

SPS Permit Guidance

Movement of Fresh Manure Off-Site for Sequestration, Processing, or Storage

RISK ANALYSIS FOR MOVEMENT: “A Risk Analysis to Evaluate Proposed Control Measures for the Managed Movement of Manure from Egg-Layer Operations during an Outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza.” Submitted for review; available upon request.

Definition: Fresh manure is excreta without any processing and with a high moisture content that may contain a small amount of spilled feed or other debris (typically does not contain bedding). In the case where manure belts are run less frequently than daily (e.g., every 2-5 days), some degree of drying may occur. In the case of a stacked pile of manure, the entire stack or pile is considered to be fresh manure if there is an addition of fresh manure.

*During an HPAI outbreak, moving fresh manure off-site from Monitored Premises should only be considered when processing prior to movement cannot be performed (i.e., heat drying, sequestration, or composting). Fresh manure moving off-site for heat drying, sequestration, composting, or storage represents a **moderate risk**, provided that the permit guidance below has been met. Fresh manure may move off-site for sequestration, composting, heat drying or storage within or out of the Control Area by permit.*

PERMIT GUIDANCE:

1. Fresh manure is 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. Manure is sequestered, composted, heat dried or stored based on recommended standards.
4. Product-specific biosecurity is implemented.
5. Manure is moved directly and only to an off-site location without poultry on-site.
6. Daily active surveillance including RRT-PCR testing with negative test results before moving fresh manure off-site for the sequestration, composting, heat drying or storage period.

1. Fresh manure is moving from a premises that meets the criteria for a Monitored Premises designation and has a national premises identification number.

- 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.

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2. Truck & driver biosecurity is implemented.

- The risks of spreading virus to and from the premises associated with manure trucks or other manure vehicles (including possible transportation of insects or other fomites) must be managed in accordance with specific industry and commodity recommendations.
 - Dedicated vehicles for the premises of origin should be used. If dedicated vehicles are not used, vehicles are required to have been C&D prior to entering the premises of origin.
 - After loading manure, C&D of the vehicle tires, wheel wells and undercarriages must occur at or near the poultry premises of origin within the Control Area.
 - Vehicle windows should be kept closed at all times while on the poultry farm in order to prevent flies from getting into vehicles. Use insecticide, according to label directions, inside vehicles as needed to avoid the transporting of flies off the farm.
 - After manure delivery, C&D of the vehicle tires, wheel wells and undercarriages, must occur at or near the delivery site prior to going to any poultry premises (including the source premises).
 - Clean & disinfect the inside of the vehicles daily with an approved aerosol disinfectant. Spray the floors, pedals, and bottoms of feet with disinfectant after every stop.
- The risks of spreading virus to and from the premises associated with truck cargos (i.e., fresh manure) must be managed in accordance to specific industry and commodity recommendations.
 - The vehicle beds containing manure, or which previously contained manure, must be covered securely to prevent manure spillage and to prevent/minimize dust/particulate matter during transport off farm on any and all roadways.
- The risks of spreading virus to and from the premises associated with manure truck drivers must be managed in accordance with specific industry and commodity recommendations.
 - Dedicated drivers for the premises of origin should be used.
 - Drivers are not to exit the vehicle on the farm or at the destination site. If exiting the vehicle cannot be avoided, drivers must follow personal protective equipment (PPE) procedures:
 - Drivers must use hand sanitizer before leaving or reentering the vehicle; don C&D boots before exiting cab; remove boots prior to contact with floorboard when reentering the cab; spray soles of shoes, pedals and floorboard with disinfectant. Leave contaminated PPE at the sequestration/destination site.
 - Drivers must never enter poultry barns.
 - Drivers must shower and change clothes before visiting a poultry premises other than the farm of origin.

3. Manure is sequestered, composted, heat-dried or stored based on recommended standards.

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4. Product-specific biosecurity is implemented.

- Select a route to avoid exposure of poultry premises.
- The location of the off-site sequestration, processing, or storage site should not be within 5 miles (8 km) of another commercial poultry premises.
- Any products from multiple poultry premises (such as communal sequestration or composting of manure) is not to be performed to avoid cross contamination of vehicles returning to farms.

5. Manure is moved directly and only to an off-site location without poultry on-site.

6. Daily active surveillance including RRT-PCR testing with negative test results before moving fresh manure off-site for the sequestration, composting, heat drying or storage period.

- Two 11-bird pooled samples per 50 dead birds on two consecutive days from every house on the premises must be tested before the initial movement. Daily testing of a pooled sample of 11 swabs per 50 dead birds per house must be performed for subsequent movements. If enough dead birds for an 11-bird pooled sample are not present, the available dead birds are tested.