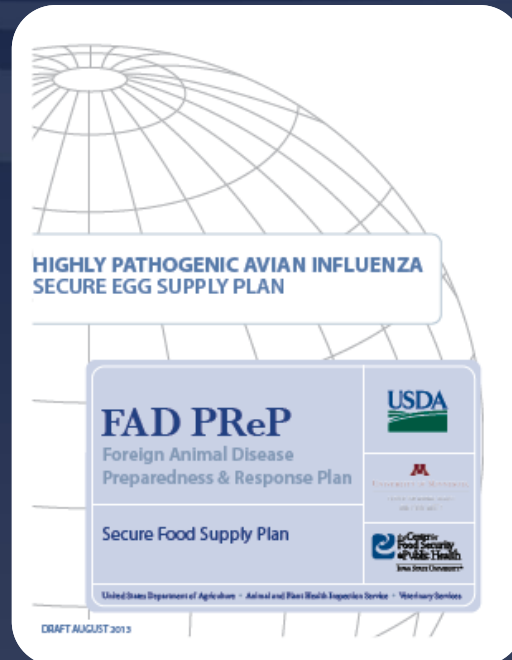


Please note:

- The following slides have been broken into sections and are meant to be utilized in accordance with the user's needs and time allotments.
- This presentation can be used in the following manner:
 - Formal speaking presentation or webinar
 - Individual training using the notes section as guidance



Secure Egg Supply



Maintaining a Secure Egg Supply During a Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Outbreak



**United States
Department of
Agriculture**



Presentation Sections:

- **Section 1:**
 - Foreign Animal Disease Response and Secure Egg Supply (SES) Background
- **Section 2:**
 - Secure Egg Supply (SES) Introduction
- **Section 3:**
 - Example Commodity Movement



Section 1:

Foreign Animal Disease (FAD) Response and SES Background

Emergency Response for Livestock/Poultry Diseases

- **Historically based on the containment and eradication of animal disease**
 - Follows linear, sequential steps for “solving” the problem
 - Success defined as “disease free”
 - Return country to disease free status
 - Restoring trade
 - Based at Individual farm level
 - Recognized as “Gold Standard”



Traditional Risk Management

- **Reducing the Likelihood**
 - Keeping it out (sanitary measures)
- **Minimizing the animal health consequences**
 - Eradication after introduction



Secure Egg Supply: Why?

Jan 2004 H5N1 outbreak in Thailand (first 4 months)

- **Outbreak Officially Declared Jan 2004**
 - Local poultry consumption dropped 80%
 - Export markets shut down
 - Cargill stepped up biosecurity to keep out of our farms
 - Accomplished throughout the outbreak
 - Fear of pandemics hit media “Bird Flu”
 - Customer concerns
 - Competitors went out of business
 - 30 million birds (20%) were killed in Thailand
 - Many flocks were healthy
- **Cost To Cargill greater \$10 million**
 - **Company felt they were lucky**



Secure Egg Supply: When?

- **June 2004, Todd McAloon approached Dr. Will Hueston (U of Minnesota)**
 - Very supportive & had plan to move forward
 - Involve State & Fed Government, University & Industry
 - U of M - Facilitating Public-Private Partnership Project Born
- **Goals**
 - Educate State / Fed / Academia partners about just in time egg industry model
 - Present concept to contain outbreak **without** killing apparently healthy birds
 - Establish risk factors & criteria to move products in a control zone



Secure Egg Supply: Why?

Motivating Factors to Find a Better Solution

- Fear of people's reactions when virus hits U.S.
- Cost of past outbreaks
 - 2001 FMD In U.K. → \$5 Billion lost from tourism
 - More healthy animals killed than sick ones
- Concern for egg industry customers & businesses
 - Traditional approach to control zone
 - Stop movement and depopulate regardless of disease status
 - Desire to find a better solution



Production During HPAI Outbreak

- **Risk of Stop Movement of Egg Products**

- Disruption of the supply chain
- Chickens still eat, drink, and lay eggs daily
- Limited storage of eggs on farm (up to 48hrs)
- Equipment limitations (physical/mechanical limitations)
- Disposal of eggs (environmental and disease control considerations)
- Consumer confidence is lost

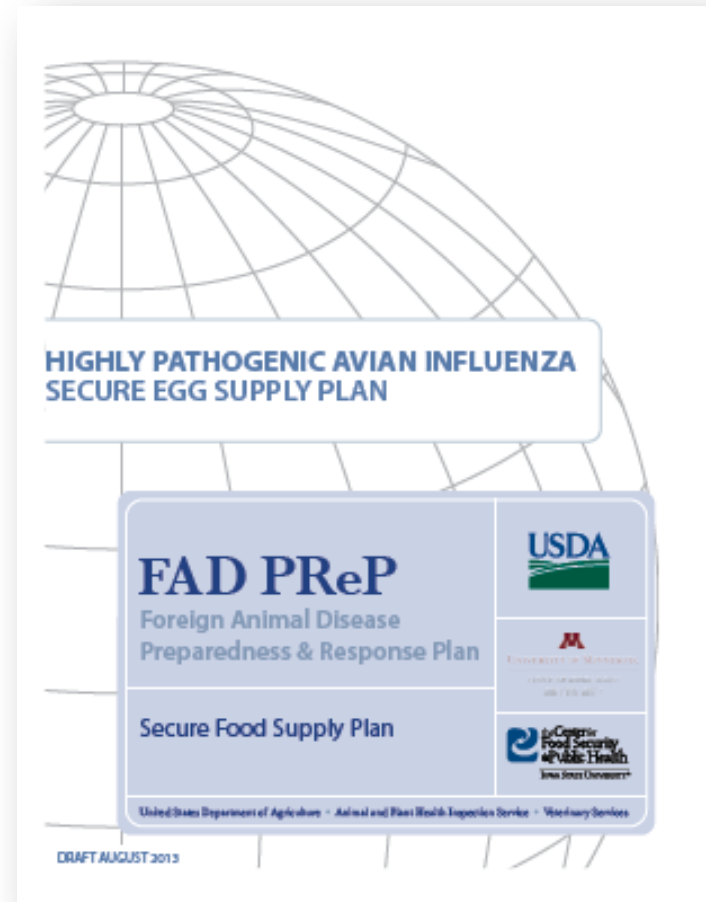


Section 2:

SES Introduction

Preparedness/Response Goals

- Detect, control, and contain the FAD in animals as quickly as possible
- Eradicate the FAD using strategies that seek to stabilize animal agriculture, the food supply, the economy, and protect public health
- Provide science- and risk-based approaches and systems to facilitate market continuity for non-infected animals and non-contaminated animal products



SES: Introduction

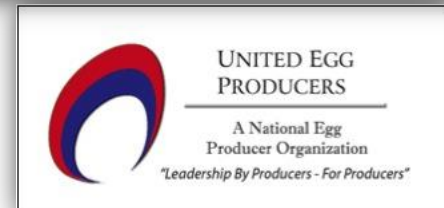
- The SES Plan promotes food security and animal health through continuity of market planning during a HPAI outbreak
- This plan makes specific science- and risk-based recommendations
- Emergency decision makers (such as IC) should use THIS TOOL
- Ultimately this is a TOOL that is essential to use before and during outbreaks



SES: Who?

