

chapter M-35.1, r. 230

Regulation respecting the conditions of production and farm conservation and quality table eggs

Law on the marketing of agricultural, food and fisheries  
(Chapter M-35.1, s. 92)

8682 Decision ; 9331 decision, a. 1 .

## SECTION I SCOPE

1 . This Regulation establishes the conditions of farm production, conservation and development of consumption market of eggs, including eggs unfit for incubation and eggs for vaccine production they are used for that purpose or whether surplus eggs to manufacture vaccines for optimal management of the quality and safety of eggs produced and marketed in particular and prevent contamination by salmonella enteritidis and the presence of residues antibacterial.

A “eggs unsuitable for hatching” fertilized eggs produced by the producers under the Producers’ Joint Plan of Quebec hatching eggs (chapter M-35.1, r. 227) under a quota ‘and hatching eggs which are not used for incubation.

The term “surplus eggs to manufacture vaccines,” the eggs produced by egg producers under a quota or a pandemic excess quota of eggs for vaccine production issued by the Federation of egg producers in Quebec and which are not delivered to the hatcheries and used in vaccine manufacturing.

Decision 8682, s. 1 ; 10489 Decision, s. 1 .

2 . This Regulation shall not be construed to create extensive production conditions and product storage and does not exclude the application of the rules generally applied art to produce eggs for consumption or for that of eggs for the manufacture of vaccines.

These rules generally applied art are those known producers and those recommended from time to time by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food of Quebec, The Canadian Egg Producers and the Federation of egg producers of Quebec.

Decision 8682, s. 2 , Decision 9898, s. 1 ; 10489 Decision, s. 1 .

## SECTION II GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 1 . The nest

3 . The manufacturer must take all necessary means in order to eliminate nests of the presence of any species of rodents and other potential vector for disease transmission.

To that end, the producer unless he produces eggs unfit for incubation, must at all times maintain in force a contract with an exterminator for the removal of species in the first paragraph. This contract must provide a minimum of 12 visits from the exterminator year.

Decision 8682, s. 3 .

4 . The producer must, at all times, ensure that the nests are easily accessible and in good condition.

Decision 8682, s. 4 .

5 . The nest can only serve to accommodate laying hens. When it comes to a nest in which are produced eggs for vaccine production, the nest can only be used to house laying hens whose eggs are intended for the manufacture of vaccines.

Decision 8682, s. 5 .

6 . Unless operated a nest with herds of different ages chickens before 30 August 2006 and it still operates one producer which does not produce eggs unsuitable for hatching must crawlspace between each laying cycle.

Decision 8682, s. 6 .

#### § 1.1 . Housing Standards

Decision 10645, s. 1 ; NI 2015-04-01 .

6.1 . The producer of eggs for the table market or for processing shall, not later than 31 December 2010, produce all its quota in nest boxes fitted with cages allowing at least 410 cm<sup>2</sup> (64 in 2 ) by laying that produces white eggs and at least 451 cm<sup>2</sup> (70 in 2 ) per layer that produces brown eggs.

Not later than 1 st February 2020, the producer of eggs for the table market or for processing has to produce all its quota in cages allowing at least 432 cm<sup>2</sup> (67 in 2 ) per layer that produces white eggs 483 cm<sup>2</sup> (75 in 2 ) per layer that produces brown eggs.

Decision 9105, s. 1 ; 10645 Decision, s. 2 .

6.2 . Notwithstanding section 6.1, the producer of eggs for the table market or for processing which produces all or part of its quota in a nest built or renovated between 31 December 2003 and 28 December 2008 and whose number of cages was increased during the renovation must, no later than 31 December 2010, produce all its quota in nest boxes fitted with cages allowing at least 432 cm<sup>2</sup> (67 in 2 ) per layer that produces white eggs and least 483 cm<sup>2</sup> (75 in 2 ) per layer that produces brown eggs.

Decision 9105, s. 1 ; 10645 Decision, s. 3 .

6.3 . Notwithstanding section 6.1, the producer of eggs for the table market or for processing that between 28 December 2008 and 31 March 2015, builds, renovates or puts into operation an existing nest to add cages are must produce all its quota in nest boxes fitted with cages allowing at least

432 cm<sup>2</sup> (67 in<sup>2</sup>) per layer that produces white eggs and at least 483 cm<sup>2</sup> (75 in<sup>2</sup>) per layer that produces brown eggs.

Decision 9105, s. 1 ; 10645 Decision, s. 4 .

6.3.1 . Notwithstanding section 6.1, the producer of eggs for the table market or for processing that, as of 1 st April 2015, operates a new nest, or rebuilt, renovated or retool an existing nest must produce the amount of quota produced in that nest in accommodation units providing at least 750 cm<sup>2</sup> (116 ¼ 2 ) per layer.

