



KENCHIC LIMITED

BROILER PROCEDURE MANUAL





KENCHIC LIMITED

Libra House, off Mombasa Road
P. O. Box 20052 - 00200 Nairobi, Kenya

EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENT.

Data loggers. (optional)

- To record temperature and humidity (requires computer)

Infrared beam thermometer: (optional)

- Records temperature of any surface aimed at. Excellent for checking brooding area temperature.

SCALES

Spring

Salter scales are best 20-50gramme gradations maximum. Maximum weighing weight 10kg.

Electronic

Very accurate 1gramme gradations.

GUM BOOTS AND WHITE COAT

For fieldsman visits: clean and disinfected at all times

FORKS & BRUSH

For turning litter and keeping store tidy.

VISITORS BOOK.

Record all visitors

RECORD CARDS

For all feed usage, mortality, growth rates and vaccination details.



INTRODUCTION

Broiler Chicken farming requires a high level of expertise, understanding and commitment to be successful. Whilst its important to emphasize the need for excellent flock stockmanship at all times, something that comes with experience and aptitude, adopting the correct techniques and equipment will set a firm foundation for success.

This manual offers the best advice on broiler husbandry and management for Kenchic farmers. It's our belief the techniques and practices stated should be adopted at all times, as part of a broiler management programme, if optimum performance are to be consistently attained. This manual is not exhaustive and we will update as and when new methods and equipment have been thoroughly trialed on our own farms.

EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENT.

It is vital that the correct equipment is used at all times. Inferior, substandard or improvised (basins and trays) will always result in variable performances and ultimately large financial loss. Kenchic recommend the following equipment.

DRINKERS

Chick Fonts

Plastic of approx 5 litre capacity.
1 font per 100 chicks maximum

Automatic Broiler Bell drinkers

1 Auto Bell drinker per 80 chicks maximum

FEEDERS

Chick trays

Plastic and 15 inch diameter
1 per 100 chicks maximum.

Tube feeders

Quality pressed design: see Kenchics recommended supplier
(please note cheaper tube feeders have variable feed width and depth giving low growth rates, poor FCR's and financial loss)
1 per 50 broilers maximum.

HEATING EQUIPMENT

Gas

Gas is the preferred method of heating (efficient, controllable and environmentally correct)
1 gas brooder per 1000 chicks (depending on size)

Charcoal reconstituted charcoal dust

18 inch charcoal jikos 1 per 750 chicks.

Plastic Polythene sheet

For sealing house during brooding from inside.

FEEDING PAPER

Kraft or Brown paper

- Use correct thickness that will degrade after the 3rd day.

Gunny bags

- Ensure at least 40% of the brooding floor area is covered for feeding in the first 3 days.

THERMOMETERS

Minimum Maximum

- 1 per 3000 chicks.



BROILER GROWING PROCEDURES

Brooding day 0-slaughter

A chick cannot regulate its own body temperature for the first 14 days of life. It is essential therefore to provide the correct temperature to prevent excessive heating or chilling. During this period we must also provide the ideal environment in terms of nutrition, ventilation and space.

DAY 0

- Pre heat House minimum 12 hrs before placement.
- Cover at 40% of the brooding area with feeding paper.

Equipment

Gunny bags as curtains fixed from outside and opened from the top downwards.

Polythene sheeting - fixed from inside.

Ridge curtain closed (until day 10) dependent on weather

Proper disposal of dead birds cull pit, covered daily with earth and magadi soda

Jikos: Charcoal 18 inch diameter: 1 jiko per 750 chicks (4/3000 chicks + 2 on standby)

Gas: 39000 btu: 1 per 1000 chicks.

Drinkers:

- Fonts: 1/100 chicks fill no more than 1/3 and replenished constantly with fresh water
- Feeders:
- Trays: 15 inch (40cm) 1/100 chicks from placement.

50% of floor space covered with feed paper, and removed no later than 3 days.

- Feed:
 - Quality sieved crumb: 12grammes per chick minimum fed in 1st 24 hrs given little and often.
- NB a chick should consume 65gramme of feed in the 1st 3 days. (2.8-3.0 bags per 3000 chicks)

- Temperature:

House and floor temp 32 deg C

Relative Humidity (RH)

50-60% RH

Medication:

- Glucose: administered in the 1st 24hrs.
- Counting: Count all chicks placed and record.

DAY 1:

- Crop check: 100 birds minimum sample taken randomly.
- @8hrs 85% of the flock should have a full crop with both feed and water.
- @24hrs 95% of the flock should have a full crop with both feed and water.
- If the amount of feed or water is low then re-evaluate your feeders and drinker numbers, distribution and accessibility.
- Observe chick distribution within the brooding area to counter check with thermometer readings.
- Agree on the lighting program.

DAY 3:

- Remove all paper, unless it has decomposed. Remove gunny bags.

Feed: By day 3 a minimum of 65grammes of starter feed should have been fed.

- Day 1: 12 grammes min/chick
- Day 2: 20 grammes min/chick
- Day 3: 30 grammes min/chick

Drinkers:

- Introduction of bell drinkers to familiarize and must be washed daily.
- Introduction of tube feeders to familiarize chicks, but continue with feeder pans until day 10.
- Weigh 100 birds and record.

DAY 7:

- Weigh sample 100 birds minimum randomly selected and calculate the average weight/ compare to the standard.



DAY 10:

- First Infectious Bronchitis (IB) & Newcastle Disease (NCD) Vaccination as eye drop.
- Give a dose of vitamins.
- Use this time to carryout any flock segregation incase there are small birds. Pen separately but at same stocking density.
- Increase floor space to 2/3 of the full house and increase feeder and drinker space.
- Start turning of litter particularly around the drinker line.

DAY 11:

Start change over from Starter to Grower feed at 25:75 ratio

DAY 12:

Starter: Grower feed at 50:50

DAY 13:

Starter to Grower feed at 75:25

DAY 14:

- Change to all 100% grower.
- Weigh birds - 100 bird sample size randomly taken.
- Depending on heating equipment, house temperatures and flock performance increase space to full house. Increase feeder and drinker space.

DAY 21:

Second IB&NCD vaccination as eye drop

Give a dose of vitamins.

Weigh birds 100 bird sample size randomly taken

Carryout flock segregation if uniformity is still a problem.

DAY 24:

- Gumboro (IBD) vaccination in drinking water

- Give a dose of vitamins.

