

# SPS PERMIT GUIDANCE- MOVING BROILER HATCHING EGGS FROM BREEDER FARM TO HATCHERY

**RISK ASSESSMENT FOR MOVEMENT:** Completed; USDA reviewed October 2012

*Broiler hatching eggs from premises within an HPAI Control Area moving to hatcheries represent a **negligible to low risk**, provided that the permit guidance below has been met. Broiler hatching eggs moving to hatcheries may move within or out of the Control Area by permit.*

## **PERMIT GUIDANCE INCLUDES:**

1. Hatching eggs are moving from a premises that meets the criteria for a Monitored Premises designation and has a national premises identification number
2. Truck & driver biosecurity is implemented,
3. Product-specific biosecurity as described in individual plan (i.e., Secure Broiler Supply plan) is implemented
4. Eggs held for two days may move after RRT-PCR tests on two 11-bird pools of swabs from dead/sick breeder birds are negative- either 2 PCRs collected on 1 day within 24 hours of move; or 1 PCR collected on 2 consecutive days prior to move where at least 1 PCR taken within 24 hours of move.

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### **1. Hatching eggs are moving from a premises that meets the criteria for a Monitored Premises designation and has a national premises identification number.**

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- A Monitored Premises objectively demonstrates that it is not an Infected Premises, Contact Premises, or Suspect Premises. Only At-Risk Premises are eligible to become Monitored Premises. Monitored Premises meet a set of defined criteria in seeking to move susceptible animals or products out of the Control Area by permit. For the Secure Poultry Supply Plans, the following criteria must be met:
  - Pre-movement RRT-PCR testing is negative,
  - Epidemiological questionnaire is completed,
  - No unexplained mortality, no unexplained clinical signs, and no unexplained changes in production parameters, and
  - Biosecurity measures are acceptable to state and federal authorities.
- For permitted movement through EMRS, an accurate national premises identification number (i.e., 7 character alphanumeric code as described in 9 CFR § 71.1, not the state ID) or other acceptable ID system for movement is required.

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### **2. Truck & driver biosecurity is implemented,**

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- The risks of spreading virus to and from the premises associated with the truck (including possible transportation of insects) must be managed in accordance with specific industry and commodity recommendations.
  - The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected (C&D).
  - The vehicle tires, wheel wells and undercarriage must be power washed before leaving the breeder farm premises within the Control Area.

- The risks of spreading virus to and from the premises associated with the driver must be managed in accordance with specific industry and commodity recommendations.
  - The driver will not be allowed outside the cab or else the cab interior must also be C&D.

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### **3. Product-specific biosecurity as described in individual plan is implemented**

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- Hatching eggs must be held for two days after production (collection) before they are moved from the breeder premises.
- Hatching eggs must be packed in either new disposable materials or materials that were previously C&D at the hatchery. Buggies, racks or pallets used in transporting hatching eggs must be C&D at the hatchery.
- The hatching egg buggy wheels, the path to the breeder farm loading dock and the loading dock must be disinfected prior to egg pick-up.
- Farm personnel must put on disposable boots or C&D rubber boots, after washing hands with detergent and before entering the egg storage room.
- Farm personnel should place hatching egg buggies on the loading dock and not enter the delivery vehicle trailer.
- The hatching egg delivery vehicle driver should load the eggs from the dock and not enter the farm egg storage room.
- The hatching eggs and egg-handling materials should be fumigated or fogged according to procedures specified in the Broiler Hatching Egg Risk Assessment (see *Appendix 2, Secure Broiler Supply Plan*) after loading onto the vehicle trailer.
- The hatching egg delivery vehicle driver should not enter the hatchery loading dock, and the hatchery personnel should unload the eggs from vehicle trailer.
- The hatching egg delivery vehicle driver must wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) at the breeder farm and the hatchery as specified in the National Poultry Improvement Plan (NPIP) (see *9CFR147.24*).
- The exterior of the hatching egg delivery vehicle must be C&D before entering the hatchery.

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### **4. Eggs held for two days may move after RRT-PCR tests on two 11-bird pools of swabs from dead/sick breeder birds are negative- either 2 PCRs collected on 1 day within 24 hours of move; or 1 PCR collected on 2 consecutive days prior to move where at least 1 PCR taken within 24 hours of move.**

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- Option A: RRT-PCR testing by NAHLN labs of two pooled samples per house of oropharyngeal or tracheal swabs from dead or euthanized sick birds taken within a day before each movement of hatching eggs. Each of the two pooled samples must have swabs from 11 dead or euthanized sick birds when more than 22 sick or dead birds are present. If fewer than 22 sick or dead birds are present on a day, the swabs from available sick or dead birds should be equally divided into two pooled samples.
- Option B: RRT-PCR testing of a pooled sample of 11 dead or euthanized sick birds per house on two consecutive days prior to each movement of hatching eggs. If fewer than 11 sick or dead birds are present on a day, the swabs from available dead or sick birds should be tested.