

Previous Standards and Guidelines Table

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Area	No	Standard	No	Guidelines
1. Responsibilities	SA1.1	A person must take reasonable actions to ensure the welfare of poultry under their care.	GA1.1	<p>Elements of responsibility for poultry management should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - understanding the standards and guidelines for poultry welfare - obtaining knowledge of relevant animal welfare laws - understanding poultry behaviour - planning and undertaking actions for the enterprise to meet the welfare standards and address contingencies that may arise - assessing the quantity, quality and continuity of feed and water supply - handling to minimise stress, and using facilities and other equipment appropriately - undertaking hygienic practices for management procedures in a manner that minimises the risks to poultry welfare - understanding and following vaccination, chemical and medication treatment instructions for poultry - identifying distressed, weak, injured or diseased poultry, and taking appropriate action - maintaining appropriate records - knowledge of local patterns of disease and biosecurity practices to prevent disease - killing poultry by appropriate methods, or have access to the assistance of someone who is capable and equipped to kill them appropriately
	SA1.2	A person involved in any part of poultry production must be competent to perform their required task, or must be supervised by a competent person.	GA1.2	Owners, managers and stockpersons should have an appropriate staff induction program, periodically review existing practices, and be aware of new developments and training relevant to the welfare of poultry
			GA1.3	Operational procedures should be documented and implemented.
			GA1.4	Documentary evidence of staff training and/or competence should be maintained.

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2. Feed and Water	SA2.1	A person in charge must ensure poultry have reasonable access to adequate and appropriate feed and water.	GA2.1	FEED Feed supply for poultry should minimise harmful metabolic and nutritional conditions, and be based on: - age, body weight, and/or fat/body condition score - extra demands associated with growth and exercise - prevailing/predicted weather conditions.
	SA2.2	A person in charge must ensure poultry, other than newly hatched poultry or where skip-a-day feeding is acceptable (for broiler breeders) have access to food at least once in each 24 hour period.	GA2.2	The interval of time from hatching to first feed and drink should be as short as possible.
	SA2.3	A person in charge must ensure poultry, other than poultry less than 3 days old, have reasonable access to drinking water at least once in each 24 hour period.	GA2.3	Feed particle size should be appropriate for the age and size of the bird.
	SA2.4	A person in charge must ensure newly hatched poultry are provided with feed and water within 60 hours of take-off or 72 hours following take-off if provided with hydrating material.	GA2.4	Poultry access to contaminated and spoilt feed, toxic plants and harmful substances should be avoided or managed.
	SA2.5	A person in charge must ensure that feed and water are provided to poultry in ways that prevent undue competition and injury.	GA2.5	Feeders should be cleaned and maintained regularly.
	SA2.6	A person in charge must ensure poultry except for emus and ostriches over 4 days old are not deprived of feed for more than 12 hours prior to depopulation or pick up.	GA2.6	Feed should be carefully assessed for suitability and safety.
	SA2.7	A person in charge must ensure feeding and watering systems are checked daily to ensure all poultry have access to feed and water.	GA2.7	Unless being used to induce moulting major changes in diet should be introduced over an appropriate length of time and be closely monitored.
			GA2.8	Feed quality and nutrients should be considered if poultry display negative or abnormal behaviours (e.g. injurious feather pecking, cannibalism).
			GA2.9	Flock growth rates should be monitored regularly.
			GA2.10	Feeding and watering design, position and height should allow all poultry access to feed and water with minimal effort and using normal posture.

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			GA2.11	WATER Assessment of water requirements for construction of poultry watering facilities should consider: - daily requirements and total annual requirement - flow rates needed for peak, short-term demand - construction to prevent temperature build-up - quality and biosecurity risk.
			GA2.12	Water within drinker lines should be regularly flushed and monitored.
			GA2.13	Uncontrolled water sources (e.g. bores, dams, open stock troughs, creeks) used as drinking water sources should be treated as appropriate to improve quality and minimise biosecurity risks.
			GA2.14	Medicated water systems should be closely monitored to ensure poultry are correctly dosed.
			GA2.15	Water should be available up to the start of pick up.
3. Risk management of extreme weather, natural disasters, disease, injury and predation	SA3.1	A person in charge must take reasonable actions to protect poultry from threats, including extremes of weather, fires, floods, disease, injury and predation.	GA3.1	CONTINGENCY PLANNING Contingency plans should address events which could result in a potentially significant welfare impact on poultry.
	SA3.2	A person in charge must ensure the inspection of poultry daily, at a level appropriate to the management system and the risk to the welfare of poultry.	GA3.2	Plans to minimise risks to poultry welfare should include: - emergency contact details - electrical power or systems failure - breakdown or mechanical failure affecting feed, water, ventilation - adverse weather — specifically, conditions that predispose poultry to heat or cold stress - flood and fire - insufficient supply of feed or water - disease outbreak or injury - emergency killing and disposal - other issues specific to the enterprise or poultry being managed.
	SA3.3	A person in charge must ensure appropriate action for sick, injured or diseased poultry at the first reasonable opportunity.	GA3.3	WEATHER & NATURAL DISASTERS Poultry handling should be minimised during extremely hot weather.

