip/ikb-kip-in-english/hygiene-en/where-should-the-shower-be-situated

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5	General and hygiene zones	All	There is a visibly clear separation between the premises (orange zone) and the area outside and around the farmhouse (red zone).	A visibly clear separation may be a fence, barricade tape, sign and/or markings that prevent vehicles or persons from freely entering the premises. Click here for more information about the orange and red hygiene zones.	Yes or No:	The dividing lines between the premises (orange zone) and the outside world and farmhouse (red zone) must be clearly visible to all. The dividing lines prevent vehicles or persons from entering the premises freely without observing hygiene measures. The separation used as a dividing line is preferably a fence.	https://www.avined.nl/themas/kwaliteitsregelingen/ikbkip/ikb-kip-in-english/hygiene-en/where-should-the-shower-be-situated
6	General and hygiene zones	All	There is a hygiene lock that forms the boundary between the premises (orange zone) and the outside world and farmhouse (red zone).	The red zone contains the parking area and the plot up to the entrance to the hygiene lock. The orange zone (buffer) contains the hygiene lock and the part of the premises that extends to the entrance to the buildings that house the animals. Click here for more information about the hygiene zones.	Yes or No:	Ensure there is a hygiene lock that forms the boundary between the premises (orange zone) and the outside world (red zone). A hygiene lock creates a barrier that prevents the introduction and transmission of pathogens on the premises.	https://www.avined.nl/themas/kwaliteitsregelingen/ikbkip/ikb-kip-in-english/hygiene-en/where-should-the-shower-be-situated
7	General and hygiene zones	All	The hygiene lock is tidy and visually clean (free of dirt, spider webs, bedding litter or manure).		Yes or No:	Ensure the hygiene lock is tidy and visually clean. The hygiene lock creates a barrier that prevents the introduction and transmission of pathogens on the premises. A clean and tidy hygiene lock enables hygienic working methods.	
8	General and hygiene zones	All	Each barn has an entrance area (the boundary between the orange and green zone) which is completely separated from the area that houses the poultry.	The red zone contains the parking area and the plot up to the entrance to the hygiene lock. The orange zone (buffer) contains the hygiene lock and the site up to the entrance to the areas where the animals are kept. The green zone contains the buildings that house the animals. This zone is separated from the red zone and can only be entered via the hygiene lock situated in the orange zone. Click here for more information about the hygiene zones.	Yes or No:	Ensure an entrance area is provided. The entrance area forms the barrier between the premises (orange zone) and the buildings that house the animals (green zone). This barrier prevents the introduction and transmission of pathogens.	https://www.avined.nl/themas/kwaliteitsregelingen/ikbkip/ikb-kip-in-english/hygiene-en/where-should-the-shower-be-situated
9	General and hygiene zones	All	No farm-gate sales take place, or farm gate sales take place outside the premises (in the red zone).	The red zone contains the parking area and the plot up to the entrance to the hygiene lock. Click here for more information about the hygiene zones.	Yes or No:	Ensure that any farm-gate sales take place outside the premises (in the red zone). This is preferably on a public road.	https://www.avined.nl/themas/kwaliteitsregelingen/ikbkip/ikb-kip-in-english/hygiene-en/where-should-the-shower-be-situated

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1	Pests, wild birds and other animals	All	The farm is located at a distance of more than 500 metres from areas with a high density of waterfowl.	An area with a high density of waterfowl is an area where on average five or more birds that are potential high-risk sources of avian influenza are found per hectare.	Yes or No:	Protect the premises to deter waterfowl and all types of wild birds as well as possible. Also avoid direct contact with waterfowl and wild birds, including with bird faeces. Use a deterrent (laser) and/or other objects to keep these birds at a good distance from your barns. Do not wear the footwear worn on the premises when walking in grasslands or along ditches.	
2	Pests, wild birds and other animals	All	The farm buildings are visibly free of pests and are well sealed without holes and gaps(with the exception of openings for ventilation and to allow outdoor access).	No explanation	Yes or No:	Maintain the buildings by sealing all possible entrances. This includes gaps, cracks, the spaces under and around corrugated roof sheets and doors. A mouse can enter a building through an opening as small as a pencil. Keep doors closed as much as possible and attach (windbreak) mesh in front of the air inlets.	