Collaborative Team:

- Multiple Private Industry Members
- USDA – APHIS – VS
- USDA – CEAH
- University of Minnesota
- Iowa State University
- State Departments of Ag and Health
- United Egg Producers
- United Egg Association
- American Egg Board

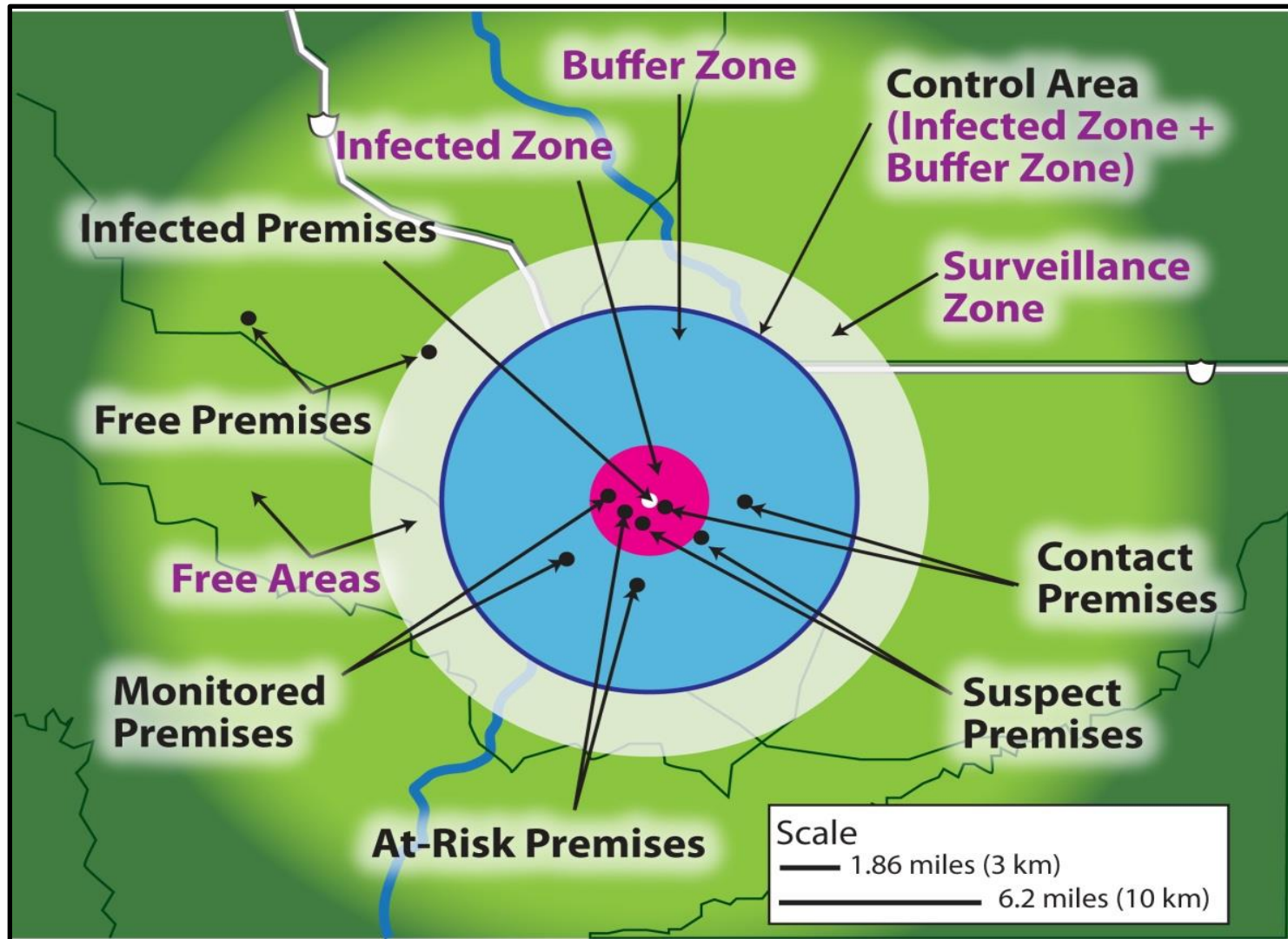


SES: Development

- **Based on current research and practice in:**
 - Virology
 - Flock husbandry
 - Epidemiology
 - Risk-assessment
- Uses **science- and risk-based preparedness** and response components
 - Provide guidance on permitting the **movement** of egg products from a Control Area
- Plan provides a high degree of confidence that egg industry products that are moved into market channels do not contain HPAI virus

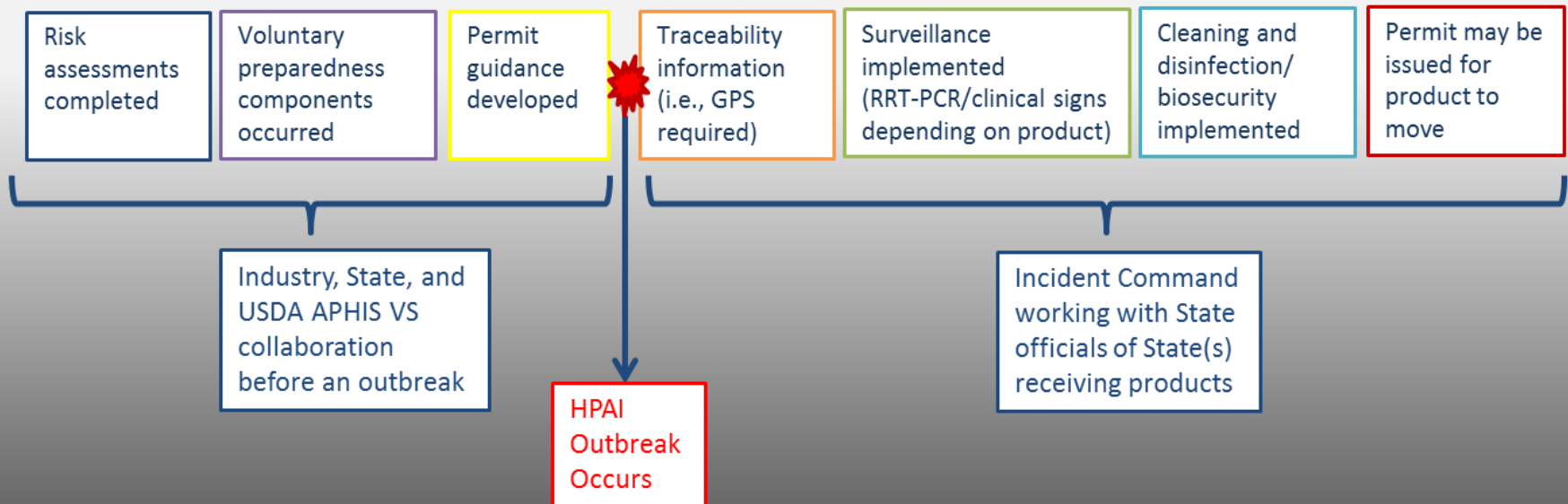


Control Area: What is it?



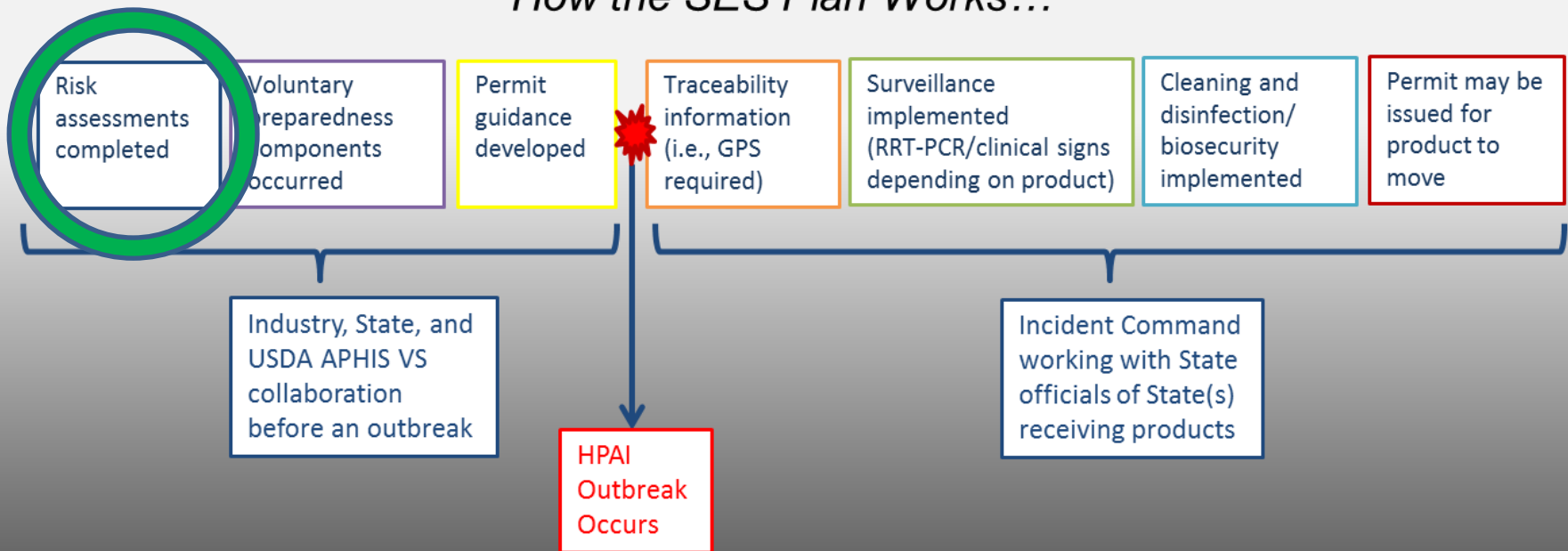
SES: How?