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	SA3.4	A person must ensure poultry which are unable to access feed and water are treated or killed as soon as possible.	GA3.4	Poultry should be managed to minimise heat stress (signs of which may include panting, wings outstretched) or cold stress (huddling).
	SA3.5	A person in charge must ensure poultry have access to shelter from adverse weather that is likely to cause heat or cold stress, and to minimise the risk of predation.	GA3.5	Adequate firefighting equipment should be available and maintained for all indoor housing systems.
	SA3.6	A person must ensure dead poultry are removed and disposed of at least daily and in a way that minimises disease risks.	GA3.6	INSPECTIONS Sufficient inspections should be undertaken during which temperature, light levels, availability of feed, feeding systems, water and all parts of the ventilation system are checked, and where problems are encountered, appropriate remedial action should be taken to protect the welfare of poultry.
			GA3.7	Inspections should be documented.
			GA3.8	Inspection should be done in such a way that poultry are not unnecessarily disturbed, for example animal handlers should move quietly and slowly through the flock.
			GA3.9	All alarm systems, firefighting equipment and emergency power supplies should be tested regularly and test results documented.
			GA3.10	Poultry distribution and behaviour should be monitored during daily inspections and corrective action should be taken to adjust light, temperature or ventilation as required.
			GA3.11	DISEASE & INJURY Biosecurity programmes should be implemented. These programmes should address the control of the major routes for disease and pathogen transmission: - direct transmission from other poultry, domesticated and wild animals and humans - fomites (e.g. equipment, facilities and vehicles) - vectors (e.g. rodents and arthropods such as insects) - aerosols - water supply - feed.

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			GA3.12	Appropriate veterinary advice on poultry disease diagnosis, prevention or treatment should be sought as required.
			GA3.13	Mortalities, including culls, should be monitored and recorded.
			GA3.14	Poultry should be vaccinated to protect against likely infectious diseases if there is a significant risk to the welfare of poultry.
			GA3.15	Internal and external parasites should be monitored and managed.
			GA3.16	<p>Daily monitoring of poultry should occur to identify early signs of injurious pecking which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pecking directed at the body feathers of other birds - vent pecking - feather eating - feather damage or bare areas around the tail - signs of persistent aggression such as pecking directed at the head - chasing other birds.
			GA3.17	<p>Feather pecking and cannibalism risk should be managed. Management methods, such as the below may be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - infrared beak trim at day old - reducing light intensity - providing foraging materials - modification of nutrition and feeding practices - reducing stocking density - selecting the appropriate genetic stock - isolation of affected birds.
			GA3.18	<p>LAMENESS</p> <p>Poultry should be monitored for incidence of lameness, and the cause of lameness investigated and treated.</p>
			GA3.19	<p>PREDATORS</p> <p>Predator control programs should be implemented where predation is a significant risk.</p>

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4. Facilities and equipment	SA4.1	A person in charges must take reasonable actions in the construction, maintenance and operation of acilities and quieipment to ensure welfare of poultry.	GA4.1	Facility construction or modification should take into account: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - poultry behaviour - topography (location and drainage) - flood and fire risk - climate - purpose - space allowance - feed and water requirements - shade/shelter - surface materials - cleaning and waste disposal
	SA4.2	A person in charge must ensure all housing systems are designed to allow poultry to maintain a natural standing posture.	GA4.2	Facilities should be free of protrusions and obstacles that are likely to cause injury.
	SA4.3	A person in charge must ensure openings provided for poultry to access an outside area are designed and positioned to; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) allow birds to maintain a normal posture; and 2) not obstruct movement of birds; and 3) minimise the risk of smothering or injury. 	GA4.3	Facilities should be subject to a pest (e.g. wild birds and rodents) control plan.
	SA4.4	A person in charge must ensure any slatted, wire or perforated floors are constructed to suppor the forward facing toes, prevent entrapment and facilitate removal of manure.	GA4.4	A maintenance programme should be in place for all equipment if the failure of which can jeopardise poultry welfare.
	SA4.5	A person must ensure that poultry on perches are protected from excreta from birds perching above.	GA4.5	Provision of environmental enrichment should be considered, taking into account potential risks and benefits to poultry welfare. Such practices may include provision of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bales of hay or straw - perches/barriers - objects for pecking - dust-bathing materials - a radio in sheds to accustom poultry to noises and voices.