A “housing furnished” cages equipped with at least one nest and at least a perch, and “retooling” means to replace in whole or in part cages, or increase the number of cages a nest, except in cases where some of the cages was replaced because of damage due to force majeure.

The term “force majeure” an unforeseeable and irresistible event; includes a person conducting a risk for which the producer is assured.

Decision 10645, s. 5 .

6.4 . Sections 6.1 to 6.3.1 does not prevent a producer of eggs for the table market or for processing to exploit one or more laying flocks:

- 1 ° on floor;
- 2 ° in accordance with the standards of a set of specifications for an organic certification agency;
- 3 ° in other accommodation provided it is fitted with at least one nest and at least a perch and grant at least 750 cm<sup>2</sup> (116 ¼ 2 ) per layer.

Decision 9105, s. 1 ; 10645 Decision, s. 6 .

## § 2 . Storage

7 . The producer must, at all times maintain in good places for storing eggs.

Decision 8682, s. 7 .

8 . A producer who produces eggs for vaccine production must store her eggs to be delivered to the hatchery for incubation and production of vaccines according to the recommendations made by the hatchery or the pharmaceutical company manufacturing the vaccine.

A producer who produces eggs for consumption or eggs surplus to the manufacture of vaccines must store the eggs at a temperature not exceeding 13 ° C in a cold room of adequate size to the production of 4 days calculated based on quotas held by the producer, and based on the laying rate established by the Federation in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Regulation on quotas for producers in Quebec eggs for consumption (chapter M-35.1, r. 239).

The producer of eggs unfit for incubation should store eggs at a temperature maintained between 10 ° C and 18 ° C in a cold room that can allow storage of its production of one week.

Despite the second paragraph, any producer producing eggs for consumption or eggs surplus to the manufacture of vaccines which conducts expansion renovations of its facilities or makes a new construction must provide a cold room with a capacity of minimum storage 15 pallets that can each contain 48 boxes of 15 dozen eggs.

Notwithstanding the third paragraph, any producer of eggs unfit for incubation that performs new construction, major renovations to its coop, changes or renovations in the cold room or call into producing an inactive house should store their eggs unfit incubation at a temperature maintained between 10 ° C and 13 ° C in a cold room may enable the storage of the production of one week.

Decision 8682, s. 8 ; 10011 Decision, s. 1 .

### § 3 . Getting market

9 . The eggs produced by a producer who fails to comply fully with the provisions that apply to its production can not be delivered to a classification or at a hatchery.

However, except for eggs referred to in Articles 21, 25 when the test is positive article 27 and 29 that are to be destroyed, the eggs that are produced in a nest by a producer who fails to comply fully with the provisions s 'apply to its production can be routed in such a position to be directed to a shelling plant. In this case, the producer can receive for these eggs that the price determined by the Canadian Egg Producers Industrial product.

Decision 8682, s. 9 , 9898 Decision, s. 2 .

## SECTION III

### RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL THE EGG PRODUCERS EXCEPT TO EGG PRODUCERS UNFIT TO INCUBATION

#### § 1 . Detection of Salmonella enteritidis

10 . The producer must provide the Federation, a result of tests demonstrating the absence of Salmonella enteritidis in the flock of pullets before the arrival of hens in the nest.

Decision 8682, s. 10 .

11 . The tests provided for in Article 10 must have been made at the following times:

- 1 ° During hatching of chicks;
- 2 ° In breeding poultry and their environment, between the 2 th and 6 th week and between the 10 th and 16 th week of rearing of pullets.

Decision 8682, s. 11 .

12 . The frequency of tests performed annually by the Federation in each of the producers nests is determined as follows:

- 1 ° All nest to undergo a minimum of 4 tests;

2 ° Every nest whose test to Salmonella enteritidis was positive must undergo a minimum of six tests during the two subsequent laying cycles;

3 ° Every nest that has a higher risk based on farming practices and production methods must undergo a minimum of 6 tests.

Decision 8682, s. 12 .

13 . The producer must submit to testing for the Salmonella enteritidis made on the environment of its nests by the Federation.

Decision 8682, s. 13 .

14 . When the mortality in the herd exceeds 1% per month, or 1.6% per month for a nest egg for the manufacture of vaccines, or if mortality increases by more than 0.5% per month the producer must, in addition to notify his appointed when hatchery produces eggs for vaccine production, ship a sample of dead birds during the laying cycle in a laboratory designated by the Federation for the purpose of 'y conduct screening tests salmonella enteritidis and any notifiable disease.