How the SES Plan Works...



SES: How?

How the SES Plan Works...



SES: Risk Assessments

- **Definition of Risk Assessment**

- Risk assessment is a scientifically based process to qualitatively or quantitatively characterize the likelihood of exposure to a hazard and the resulting adverse consequences

- **Objectives of SES Risk Assessments**

- Disease and commodity specific
- Proactively done
- Science and risk base approach
- Provide confidence for decision makers on permitting the movement of the commodity



SES: Risk Assessments

- **Risk Assessments Include:**
 - **Current every day industry practices – things already done!**
 - Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)
 - Regulations – FDA, FSIS, APHIS
 - Good Manufacturing Practices
 - **In an Outbreak - Proposed Additional Mitigations**
 - Elevated Biosecurity
 - Surveillance Strategy
 - Cleaning and Disinfection (C & D) Guidelines
 - **Evaluated using accepted scientific techniques**



SES: Risk Assessments

Risk Assessment Uses:

– Risk Categories

- Negligible Risk: Insignificant
- Low Risk: Unlikely

– Risk Assessors

- Evaluate level of risk and whether or not a hazard will occur in a scenario

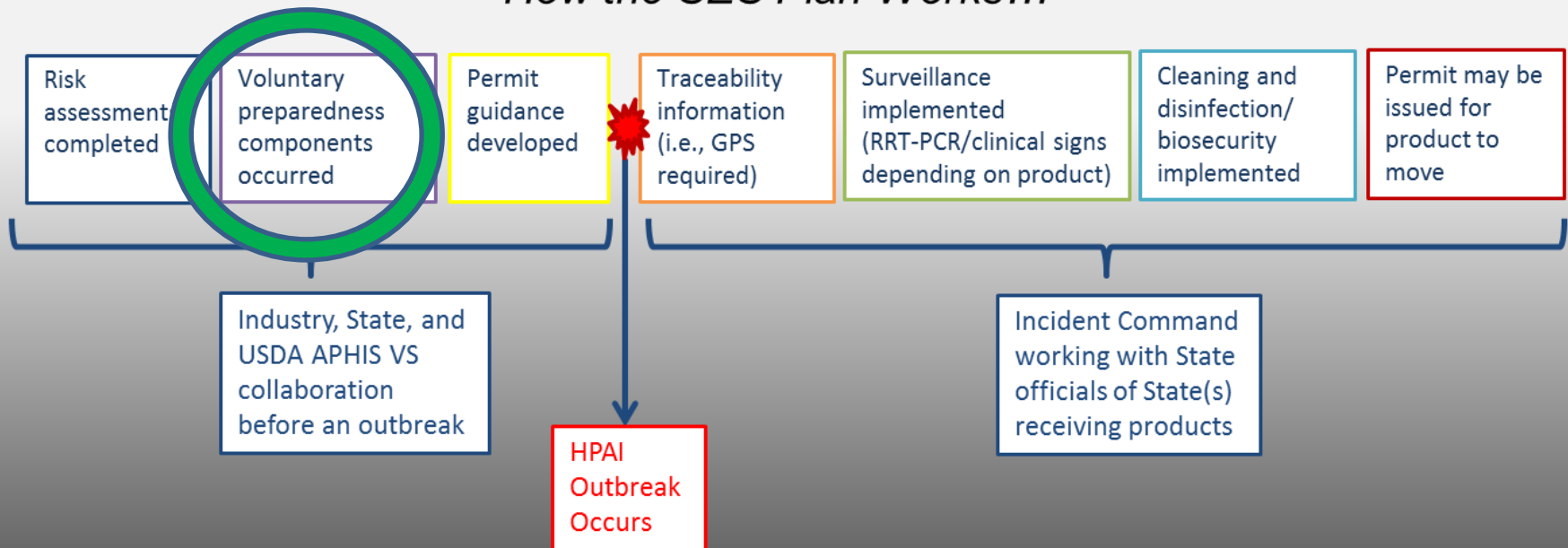
– Industry/Regulators – use risk assessment results

- Regulators ultimately decide what is an “acceptable level of risk” for their area and incident



Secure Egg Supply: How?

How the SES Plan Works...



SES: Voluntary Preparedness Component

- **Part of the Secure Egg Supply (SES) Plan**
 - Available on a VOLUNTARY basis to egg producers
 - Reduces the time required to meet the criteria for moving whole shell eggs.
- **Objectives of the Voluntary Preparedness Component**
 - To minimize the risk of exposure of poultry flocks to HPAI and to thereby limit the spread of HPAI during an outbreak
 - To provide a high level of confidence that whole shell eggs entering market channels for human consumption are free of HPAI virus.



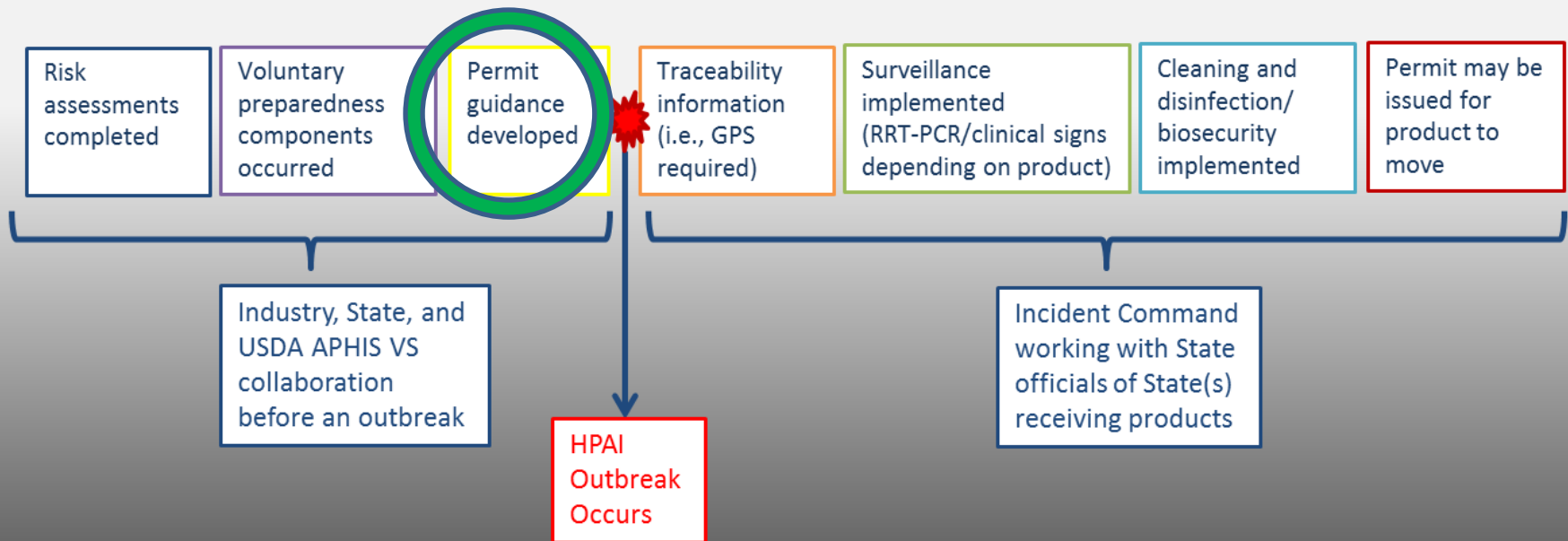
SES: Voluntary Preparedness Component

- **Voluntary Preparedness Component includes:**
 - Enrollment in the program **BEFORE** an outbreak
 - Audits for minimum biosecurity standards
 - Location verification of participating farms
 - Epidemiology data
 - Identify potential exposure during an outbreak
 - To document flock production parameters
 - Active surveillance in each layer house
 - A secure website to share information with Incident Commanders and authorized personnel



SES: How?

How the SES Plan Works...



