
SPS Permit Guidance

Moving Turkey Hatching Eggs from Breeder Farm to Hatchery

RISK ASSESSMENT FOR MOVEMENT: Completed; USDA reviewed January 2015

*Turkey 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. Turkey 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 and driver biosecurity is implemented.
3. Product-specific biosecurity as described in individual plan (i.e., Secure Turkey Supply [STS] 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 is taken within 24 hours of move.

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

- 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 (SPS) 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 (the USDA's Emergency Management Response System for foreign animal diseases), an accurate national premises identification number (i.e., 7 character alphanumeric code as described in the Code of Federal Regulations [9 CFR § 71.1], not the state ID) or other acceptable identification system for movement is required.

2. Truck & driver biosecurity is implemented

- 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.
 - Vehicle windows should be rolled up at all times while on the poultry farm in order to prevent flies from getting into the vehicle.
 - Spray insecticide inside trucks as needed to eliminate the transporting of flies from farm to farm during warm months of the year.
 - Spray the floors, pedals, and bottoms of feet with disinfectant after every stop.
 - The outside of all vehicles will be cleaned and disinfected as approved by regulatory personnel with an approved disinfectant at a cleaning and disinfection station at or near the turkey premises within the Infected Zone. If cleaning and disinfection cannot be completed at the turkey premises, the vehicles must be accompanied by a permit issued

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by the Incident Command to travel to a cleaning and disinfection station within the Infected Zone.

- 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.
 - Egg pick-up drivers will not enter poult processing areas, conduct poult deliveries, or handle poults on the same day that they have delivered eggs to the hatchery.
 - All drivers and passengers must wear boots (rubber or disposable) before getting out of the vehicle. When exiting the farm, put disposable boots in an appropriate disposal container prior to exiting the farm and spray shoes with disinfectant before entering your vehicle. Rubber boots and any tools used on the farm must be cleaned and disinfected prior to being removed from the turkey premises.
 - Use a hand sanitizer before leaving and after re-entering the cab.

3. Product-specific biosecurity as described in individual plan (i.e., STS Plan) is implemented

- Farm-specific materials must be used for gathering eggs.
- Hatching eggs must be washed and sanitized with a chlorine rinse with at least a 200 ppm concentration or with an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered disinfectant for avian influenza virus according to the manufacturer's label directions for application on hatching eggs.
- If flats are taken into a hen house, eggs must be washed and sanitized while on the flats or transferred to clean flats after being washed or sanitized. Employees who manually transfer eggs must wash their hands with soap and water or use a hand sanitizer immediately before doing so.
- Hatching eggs must be packed in either new disposable materials or plastic materials that were previously cleaned and disinfected at the hatchery.
- Buggy wheels are soaked with an EPA registered disinfectant before moving buggies into the egg-cooler. Farm personnel should wear disposable gloves and disposable boots or boots which have been cleaned and disinfected before entering egg storage coolers.
- Farm personnel should disinfect the egg storage room floor and buggy wheels before the buggies are moved for loading; or egg buggies must be washed and sanitized immediately prior to moving into an egg storage room cooler, being careful to cover the entire circumference of the buggy wheels.
- Turkey hatching eggs must be moved from the turkey breeding farm directly and only to a hatchery.

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 is taken within 24 hours of move.

- Option A: RRT-PCR testing of two pooled samples per house 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.

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*tests of oropharyngeal or tracheal swabs conducted by National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) labs

Example Movement of Turkey Hatching Eggs

