

SPS Permit Guidance

Movement of Upland Game Bird Hatching Eggs to Hatchery

RISK ASSESSMENT FOR MOVEMENT: Not yet started.

*Upland game bird hatching eggs originating from upland game bird farms in an HPAI Control Area moving to a hatchery represent a **low risk**, provided that the permit guidance below has been met. Upland game bird hatching eggs moving to a hatchery may move within or out of the Control Area by permit.*

PERMIT GUIDANCE:

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 is implemented.
4. Eggs held for two days may move after RRT-PCR tests¹ 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 (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 delivering to a premises with susceptible species onsite, upland game bird eggs must be moved directly from the origin premises to the designated premises (i.e.,

¹ tests of oropharyngeal or tracheal swabs conducted by National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) labs

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- multiple stops cannot be made to multiple premises with susceptible species onsite)
- If delivering to a premises without susceptible species onsite, multiple stops can be made.
- For trucks leaving or returning to the premises of origin:
 - The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected.
 - The tires and wheel wells must also be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the 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 must use a hand sanitizer before leaving and after re-entering the cab.
 - No additional driver biosecurity (other than the bullets listed above) is needed if delivering to a destination without susceptible species onsite.
 - If delivering directly to the destination with susceptible species:
 - The driver should remain inside the cab of the vehicle at destination premises.
 - 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.

- 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 breeder barn or pen:
 - Flats must go through the washer with the eggs in order for the flats to be cleaned and disinfected, or
 - Eggs must be directly transferred from the flat to the washer (i.e., the eggs do not go through the washer while on the flat used during collection), and the flats must be subsequently cleaned and disinfected.
 - If eggs were transferred from the flat to the washer, eggs must be placed on cleaned and disinfected 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.
- Employees must ensure that flats used onsite for egg collection are clearly differentiable from clean flats used to holding washed and sanitized eggs.
- Employees must ensure that flats used onsite for egg collection are not used for shipping eggs offsite.
- Hatching eggs must be packed in either new disposable materials or plastic materials that were previously cleaned and disinfected at the hatchery.

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- Egg rack wheels are sanitized with an EPA registered disinfectant, being careful to cover the entire circumference of the rack wheels, before moving the rack into the egg-cooler.
 - If there is an additional storage area, the egg rack must be washed and sanitized immediately prior to moving into an egg storage room cooler, being careful to cover the entire circumference of the rack wheels.
- Farm personnel should wear disposable gloves and disposable boots or reusable boots which have been cleaned and disinfected before entering egg storage coolers.
- Farm personnel should disinfect the egg storage room floor along paths where egg racks need to be moved and rack wheels must be disinfected before the racks are moved for loading.

4. Eggs held for two days may move after RRT-PCR tests² 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 biosecure unit (i.e., a group of birds that are protected with a common biosecure entrance such as a group of pens or cages) 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 biosecure unit 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.

² tests of oropharyngeal or tracheal swabs conducted by National Animal Health Laboratory Network (NAHLN) labs