

Manure Management Procedure

Manure build-up can create excessive odour, attract pests, and increase the risk of parasites and disease. For this reason, manure in all poultry housing and on free-range areas must be actively managed. In caged systems, manure must be removed before it accumulates to the point where it contacts the cage floor. In barn or litter-based systems, excessive manure build-up increases litter moisture and must be controlled to maintain dry, healthy conditions for the birds.

Relevant Associated Requirements *[delete as appropriate]*

- **Code of Welfare: Meat Chickens 2018** – Minimum Standard No. 4 Housing and Equipment. Minimum Standard No. 7 – Ventilation. Minimum Standard No. 9 – Litter Management.
- **Code of Welfare: Layer Hens 2018** - Minimum Standard No. 4 – Housing and Equipment Design, Construction and Maintenance. Minimum Standard No. 8 – Ventilation. Minimum Standard No. 10 – Litter Management in Barns.

Biosecurity Objectives:

- **Limit and control access** to poultry production areas by people.
- **Minimise the risk of introducing infectious agents and pathogens** through vermin, particularly rodents, by preventing their presence in production areas.

Activity	Farm Procedure
1. Describe the farm procedure for managing manure in housing. Outline how manure is managed inside the housing to prevent odours, excessive build-up, or, in litter systems, dampness of the litter.	
2. Describe how manure is managed on the range. Include how any build-up is controlled around entry and exit points to the housing.	
3. If manure is stored on the farm, describe where it is stored and how storage is managed. Litter or manure must not be stockpiled in the production area. It must be stored well away from poultry housing, with appropriate controls and buffering in place to prevent contamination and maintain biosecurity.	