Decision 8682, s. 14 .

15 . The Federation is the owner of all results of tests; however the producer has the right to obtain, upon request, a copy of the test results concerning him.

Decision 8682, s. 15 .

16 . If the detection tests reveal the presence of Salmonella enteritidis in the environment of the nest, the Federation shall, on becoming aware of the facts:

1 ° determine ways to eliminate the presence of salmonella enteritidis , advise the manufacturer on these means and, if necessary, to force him to take;

2 ° notify the presence of Salmonella enteritidis in the nest of the hatchery environment in which the eggs are intended as well as the vaccine manufacturing company in the case of eggs for vaccine production and, according to if the municipal authorities, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and food of Quebec or the Canadian food inspection Agency;

3 ° cooperate both with the producers with the authorities concerned to put in place the necessary means to stop the presence of Salmonella enteritidis in the environment of the nest.

Decision 8682, s. 16 .

## § 2 . Antibacterial Use

17 . The producer can not administer its antibacterial laying hens only to correct a health problem diagnosed by a veterinarian and according to his prescription.

Decision 8682, s. 17 .

18 . The manufacturer must inform the Federation in writing as soon as a veterinarian prescribed

to administer its antibacterial layers and indicate the number of herd treatment, the hatchery and the transformer usually receiving eggs and, if necessary the duration of the withdrawal period recommended by the attending veterinarian.

If it finds the presence of antibacterial in eggs from this producer, the Federation sends that information to interested classification or, in the case of eggs for vaccine production, hatchery and interested transformer.

Decision 8682, s. 18 .

19 . The producer must provide the Federation, upon request, the diagnosis of attending veterinarian and a copy of the prescription he issued.

Decision 8682, s. 19 .

20 . The Federation checks the eggs from the flock under treatment to detect the presence of bacterial, according to the protocol specified in Article 27.

Decision 8682, s. 20 .

21 . When the test carried out under Article 20 is positive, the producer concerned shall withdraw from the market and destroy all the eggs from the nest where the flock under treatment is.

The eggs of the nest should then be tested every day, according to the protocol specified in Article 27; they can not be marketed and should be destroyed as they have not got 2 consecutive negative results.

Decision 8682, s. 21 .

22 . At the beginning of each year, the Federation formed a committee to investigate each case of bacterial detection in order to determine the cause; the committee shall specifically check the food and water served in the herd concerned, check the prescription issued and its implementing rules and meet the veterinary doctor.

The Federation appoints the members of this committee of at least one producer, a veterinarian working in the table egg industry and a representative of the Federation.

The Committee shall prepare a report suggesting the producer ways to correct the observed situation; he gives a copy to the producer and a copy to the Federation.

Decision 8682, s. 22 .

23 . The producer administering antibacterial requiring a withdrawal period must destroy all eggs from the flock processing throughout the period of withdrawal specified in the prescription.

It must provide the Federation, on request, evidence of this destruction, in addition to the documents specified in Article 19.

Decision 8682, s. 23 .

24 . To ensure the application of this Section, the Federation carries out random tests of bacterial detection in feed intended for livestock producers and the eggs they produce.

The Federation, however, must perform at each producing at least 2 tests per flock and laying cycle.

Decision 8682, s. 24 .

25 . When analyzing a molded sample revealed the presence of antibacterial, the producer concerned must destroy the remaining amount of the molded object under test and retain the eggs from the flock fed up with this cast they are tested according to the procedure specified in Article 27.

Decision 8682, s. 25 .

26 . The producer whose molded or eggs contain an antibacterial analysis must assume the following costs:

1 ° \$ 250 per test on the molded because of a test tonne of feed consumed in one week with a minimum of one test to the volume less than 1 tonne;

2 ° \$ 1,250 per test on the eggs because of a test by 5000 dozens produced in 28 weeks with a minimum of a test for any amount less than 5 000 dozen produced during the same period.

Decision 8682, s. 26 .

27 . The Federation concludes with a competent laboratory in the field, sample collection protocol molded and analysis for the presence of antibacterial and a screening protocol in the presence of antibacterial in eggs.

Decision 8682, s. 27 .

### DIVISION III.1

#### RULES FOR EGG PRODUCERS TABLE FOR THE MARKET

Decision 9331, s. 2 .

§ 1 . Canadian Food Inspection Agency

Decision 10011, s. 2 .

27.1 . The Federation sends to the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, at least 3 times a year, an updated list of quota holders issued under Regulation quotas of producers of Quebec eggs for consumption (Chapter M-35.1, r. 239) so that an inspector from the agency to inspect classification before the eggs of hens at the end of laying cycle.