DAY 25:

Commence change from Grower to Finisher feed @ 25:75%

DAY 26:

Grower:Finisher @ 50:50

DAY 27:

Grower:Finisher @ 75:25

DAY 28:

100% Finisher

Weigh birds

DAY 32:

Weigh Birds

DAY 35:

Weigh birds

DAY 36-40:

Slaughter; remove feed 6 hrs before slaughter

NB: Flock records to be up-dated on a daily bases.

| STAGE | METHOD |
|--------------|--|
| Sanitation | Use the one age/one site (all in/all out) programme. Management, sanitation and vaccination programmes become more difficult and less effective on a multi-age site. Ensure that equipment, housing and its surrounding areas are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected to safeguard against disease carryover. |
| Shavings | Should be level in the brooding area. Uneven litter creates uneven floor temperatures causing groups of chicks to huddle in pockets of shavings or under equipment, depriving themselves of feed and water at a critical time when growth is at its most rapid. |
| Flock Source | Aim to use one flock source to fill each house. If however, this is not practicable, always endeavour to match chicks hatched from parent flocks of a similar age. This reduces the risk of competition between chicks. |
| Flock source | Determine the expected delivery time from the hatchery and be ready to receive the chicks.. |
| Heaters | Check that the heaters are working correctly and then start pre-heating 24 hours before the chicks' arrival. . This will help to ensure the shavings, floor and walls are warmed through and the air temperature is correct when the chicks are delivered. If using gas: (39000btu's) then 1 brooder/1000 chicks is sufficient. Charcoal Jikos (18 inch diameter) use 1/750 chicks |
| Ventilation | Ensure there is adequate fresh air entering the house especially when using direct fired heating while at the same time taking care to avoid draughts. |
| Drinkers | 1 manual chick font per 100 chicks : These should all be filled with clean fresh water at room temperature immediately before placement. |
| Vitamins | Addition of multivitamins in the water for the first few days may help counteract loss of vitamins in feed due to heating, and assist slow starting chicks. |
| Space | <p>Additional feeding space should be given for the first few days in the form of paper sheeting OR newspapers, covering at least 40% of the brooding area. This should be topped up little and often to ensure fresh clean feed is always available. Feed should be placed in the house immediately before placement.</p> <p>Chicks should consume 65grammes feed within the first 3 days of life.</p> <p>Do not place feed and water directly under, or too near the brooders, as chicks need freedom to move around.</p> |
| Feed | Starter crumbs should be dust free and of consistent, correct size. |
| Thermometers | Use maximum/minimum thermometers to check and record brooder and house temperatures. With whole house brooding, check that temperatures are even throughout the house. |
| Key Points | Before placing chicks, make a final check that all the heaters are working correctly, drinkers are free of litter, and feed is available in sufficient quantities. |
| | |



1.0. PREPARE FOR DAY OLD CHICKS

AIM: Be able to provide an ideal environment based on the number of expected day old chicks.

REASON: Controlled environment for chicks comfort.

PREPARATION: Wheelbarrows, gunny-bags, shovels, hard-brooms, hand-sprayer, disinfectant, wood-shavings, GI plainsheets G22, pegs, chick drinkers, pan feeders, thermometers, ladder, scoop, temperature, charts and brooders.

| STAGE | METHOD | KEY POINTS |
|--------------------|---|--|
| Cleaning the House | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove all old litter. Dust the roof and the sides. Sweep the house clean. | Wash with running water and a suitable detergent preferably at high pressure. |
| Disinfect House | Spray the floor, walls, roof and all brooding equipment with suitable disinfectant. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure proper dilution rate. Spray solution at low pressure. Dry for 7 days |
| Litter | Spread shavings evenly over the whole house floor. | Depth of 2-3 inches. |
| Sawdust | Should not be used | Causes deaths after chicks' ingest. |
| Hoops | Split GI plain-sheets length-wise and position the hardboard lengths in a circle around the brooder. | 2ft. x 8 ft. lengths. Brooder rings assist to keep the chicks closer to the heat source. |
| Light Brooder | 24 hours before the chicks arrive. Close house doors. | Temp at litter level to be 32 deg. Celsius. To conserve heat and prevent draught. |
| Regulate Heat | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check thermometer regularly for temperature in the brooder. To reduce temperature. To raise temperature. <p>Care to be taken at night due to temperature drops.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thermometer to be at 6-12 inches from edge of brooder ring. Reduce number of jikos and/or Open ventilators for brief periods. Increase number of jikos or close ventilators. One jiko for 500-1000 chicks depending on the jiko size Extra brooders required to maintain constant temperature at the time of change over |
| Chick Drinkers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place each drinker on top of 1 ft. square piece of flat timber board. Fill founts with water. | 1 fount for 100 chicks. Check for leaks. In hot climate 1 fount for 75 chicks |
| Feeders - Trays | Place chick tray feeder inside hoop alternated with chicks founts. | 1 chick tray per 100 chicks. |
| Temperature | Check constantly to get steady temperature. | Should be 30 to 32°C. At chicks' level within the first week. |
| Jiko Maintenance | Remove ashes from the jikos regularly to keep the fire glowing. | Excessive ashes reduce heat emission. |
| Lights | Immediate brooding area to be well lit. | Chicks to see food and water easily. |



2.0. HOUSE DAY OLD CHICKS

AIM: Be able to accommodate day old chicks under ideal conditions and environment.

REASON: To ensure good start and steady growth.

PREPARATION: Feed, water, bucket, thermometer and scoop.

| STAGE | METHOD | KEY POINTS |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| Humidity | Spray walls to 3 feet from floor [from the wall] with a knapsack sprayer 6-8hrs before the chicks' arrival and continue 4 times daily for the first 3days | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve relative humidity to 60-80%. • In hot weather relative humidity is as low as 30% |
| Brooding paper | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spread the brooding paper to cover at least 40% the brooder area. • Sprinkle the feed onto the brooding paper. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brooder paper encourages chicks to feed after placement. • It should be used maximum 3 days. |
| Feed Pans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place the feed pans on top of the brooding paper spreading them evenly. • Fill the feed pans one-third full to avoid wastage. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feed must be easily accessible. • Brooding paper to be used day 1-3 to reduce chances of starve outs. • Increase feed pans while removing the brooding paper. 1 feed pan for 100 chicks while brooding paper is in use. |
| Chick founts | Fill chick founts with clean water 12 hours before chicks arrive. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water must be warm and easily accessible. • 1 chick fount for 100 chicks. • Water to be 25deg C |
| Liquid Paraffin | Put drops of liquid paraffin at the drinking point for the first 2 days. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -Helps in digestion. • To be put at the drinking area where water is Exposed. |
| Vitamins & Glucose | Add glucose into the water for the first 3-6 hours and Vitamins for the first 3-5 days | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glucose gives instant energy to chicks. • Vitamins are given to reduce the impact of stress on chicks. |
| Unload Chicks | Unload boxes into house. Place boxes beside each brooding ring. | Keep note on total number of boxes. |
| Count Chicks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Count chicks from boxes into hoops and record. • Dead on arrival and weak chicks record and dispose of. Continue procedure until all hoops are housed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be done as quickly as possible. • Record all details on the chart. • Inform farm manager/contract manager when dead & weak chicks are noted. |
| Lighting | As appropriate with the breed.. | As advised by the contract office. |
| Two hours after arrival | Observe chick behaviour, noise movement, huddled. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huddled together means cold. • Panting and moving away from the Jiko means hot. • Running around means windy |
| | | |



3.0. BROODING MANAGEMENT.

AIM: Adjust size of hoop to suit growing chicks and reposition feed and water containers to hoop area.