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			GA4.6	<p>HOUSED POULTRY</p> <p>Exposure of poultry to stimuli that might cause fear and distress should be minimised where possible. Ventilation fans, feeding machinery or other indoor or outdoor equipment should be constructed, placed, operated and maintained in such a way that they cause the least possible amount of fear and distress.</p>
			GA4.7	<p>All poultry should be able to be inspected with ease (i.e. there is good access to all poultry and sufficient lighting).</p>
			GA4.8	<p>Poultry should have enough vertical and horizontal space available to stretch to their full height and flap their wings.</p>
			GA4.9	<p>When new buildings are planned, existing buildings modified or equipment purchased, advice on aspects that can affect welfare should be sought from suitably qualified and experienced persons.</p>
			GA4.10	<p>Where poultry are brooded on wire, temporary supportive flooring material, such as paper or matting, should be provided during the early brooding period.</p>
			GA4.11	<p>PERCHES</p> <p>If perches are provided they should be designed and fitted to reduce the risk of vent pecking.</p>
			GA4.12	<p>Where used perches should be designed and located to minimise the risk of injury when mounting or dismounting perches.</p>
			GA4.13	<p>Perches should be without sharp edges.</p>
			GA4.14	<p>Perching areas should be designed to allow poultry to grip without risk of trapping their claws.</p>
			GA4.15	<p>NESTS</p> <p>Where nests are provided, they should provide seclusion from the flock and should be of adequate size and number to meet the laying needs of all poultry, and ensure poultry can lay without undue competition.</p>
			GA4.16	<p>If nest boxes are provided, they should be easily accessible and should not be so high above the floor level that poultry may be injured when ascending or descending.</p>

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			GA4.17	Nest litter, where used, should be kept clean, dry, friable and moisture adsorbent. Nest liners should be kept clean and dry.
			GA4.18	OUTDOOR AREAS Access to the outdoors should meet the following requirements: - openings should be of a height to allow birds to pass through using normal posture - design and position of openings should avoid birds being able to obstruct the movement of other birds - position of openings should allow the outdoors to be visible to birds at ground level within the laying facility - the area around openings should be kept clean and well drained.
			GA4.19	If ramps are provided they should be made from non-slip material, allow for minimal effort and ease of bird movement and be cleaned after each batch.
5. Management of outdoor systems	SA5.1	A person in charge must ensure that young poultry are adequately feathered before access to an outdoor area.	GA5.1	The outdoor area should be actively managed and maintained to: - encourage birds to access all areas ☐ provide birds with palatable vegetation - control disease and parasites - avoid injury or mortality - prevent land degradation - avoid accumulation of water - minimise contact with wild birds - minimise the risk of fire.
	SA5.2	A person in charge must ensure poultry kept in housing with access to an outdoor area have ready access to the shed and shaded areas.	GA5.2	A management plan for the outdoor area should be developed and followed that covers the management of: - risk of disease and parasites - drainage - shelter and shade.
	SA5.3	A person in charge must not keep poultry on land which has become contaminated with poisonous plants or chemicals which cause disease to an extent which could seriously prejudice the health of poultry.	GA5.3	Outdoor area enhancement should be provided to allow poultry to feel safe outdoors and be encouraged to move away from the housing openings.

