



Case study 2 – Emergency killing of poultry

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Measures taken to close the farms

- Notification of farmers, involve local authorities, police
- Declare farms infected – establish necessary restriction zones
 - Restrict transport and movements of animals, products and people to and from farms
- Biosecurity measures on farms according contingency plan



Choice of killing procedure

- Inform the farmer of safety measures
- Assess the situation for the farm, distance to other farms, housing, number of animals



Choice of killing procedure

- Scenario
 - 3000 2-day old chicks housed on concrete floors
 - Closed house
- Maceration chosen as killing procedure



Directorate-General for
Health & Consumer Policy

How to control and safeguard animal welfare

- Trained personnel
- Capacity of macerator
- Ensure functionality of macerator
- Check that animals are dead



Back up killing procedures

- Back-up methods
 - Small container for CO₂
 - Check concentration
 - cervical dislocation



Risk factors for human safety

- Ensure adequate information for farm staff and team members
- Provide safety equipment
- Ensure correct use
- Time-defined shift and breaks