3	Pests, wild birds and other animals	All	The farm buildings are well sealed (with the exception of openings for ventilation and to allow outdoor access) to prevent the entry of wild birds.	No explanation	Yes or No:	Maintain the buildings by sealing all possible entrances. This includes gaps, cracks, the spaces under and around corrugated roof sheets and doors. Keep doors closed as much as possible and attach (windbreak) mesh in front of the air inlets. This prevents the entry of pests (rodents) and wild birds.	
4	Pests, wild birds and other animals	All	Pest control is performed by an expert such as IKB PSB. The expert may also be the poultry farmer , as permitted according to the IKB Kip or IKB Ei regulations.	No explanation	Yes or No:	Evaluate the effectiveness of your pest control using the services of an expert or train yourself (according to the IKB Kip or IKB Ei regulations). This will prevent pests from introducing pathogens.	
5	Pests, wild birds and other animals	All	The premises have a good drainage system, so rain water is prevented from entering the buildings.	No explanation	Yes or No:	Water that enters the premises may also introduce pathogens. Ensure the premises have a good drainage system, so rain water is prevented from entering the buildings.	
6	Pests, wild birds and other animals	All	Grass on the premises is kept short and there are no bushes/plants within a 10 metre distance around the buildings (with the exception of bushes/plants in the outdoor access area).	No explanation	Yes or No:	Keep the immediate surroundings of the building clear and free of planting. Bushes and the protection offered by plants will attract pests and wild birds.	

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7	Pests, wild birds and other animals	All	The premises are free of feed residues, including under the silos.	The premises (orange zone) are a coherent set of production units consisting of one or more buildings or parts of buildings located on one plot: where poultry are kept and unsorted eggs are collected/received. This also includes places such as the farmyard, the workshop, sheds/warehouses, feed silo(s) and any outdoor access areas (provided they are poultry-related). The farmhouse is not included.	Yes or No:	Feed residues attract wild birds and pests (rodents). If feed is spilled, all residues must be cleaned up immediately.	https://www.avined.nl/themas/kwaliteitsregelingen/ikbkip/ikb-kip-in-english/hygiene-en/where-should-the-shower-be-situated
8	Pests, wild birds and other animals	All	The premises are not accessible to other animals, such as dogs, cats and sheep.	The premises (orange zone) are a coherent set of production units consisting of one or more buildings or parts of buildings located on one plot: where poultry are kept and unsorted eggs are collected/received. This also includes places such as the farmyard, the workshop, sheds/warehouses, feed silo(s) and any outdoor access areas (provided they are poultry-related). The farmhouse is not included.	Yes or No:	Other animals may also be carriers of pathogens that are a risk for poultry. Dogs and cats, especially, can come close to the barns after coming into contact with (faeces) of pests and wild birds.	https://www.avined.nl/themas/kwaliteitsregelingen/ikbkip/ikb-kip-in-english/hygiene-en/where-should-the-shower-be-situated
9	Pests, wild birds and other animals	All	Water is drained from the roofs of the buildings through gutters and rain pipes and is drained away underground.	No explanation	Yes or No:	Draining water from the roofs of the buildings through gutters and rain pipes reduces the risk of faeces of wild birds entering the building when it rains. It is best to dispose of this water via an underground system to prevent faeces washed off the roof entering the building via the soles of footwear.	
1	People	All	Everyone who works at the poultry farm (including the owner) only comes into contact with poultry raised commercially on this farm. This means that the owner and any employees must avoid coming into contact with poultry kept as a hobby.	No explanation	Yes or No:	Contact with other poultry farms or poultry kept as a hobby involves risks. Agree on additional hygiene measures, such as a minimum poultry-free period and taking a shower on entering and leaving the premises.	
2	People	All	The premises are closed off in a way that prevents free access by third parties.	No explanation	Yes or No:	Ensure that the premises are closed off (preferably with a fence) and that the premises are closed in a way that prevents free access by third parties.	