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	SA5.4	A person in charge must take reasonable actions to minimise access to feed and drinking water by wild birds.	GA5.4	Poultry should be confined at night to mitigate predation and biosecurity risks.
	SA5.5	A person in charge must ensure that poultry are able to be confined as required in compliance with housing standards to manage welfare risks to birds in the outdoor area.	GA5.5	Where there is a risk to the welfare of poultry due to the presence of a disease organism on the outdoors area, every effort should be made to minimise the risk to the health of poultry.
6. Lighting	SA6.1	A person in charge must ensure that the light intensity on poultry must be adequate to allow poultry and equipment to be inspected and any problems to be identified.	GA6.1	Natural and artificial lighting should be evenly distributed to facilitate the distribution of poultry over the floor area and avoid overcrowding.
	SA6.2	A person in charge must ensure that the light intensity for young poultry for the first 3 days after hatching is at least 20 Lux.	GA6.2	Chicks up to 7 days old should have a maximum light period of 23 hours in a 24 hour period.
	SA6.3	A person in charge must ensure that the light intensity for poultry is at least 5 Lux on average during light periods.	GA6.3	Enterprises where poultry are housed indoors should have access to equipment to measure light intensities and keep appropriate records.
	SA6.4	A person in charge must ensure poultry are not exposed to continuous light or darkness in any 24 hour period except on the day of pick-up (meat chickens) and meat chickens during very hot weather.	GA6.4	Lighting should be managed to avoid sudden changes in light intensity.
	SA6.5	A person in charge must ensure poultry except for meat chickens, emus, ostriches and quail are exposed to at least 4 hours of continuous darkness within a 24 hour period.	GA7.1	TEMPERATURE Rapid changes in temperature should be avoided where possible.
7. Temperature and ventilation	SA7.1	A person in charge must ensure airflow and temperature in enclosed housing facilities minimises the risk to poultry welfare from heat, cold, humidity, dust or noxious gases.	GA7.2	Brooder areas should be pre-heated before placement of day old poultry and the temperature managed at a level that minimises the risk to the welfare of poultry.
	SA7.2	A person in charge must ensure that mechanically ventilated sheds have: 1) a back-up power supply that is tested weekly; and 2) automatic alarm systems to warn immediately of ventilation failure; and 3) a system in place to respond and take action at the first reasonable opportunity.	GA7.3	Temperature and poultry behaviour should be monitored more frequently at maximum stocking densities and during extreme weather conditions.

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	SA7.3	A person in charge must monitor ammonia levels and ensure immediate corrective action is taken if ammonia levels reach 20 ppm at bird level in sheds.	GA7.4	Corrective action should be taken immediately if signs of stress (sneezing, prolonged panting and wing extension due to heat or huddling due to cold) are observed.
			GA7.5	VENTILATION Extra attention should be paid to ventilation at maximum
			GA7.6	Air quality parameters, such as temperature, humidity and ammonia levels, should be monitored and recorded on a daily basis. Poultry should be monitored for eye and nasal irritation that might indicate ammonia, dust or other air quality problems.
			GA7.7	Dust levels should be kept to a minimum by maintaining appropriate ventilation and humidity levels and appropriate litter management.
			GA7.8	Alarm systems in mechanically ventilated sheds should have: - back-up power - the ability to detect if the shed temperature is too high or too low and if there is a power failure in any power supply phase - appropriate setting so that alarms are easily heard - all-hours response availability with restoration of power or emergency ventilation within 15 minutes.
8. Litter management	SA8.1	Where litter is used, a person in charge must ensure litter material is suitable for the species and of a good quality.	GA8.1	Where litter is re-used at the end of a batch, it should be treated to address pathogen loads and ammonia concentrations and be dry and friable at bird placement.
	SA8.2	Where litter is used, a person in charge must ensure the risk of contamination of litter with toxic agents is minimal.	GA8.2	Where appropriate, poultry housed indoors should have access to a littered area, the litter occupying at least one third of the ground surface in order for birds to forage and dust-bathe. Litter should be at a depth suitable to the species.
	SA8.3	Where litter is used, a person in charge must manage litter to avoid excessive caking, dustiness or wetness that impacts on the welfare of poultry.		

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9. Handling and husbandry	SA9.1	A person must manage and handle poultry in a manner that minimises pain, stress or injury to birds.	GA9.1	<p>HANDLING & MANAGEMENT</p> <p>The stocking density should be reviewed regularly and adjusted, according to the age of the bird, flock size, house or paddock conditions, behavioural needs and the likely occurrence of Poultry should be managed at a stocking density that takes the following into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - growth rate - competition for space - access to feeders and water - air temperature and quality - humidity - litter quality - housing system - production system - biosecurity strategy - genetic stock - market age and weight. <p>Manual handling of poultry should be kept to a minimum during stocking and depopulation.</p> <p>A person should not carry more than 4 birds in each hand.</p> <p>Poultry should be released by setting them down on their feet or from low heights that enable them to land normally, feet first. Avoid releasing in such a way that requires flying.</p> <p>Mechanical catchers, where used, should be designed, operated and maintained to minimise injury, stress and fear to the birds. A contingency plan is advisable in case of mechanical failure.</p>
	SA9.2	A person must ensure care is taken in catching poultry to avoid creating panic and subsequent injury or smothering of the birds.	GA9.2	
	SA9.3	A person must free entrapped poultry at the first reasonable opportunity and if possible prevent this situation from recurring.	GA9.3	
	SA9.4	A person in charge must ensure that induced moulting is not routinely practiced.	GA9.4	
	SA9.5	A person in must ensure poultry are in adequate physical condition to endure an induced moult if necessary.	GA9.5	
	SA9.6	A person in charge must ensure that poultry induced to moult are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) in adequate physical condition to endure another lay cycle; and 2) not deprived of feed or water; and 3) not fed a high fibre/low energy diet for longer than 20 days or body weight loss of no more than 25%; and 4) provided with a calcium supplement. 	GA9.6	

