

CHECKLIST OF ENHANCED BIOSECURITY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE MOVEMENT OF SPENT LAYER HENS TO SLAUGHTER

To be used with the “Movement of Spent Layer Hens to Slaughter” Permit Guidance. The Control Area Zone (infected vs buffer) should be considered when evaluating efficacy of enhanced measures.

Product-specific biosecurity as described in individual plan is implemented

These non-loadout areas biosecurity considerations for the premises as a whole are important to implement on the premises both prior to and during the PMIP for bird movement since they may impact risk:

- The premises has a functional and effective shower-in/shower-out facility for people to use upon entry. In addition,
 - a company employee is dedicated to routine cleaning and disinfection of shower areas.
 - soap/shampoo (or other personal protective accommodations when necessary) is available.
 - freshly laundered towels, clothing, and footwear is available for personnel.
 - training of all new visitors on proper procedures for use of the facility is in place.

Once a premises is in a Control Area but prior to the PMIP, additional biosecurity measures are needed for:

- dumpsters or garbage management should be in place if needed (e.g., relocate dumpsters to perimeter of the PBA, remove garbage at end of day, modify traffic patterns to not pass dumpsters or to pass dumpsters that are away from barns and only upon exiting premises).
- off-site mortality disposal management in a way that reduces the frequency of mortality pick-up (e.g., rent freezer trucks or a second mortality holding bin for use between pick-ups).
- If shared equipment for non-load-out activities must be used, either traceability (e.g., when was the last use and was the equipment used on a HPAI-free site) or documented C&D with inspection by a 3rd party or company personnel should be implemented.
- The premises should have biosecure traffic flow patterns for both people and vehicles (e.g., minimization of people traffic from dirty to clean areas during the work day, incoming vehicles do not by-pass outgoing vehicles).

Load-out biosecurity is implemented.

Many load-out truck, equipment, crew, and barn-to-barn biosecurity procedures are needed to reduce risk of disease entry and spread and the recommendations include:

- Trucks and Equipment
 - Trucks and Equipment are dedicated to one company
 - Load-out equipment has adequate downtime (24 hours or more) prior to use during load-out.
 - A visual inspection/verification process for C&D of load-out trucks, trailers, and equipment should occur upon every arrival at the premises.
 - All trucks and equipment (i.e., both contract and company-owned) used for the bird move should have traceability (e.g., where last used and previous premises HPAI status, C&D, downtime, biosecure storage location).
- Crews/personnel
 - Load-out personnel should be company employees if feasible.
 - Load-out personnel - contract, non-company or company - should have traceability (e.g., location last worked and premises status, downtime, and housing).
 - Load-out operations should have on-farm supervision by a stakeholder who is not a member of the crew throughout the load-out activities.
 - The supervisor is a stakeholder with the authority to direct crews to follow protocol and halt activities if needed.
 - Activities include watching the crew cross the LOS and follow barn entry/exit protocols, and ensuring inside and outside crew members do not accidentally cross the LOS.
 - Food, drink, clothing changes, and other crew-related needs should be provided by the company farm.