This list indicates for each quota holder:

1 ° their name and address;

2 ° the address of the nest that houses the layer flock;

3 ° the age and size of the herd;

4 ° the name and address of the classification phase contractually bound to the Federation which are shipped eggs each layer flock.

Decision 9331, s. 2 .

27.2 . When the inspection before classifying a batch of eggs by an inspector of the Agency reveals that these eggs do not meet the requirements of the Egg Regulations (CRC, c. 284) to be classified Canada A, the Federation informed as quickly as possible the producer.

The producer must ship these egg batches in a registered processed egg within the meaning of the Processed Egg Regulations (CRC, c. 290), designated by the Federation.

Decision 9331, s. 2 .

27.3 . The producer who has been notified by the Federation that an inspection before classification revealed that a lot of eggs could not be classified as A Canada must ship all batches of eggs from that flock to the authorized position processed egg appointed by the Federation.

Decision 9331, s. 2 .

27.4 . As soon as possible after being notified in writing by the producer that the problem at the source of non-compliance with the requirements for classification in Canada A has been set for the flock, the Federation submits a written request for inspection before classification to a classification station, pursuant to paragraph 1 of Article 23 of the egg Regulations (CRC, c. 284), for a batch of eggs from the flock which the producer can then forward this post classification.

The producer is responsible for the cost of this inspection; he must pay within 15 days of receiving a bill to this effect in the Federation.

Decision 9331, s. 2 .

27.5 . If the result of the inspection before classification shows that the eggs can be classified in category A, the producer is allowed to deliver batches of eggs from that flock to a classification station, otherwise lots of eggs from the flock must be delivered to registered processed egg station designated by the Federation.

Decision 9331, s. 2 .

§ 2 . Program “Start Clean - Stay Clean”

Decision 10011, s. 3 .

27.6 . The producer must comply with the requirements of the program “First always clean cleanliness” of Canada Egg Farmers available at: <http://www.oeuf.ca/publications/nouveautes/details/index.php?RubriqueID=441&DocID=2593>, and submit to inspection under this program by the person designated for this purpose under Article 169 of the Act respecting the marketing of agricultural, food and fishing (chapter M-35.1).

For inspection taking place during the year 2013, the producer must obtain a score of at least 70% according to the evaluation grid included in the program.

For inspection taking place during 2014, the producer must obtain a score of at least 80% according to the evaluation grid included in the program.

From 2015, the producer must obtain each year a score of at least 90% according to the evaluation grid included in the program.

Decision 10011, s. 3 .

27.7 . The Federation informs the producer of the outcome of the inspection and sends a copy of his evaluation grid.

Where a producer whose minimum score is not reached immediately submitted by the Federation for analysis to an internal committee consisting of the Federation of Production Committee and a representative of the Canadian Egg Producers.

The Committee may meet with the producer in order to establish ways to improve its score during any inspection.

Decision 10011, s. 3 .

27.8 . The committee analyzes the results of the inspection. Depending on circumstances, it may recommend to the Federation to impose on the producer to transport the eggs it produces an authorized substation it designates under the Processed Egg Regulations (CRC, c. 290). The committee made its recommendation based including improvement measures established with the producer and the time required to create and to address deficiencies identified during the inspection.

The committee shall send written recommendation to the Federation for its action. The Federation informs the manufacturer of its decision in writing.

Decision 10011, s. 3 .

27.9 . The producer who receives the Federation to convey its egg production processing can request a new inspection be carried out.

When the outcome of the inspection shows that the producer referred to in Article 27.7 now reached the required minimum score, the Federation shall without delay, by written notice, the producer conveying the batches of eggs from the facility inspected at a grading station.

Decision 10011, s. 3 .

#### SECTION IV RULES APPLICABLE TO EGG PRODUCERS UNFIT TO INCUBATION

28 . This section sets out additional conditions of production and farm conservation of eggs unsuitable for hatching that are produced and marketed by producers.

Decision 8682, s. 28 .

29 . Cracked eggs, runny or dirty eggs laid on the floor or litter may be marketed and should be destroyed by the producer.

Decision 8682, s. 29 .

30 . The manufacturer must inform the Federation in writing as soon as a veterinarian prescribed administering antibacterial withdrawal period with his hens. It must state the treatment herd number and the duration of the withdrawal period recommended by the treating physician.

The producer must provide to the Federation upon request diagnosing veterinarian and a copy of the order was issued.

Decision 8682, s. 30 .

## SECTION V

### RULES APPLICABLE TO EGG PRODUCERS FOR VACCINE PRODUCTION

31 . This section sets out additional conditions of production and farm conservation eggs for the production of vaccines that are produced and marketed by producers.