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	SA9.7	A person in charge must ensure that where wing and leg bands are used they are checked regularly and where necessary, loosened or removed.	GA9.7	Poultry that are identified as unfit or injured before or during the catching procedure should be humanely killed immediately.
	SA9.8	A person other than a veterinarian must not perform pinioning, castration or devoicing, on poultry.	GA9.8	Where poultry are moved on conveyor belts, the maximum height difference between consecutive conveyor belts should not exceed 40 cm.
	SA9.9	A person must not perform desnooding or dubbing for cosmetic purposes on poultry.	GA9.9	Sex ratios in breeding flocks should be monitored to ensure that there is not excessive aggression or domination.
	SA9.10	A person must only perform desnooding, dubbing, despurring and web marking on day old hatchlings selected as potential breeders.	GA9.10	Cutting of feathers including the wing feathers from live birds should only be carried out by a person who has the relevant experience, knowledge and skills in the procedure.
	SA9.11	A person must only perform toe trimming on day old hatchlings selected as potential breeders, except for emus and ostriches which may have toes trimmed on commercial stock up to 5 days of age.	GA9.11	Feathers should be cut no closer than 10 mm to the bloodlines. Feathers without a ripe bloodless clearance above the bloodline should be left on the bird.
	SA9.12	A person must use appropriate pain relief when carrying out surgical procedures on poultry.		
	SA9.13	A person must not pluck live poultry.		
	SA9.14	BEAK TRIMMING A person must use appropriate tools and methods to trim the beaks of poultry.	GA9.12	BEAK TRIMMING New, more humane technologies and methods for performing physical alterations should be adopted as they become available.
	SA9.15	A person must not remove more than one-third of the upper and lower beaks.	GA9.13	Beak trimming, when undertaken, should be done using an infrared beam within 3 days of hatching.
			GA9.14	If therapeutic beak trimming is required, it should be carried out by trained and skilled personnel at as early an age as possible and care should be taken to remove the minimum amount of beak necessary using a method which minimises pain and controls bleeding.
			GA9.15	Alternative strategies for managing injurious (feather) pecking that minimise the need for beak trimming should be employed.

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	SA9.16	BLINKERS A person must not use blinkers or contact lenses on poultry unless under veterinary advice.	GA9.16	INDUCED MOULTING Where exceptional circumstances necessitate induced moulting should only be carried out; - when replenishing a flock in event of a disease outbreak - where there is limitation of available grower space - when there is limited availability of day old pullets
			GA9.17	Alternative strategies for inducing moulting that minimise the need for feed restriction should be explored.
			GA9.18	IDENTIFICATION Identification devices permanently or temporarily attached to poultry should be lightweight and safe to both the identified bird
	SA9.17	HATCHING SYSTEMS A person in charge must monitor hatching systems daily including back-up systems and/or alarms.	GA9.19	HATCHING SYSTEMS Steps should be taken to ensure that unhatched eggs are killed within the day of hatch.
	SA9.18	A person must monitor incubators at regular intervals during hatching and hatchlings that are found outside the trays must be returned to the tray or placed in brooders as soon as possible.	GA9.20	Hatching trays with live young birds should be moved smoothly. Trays should be tipped to remove chicks and unhatched residue in such a way that the birds do not pile or become trapped.
	SA9.19	A person must treat hatchery waste, including unhatched embryos, quickly and effectively to ensure the rapid killing of all unhatched embryos.		
	SA9.20	A person in charge must ensure cull or surplus hatchlings awaiting disposal are treated humanely and are killed as soon as practicable.		
10. Humane killing	SA10.1	A person in charge must ensure killing methods for poultry result in rapid death, or loss of consciousness, followed by death while unconscious.	GA10.1	Humane killing protocols should be documented.

