



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA  
OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

# DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE FOR NORTHERN UGANDA (DINU)



EUROPEAN UNION

## CODE OF PRACTICE FOR HYGIENIC PRACTICE FOR EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS

US CAC/RCP 15:1976



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## Possible sources of contamination on the poultry farm

- Poor quality air;
- Dust;
- Personnel;
- Equipment, e.g. feeding and watering containers;
- Bedding;
- Feed and water;
- Breeder's stock.

## Good poultry husbandry practices

Appropriate animal husbandry practices should be respected and care should be taken to ensure that proper health of the feeding and laying flocks is maintained.



### Dos

- Maintain good health of the breeding and laying stock;
- Clean and disinfect tools and equipment regularly;
- Maintain general cleanliness of the laying boxes;
- Use clean and dry bedding;
- Use feeds from reliable suppliers;
- Store feeds on pallets in a dry and well ventilated room to avoid moulds and insect infestation;
- Regular routine veterinary care, e.g. separation of sick birds from the flock, vaccination, monitoring of birds in terms of treatment ;
- Obtain breeder stock from reliable suppliers;
- Use clean potable water on the farm;
- Proper disposal of dead birds and eggs from infected flock, e.g. through incineration, pitting/ burying;
- Put in place a pest control programme for pests such as dogs, insects, cats and wild birds;
- Eliminate pest sources around the farm, e.g. clearing bushes, fencing the area;
- Store veterinary drugs and other chemicals as recommended by the supplier / manufacturer;
- Proper disposal of used containers.



### Don'ts

- Use diseased birds as breeding and laying stock;
- Use dirty and non-disinfected equipment;
- Allow birds to lay eggs in uncleaned chambers;
- Use wet bedding;
- Use feeds from unknown sources;
- Use expired drugs;
- Use chemicals which are not in their original containers and without labels;
- Use dirty and contaminated water;
- Leave dead birds and infected eggs undisposed of;
- Allow pest-infested areas around the poultry farm;
- Allow unnecessary visitors on the farm.



## General housing

The internal design and layout of housing should not affect the health of the birds and should permit compliance with good hygienic practices.



### Dos

- Regularly clean and disinfect facilities to reduce risk of disease transfer;
- Use a pest and vermin control system;
- Clean and disinfect poultry houses before bringing in new stock;
- Separate birds according to age;
- Put in place a cleaning programme;
- Ensure good litter management;
- Ensure a well-maintained, flowing and clean drainage system;
- Ensure a good waste management system;
- Ensure that the house is properly ventilated and leak-proof.





### Don'ts

- Leave the poultry houses uncleaned;
- Allow pests and vermin in the poultry farm;
- Mix sick birds and normal birds;
- Mix birds of different species in the same housing;
- Leave litter to accumulate;
- Put in used litter for a new flock;
- Keep birds in poultry houses with leaking roofs.





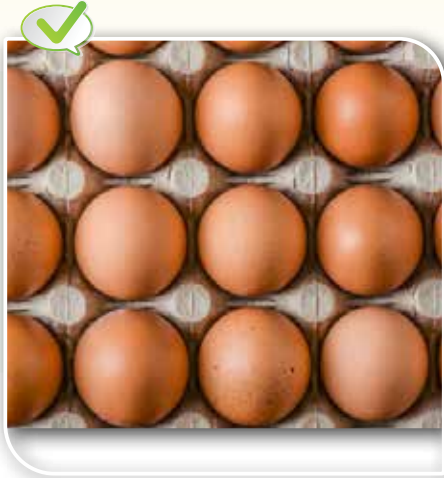
## Collection, handling, storage, packaging and transport of eggs

Eggs should be collected, handled, stored and transported in a manner that minimises contamination and damage



### Dos

- Exclude cracked and dirty eggs from the tray;
- Use cracked and dirty eggs for other purposes, e.g. as pet foods after processing.



### Don'ts

- Mix cracked and dirty eggs with clean eggs;
- Leave cracked and dirty eggs unprocessed for a long time;
- Use broken and incubator eggs for human consumption.



## Personal hygiene and biosecurity

- Follow adequate general personal hygiene, e.g. use of a foot bath and washing hands and having personal protective gear whenever in the poultry house;
- Personnel should be in good health and not transmitting diseases;
- All visitors on the farm should follow biosecurity measures put in place on the farm, e.g. bathing and use of personal protective gear;
- Keep footwear for using exclusively within the poultry house.



## Sanitary facilities



### Dos

- Must be hygienically maintained;
- Facilities for removal of wastes should be available;
- Provide adequate means of washing and drying of hands;
- Must be kept in good working condition.



### Don'ts

- Place sanitary facilities directly into the processing lines;
- Unnecessarily dispose of waste.



## Documentation and record-keeping

Records should be kept on the following:

- Prevention and control of bird/avian diseases;
- Proper identification and movement of birds and eggs;
- Agricultural, veterinary drugs and pest control chemicals used;
- Source of feed and water;
- Health status of personnel.



## Training

Training should be done on:

- Proper veterinary procedures;
- Hygiene and sanitation;
- Proper storage.







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### **For further information: Uganda National Bureau of Standards Standards House**

Plot 2-12 Bypass Link Bweyogerere Industrial and  
Business Park P.O. Box 6329 Kampala  
Tel: 0414 505 995 Toll Free: 0800133133  
[info@unbs.go.ug](mailto:info@unbs.go.ug); [www.unbs.go.ug](http://www.unbs.go.ug)