Decision 8682, s. 31 .

#### § 1 . The nest

32 . The producer must crawl space between each laying cycle. The crawl space must be at least 14 days and be accompanied by washing and disinfection of the nest.

Decision 8682, s. 32 .

33 . In order to produce a new building, the producer must be submitted to the Federation, at least 1 month before the start of production, a written confirmation from the vaccine manufacturing company to the effect that it accepts the and places a copy of all tests of salmonella enteritidis , which should be negative on samples taken from the empty chicken coop by the Federation according to the procedure of Article 27.

Decision 8682, s. 33 .

34 . The producer must have:

1 ° a thermometer which allows him to record the maximum and minimum temperature in the hen eggs and the storage room;

2 ° a hygrometer that allows him to record the maximum and minimum humidity in the egg storage room.

Decision 8682, s. 34 .

35 . The producer must supply the water birds using a type of watering system “drip”.

Decision 8682, s. 35 .

36 . The producer has to make drinking water analyzes of each house as follows:

1 ° analysis of pH and free chlorine 1 to week;

2 ° bacteriological analysis for the months of February, May, August and November and another time between November and February.

Decision 8682, s. 36 .

37 . The producer must maintain a register of visitors to date.

Decision 8682, s. 37 .

38 . The producer must ensure that any visitor meets adequate biosecurity measures include wearing a tracksuit clean or new, clean or new overshoes, a clean or new hairstyle, hand washing before entering the building and disinfection of any accessory before it enters the nest.

Decision 8682, s. 38 .

§ 2 . The production

39 . The producer must weigh, on a monthly basis, 0.5% of laying hens in production or at least 4 boxes of 180 eggs per batch of layers.

Decision 8682, s. 39 .

40 . Unless special agreement with the hatchery, the eggs must have a minimum weight of 56 g to delivery to the hatchery.

Decision 8682, s. 40 .

41 . Storage of eggs between egg laying and delivery to the hatchery should not exceed 7 days.

Decision 8682, s. 41 .

42 . The producer must ensure traceability of eggs to the hatchery before delivery by identifying the carts the nest where the eggs come.

Decision 8682, s. 42 .

43 . The producer must send the hatchery, fax within 48 hours of the incident, an incident report on herd health or condition of the eggs, including identifying the date and time of incident and transmission, the nature of the incident, the remedy applied and the name of the person who applied this remedy.

Decision 8682, s. 43 .

44 . The producer must compile the following statistics in a log and forward them to the hatchery

each month:

- 1 ° Charter of daily mortality of birds;
- 2 ° Charter weight of birds after regular weighed;
- 3 ° Charter of daily egg;
- 4 ° Charter of egg weight after regular weighed;
- 5 ° Charter of minimum temperature data and daily maximum in the chicken coop and storage room;
- 6 ° Charter Data minimum humidity and maximum daily in the storage room;
- 7 ° Register of water tests.

Decision 8682, s. 44 .

45 . This Regulation replaces the Regulation respecting the conditions of production and farm conservation consumption of eggs (6923 Decision, 99-02-01).

Decision 8682, s. 45 ; Erratum, 2006 GO 2, 4435 .

46 . (Omitted).

Decision 8682, s. 46 .

## SECTION VI TRANSITIONAL

Decision 10645, s. 7 .

47 . Notwithstanding sections 6.1 and 6.3.1, the producer of eggs for the table market or for processing may increase its production capacity with cages allowing at least 432 cm<sup>2</sup> (67 in 2 ) per layer that produces white eggs and 483 cm<sup>2</sup> (75 in 2 ) per layer that produces brown eggs it has obtained authorization from the Federation.

The Federation gives its authorization when:

- 1 ° the producer makes his application before May 31, 2015 (60 days after the entry into force of this section) by transmitting its project adding equipment in existing facilities;
- 2 ° the producer of the project involves no change to the existing building structure;
- 3 ° the producer of the equipment was installed after 1 January 2004;
- 4 ° the producer produces all its quota in nest boxes fitted with cages allowing at least 432 cm<sup>2</sup> (67 in 2 ) per layer that produces white eggs and 483 cm<sup>2</sup> (75 in 2 ) per layer that produces brown eggs.

Decision 10645, s. 7 .

#### REFERENCES

Decision 8682 2006 GO 2, 4187 and 4435

Decision 9105 2008 GO 2, 6376

Decision 9331, 2010 GO 2, 718

Decision 9898, 2012 GO 2, 3518

Decision 10011, 2013 GO 2, 1643

Decision 10489, 2014 GO 2, 3989

Decision 10645, 2015 GO 2, 720