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3	People	All	Visitors who enter the buildings that house the animals (green zone) are always registered in the visitor log (date, name, barn(s) visited and reason for visit)	The green zone contains the buildings that house the animals. This zone is separated from the red zone and can only be entered via the hygiene lock situated in the orange zone. Click here for more information about the hygiene zones.	Yes or No:	Ensure visitors register in the visitor log for eventual source and contact tracing.	https://www.avined.nl/themas/kwaliteitsregelingen/ikbkip/ikb-kip-in-english/hygiene-en/where-should-the-shower-be-situated
4	People	All	The hygiene lock consists of at least a working sink with drainage, running water, soap and a towel. There is also a visually clean and operational shower.	No explanation	Yes or No:	Ensure there is a hygiene lock consisting of at least a working sink with drainage, running water, soap and a towel and an operational shower. The shower is preferably a walk-through shower. This design enables hygienic working.	
5	People	All	Farm-owned clothes and/or (disposable) overalls and footwear are available in the hygiene lock. This clothing must be clean and without holes/tears.	No explanation	Yes or No:	Ensure there is clean, farm-owned clothing and/or overalls without holes/tears. This enables hygienic working. Ensure visitors wear this clothing or wear new, disposable clothing.	
6	People	All	Everyone (including the owner and employees) entering the premises (orange zone) must always use the hygiene lock. This means at least washing their hands, changing their footwear and wearing the farm-owned clothing.	The premises (<u>orange zone</u>) are a coherent set of production units consisting of one or more buildings or parts of buildings located on one plot: where poultry are kept and unsorted eggs are collected/received. This also includes places such as the farmyard, the workshop, sheds/warehouses, feed silo(s) and any outdoor access areas (provided they are poultry-related). The farmhouse is not included.	Yes or No:	By consistently washing your hands, changing your footwear, and wearing the farm-owned clothing in the hygiene lock, you can prevent the introduction and transmission of pathogens.	https://www.avined.nl/themas/kwaliteitsregelingen/ikbkip/ikb-kip-in-english/hygiene-en/where-should-the-shower-be-situated
7	People	All	Before entering the buildings that house the animals (green zone), everyone (including the owner and employees) must use the shower in the hygiene lock (clean in).	The green zone contains the buildings that house the animals. This zone is separated from the red zone and can only be entered via the hygiene lock situated in the orange zone. Click here for more information about the hygiene zones.	Yes or No:	Ensure a clean and operational shower in the hygiene lock. Everyone who enters the the buildings that house the animals (<u>green zone</u>) is advised to take a shower on entering and leaving the buildings (clean in, clean out). This will prevent revert the introduction and transmission of pathogens.	https://www.avined.nl/themas/kwaliteitsregelingen/ikbkip/ikb-kip-in-english/hygiene-en/where-should-the-shower-be-situated

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8	People	All	Everyone who enters the buildings that house the animals must wear farm-owned footwear. This footwear is never worn outside the buildings that house the animals (green zone), not even on the premises or in any (free) outdoor access areas.	The green zone contains the buildings that house the animals. This zone is separated from the red zone and can only be entered via the hygiene lock situated in the orange zone. Click here for more information about the hygiene zones.	Yes or No:	Ensure strict separation of footwear in the barns (change footwear in the entrance area) and on the premises (change footwear in the hygiene locks). Ensure this protocol is followed consistently. Use different coloured boots per barn, for example. This prevents the introduction and transmission of pathogens.	https://www.avined.nl/themas/kwaliteitsregelingen/ikbkip/ikb-kip-in-english/hygiene-en/where-should-the-shower-be-situated
9	People	All	Everyone who enters the buildings that house the animals must wear farm-owned clothing or (disposable) overalls. This clothing is never worn outside the buildings that house the animals (green zone).	The green zone contains the buildings that house the animals. This zone is separated from the red zone and can only be entered via the hygiene lock situated in the orange zone. Click here for more information about the hygiene zones.	Yes or No:	Ensure strict separation of clothing in the barns (change clothing in the entrance area) and on the premises (change clothing in the hygiene locks). Ensure this protocol is followed consistently. This prevents the introduction and transmission of pathogens.	https://www.avined.nl/themas/kwaliteitsregelingen/ikbkip/ikb-kip-in-english/hygiene-en/where-should-the-shower-be-situated
10	People	All	Everyone who enters the buildings that house the animals must wear a hairnet/head covering and a face mask.	No explanation	Yes or No:	Pathogens can survive in a person's hair and nose for a long time. Wearing a hairnet/head covering and a face mask, in addition to farm-owned footwear and clothing further reduces the risk of introducing pathogens.	