REASON: To ensure chick comfort and growth.

PREPARATION: Brooders, Hardboard or GI iron sheets, pegs, shavings, chick founts, feed and water.

| STAGE | METHOD | KEY POINTS |
|--|--|---|
| Temperature | First day 32 ^o to 35 ^o C First week 30 ^o to 32 ^o C Second week 28 ^o to 30 ^o C Third week 26 ^o to 28 ^o C | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A maximum of variation of 3^oC difference is allowed. • Temperature variations cause uneven flocks. • Brooder temps can be reduced approx. 2^oC every four days. |
| Adjust hoop or ring size | Add extra hardboard or GI iron sheet lengths secure with pegs in the fourth day. Brooding area should be 25-30% of total floor space | -Size to chick comfort. Give adequate space to allow the chicks to move feed and drink freely. |
| Litter | Add extra shavings as necessary and remove damp area where necessary. | Dispose at suitable site outside the house & burn it. |
| Chick Feeders | Replace chick feeders with tube feeders. Remove all brooding paper adding more tube feeders at the 3 rd day. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce contamination and make feeding easier. • 1 tube feeder for 50 chicks evenly spread within the poultry house • Remove any litter from the feeders on daily basis. |
| Automatic feeders | Train chicks to eat from the mechanical feeder by moving chick feeders a short distance each day toward auto feeders. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At 7-10 days of age, begin removing ¼ of the chick feeders per day. • Be sure the chicks are feeding from the automatic feeders. <p>Caution: NEVER replace feeder with another type abruptly as it causes chicks to starve.</p> |
| Crop test 85% of chicks to have full crops 8hrs after placement rising to 95% after 24hrs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Randomly select 100 from different parts of the flock house chicks and check the crops. · 85% of flocks crop should be full 8hrs after arrival · 95% of the flocks crop should be full 24hrs after arrival and thereafter. · Please note: A hard crops indicates lack of drinking. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Crops to be checked 8 and 24hrs after chicks' arrival, after change of equipment & the change of feed. <p>The crops should be full if the birds are feeding well.</p> |
| Water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Introduce automatic drinkers from day 3 in partial brooding and substitute with chick drinkers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · More drinker space required. · 1 drinkers per 100 chicks. · Chicks fount should be removed gradually to allow chicks time to acquitted to the introduced equipment |
| Hoop Size | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase brooder size after day 3. • Remove brooder rings after 7 days. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 ring for maximum 1000 chicks. • At least a third of the full poultry house to be used for brooding. |
| Culls | Cull all weak and deformed chicks. | Early culling as opposed to late culling improved FCR and uniformity |



4.0. WEIGHING

AIM: Weigh 5% chicks in each hoop to calculate average weighing of each chick.

REASON: To measure chick growth rate and compare with feed intake.

PREPARATION: Scales pen, weighing sheet and weight graph, cord for scales.

| STAGE | METHOD | KEY POINTS |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Age | Chicks should be weighed on weekly basis at days- 3, 7, 14, 21, 28 & 35 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take the DOC weight before placement.• The weights must be communicated to the manager immediately. |
| Daily Weighing | Daily weighing is necessary. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sample less chicken from the same area of the shed to be able to project slaughter weights accurately.• Ultimate care should be taken not to stress the birds. |
| Scales (Electronic recommended) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Electronic Scales are recommended at all times.• Suspend scales with cord.• Zero scales with empty bucket. | Scale should be at the same level with the eye of the operator for accuracy. |
| Bucket | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scoop a number of chicks into bucket with hands.• 5-10 Chicks per weighing depending on age and bucket size. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not over crowd.• Be careful with feet movement in congested chick area.• Review number as chicks get older. |
| Weigh bucket of chicks | Place bucket on scales. Read off weight, confirm number of chicks, and continue until 5% of chicks are weighed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Note weight and number of chicks.• The bucket weight should be tarred before Commencing the chicks' weighing. |
| Chick average weight. | Add number of chicks weighed. Divide total number of chicks into total weight. Relate chick weight to body weight graph. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This then gives average weight.• If weights are low or high, contact serviceman.• Day seven average live-weight should be an equivalent of four times the weight of day old chicks. |
| Graph | Plot the weights at the graph and compare with the standard curve. | Check for deviations and communicate to farm manager [ABF] or contract office [contract farmer] |
| | | |



5.0. FEEDING

AIM: Feed birds to a prescribed weight of feed and observe behaviour abnormalities.

REASON: For maintenance and growth and uniformity

PREPARATION: Feed, bucket or scoop wheel barrow, feeders.

| STAGE | METHOD | KEY POINTS |
|-------------------|--|--|
| Amount of feed | Determine the feeding requirement and the feeding programme for the birds. Day 0-3: chicks should consume a minimum 65grammes of feed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily quantity and type of feed. • Starter Day 1-14 • Grower Day 15-28 • Finisher from 29 to slaughter |
| Feeders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute into feeders evenly without spillage. • Check clearance of feeders between tube and base bowl. • Check height of feeders. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 tube feeder for 40-50 birds evenly spread within the poultry house. • To allow free flow into bowl (tube feeders). • Feed outlet should be at least half an inch in depth from the outer top lip. • The top lip of the feeder is set to the level of the average bird's back. |
| Tube feeders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill the tube feeder one-quarter (1/4) full • Re-fill the feeders frequently to keep the feed in front of the birds at all times. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures feed does not get stale. • For young birds, run the feed at higher levels to make it easier for them to feed. • Frequent filling stimulates feed intake and prevent feed wastage. |
| Automatic feeders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjust the feed level inside all hoppers to same feed level. • Ensure the feed at the hoppers is finished once a day before pumping more. • Run the feeders frequently to keep the feed in front of the birds at all times | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This will help to ensure the feed does not get stale. • For young birds, run the feed at higher levels to make it easier for them to feed. • Frequent running stimulates feed intake and prevent feed wastage. |
| Changing feed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gradually change feed from one type or form to another. • From starter to grower, from grower to finisher, from mash to crumbs and from crumbs to pellets. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mix the feed for three days. First day:-75% old + 25% new, second day 50% old and 50% new, third day 25% old and 75% new. • This helps to wean the birds from one feed to another. |
| Feeding space | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pan feeders 30-50 birds/pan • Tube feeders 30-50 birds/tube | Providing adequate feeder space is an important factor in obtaining good livability, growth rates, Feed Conversion Ratio and uniformity.. |
| Feed Consumption | Feed left in hoppers. | Water problem. Feed unpalatable. Birds unwell. Feeders too high. |
| Drinkers | Ideal time for checking water level in the automatic drinkers. | Birds away from drinkers |
| | | |



6.0. DRINKING SYSTEM

AIM: Hang a drinker in a suitable position in a pen. Adjust to correct height. Adjust water level.

REASON: To ensure birds adequately supplied with water and water level low enough to avoid flooding.

PREPARATION: Drinkers with functional valve.