SES: Permit Guidance

- **Permit Guidance Development**
 - Risk assessments, surveillance guidelines, truck and driver biosecurity and product specific biosecurity measures
 - Science-based guidelines for permitting the movement of eggs and egg industry products from operations in a HPAI control area
- **Permit Issued for Movement**
 - If flocks inside the control area meets permit requirements



SES: Permit Guidance

Permit Guidance – Pasteurized Liquid Eggs

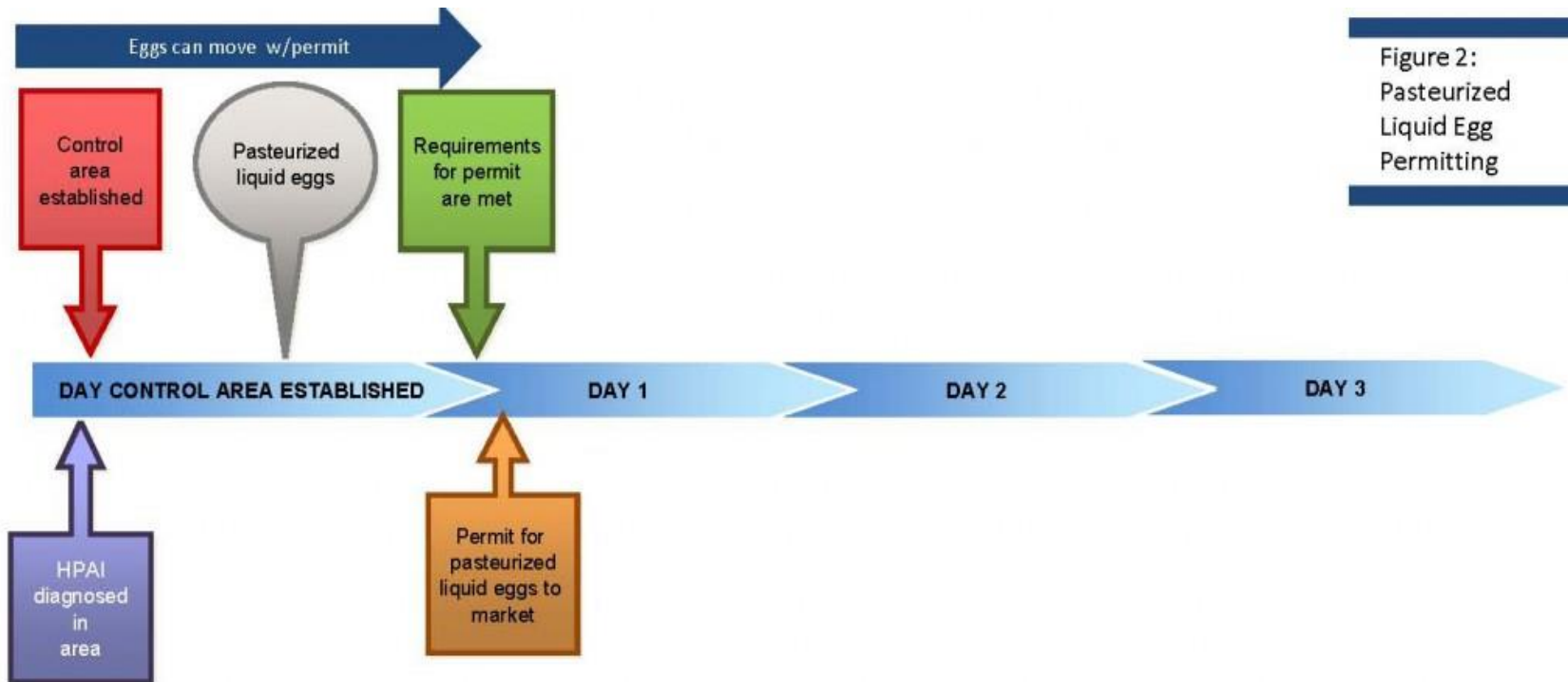


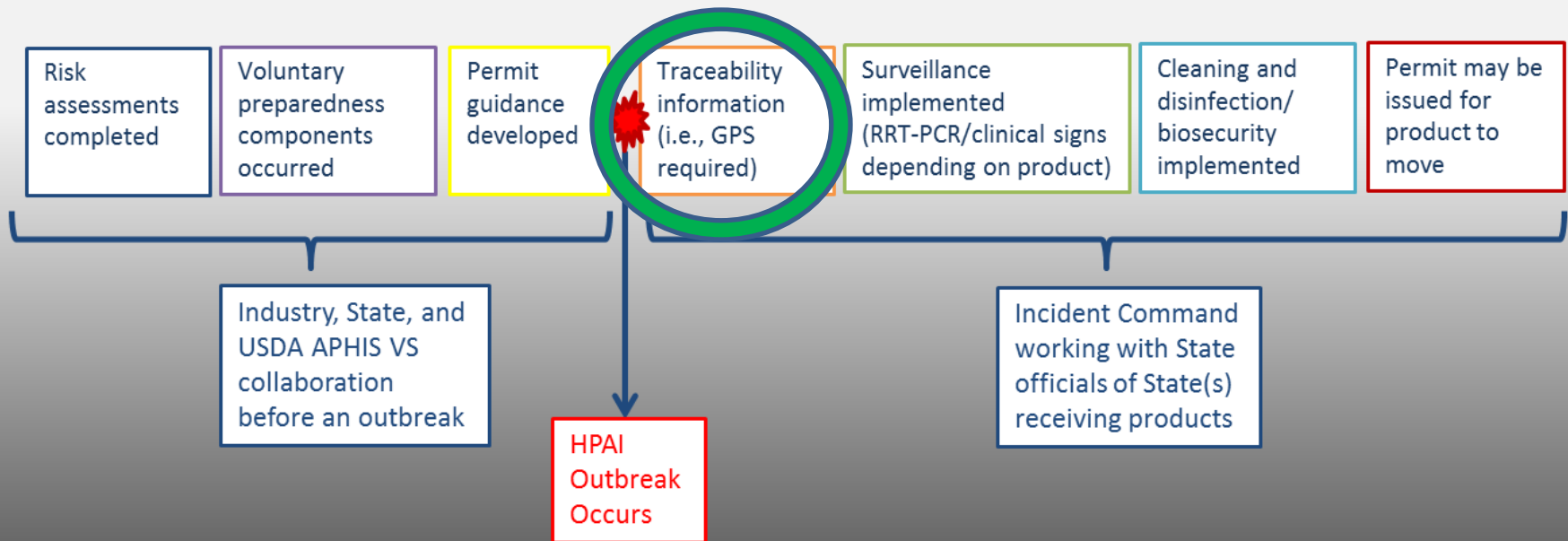
Figure 2:
Pasteurized
Liquid Egg
Permitting

Pasteurized liquid egg can go to market as soon as permit requirements are met. Continued movement is contingent on HPAI **not** being detected on the premises.



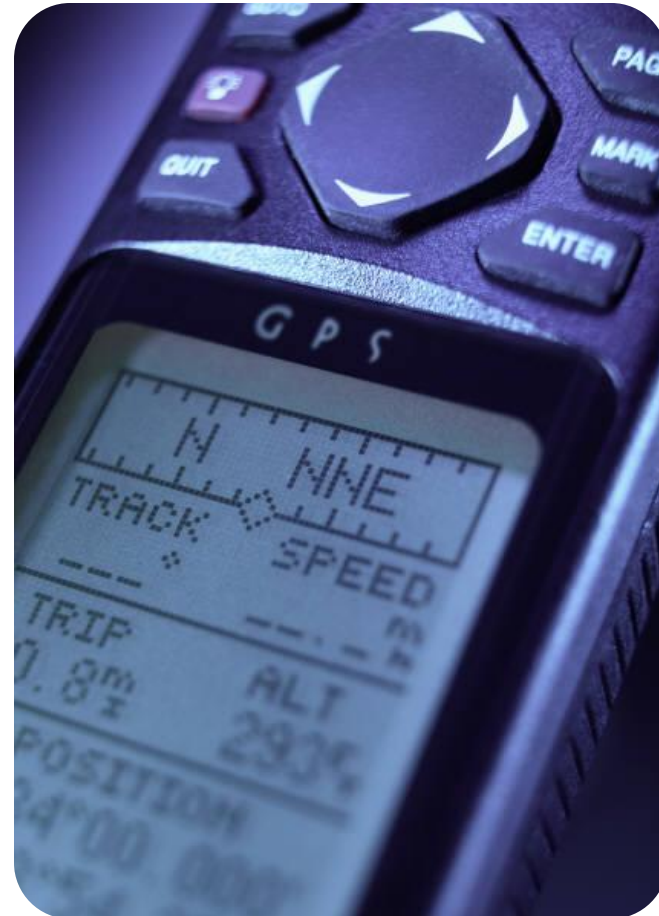
SES: How?