11	People	All	After entering the buildings that house the animals (green zone), everyone (including the owner and employees) must use the shower in the hygiene lock again (clean out).	The green zone contains the buildings that house the animals. This zone is separated from the red zone and can only be entered via the hygiene lock situated in the orange zone. Click here for more information about the hygiene zones.	Yes or No:	Ensure a clean and operational shower in the hygiene lock. Everyone who enters the the buildings that house the animals (green zone) is advised to take a shower on entering and leaving the buildings (clean in, clean out). This will prevent revert the introduction and transmission of pathogens.	https://www.avined.nl/themas/kwaliteitsregelingen/ikbkip/ikb-kip-in-english/hygiene-en/where-should-the-shower-be-situated
12	People	All	Drivers (who transport feed, eggs, animals) must wear disposable overshoes, a disposable overall and a hairnet when they enter the premises (orange zone).	The premises (orange zone) are a coherent set of production units consisting of one or more buildings or parts of buildings located on one plot: where poultry are kept and unsorted eggs are collected/received. This also includes places such as the farmyard, the workshop, sheds/warehouses, feed silo(s) and any outdoor access areas (provided they are poultry-related). The farmhouse is not included.	Yes or No:	Ask drivers (who transport feed, eggs, animals) to wear disposable overshoes, a disposable overall and a hairnet when they enter the premises (orange zone).	https://www.avined.nl/themas/kwaliteitsregelingen/ikbkip/ikb-kip-in-english/hygiene-en/where-should-the-shower-be-situated
1	Vehicles and materials	All	Materials taken into the building during a rearing cycle (such as bedding litter or barn equipment) must be stored so they are protected and not accessible to pests, wild birds and other animals.	No explanation	Yes or No:	Ensure that bedding litter and barn equipment are stored so that they cannot be contaminated by faeces from wild birds, pests and pets.	

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2	Vehicles and materials	All	There are clearly marked parking spaces available outside the premises (<u>in the red zone</u>) for employees and visitors.	The red zone contains the parking area and the plot up to the entrance to the hygiene lock. The orange zone (buffer) contains the hygiene lock and the part of the premises that extends to the entrance to the buildings that house the animals. Click here for more information about the hygiene zones.	Yes or No:	Provide parking spaces for employees and visitors outside the company premises (<u>outside the orange zone</u>). This prevents people from entering the premises with their vehicle without taking hygiene measures.	https://www.avined.nl/themas/kwaliteitsregelingen/ikbkip/ikb-kip-in-english/hygiene-en/where-should-the-shower-be-situated
3	Vehicles and materials	All	When leaving the premises (orange zone), a waste bin is available to collect all disposable materials (such as overshoes).	The premises (<u>orange zone</u>) are a coherent set of production units consisting of one or more buildings or parts of buildings located on one plot: where poultry are kept and unsorted eggs are collected/received. This also includes places such as the farmyard, the workshop, sheds/warehouses, feed silo(s) and any outdoor access areas (provided they are poultry-related). The farmhouse is not included.	Yes or No:	Ensure a waste bin is provided near the parking spaces or at the entrance or exit of the premises. This allows visitors to dispose of their disposable materials.	https://www.avined.nl/themas/kwaliteitsregelingen/ikbkip/ikb-kip-in-english/hygiene-en/where-should-the-shower-be-situated
4	Vehicles and materials	All	Only farm-owned material is used.	No explanation	Yes or No:	Use farm-owned material is used as much as possible. If this is not possible, clean and disinfect these materials before use. Consult the most up-to-date list of authorised products in the country of use.	
5	Vehicles and materials	All	Farm-owned materials are cleaned and disinfected before being used in the barns.	No explanation	Yes or No:	Clean and disinfect these materials before use. Consult the most up-to-date list of authorised products in the country of use.	