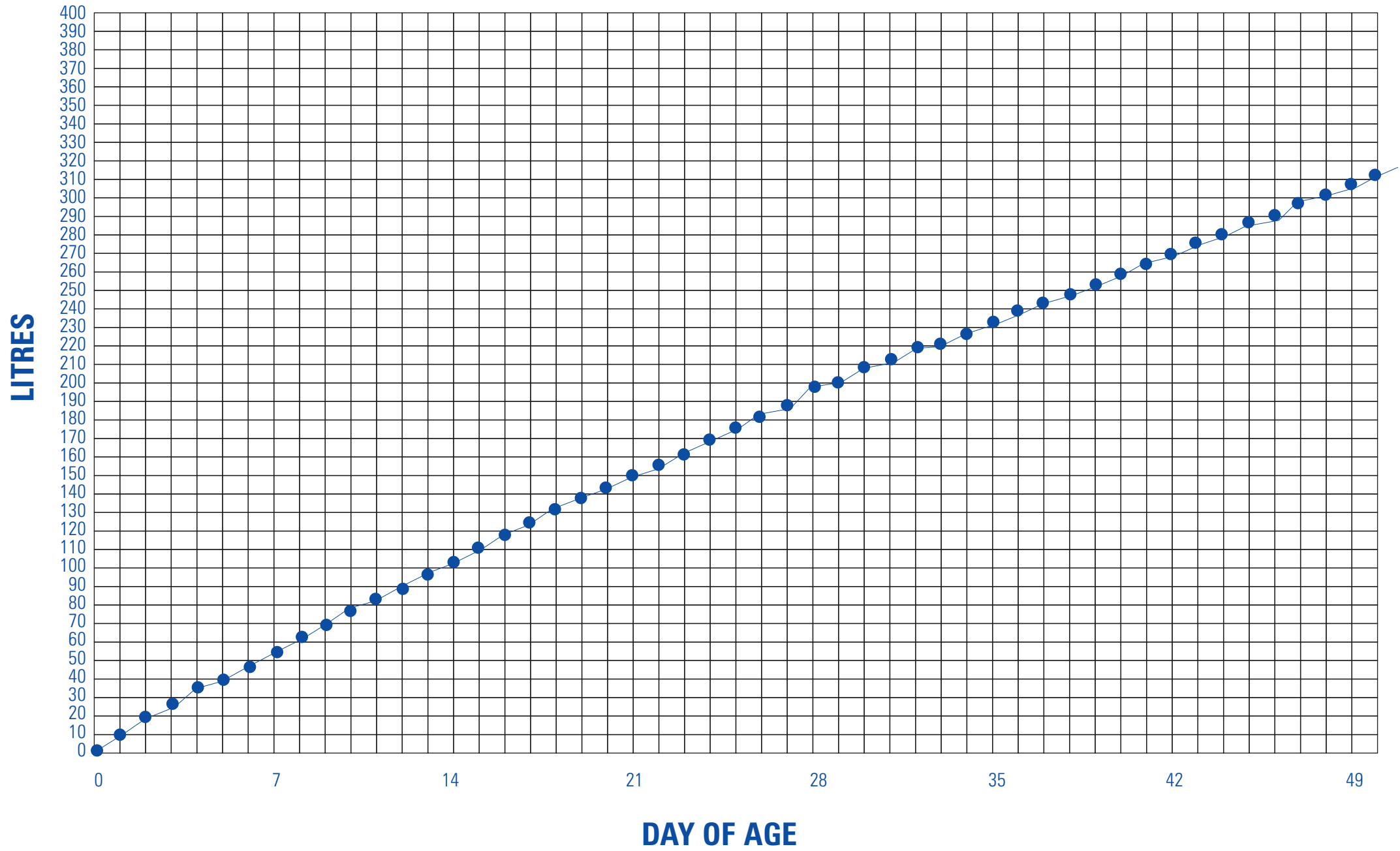
| STAGE | METHOD | KEY POINTS |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| Water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water is the most important nutrient that is supplied to the chicken. It represents 70% of the total body weight. It is important that birds have access to drinking water at all times | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limiting water consumption will reduce feed consumption and growth rate. Birds will quickly begin to die if water is not available in hot weather. Never allow the drinkers to run dry. |
| Water Quality | Test the water monthly to ensure coli form free water in all drinkers. | -Coli form in water causes infection in birds. |
| Chick Drinkers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place chick founts in the brooder around the heat source. Include the automatic drinkers in the brooding ring to facilitate early training of chicks to the drinkers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 chick fount per 100 chicks Gradually move the chick founts toward the automatic drinkers. Beginning the 10th day, remove ¼ of chicks founts per day 10 -15 bell drinkers per 1000 birds |
| Position Drinkers | Hang on pen for all-round access. | Avoid obstacles. |
| Height Automatic drinkers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 7 days, the top of the automatic drinker should be set at the height of the birds' back. After 7 days, the drinkers should be raised to a level where the bottom of the drinker is even with the average bird's back | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjust hanging cord until bottom of bowls is level with birds back. This helps to minimize water spillage and Maintain litter quality. |
| Height Nipple drinkers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First two days- adjust the height of the water line so that the nipples are at the chicks' eye level. On the third day, raise the lines to allow the birds to drink at a 45 degree angle. Gradually raise the lines so that birds are drinking straight up by 10th day. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This helps to minimize water spillage and Maintain litter quality. Prior to placement "trigger" the system by dragging a clean broom across the tips of all the nipples |
| Nipple Drinkers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nipple drinkers should have water at all times Be sure the nipple drinker line is level and air free | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 -12 birds/ nipple. - Air in the system results in an air lock, disrupting proper water flow |
| Water level adjustment | Increase or decrease level in bowl to approximately ¼" deep by adjustor screw on valve. | Maximum ¼" water to avoid spillage. |
| Cleanliness | Chick drinkers and automatic bell drinkers must be cleaned daily | This minimizes contamination. |
| | | |

WATER CONSUMPTION - LITRES PER 1000 BIRDS



KENCHIC LIMITED

Libra House, off Mombasa Road
P. O. Box 20052 - 00200 Nairobi, Kenya





7.0. MAXIMUM/MINIMUM THERMOMETER READING

AIM: Hang maximum, minimum thermometer. Adjust to correct weight..

REASON: Ensure that the birds are comfortable and get weight growth temperatures.