How the SES Plan Works...

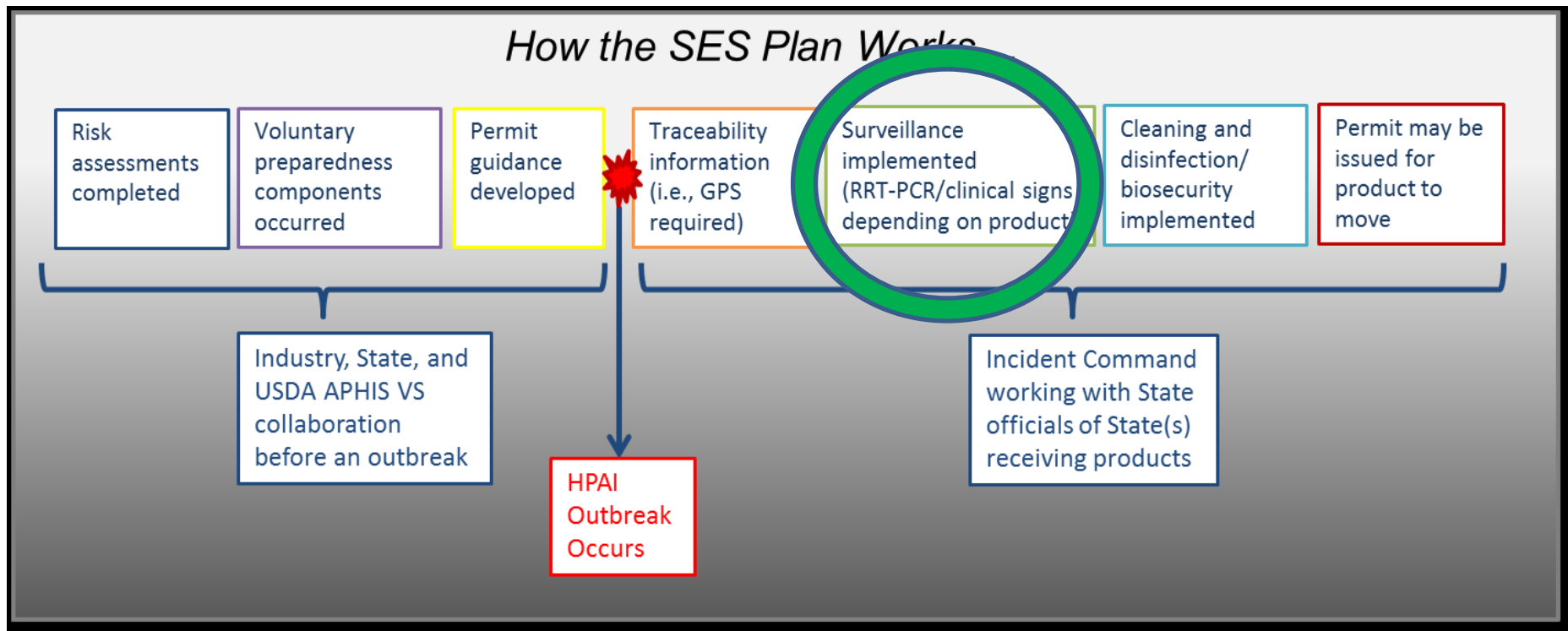


SES: Epi-Questionnaire

- **Epidemiology Questionnaire Includes:**
 - **Traceability information**
 - Premises ID
 - GPS coordinates
 - **Production parameters are normal**
 - No clinical signs
 - No abnormal mortality



SES: How?



SES: Surveillance Requirements

- **Mortality and Production Parameters**
 - Daily flock monitoring – signs of HPAI
 - Normal daily mortality
 - An increase in mortality is defined as daily mortality greater than 3 times the past 7-day average and greater than 0.03%
 - If mortality elevated other diagnostics needed
 - Monitor with RRT-PCR Testing
 - For those flocks not displaying mortality increase



SES: Surveillance Requirements

Testing Criteria:

- **RRT-PCR testing on:**
 - 5 or 11-bird pool samples per 50 dead
 - Must be dead or euthanized SICK birds
 - Must be done on each house on the premise
- **Negative Tests**
 - Negative tests are required daily for product that moves daily



SES: Surveillance Requirements

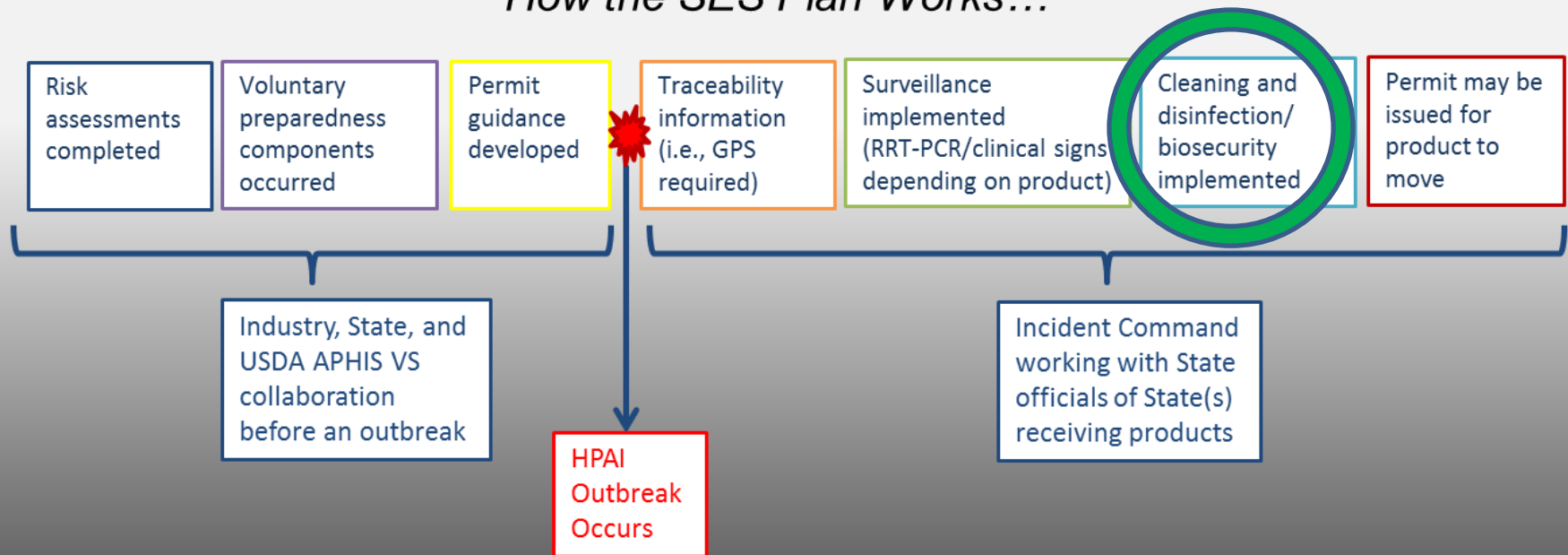
Sampling:

- **Performed by:**
 - State or Federal regulatory officials
 - Individual authorized by Incident Commander
- **Procedure:**
 - 5 or 11 oropharyngeal swabs from 5 or 11 dead birds per house
 - Swabs are pooled
 - Samples submitted to authorized state veterinary diagnostic laboratory on same day of collection
 - Laboratory transmits RRT-PRC test results to Incident Command
 - Incident Command reports results to farm manager
- **Test Not Negative:**
 - Additional diagnostics will be conducted
 - If daily mortality spikes over normal production parameters additional diagnostics will be conducted



SES: How?