6	Vehicles and materials	All	Trucks and trailers, tractors and private vehicles must never enter the premises (orange zone) without the wheels and wheel arches being cleaned and disinfected.	The premises (<u>orange zone</u>) are a coherent set of production units consisting of one or more buildings or parts of buildings located on one plot: where poultry are kept and unsorted eggs are collected/received. This also includes places such as the farmyard, the workshop, sheds/warehouses, feed silo(s) and any outdoor access areas (provided they are poultry-related). The farmhouse is not included.	Yes or No:	When truck and trailers have to enter the premises (<u>orange zone</u>) (e.g. to fill the silos), ask drivers to observe additional hygiene measures. This includes disinfecting hoses, wheels and wheel arches beforehand. Consult the most up-to-date list of authorised products in the country of use.	https://www.avined.nl/themas/kwaliteitsregelingen/ikbkip/ikb-kip-in-english/hygiene-en/where-should-the-shower-be-situated
1	Supply and disposal of animals, manure and carcasses	All	The storage unit for the carcasses is refrigerated, lockable and easy to clean.	No explanation	Yes or No:	Ensure there is a refrigerated, lockable and easy to clean storage unit for carcasses.	

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2	Supply and disposal of animals, manure and carcasses	All	The company that collects the carcasses (fallen stock) never enters the premises (orange zone), but remains outside (in the red zone).	The red zone contains the parking area and the plot up to the entrance to the hygiene lock. The orange zone (buffer) contains the hygiene lock and the part of the premises that extends to the entrance to the buildings that house the animals. Click here for more information about the hygiene zones.	Yes or No:	Place the carcass cover and tray outside the premises so that the vehicle does not have to enter the premises.	https://www.avined.nl/themas/kwaliteitsregelingen/ikbkip/ikb-kip-in-english/hygiene-en/where-should-the-shower-be-situated
3	Supply and disposal of animals, manure and carcasses	All	Always clean and disinfect the carcass cover and tray after collection.	No explanation	Yes or No:	Clean and disinfect the carcass cover and tray after collection. The trailers and carcass covers and trays carry many pathogens. Consult the most up-to-date list of authorised products in the country of use.	
4	Supply and disposal of animals, manure and carcasses	All	Manure from a previous rearing cycle must always be removed before new animals arrive.	No explanation	Yes or No:	Ensure that manure from the previous rearing cycle has always been removed to prevent the introduction of pathogens. Manure heaps will attract pests and wild birds.	
5	Supply and disposal of animals, manure and carcasses	All	Manure containers and trucks and trailers that transport manure must not enter the orange zone.	The orange zone (buffer) contains the hygiene lock and the part of the premises that extends to the entrance to the buildings that house the animals. Click here for more information about the hygiene zones.	Yes or No:	See whether changes to the zoning permit a different walking or transport route to avoid these routes crossing. Clean and disinfect the premises afterwards. Consult the most up-to-date list of authorised products in the country of use.	https://www.avined.nl/themas/kwaliteitsregelingen/ikbkip/ikb-kip-in-english/hygiene-en/where-should-the-shower-be-situated
6	Supply and disposal of animals, manure and carcasses	All	The location of the manure container and trucks and trailers that transport manure and the routes used by the machinery must be cleaned and disinfected after manure disposal.	No explanation	Yes or No:	Clean and disinfect the location of the manure container and trucks and trailers that transport manure and the routes used by the machinery after manure disposal. Consult the most up-to-date list of authorised products in the country of use.	
7	Supply and disposal of animals, manure and carcasses	All	An all-in-all system is used. No animals are added or removed during a cycle, even in other barns.	No explanation	Yes or No:	Adding or removing birds once a rearing cycle has already started involves the risk of introducing pathogens. Try to minimise this.	

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1	Cleaning, disinfection and disease management	All	The premises (orange zone) are cleaned and disinfected after a risk event has occurred.	A risk event is considered to be: faeces of pests, wild birds or a movement by a vehicle or person from outside over the premises (orange zone) without hygiene measures being observed. <u>Click here</u> for more information about the orange hygiene zone.	Yes or No:	Clean the premises (orange zone) and disinfect the premises if faeces of pests and wild birds are found. Also clean and disinfect the premises if a movement by a vehicle or person from outside (red zone) over the premises without hygiene measures being observed has occurred. Use a disinfectant (observe the necessary contact time) to neutralise wild bird faeces before cleaning them up. Consult the most up-to-date list of authorised products in the country of use.	https://www.avined.nl/themas/kwaliteitsregelingen/ikbkip/ikb-kip-in-english/hygiene-en/where-should-the-shower-be-situated
2	Cleaning, disinfection and disease management	All	Barns and equipment are cleaned after each rearing cycle.		Yes or No:	Meticulous cleaning removes fats and proteins from animal materials from the barns. This makes it easier to neutralise pathogens. Preferably clean using a wet method and soap. Check the product safety sheet to verify the correct use.	