PREPARATION: Maximum and minimum thermometer

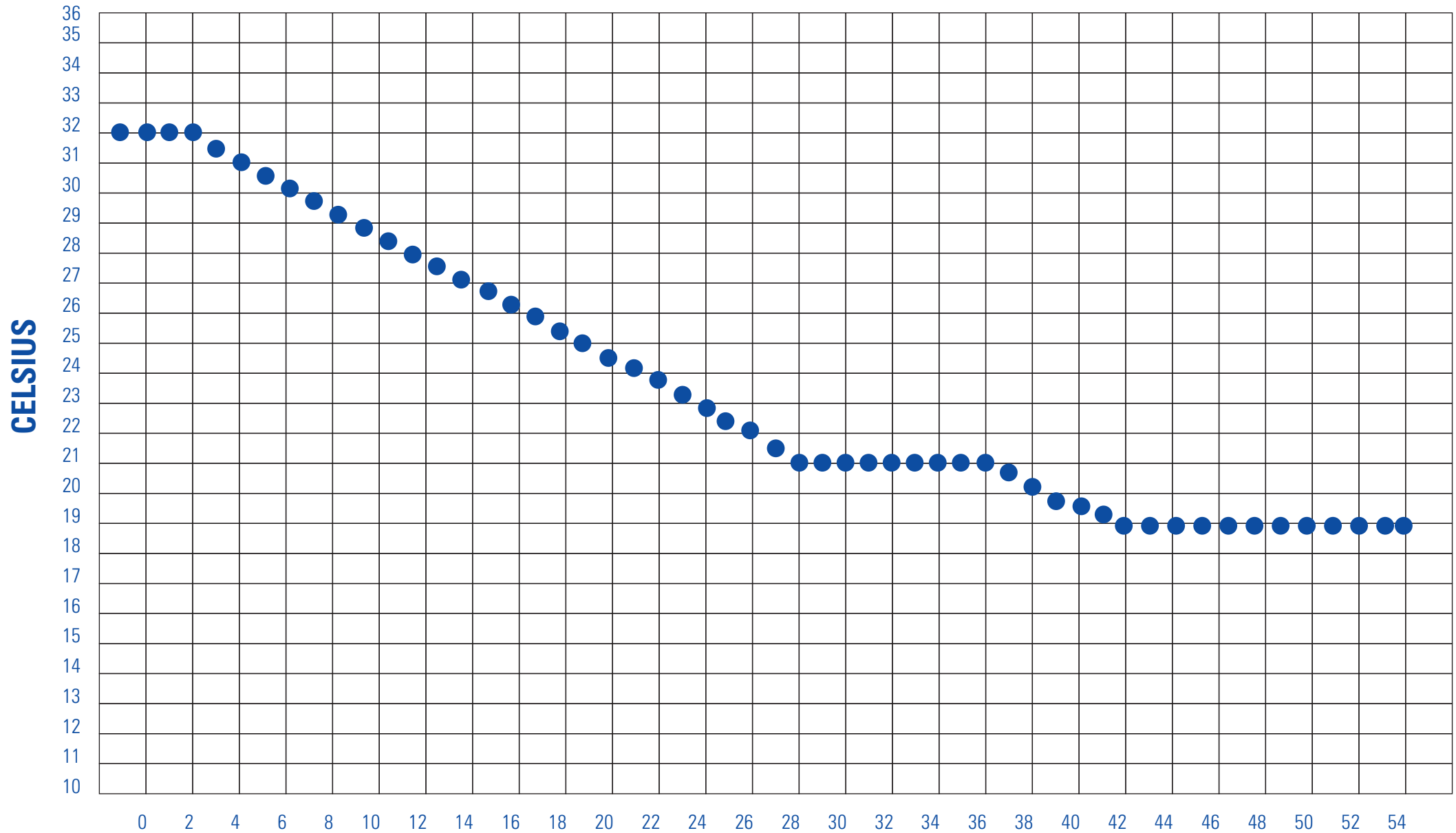
| STAGE | METHOD | KEY POINTS |
|---------------|--|---|
| Thermometer | Check in working order by comparing with another thermometer. | -Two thermometers at the same temperature for period of time. |
| Read Maximum | Show needle, read at bottom and indicate temperature. | -Right side of scale for max. |
| Read Minimum | Read at bottom of the needle and indicate temperature. | -Left side of scale for min. |
| Re-set Needle | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draw down needles with magnet Until they touch Mercury. 2. Press button until needles touch Mercury. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace magnet on holder. • Note the temperature differences. A maximum Difference of 3 deg Celcius within 24 hours. |
| Graph | Record temperatures on graph. Graph points for high and lows should be joined by straight lines. | -Check for any patterns and take corrective measures as necessary. |
| Escort | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set the timings for the recording dates. • Hang the escort/ temperature recorder at the level of the chicks - inside the brooding area. • Down load and print the details both in graph form and the temperature details. • Compare with the ideal temperatures and take corrective measures. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where possible set on daily basis as these allows for corrective measures in time before any negative impact on chicken. • This allows for the correct temperature to be recorded. • Check for any particular pattern. • Remember a maximum of 3 deg Celcius is allowed. • If hot temperatures are recorded, reduce heat at the particular time. • If cold temp are recorded increase the heat at the particular time. |
| | | |

TEMPERATURE



KENCHIC LIMITED

Libra House, off Mombasa Road
P. O. Box 20052 - 00200 Nairobi, Kenya



Temperature readings to be taken at bird height, will vary due to heater type. Adjustments should be based on bird activity



8.0. LITTER MAINTENANCE

AIM: Be able to identify where litter requires attention and take necessary action.

REASON: Hygiene, flock comfort and cleaner birds.

PREPARATION: Clean shavings, fork (barrow if required) feeders and drinkers raised.

| STAGE | METHOD | KEY POINTS |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| Litter | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The bedding material can be wood shavings, rice husks, coffee husks, chapped straw. Level off if required. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material used should be absorbent, lightweight, inexpensive and non toxic. Birds able to scratch litter. |
| Damp Patches and wet patches | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skim off damp and wet litter, loosen top layer and level off. Remove from the shed and dispose off at suitable site. Add clean shavings to replenish litter removed only if necessary. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damp at least 1.5 kms from the shed or burn it. This reduces chances of future farm contamination and bacteria build-up. -Excessive moisture in the poultry house increases incidence of breast blisters, skin burns, scabby areas, bruising, condemnations and downgrades. -Wet litter promotes proliferation of pathogenic bacteria, molds and parasites e.g. Coccidiosis -Controlling litter moisture is the most important step in avoiding ammonia problems. -High ammonia level depress growth and increases feed conversion ratio. -Excessive amount of litter adds to "Cost and waste". |
| Litter moisture | <p>Ideally should be maintained at 20-25%. A good rule of the thumb in estimating litter moisture content is squeezing a handful of litter. If it adheres tightly and remains in a ball, it's too wet. If slightly, it's proper and if it will not adhere at all, it may be too dry.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Too dry litter can cause problems of dehydration of new chicks, respiratory disease. -Wet litter aggravates coccidiosis by providing the proper environment for oocysts to sporulate. -Environment conditions such as wet and humid, condensation or very cold temperatures can cause wet litter if the house ventilation is not able to eliminate moisture effectively. |
| Litter turning | <p>Turn the litter at least 3 days a week depending on the status.</p> | <p>Litter turning should commence on noticing the onset of caking.</p> |
| | | |



9.0. PEN UP BIRDS FOR OTHER OPERATIONS

AIM: Be able to pen up birds securely without undue stress or smothering.

REASON: To enable other tasks to be carried out where birds have to be handled etc.

