

SPS Permit Guidance

Movement of Dry Eggshells to Poultry Feed Mill

RISK ASSESSMENT FOR MOVEMENT: Completed; USDA reviewed March 2013

*Dry eggshells (eggshells dried in specialized equipment such as a rotary or belt dryer to a moisture content of approximately 4 percent) originating from farms in an HPAI Control Area moving to a poultry feed mill represent a **negligible risk**, provided that the permit guidance below has been met. Dry eggshells moving to a poultry feed mill may move within or out of the Control Area by permit.*

PERMIT GUIDANCE:

1. Egg shells are moving from a premises with a national premises identification number and from eggs from a premises that meets the criteria for a Monitored Premises designation.
2. Truck & driver biosecurity is implemented.
3. Product-specific biosecurity is implemented.
4. For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite: One negative RRT-PCR for HPAI within 24 hours prior to movement.

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

- A Monitored Premises (MP) 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.

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.
 - If there are poultry on the premises, the Incident Commander may require the exterior of the transport vehicle be cleaned and disinfected depending on onsite factors.
 - The tires and wheel wells (of the truck hauling dry eggshells) must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises of origin within the Control Area.

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- 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 should remain inside the cab of the vehicle.
 - If the driver gets out of the vehicle, the cab interior must be cleaned and disinfected, and the driver must wear protective clothing, such as disposable boots and gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.

3. Product-specific biosecurity is implemented.

- Dry eggshells are wet eggshells that have been treated with a drying process that reduces moisture content of incoming wet eggshells to 4 percent, or lower, with an exhaust air temperature greater than 200°F.

4. For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite: One negative RRT-PCR for HPAI within 24 hours prior to movement.