3	Cleaning, disinfection and disease management	All	Barns and equipment are disinfected after cleaning, after each rearing cycle.	No explanation	Yes or No:	Disinfect the barns after cleaning to neutralise pathogens. Consult the most up-to-date list of authorised products in the country of use.	
4	Cleaning, disinfection and disease management	All	The barns are in good condition with no cracks and gaps in the floors, walls and ceilings.	No explanation	Yes or No:	Seal any cracks and gaps in the barns. This makes the buildings easier to clean and disinfect and removes places that may harbour pathogens.	
5	Cleaning, disinfection and disease management	All	In case of problems caused by an animal disease, the veterinarian must always be consulted immediately.	No explanation	Yes or No:	In case of problems caused by an animal disease, always consult your veterinarian so that any animal diseases can be traced and identified as quickly as possible. The veterinarian can also advise on additional biosafety measures and other possible preventive measures that can be taken.	
1	Eggs	Layer farm only	Egg trays, pallets and containers that enter the buildings that house the animals are always visually clean. If not, do not allow these materials into the buildings.	No explanation	Yes or No:	Do not accept any materials that are soiled with egg residues or other animal material. Make clear agreements about this with the egg trader.	
2	Eggs	Layer farm only	The place where eggs are collected is clean, tidy and free of faeces and carcasses.	Tidy means that items are stored away when not in use.	Yes or No:	Keep the egg collection area clean, tidy and free of faeces and carcasses. Store away items that are not needed.	
3	Eggs	Layer farm only	The place where eggs are collected is cleaned and disinfected daily, there are no traces of old soiling and spider webs.	No explanation	Yes or No:	Keep the place where eggs are collected clean by cleaning it daily. Consult the most up-to-date list of authorised products in the country of use.	

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4	Eggs	Layer farm only	There is a separate and insulated egg storage area with easy to clean walls and floors.	Easy to clean means flat and smooth with no holes, cracks or gaps.	Yes or No:	Ensure there is an easy to clean and insulated egg storage area with flat and smooth floors and walls with no holes, cracks or gaps. For example, tile or coat the floors and walls of your egg storage area.	
5	Eggs	Layer farm only	The egg storage area is cleaned and disinfected at least each time after the eggs have been collected.	No explanation	Yes or No:	Clean and disinfect the egg storage area at least each time after the eggs have been collected. Consult the most up-to-date list of authorised products in the country of use.	
1	Outdoor access management	Layer farm only	The entire outdoor access area from the side of the barn has been fenced with mesh to the height of at least one metre.	No explanation	Yes or No:	Fencing the entire outdoor access area with mesh prevents birds or other animals from entering the outdoor access area.	
2	Outdoor access management	Layer farm only	There is a paved/dry strip of at least three metres wide where the outdoor access area joins the barn.	No explanation	Yes or No:	A paved/dry strip of at least three metres wide where the outdoor access area joins the barn reduces the amount of dirt and water entering the barn.	
3	Outdoor access management	Layer farm only	Footwear must be changed when entering the premises or barn from the outdoor access area (or vice versa) This means that a different pair of footwear must be worn in the outdoor access area.	No explanation	Yes or No:	The outdoor access area should be considered as a separate area with its own footwear. Avoid entering the barn from the outdoor access area or walking across the premises without changing footwear. Use different coloured boots per outdoor access area, for example.	
4	Outdoor access management	Layer farm only	The outdoor access area is visually free from wild waterfowl, pest and other animals.	No explanation	Yes or No:	Consult with experts for advice on methods of deterring waterfowl/birds. These include planting perennial plants or using lasers.	
5	Outdoor access management	Layer farm only	The outdoor access area is well drained and free from puddles, pools or ponds.	Drainage can be done, for example, by ensuring the area slopes towards a ditch, or by installing drain pipes.	Yes or No:	Try to ensure the outdoor access area slopes towards a ditch, or install drain pipes. Puddles, pools or ponds attract wild waterfowl and pests.	
6	Outdoor access management	Layer farm only	The outdoor access area is inspected daily and is free from dead animals and feed residues.	No explanation	Yes or No:	Dead animals and feed residues attract wild birds and pests. Inspect the outdoor access area daily for dead animals and prevent feed residues.	