PREPARATION: Catching frames, string and other members of staff.

| STAGE | METHOD | KEY POINTS |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| Necessity | Birds are penned up during vaccinations, weighing and collection for slaughter, | -It is done to avoid birds from smothering and to make the particular operation easier as well as safer. |
| Pen position | Select best position in pen and remove obstruction feeders etc. | -To prevent injury to birds. |
| Catching Frames | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure one end. Stretch out remainder of frame(s) with assistance. Walk birds into selected area. Bring frame(s) round and secure. • Support long lengths. • Reduce size of penned area as job progresses. | Tie and secure to avoid sudden movements and suffocation. Watch for overcrowding constantly, to prevent suffocation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prevent frame collapse. • For easier catching |
| After operation | Fold up frames wash tie and store. Replace feeders etc. into original positions. | -For use in the next operation. This reduces cost as opposed to purchasing another lot. |
| During vaccination/ weighing | Ensure all vaccinated / weighed birds are well separated from the birds not vaccination /weighed | - Accuracy of the operation is maintained. |
| Clean the equipment | Clean the equipment and tools used in the operation, disinfect, dry and store in a clean dry area. | To avoid disease transmission from one crop to another. |
| Culling | Cull all weak and lame chicks. | -To improve on flock performance -Refer to culling and disposal |
| | | |



10.0. PEN UP SMALL AND SICK BIRDS

AIM: Be able to pen up birds securely without undue stress or smothering.

REASON: To improve on birds uniformity within the flock and to allow for treating the sick birds.

PREPARATION: Catching frames, string and other members of staff.

| STAGE | METHOD | KEY POINTS |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| Necessity | Pen up a section of the house depending on the number to be separated. | -It should be done smoothly to avoid birds from smothering. |
| Pen position | Select best position in pen preferably furthest from the entrance. | -To ensure the healthy birds are dealt with first. |
| Selection and separation | Select the smaller birds and put them in the small pen. | To be done by the poultry men to avoid frightening of the birds. -If any other persons have to be involved, make sure they have the same dress code as the poultry man. |
| Age of separation | Separation is best achieved during individual bird's handling preferably at eye drop vaccination at the age of 18-22 days | -Less stress on birds. -Selection best achieved |
| Small Birds | Give vitamins and ensure feed and water are available at all times. Give vitamins and ensure feed and water are available at all times. | Feed should be given frequently in small amounts. - Done to enhance appetite. -To ensure the birds are feeding and drinking well. |
| Sick Birds | Medicate them separately | -Cost reduction |
| | | |

Please note: Penned small birds need to given same floor/stocking rate (10 birds/meter square or 1 bird/ square foot) otherwise low growth rates and disease will remain.



11.0. VENTILATION

AIM: Be able to operate and adjust vents and fans to suit varying climatic conditions.

REASON: To keep house temperature within limits as prescribed for health and environment of birds.

PREPARATION: Thermometers, temperature charts, fans and vents in good repair.

| STAGE | METHOD | KEY POINTS |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| Ventilation | This is the circulation of fresh air through the flock house | -Achieved by passing air from one side of the house and exhausting through the opposite side. |
| Poultry Shed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The shed should be constructed east west to take advantage of the prevailing winds. Narrow houses { maximum 33 feet or 10 Meters } with high pitched roof provide more natural air movement. | -This improves efficiency of natural ventilation and also reduces solar heat level in the shed. |
| House Temperature | Maintain Maximum and minimum temperature as per the chicken age while providing adequate fresh air. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> House location of thermometer is important. Curtains should be fastened to the side wall at the bottom and opened from the top. This minimizes wind or draughts blowing directly on the birds. |
| Side curtains COLD Weather | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close the side curtains appropriately to maintain optimum temperature. Blank off where necessary. From the top, open at least 2 inches along side from less windy side of the shed. Leave some opening from other side to allow for air movement. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent strong wind entry into the shed. To remove harmful gases, removing excessive heat and moisture. Providing oxygen, improving air quality Reducing dust in the air. |
| Roof vents COLD Weather | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close leaving some openings during the brooding stage. Open the roof vents completely after brooding | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To prevent loss of hot air thus maintaining the right temperature. -To remove harmful gases, removing excessive heat and moisture. Providing oxygen, improving air quality Reducing dust in the air. |
| Side curtains HOT Weather | Open as necessary to control temperature. | -Avoid draught through the house at the brooding Stage. |
| Roof vents HOT Weather | Open appropriately to control temperature while providing adequate oxygen. | -Same as cold weather.. |
| Weather | Change in weather will require attention of vents. | To suit house temperature. |
| | | |

Please note: at all times a minimum ventilation gap (6inches) must be maintained at the top of the curtain.



12.0. CULLING AND DISPOSAL

AIM: Be able to kill, cull birds by manual dislocation of the neck without unnecessary suffering to bird. Dispose of birds quickly and effectively by incineration or as otherwise convenient to you.

REASON: To dispose of unwanted stock effectively.

PREPARATION: Birds for disposal, pencil, facilities for hand washing.

| STAGE | METHOD | KEY POINTS |
|----------------|--|---|
| Hold Bird | Grasp bird | -Hand and finger positions on neck vital for clean Dislocation. |
| Dislocate neck | Stretch out bird with left hand holding neck and right hand holding the bird's feet with one clean and steady movement, bend wrist holding bird's head upwards and backwards towards bird's neck maintaining pressure until neck vertebrae separate. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feel for dislocation for head from neck. Should be close to head. Cease pressure to avoid removing head. Humane kill |
| Recording | Enter on pen record card number of birds from pen. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the appropriate column. Do not record as mortality. • Update the record card. |
| Disposal | Take to incinerator, bury or dispose as appropriate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use plastic bag to carry. • Sprinkle Magadi Soda/caustic soda on to the carcasses before burying. |
| Hygiene | Wash hands properly. | Disease precaution. |
| Caution | Make sure non starters, cripples and weak chicks are culled before 21 days. | Weak chicks are the sources of infection in the flock. |
| | | |



13.0. RECOGNISE ABNORMAL BEHAVIOUR

AIM: To have a healthy flock.

REASON: To be able to medicate/react on time.

PREPARATION: Catching frame, scale 0-5 kg, 20 gm stages, cord for scales, cord for bird's legs, gloves, plastic bags, pen/pencil, clip-board, and weighing record sheet.

| STAGE | METHOD | KEY POINTS |
|------------|--|--|
| Signs | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lameness, reduced food consumption. 2. Increase in mortality. 3. Unnaturally nervous birds. 4. Increase of small and thin birds. 5. Abnormal droppings, some containing blood. 6. Swollen eyes, coughing, discharge from eyes or nasal passages. 7. Cannibalism. 8. Quiet, unusual behavior. 9. Increased water consumptions. 10. Diarrhea | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Report to serviceman. -Smoother OR bad feed OR Signs of disease. Take samples to the Lab and report to field service man. -Signs of disease. Take samples to the Lab and report to field service man. -Temperature fluctuations at brooding stage. -Signs of disease. Take samples to the Lab and report to field service man. -Signs of disease. Take samples to the Lab and report to field service man. - Excessive heat stress -Signs of disease. Take samples to the Lab and report to field service man. - Sign of overheating or/and sign of disease. - Sign of overheating or/and sign of disease. - Consult field serviceman |
| Dead birds | Remove immediately from pen and isolate in plastic bags for disposal. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -A serious disease risk. -Dispose at the disposal pit as per above |
| | | |



14.0. VACCINATION OF STOCK WITH LIVE VACCINE IN WATER

AIM: Be able to carry out live vaccinations through drinking water.