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	SA10.2	A person must have the relevant knowledge, experience and skills to be able to humanely kill poultry, or be under the direct supervision of a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills, unless: 1) the poultry are suffering and need to be killed to prevent undue suffering; and 2) there is an unreasonable delay until direct supervision by a person who has the relevant knowledge, experience and skills becomes available.	GA10.2	Acceptable methods should be used for the humane killing of poultry, these are: - cervical dislocation or decapitation for poultry less than 6 kgs - stunning by blunt trauma followed by decapitation or bleeding out for poultry over 6 kgs - electrical stunning - gas using carbon dioxide or a mixture of inert gases - captive bolt - firearm - immediate fragmentation/maceration for unhatched eggs and day-old chicks. <i>Note: Cervical dislocation involves partial separation of the head or brain from the spinal cord. The resulting damage to the nervous system leads to cardiac and respiratory arrest and death. The method requires a high degree of skill to be humane.</i>
	SA10.3	A person in charge of poultry which are suffering from severe distress, disease or injury and that cannot be reasonably treated or which have no prospect of recovery must ensure that the poultry are killed at the first reasonable opportunity.	GA10.3	When using gas, the procedure should ensure the collapse of every bird within 35 seconds of exposure to the gas. Poultry should remain in the gas for at least a further 2 minutes following collapse.
	SA10.4	A person killing poultry must take reasonable action to confirm the bird is dead.	GA10.4	When using gases to kill poultry a mixture of inert gases with a modified atmosphere containing at least 45% CO ₂ and up to 80% CO ₂ should be used.
			GA10.5	Equipment that crushes the neck and methods of cervical dislocation that require spinning or flicking of the bird by the head should not be used.
			GA10.6	CONFIRMING DEATH IN POULTRY AFTER HUMANE KILLING Three or more signs should be observed to determine whether the method used for humane killing has caused death. <i>Note: Signs of death include:</i> - loss of consciousness and deliberate movement including eye movement - absence of a corneal 'blink' reflex when the eyeball is touched, or - maximum dilation of the pupil - absence of rhythmic respiratory movements for at least 5 minutes - in case of cervical dislocation, manual verification of a clear gap of skin only in the neck area.

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			GA10.7	BLEEDING OUT (EXSANGUINATION) Bleeding out of unconscious poultry should be done using a suitable, sharp blade. <i>Note: Bleeding out (exsanguination) is done by cutting the main blood vessels in the neck (neck cut).</i>
11. Poultry at slaughtering establishments	SA11.1	A person must ensure that poultry at a slaughtering establishment are treated in a manner that minimises handling and stress.	GA11.1	All holding areas should be managed to allow adequate ventilation. e.g. corridors between stacked crates.
	SA11.2	A person in charge must ensure killing methods for poultry result in rapid loss of consciousness, followed by death while unconscious.	GA11.2	All poultry in holding areas should be checked at a minimum of every 2 hours for welfare. Checks should be recorded on the daily monitoring form.
	SA11.3	A person must ensure that if poultry are not fit for slaughter they will be killed humanely	GA11.3	Contingency plans for stunning should include stopping processing and return poultry to holding/growing areas, second electrical stunner, captive bolt etc.
	SA11.4	A person must ensure that devices which use blunt force to the head, pinch or crush the spinal cord are not used to stun poultry.	GA11.4	The lairage at the processing plant should be covered to provide shelter and shade and be fitted with fans and misting equipment to allow cooling of poultry as required.
	SA11.5	A person in charge must ensure slaughtering establishments have a contingency plan to be used in case the main stunning system does not work.	GA11.5	SHACKLING - ELECTRICAL STUNNING SYSTEMS The shackle should be able to accommodate the shanks of birds of different size and weight without causing undue trauma to the birds.
	SA11.6	A person must ensure that if there is an extended delay in slaughtering, alternative arrangements are made for slaughter at an alternative facility, or humane killing.	GA11.6	If poultry are shackled they should be suspended head downwards from shackle lines for a short time to allow them to settle before stunning.
	SA11.7	A person must ensure all poultry held awaiting slaughtering must be protected from direct sunlight, radiant and reflected heat, and adverse weather such as rain and wind.	GA11.7	Shackling of poultry should occur in a purpose built area with a maximum light level of 5 Lux
	SA11.8	A person in charge must ensure that the effectiveness of the stun is monitored and that birds are dead prior to entering the scalding	GA11.8	If poultry are shackled a breast comforter should be installed from the end of the shackling point to the stunner and be operating in a manner that does not cause injury to poultry.
				GA11.9