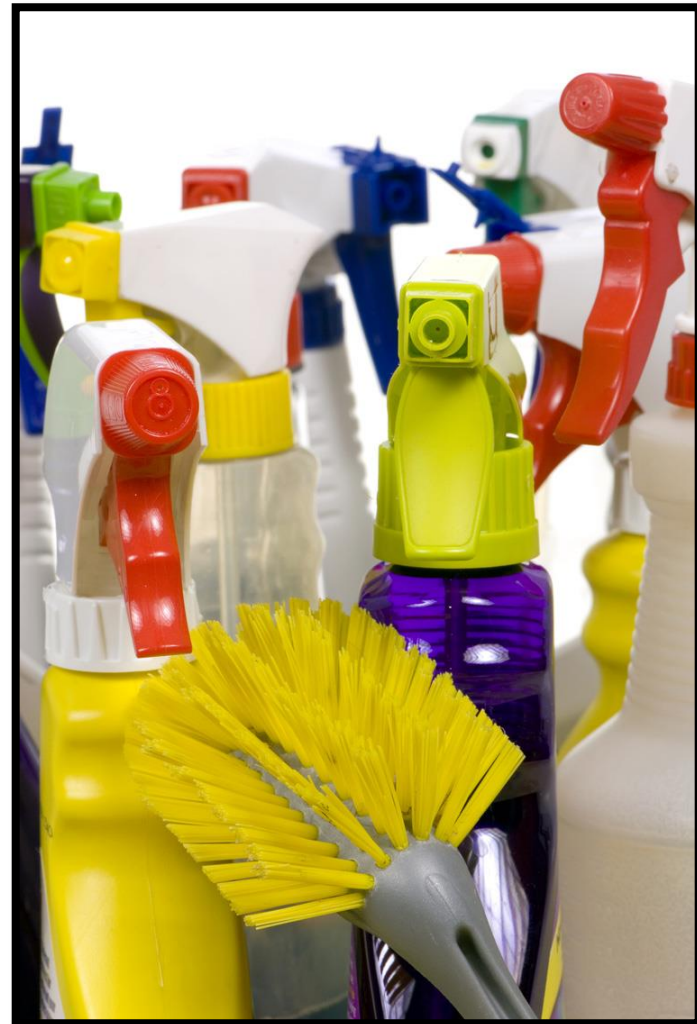
How the SES Plan Works...



SES: C & D and Biosecurity

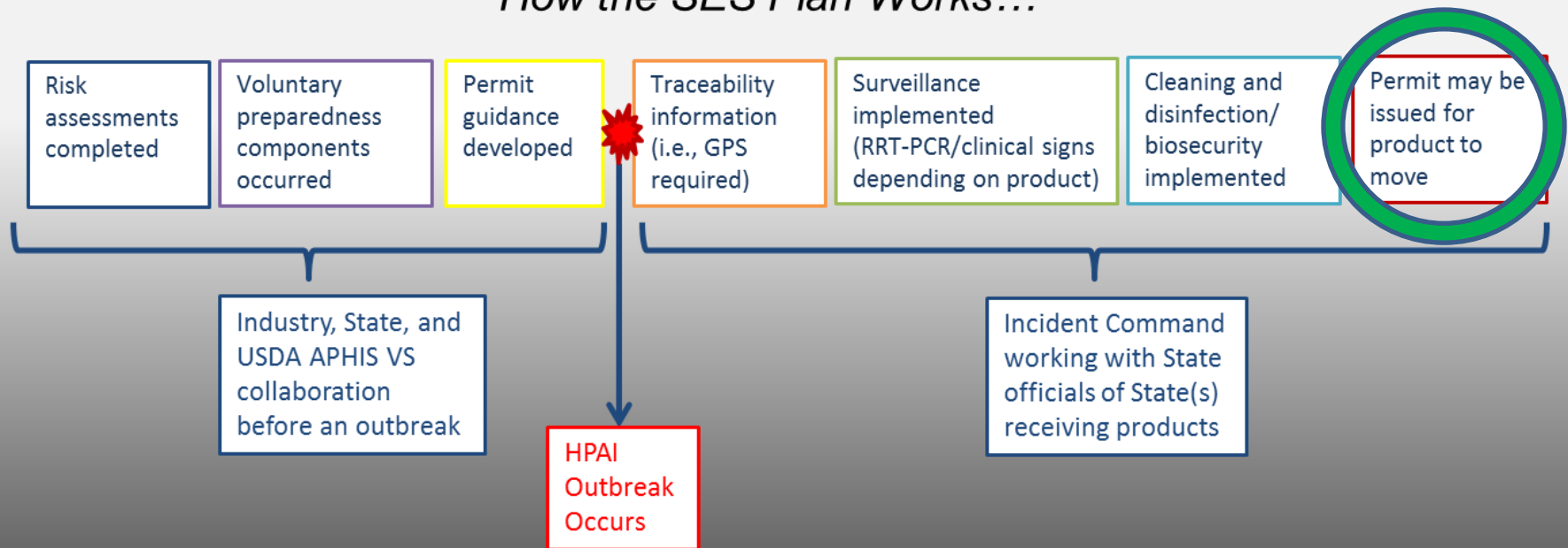
Cleaning and Disinfection (C&D) Biosecurity

- Truck and driver biosecurity
- Product specific biosecurity
- Premises Biosecurity
- Cleaning and disinfecting guidelines
- Permitted movement checklists



SES: How?

How the SES Plan Works...

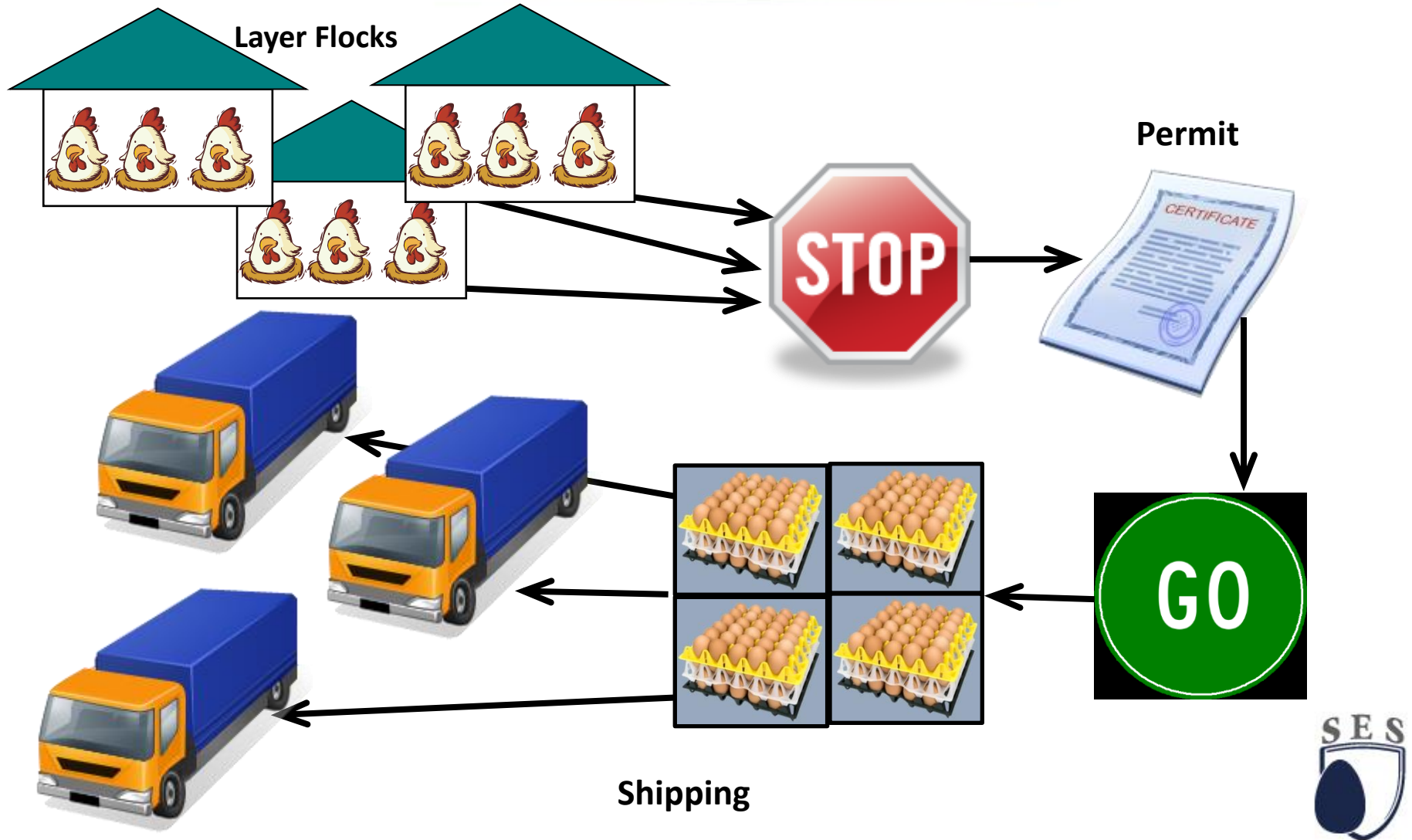


SES: Example Permit

Pasteurized Liquid Egg		
INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF PASTEURIZED LIQUID EGG TO MARKET FROM AN ON-FARM PASTEURIZATION FACILITY		
PERMIT NUMBER: <u>XX.0</u> DATE OF PERMIT: _____		
*xx is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.		
Shipment is permitted from _____ (premises name and 911 address)		
to _____ (market).		
♦ The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. 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. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area.		
I certify that the flock of origin of the pasteurized liquid egg has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.		
/		
Incident Commander	Printed Name and Signature	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the pasteurized liquid egg are within normal range on the date of shipment.		
/		
Premises Manager	Printed Name and Signature	Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)
The Incident Command (IC) may issue the initial permit if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RTT-PCR) result for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis the IC will monitor RTT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.		
Draft August 2013	2-3	Form Revision Date: 08/2013