REASON: To immunize birds against the disease for which vaccine is intended.

PREPARATION: Vaccination kit, drum, bucket marked in gallons/litres, watering can, mixing stock, 2 litre measure, tablespoon dried milk and vaccine.

| STAGE | METHOD | KEY POINTS |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| Vaccinating condition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccinate birds at the first light in the morning. • Store the vaccine at recommended temperatures. • Avoid exposing vaccine to direct sunlight at all times. • The water should be completely free of chlorine, medication or other chemical agents for 48 hrs prior to vaccination and 24 hours after vaccination. • DO NOT vaccinate sick birds. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less stressing to the birds. • Kills the vaccine and affects its efficacy. • Kills the vaccine and affects its efficacy. • Kills the vaccine and affects its efficacy. • Interfers with disease protection. • Consult field service-man/Vet Officer |
| Cut off water supply | <p>Cut water to supply to ensure birds do not drink for min 2 hours before vaccination. Clean drinkers with clean water, leave drinkers dry.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birds will be thirsty. • No disinfectant would kill vaccine • In cold weather, longer withdrawal period might Be necessary to achieve the desired thirst (3hrs) |
| Before starting | <p>Read instruction from manufacturer clearly. If in doubt get advice from serviceman/ Vet officer or laboratory.</p> <p>Always give at correct dilution.</p> | <p>-Wrong vaccine administration affects its efficacy.</p> <p>-Wrong dilution can cause stress.</p> |
| Age of Stock | Use correct amount of water to age of stock | Give correct dilution. |
| Mixing | <p>Place correct amount of water in relation to age in a drum. Mix in 2grams of dry skimmed milk per litter of water.</p> <p>Remove foil cap from vaccine bottle. Hold vaccine bottle under water surface and remove rubber cap. Mix thoroughly.</p> | <p>Dry skimmed milk is used to coat the vaccine and protects the vaccine.</p> <p>Do not mix in bright sunlight as sunlight kills virus.</p> <p>Equal vaccine dispersion.</p> |
| Distribution | Quickly as possible evenly to all drinkers. | <p>- To give maximum good coverage.</p> <p>- All of the vaccine should be consumed within two hours of mixing.</p> |
| Vaccine Reaction | Vaccination reaction occurs 3-5days after vaccination | <p>Birds should not be stressed at this time as particular time. Temperatures, ventilation, feed and water management should be kept at optimal levels.</p> <p>If the reaction is noted over 5 days, consult filed serviceman and/or Vet officer.</p> |

SPECIAL NOTE: Do not touch mouth, eyes or nose during operation. Some virus can affect humans. Only mix enough for ½ hour at a time. CONSULT THE FIELD SERVICEMAN ON VACCINATION OF SICK BIRDS. NORMAL VACCINE STORAGE TEMPERATURE SHOULD BE 20 80 C.



15.0. REMOVE AIR FROM DRINKER SUPPLY

AIM: Be able to remove air from system without wetting litter.

REASON: To give continuous supply of drinking water.

PREPARATION: Garden hose or bucket, ladder.

| STAGE | METHOD | KEY POINTS |
|------------------------|---|---|
| Supply Tank | Place ladder on end of building. Open tank lid and check water level. | - Secure ladder. - Tank should be full. |
| Tank Valve | Check valve is open fully at tank outlet | Outlet restriction means less water. |
| Remove air from system | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Place hose on end of drinkers supply in poultry house, direct hose away from litter. Open tap on supply line. Last two drinkers will be dry if air lock exists. Repeat with other pipes in poultry house. | Furthest from supply. Outside if possible. - Water and air vent out. |
| Return Equipment | Store equipment for future use in the store | |
| | | |



16.0. POULTRY EQUIPMENT

AIM: Be able to use or improvise different types of poultry equipment in various stages of husbandry.

REASON: Availability, efficiency and cost.

PREPARATION: Trough feeders, tube feeders, pan feeders, gunny bags, polythene sheet, fount drinkers, automatic drinkers, plastic bowls, Slitted jerry cans, plates, jikos, infrared bulbs, brooder stoves, kerosene lanterns.

| STAGE | METHOD | KEY POINTS |
|--|---|--|
| Tube Feeders | Best used from second week. Most efficient with least feed wastage. | - Adjust height to birds back level. |
| Chick Pan Feeders | Ideal for first week of brooding. | • Add 1/3 full to reduce wastage by scratching. Constant check for shavings. |
| Brooding paper, or bags or Polythene Sheet | For introducing day old chicks to feeding. | -Wet feed from wet feet of chicks while drinking water should be checked closely. |
| Fount Drinkers | Ideal from day old to two weeks. | - Check for leaks. |
| Automatic Bell Drinkers | Ideal from second week for partial house brooding and from day old chicks for whole house brooding. Most efficient in water distribution. Less spillage, less labour. | Check for leaks water flow, blockage. Height level with birds back. |
| Charcoal Burners (Jikos) | Commonly used upto 5 large jikos of 18" diameter may be needed for 3000 chicks. | Take long to warm room to required temperature. Heat fluctuation poisonous gases. Carbon dioxide and monoxide. Fire risk. Regular guard. |
| Infrared Bulbs | Red colour attracts chicks to heated area. Maintain temperature. Easy to handle. No fire risk. Limited use due to lack of electricity. | Power failure, stand-by heater. Expensive. Heating capacity 100-150 chicks. |
| Brooder stoves | Two types : gas and paraffin. Higher heating capacity per unit than jikos or infrared bulbs. Can be used anywhere. | Shortage of low pressure gas. Leaking gas or paraffin is a fire risk. Heat capacity 700-1500 chicks. and 1500-3000 for big gas brooders. |
| Blue Light | Blue light is used during collection. | Birds do not see properly in blue light. |
| PVC tubes | 4inches full length heavy duty PVC tubes to assist crates loading during chicken collection | To reduce second grades at slaughter. To make crates loading easier. |
| | | |



17.0. HOUSE CLEAN OUT CHECKLIST

AIM: Provide a substitute for woodshavings as bedding for both day old chicks and older birds.

REASON: Scarcity of wood shavings due to Government Legislation on restricted use of wood for timber.