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			GA11.10	Equipment and procedures for stunning should ensure that poultry are immediately rendered unconscious without receiving pre-stun shocks.
			GA11.11	Effective electrical water bath operation should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - effective earthing - proper adjustment of the water height in the water bath according to the size of the bird - proper construction of the entry ramp - correct immersion of the birds in the water ramp - proper adjustment of the voltage and amperage to the age and size of the bird.
			GA11.12	STUNNING - CONTROLLED ATMOSPHERE SYSTEMS The module unloader should be checked at the end of each batch of birds to ensure no birds have fallen to the floor or are trapped in the loader unit. Fallen or trapped birds should be either placed into the gas stunning unit's entry point or, if injured, immediately killed.
			GA11.13	Gas stunning units should have windows or other surveillance to allow observation of the birds to verify that the gas mixture is rendering birds insensible with minimal distress.
			GA11.15	BLEEDING OUT Bleeding out times prior to immersion for scalding or prior to plucking should not be less than 90 seconds for domestic fowl and 2 minutes for turkeys.
B1 Laying Chickens	SB1.1	A person in charge must not allow the excreta of laying hens in cages to accumulate to the stage that compromises poultry health and welfare.	GB1.1	The slope of the floor should not exceed 8 degrees. Where mesh flooring is used, the mesh size should be less than 25 mm x 25 mm.
	SB1.2	A person in charge must ensure multi deck cages are arranged so that the poultry in the lower tiers are protected from excreta from above.	GB1.2	LIGHTING The lighting system should provide a minimum period of 8 hours continuous artificial or natural lighting per day and a minimum period of 7 hours continuous darkness (with all lights off) to be provided at night, in every 24-hour period. The exception to this is during extreme heat where feeding birds during cooler parts of the day may be required to reduce the risk to their welfare.

Area	No	Standard	No	Guidelines										
	SB1.3	A person in charge must ensure poultry in cages are able to stand at a normal height. Cages must be at least higher than the maximum height of all the poultry standing normally. The height of all cages must be at least 40 cm over 65% of the cage floor area.	GB1.3	The light intensity measured at bird head height across the laying facility, during the light period, should be at least 10 Lux.										
	SB1.4	A person in charge must ensure that, for useable areas and any area occupied by feeding and watering equipment and nest boxes, on one or more levels ensure that; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) each level is easily accessible to the hens 2) headroom between the levels is at least 45 cm 3) all levels are accessible to stock workers to observe and reach birds which are sick or injured 4) feeding and watering facilities are distributed to provide equal and ready access to all hens; and 5) levels are sited so as not to foul birds below. 	GB1.4	LITTER For tiered systems, unless the poultry can access outdoor areas the litter area should provide sufficient space to allow at least one third of the flock to forage and dust-bathe at any one time.										
	SB1.5	A person in charge must ensure that after the training period, where hens are housed under artificial light, lighting schedules must provide a minimum of 4 hours of continuous darkness in each 24-hour period.	GB1.5	When using litter poultry should be given continuous access to litter as soon as possible but no later than 3 weeks following placement allowing for a period in which to train birds to use the nests.										
	SB1.6	STOCKING DENSITIES CAGE SYSTEMS A person in charge must ensure that all caged laying chickens weighing less than 4.5 kg live weight have the following minimum acceptable space allowances: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Birds per cage</th> <th>Minimum cage floor area per bird</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>3 or more birds (<2.4 kgs) per cage</td> <td>550 cm²</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 or more birds (>= 2.4 kgs) per cage</td> <td>600 cm²</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 birds per cage</td> <td>675 cm²</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Single bird cages</td> <td>1000 cm²</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>NB: Floor area is measured in a horizontal plane and includes the area under the egg/waste baffle and the area under the drinking nipples and vee-trough for water.</i></p> <p><i>Maximum acceptable live weight density for rearing laying pullets is 40 kg live weight per m² cage floor area.</i></p>	Birds per cage	Minimum cage floor area per bird	3 or more birds (<2.4 kgs) per cage	550 cm ²	3 or more birds (>= 2.4 kgs) per cage	600 cm ²	2 birds per cage	675 cm ²	Single bird cages	1000 cm ²	GB1.6	NEST BOXES Where nests are provided, there should be a sufficient number of appropriately-sized nests for the strain and number of hens in each group.
Birds per cage	Minimum cage floor area per bird													
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3 or more birds (>= 2.4 kgs) per cage	600 cm ²													
2 birds per cage	675 cm ²													
Single bird cages	1000 cm ²													