Egg Movement with SES Plan



SES: Incident Command

- **SES Plan provides the IC with:**
 - Proactive risk assessments
 - Surveillance and epidemiological data
 - Suggestions for truck and driver and product specific biosecurity
 - Permit guidance
- **IC makes final decision on permit for product movement**



SES: Risk Assessment Commodities

- **Commodities :**
 - Pasteurized Liquid Egg
 - Non-Pasteurized Liquid Egg
 - Washed and Sanitized Shell Eggs (to Premise without Poultry)
 - Washed and Sanitized Shell Eggs (to Premise with Poultry)
 - Nest Run Eggs
 - Shells and Inedible Egg
 - Hatching Eggs
 - Day-Old Chicks

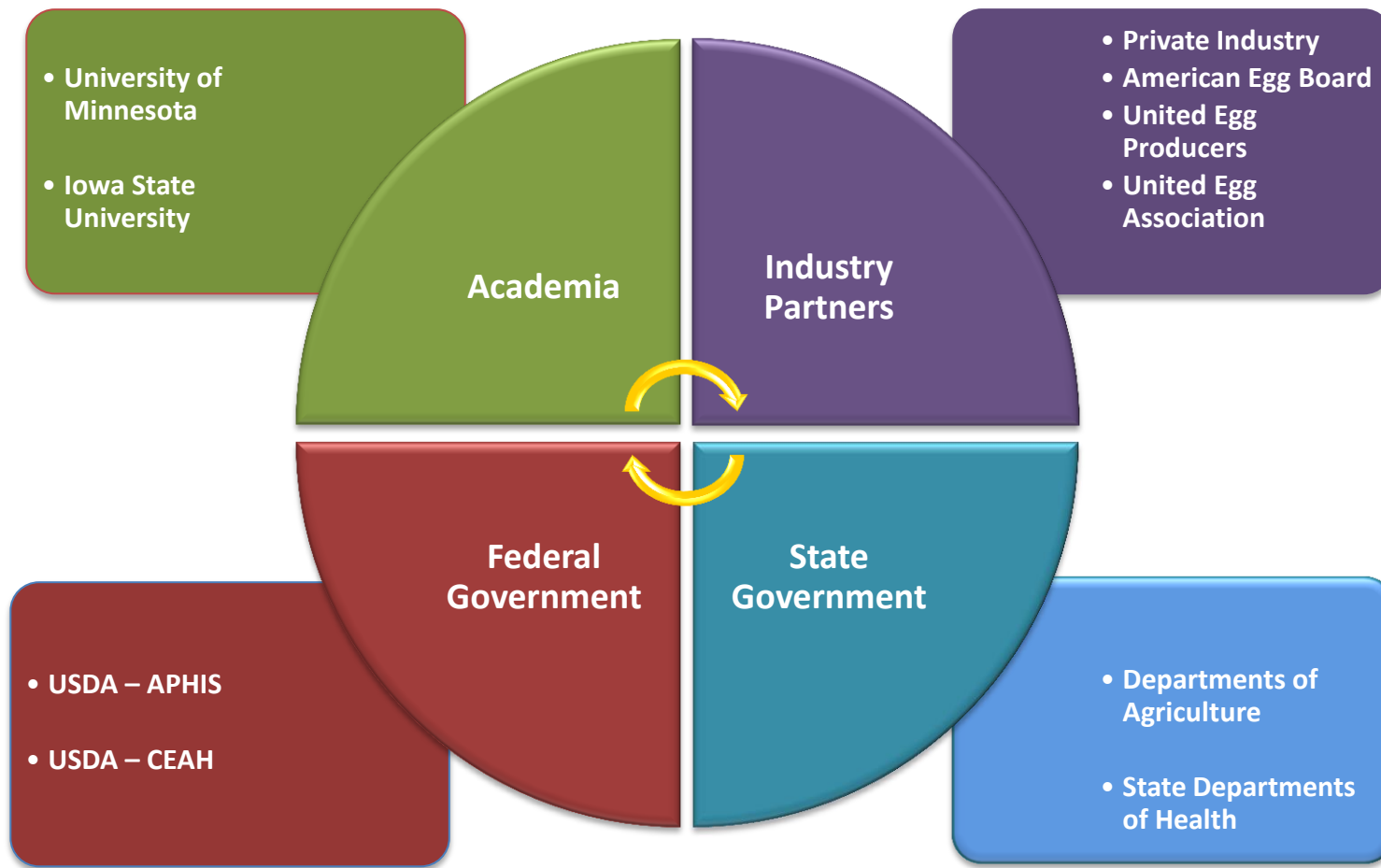


SES: Implementation

- **Who uses the SES Plan?**
 - Incident Commanders – government officials that will lead a response plan in case of an outbreak
 - Poultry Managers
- **How do they use the plan?**
 - First know it exists!
 - Summary of Permit Requirements is the most comprehensive and fastest source



Secure Egg Supply: Benefits



Secure Egg Supply: Benefits

- Public/private partnerships are the only means for true success
- Deeper understanding of:
 - How industry works
 - Government's roles and responsibilities
- This collaborative effort is a model for addressing issues in other industries (i.e. FMD)



Secure Egg Supply (SES) Website

www.secureeggsupply.com

Secure Egg Supply - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

Gophermail: Mailbox listing for INBOX University of Minnesota - Calendar Pandora Internet Radio - Listen to Fre... Secure Egg Supply

secureeggsupply.com

SES SECURE EGG SUPPLY

HOME PRODUCT MOVEMENTS SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS RISK ASSESSMENTS RESOURCES CONTACT US

Summary of the Secure Egg Supply (SES) Plan Search

Specific Product Movements

- Pasteurized Liquid Eggs
- Non-Pasteurized Liquid Eggs
- Washed & Sanitized Shell Eggs
- Nest Run Shell Eggs
- Layer Hatching Eggs
- Layer Day Old Chicks

The Summary of the Secure Egg Supply (SES) Plan (Download the [SES Plan Final Summary](#))

INTRODUCTION

The SES Plan promotes food security and animal health through continuity of market planning for a highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) outbreak. This plan makes specific science- and risk- based recommendations that emergency decision makers (such as Incident Commanders) can use to rapidly decide whether to issue or deny permits for the movement of egg industry products during an HPAI outbreak.