PREPARATION: Dry sawdust, gunny bags, polythene sheet, old newspapers, wheelbarrow, and woodshavings.

| STAGE | METHOD | KEY POINTS |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Equipment | Remove all feeders and drinkers from the unit and put them in the sun. | Pour any feed left in the feeders onto the manure. Such feed should never be kept. |
| Dry cleaning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pile the litter together, put into empty bags and remove from the unit. • Using a broom remove all cob webs and dust the roof. • Sweep the floor ensuring all manure is removed and place the sweepings into used sacks. Remove curtains and burn. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In earth floors, after every 3-5 crops, it is advisable to dig out the top 1 inch of the floor and replace with new earth. • The whole process from equipment removal to sweeping the floor should take 4-5 days. • All manure should be taken to at least 3 km radius from the poultry house. |
| Washing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash the unit with soap /detergent. Start washing from the roof, walls and finally the floor. • At the same time the feeders and drinkers should be washed using soap/detergent and placed back in the sun to dry, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This should take 1 day with a maximum of 2 days. • Detergents recommended include Brillo, omni clean, noroclaen and multiclean. • PVC curtains should be washed as part of the wall |
| Allow the unit to dry | Regular turning for caking and wetting. | Recommended 3 days with a minimum of 2 days. |
| Disinfection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For earth floors, soak the floor with 40% Formalin or pour limestone onto the floor. • Disinfect the unit by spraying disinfectant solution from the roof, walls and finally let soak into the floor. • Feeders and drinkers should also be disinfected by either soaking them overnight in a disinfectant solution or spraying them with the same. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disinfectants should be used in the recommended ration. • Disinfectants recommended include Neopredisan, virotech, Pharmguard, Pharmacide, Virukill, Omnicide, TH4. • Recommended 3 days. |
| Allow to dry | | Recommended 3 days with a minimum of 2 days |
| Bacteriological Analysis | Periodically (every 3-5 crops) the unit will be swabbed at this stage to determine the bacterial load. | This determines the effectiveness of the clean out procedure. |
| Litter | Place into the unit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommended litter include wood shavings, rice husks, coffee husks and cotton wool/husks. • Do not use saw dust. • Recommended 1 day |
| Curtains | Fix clean and disinfected curtains onto the windows. | Curtains should be dry before being fixed on the windows. |
| Equipment and brooder | Return clean drinkers and feeders into the unit and prepare a brooder | Recommended 2 days |
| Disinfect / Fumigate | Spray the litter with disinfectant solution but do not wet the litter. Alternatively fumigate the shed. | The last disinfection MUST be at least 24hrs before chicks arrive. |



18.0. VACCINATION OF STOCK WITH LIVE VACCINE THROUGH SPRAYING

AIM: Be able to carry out live vaccinations through spraying.

REASON: To immunize birds against the disease for which vaccine is intended with minimum labour.

PREPARATION: Vaccination kit, drum, bucket marked in gallons/liters, watering can, mixing stock, 2 litre measure, tablespoon dried milk And vaccine.

| STAGE | METHOD | KEY POINTS |
|--------------------|---|--|
| Nozzles | Check the nozzle opening before use | Regulates droplet sizes |
| Hand sprayer | Well suited for first vaccination against ND [New Castle Disease] & IB [Infectious Bronchitis] in young chicks | Produces coarse droplets |
| Knapsack sprayer | Popular for first vaccination against ND & IB at poultry farms | |
| Droplet size | Check the droplet size before starting the vaccination. | Size depends on nozzle diameter 0.55-1.60mm and pressure [2-6 bars] |
| Pressure Regulator | Sprayer should be fitted with a pressure regulator. | Check the pressure regularly during spraying and add pressure where necessary. Pressure varies during spraying. |
| Confine Birds | Confine the birds along the walls of the poultry house. | Stops them from spreading over the whole house Vaccination efficiency |
| Light intensity | Reduce the light intensity at the level at which you can barely see the birds | In open houses vaccinate just before sunrise or at dusk |
| Wind | Mind the wind taking the sprayed vaccine out of the poultry shed to the neighbourhood. | Keep ventilation minimal during and shortly after vaccination. |
| Vaccine | Dissolve the vaccine in clear cold water free from dust and chemicals | Do not vaccinate sick birds |
| Vaccination | For first vaccination use 500ml of water for 1000 birds if housed on the floor [deep litter] High pressure [6-8 bar] and a small nozzle diameter [1.6mm] take 750ml for 1000 birds | Do not vaccinate sick birds |
| Spraying | Spray 50cm above the birds spraying at constant speed | Spray uniformly. Switch of heaters where necessary |
| After Vaccination | Dispose off left over vaccine. Rinse the sprayer with clean water | NEVER make use of disinfectants or detergents for cleaning. |
| Storage | Keep spraying apparatus on the poultry farm. | DO NOT use them for other purposes like control of parasites. |
| | | |



19.0. BROILER INSPECTION CHECK LIST

AIM: To be able to assess farm standard

| BROILER FARM INSPECTION RECORD | | | |
|---|-------------------|---------|----------------|
| DATE..... | | | INSPECTOR..... |
| Category and Description | | SCORE | Comment |
| | | Minimum | Actual |
| | Black Book | 4 | |
| | Record Card | 5 | |
| | Visitors Book | 4 | |
| Rodent Control: Baiting point | | 3 | |
| Shed and curtain status | | 3 | |
| Other Livestock | Poultry/pigs | 5 | |
| Foot baths | | 3 | |
| Litter Disposal | | 5 | |
| Feeders : | Numbers | 4 | |
| | Physical app. | 5 | |
| | Feed availability | 5 | |
| Drinkers : | Numbers | 4 | |
| | Physical app. | 5 | |
| | Water available | 5 | |
| General tidiness | | 3 | |
| Buffer zone - 3 meters | | 4 | |
| Bird disposal pit | | 5 | |
| Health Status | | 5 | |
| Uniforms: Gumboots, overalls, dust coats, etc. | | 5 | |
| Bird Proofing | | 5 | |
| Scores values: 0 = Very bad, 1 = bad, 2 = fair, 3 = satisfactory, 4 = good, 5 = excellent | | | |
| TOTAL SCORES:.....Out of 60 Signed.....Farmer/ Representative | | | |

DEPOTS

ELDORET

K.W. Mall
Opp. Central Bank
P.O. Box 1000
Tel/Fax: 053-2060753

MOMBASA

Jomo Kenyatta Ave.
Opp. AA of Kenya
P.O. Box 97607
Tel: 041-2490535
Fax: 041-2493580
Kenchicmombasa@africaonline.co.ke

NAKURU

Gateway Hse
Ground Floor, next to Chloride Exide
P.O. Box 7201
Tel: 051-2211978
Fax: 051-2217317
Kenchicnku@africaonline.co.ke

NYERI

Lware Place
Opp. BBBK
Ground Floor
Tel: 2060417
Nyeri@gmail.com

MERU

Twin Plaza
K-Rep Bank
Ground Floor
Tel: Wireless 3500608

KISUMU

Kilimani Shopping Centre
Nzoia Rd
P.O. Box 4402
Tel: 057-2024255



KENCHIC LIMITED

Libra House, off Mombasa Road, Nairobi, Kenya

Tel: +254 20 554856, 558102, 537425/6

Fax: +254 20 651631, 651638

Mobile: + 254 722 202163, +254 734 600204

Email: docsales@kenchic.com | contract@kenchic.com