Area	No	Standard	No	Guidelines
	SB1.7	<p>A person in charge must ensure that all laying chickens weighing 4.5 kg or more live weight do not exceed the following stocking densities:</p> <p>Birds per cage Maximum live weight per unit of floor</p> <p>3 or more birds per cage 46 kg/m²</p> <p>2 birds per cage 40 kg/m²</p> <p>Single birds cages 26 kg/m²</p> <p><i>NB: Floor area is measured in a horizontal plane and includes the area under the egg/waste baffle and the area under the drinking nipples and vee-trough for water.</i></p> <p><i>Maximum acceptable live weight density for rearing laying pullets is 40 kg live weight per m² cage floor area.</i></p>	GB1.7	Hens should be provided with a minimum of one single nest for every 7 birds or 1m ² nesting box area for every 120 birds.
	SB1.8	<p>STOCKING DENSITIES NON-CAGE SYSTEMS</p> <p>A person in charge must not exceed a stocking density of 30 kg/m² (measured as bird density in the useable area) for rearing laying pullets and for managing adult laying chickens.</p>	GB1.8	Nest boxes should be enclosed and provide a suitable floor substrate to encourage nesting behaviour.
	SB1.9	A person in charge must provide nest boxes for layer hens in lay in non-caged systems.	<p>GB1.9</p> <p>GB1.10</p> <p>GB1.11</p>	<p>Nest box flooring should not consist of wire or plastic-coated wire.</p> <p>Nest boxes should be kept clean and operational.</p> <p>Where used during nest box training, nest box lighting should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - only be turned on in the morning - be turned off in the afternoon - not be used once birds have learnt to lay in the nest.
			GB1.12	<p>Where electric wires are used along walls and corners to prevent floor eggs, these should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - only be turned on in the morning during nest box training - be turned off in the afternoon - not be used once birds have learnt to lay in the nest.
			GB1.13	Where a large number of floor eggs are found, efforts should be made to identify if there is a problem with the nest boxes, and to rectify the problem if possible.
			GB1.14	<p>PERCHES</p> <p>Perches should be provided at all times.</p>

Area	No	Standard	No	Guidelines
			GB1.15	Perches should be provided at not less than 15 cm per bird unless a producer is able to demonstrate that this would obstruct movement of birds and people throughout the laying facility in which case no less than 7.5 cm per bird is permitted.
			GB1.16	<p>Perches should be constructed and positioned to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - be raised above and not flush with floor areas - allow birds to access them - allow birds to stand in a normal posture - provide a comfortable support for the bird's feet and keel bone - minimise the risk of injury - prevent vent pecking by birds below and/or behind - minimise soiling of birds below.
			GB1.17	<p>VERANDA</p> <p>Birds should be given access to the veranda as soon as possible but no later than 3 weeks following placement allowing for a period in which to train birds to use the nests.</p>
			GB1.18	The veranda should be designed and constructed to provide shade, natural light and good airflow
			GB1.19	The usable floor area of the veranda should provide sufficient space to allow at least one third of the flock to forage and dust-bathe at any one time.
			GB1.20	The roof of the veranda should be waterproof.
			GB1.21	<p>OUTDOOR AREA</p> <p>Birds should at least have daily access to the outdoor area immediately after the egg-laying period. The exceptions to this are during unsuitable weather conditions, while training birds to use the nests, under direct veterinary advice, during treatment specified in the Veterinary Health Plan, or on the day of depopulation.</p>
			GB1.22	A daily record specifying the date and times of access to the outdoor area should be kept.
			GB1.23	At least 8 m ² of natural and/or artificial overhead shade/shelter per 1000 birds should be provided and distributed across the outdoor area.

Area	No	Standard	No	Guidelines
			GB1.24	Birds should be observed to be using shade/shelter structures and action taken to modify facilities if use is deficient.
			GB1.25	Feed and drinking water should not be provided in the outdoor area.
			GB1.26	The opening that provides access between indoor and outside areas (pop hole) should be at least 35 cm high and 40 cm wide with a combined total width of all openings being 2 metres for each 1,000 birds.
			GB1.27	COLONY CAGES A colony cage height should be at least 45 cm other than in the nest area.
			GB1.28	A scratching area should be provided in colony cages.
			GB1.29	Suitable claw shortening devices should be fitted in colony cages.
			GB1.30	The scratch pad area should be sufficient to allow all poultry to exhibit foraging behaviour.
			GB1.31	All hens in colony cages should have access to dust-bathing material.