Download the [full Secure Egg Supply \(SES\) Plan](#)

We've both got a million bad habits to kick



Section 3:

Commodity

Movement Example

*Moving Washed and Sanitized Eggs
(to a premises without poultry)*

Permit Guidance Summary

Product	The proactive risk assessment for movement is:	And traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available:	And production parameters are normal:	And the following biosecurity measures are in place (please see the product-specific sections for the list of steps involved in each of these measures):	And the premises biosecurity is acceptable?	And the epidemiological assessment is acceptable?	And the RRT-PCR result is negative?	Action:	Permit guidance to move product:	And the second RRT-PCR result is negative?	Action:	Permit guidance to move product:
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Non-pasteurized liquid egg	Negligible	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity	NA	NA	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move to pasteurization	Non-pasteurized liquid egg becomes pasteurized liquid egg		
Washed and sanitized shell eggs (to premises without poultry)	Negligible	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move off premises to a storage or holding area	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move to market for eggs collected 2 days earlier
Washed and sanitized shell eggs (to premises with poultry)	Low	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move off premises to a storage or holding area	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move to market for eggs collected 2 days earlier



Permit Guidance Summary

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Proactive Risk Assessment

- **Washed and Sanitized Egg to Premise Without Poultry**
 - Risk Assessment Rating: NEGLIGIBLE
- **Risk Assessment Statement:**
 - Washed and sanitized—in a 100–200 parts per million (ppm) chlorine solution shell eggs, from egg farms in an HPAI Control Area where RRT-PCR results are negative for HPAI, that are moving to a premises without poultry and destined for food service, retail marketing, further processing, or for breaking represent a negligible risk and may move within or out of the Control Area by permit if the criteria in the permit guidance are met



Permit Guidance Summary

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Traceability Information

- Premise Information Includes:
 - Premise Identification Number
 - GPS Coordinates
 - Other premise identification required by the individual state



Permit Guidance Summary

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Production Parameters

- **Mortality and Production Parameters**
 - Daily flock monitoring – signs of HPAI
 - Normal daily mortality
 - An increase in mortality is daily mortality greater than 3 times the past 7-day average and greater than 0.03 percent
 - If mortality elevated other diagnostics needed
 - Monitor with RRT-PCR Testing
 - For those flocks not displaying mortality increase



SES: Permit Guidance Summary

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Biosecurity: Truck and Driver

- **For Washed and Sanitized Eggs (to premise without poultry)**
 - The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected
 - 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
 - The tires and wheel wells must also be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises within the Control Area



Biosecurity: Product-Specific

- **For Washed and Sanitized Eggs (to premise without poultry)**
 - The transport vehicle shall be sealed by farm or company personnel under the authorization of the IC
 - Egg-handling materials used in the transport of eggs to breaking or further processing plants must be destroyed at the final destination or cleaned and sanitized (following accepted procedures)
 - The RRT-PCR result is negative for HPAI (one 5-bird pool or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises)



Permit Guidance Summary

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Washed and sanitized shell eggs (to premises with poultry)	Low	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move off premises to a storage or holding area	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move to market for eggs collected 2 days earlier



Permit Guidance Summary

Product	The proactive risk assessment for movement is:	And traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available:	And production parameters are normal:	And the following biosecurity measures are in place (please see the product-specific sections for the list of steps involved in each of these measures):	And the premises biosecurity is acceptable?	And the epidemiological assessment is acceptable?	And the RRT-PCR result is negative?	Action:	Permit guidance to move product:	And the second RRT-PCR result is negative?	Action:	Permit guidance to move product:
Pasteurized liquid egg	Negligible	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity				These steps are not required for this product.				Issue PERMIT to move to market
Non-pasteurized liquid egg	Negligible	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity	NA	NA	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move to pasteurization	Non-pasteurized liquid egg becomes pasteurized liquid egg		
Washed and sanitized shell eggs (to premises without poultry)	Negligible	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move off premises to a storage or holding area	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move to market for eggs collected 2 days earlier
Washed and sanitized shell eggs (to premises with poultry)	Low	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move off premises to a storage or holding area	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move to market for eggs collected 2 days earlier



Permit Guidance Summary

Product	The proactive risk assessment for movement is:	And traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available:	And production parameters are normal:	And the following biosecurity measures are in place (please see the product-specific sections for the list of steps involved in each of these measures):	And the premises biosecurity is acceptable?	And the epidemiological assessment is acceptable?	And the RRT-PCR result is negative?	Action:	Permit guidance to move product:	And the second RRT-PCR result is negative?	Action:	Permit guidance to move product:
Pasteurized liquid egg	Negligible	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity		These steps are not required for this product.						Issue PERMIT to move to market
Non-pasteurized liquid egg	Negligible	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity	NA	NA	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move to pasteurization	Non-pasteurized liquid egg becomes pasteurized liquid egg		
Washed and sanitized shell eggs (to premises without poultry)	Negligible	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move off premises to a storage or holding area	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move to market for eggs collected 2 days earlier
Washed and sanitized shell eggs (to premises with poultry)	Low	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move off premises to a storage or holding area	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move to market for eggs collected 2 days earlier



RRT-PCR Results

- Daily surveillance consists of one RRT-PCR test for each pooled sample of 5 dead or euthanized sick chickens or 11 dead or euthanized sick chickens per 50 dead chickens from each house on the premises
- A minimum of 5 dead chickens or 11 dead chickens from daily mortality or from euthanized sick birds from each house (flock) must be tested each day.
- To move off premises, a permit for washed and sanitized shell eggs (not to table egg market) can be issued daily for eggs collected on that day or prior, as long as RRT-PCR results from that same day remain negative.
- To move into market channels for human consumption, **two negative RRT-PCR tests AND a 2-day hold are required** where at least one RRTPCR result is from a pooled sample taken on the second day of holding or later



Permit Issued to Holding Facility

- An initial permit is issued IF a premise needs to move the eggs to a “holding facility” (without poultry) because they do not have egg holding capacity
 - According to the risk assessment, the eggs need to be held for 2 days prior to going to market
 - This 2 day holding period helps ensure negligible risk by allowing sufficient time for the flock to demonstrate signs of HPAI if they were infected
 - This helps ensure that the risk of moving eggs to market is still negligible



Permit Guidance Summary

Product	The proactive risk assessment for movement is:	And traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available:	And production parameters are normal:	And the following biosecurity measures are in place (please see the product-specific sections for the list of steps involved in each of these measures):	And the premises biosecurity is acceptable?	And the epidemiological assessment is acceptable?	And the RRT-PCR result is negative?	Action:	Permit guidance to move product:	And the second RRT-PCR result is negative?	Action:	Permit guidance to move product:
Pasteurized liquid egg	Negligible	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity		These steps are not required for this product.						Issue PERMIT to move to market
Non-pasteurized liquid egg	Negligible	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity	NA	NA	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move to pasteurization	Non-pasteurized liquid egg becomes pasteurized liquid egg		
Washed and sanitized shell eggs (to premises without poultry)	Negligible	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move off premises to a storage or holding area	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move to market for eggs collected 2 days earlier
Washed and sanitized shell eggs (to premises with poultry)	Low	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move off premises to a storage or holding area	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move to market for eggs collected 2 days earlier



Permit Guidance Summary

Product	The proactive risk assessment for movement is:	And traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available:	And production parameters are normal:	And the following biosecurity measures are in place (please see the product-specific sections for the list of steps involved in each of these measures):	And the premises biosecurity is acceptable?	And the epidemiological assessment is acceptable?	And the RRT-PCR result is negative?	Action:	Permit guidance to move product:	And the second RRT-PCR result is negative?	Action:	Permit guidance to move product:
Pasteurized liquid egg	Negligible	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity		These steps are not required for this product.						Issue PERMIT to move to market
Non-pasteurized liquid egg	Negligible	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity	NA	NA	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move to pasteurization	Non-pasteurized liquid egg becomes pasteurized liquid egg		
Washed and sanitized shell eggs (to premises without poultry)	Negligible	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move off premises to a storage or holding area	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move to market for eggs collected 2 days earlier
Washed and sanitized shell eggs (to premises with poultry)	Low	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move off premises to a storage or holding area	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move to market for eggs collected 2 days earlier



Permit Guidance Summary

Product	The proactive risk assessment for movement is:	And traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other) is available:	And production parameters are normal:	And the following biosecurity measures are in place (please see the product-specific sections for the list of steps involved in each of these measures):	And the premises biosecurity is acceptable?	And the epidemiological assessment is acceptable?	And the RRT-PCR result is negative?	Action:	Permit guidance to move product:	And the second RRT-PCR result is negative?	Action:	Permit guidance to move product:
Pasteurized liquid egg	Negligible	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity		These steps are not required for this product.						Issue PERMIT to move to market
Non-pasteurized liquid egg	Negligible	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity	NA	NA	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move to pasteurization	Non-pasteurized liquid egg becomes pasteurized liquid egg		
Washed and sanitized shell eggs (to premises without poultry)	Negligible	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move off premises to a storage or holding area	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move to market for eggs collected 2 days earlier
Washed and sanitized shell eggs (to premises with poultry)	Low	YES	YES	1. Truck and driver biosecurity 2. Product-specific biosecurity	YES	YES	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move off premises to a storage or holding area	YES	→	Issue PERMIT to move to market for eggs collected 2 days earlier

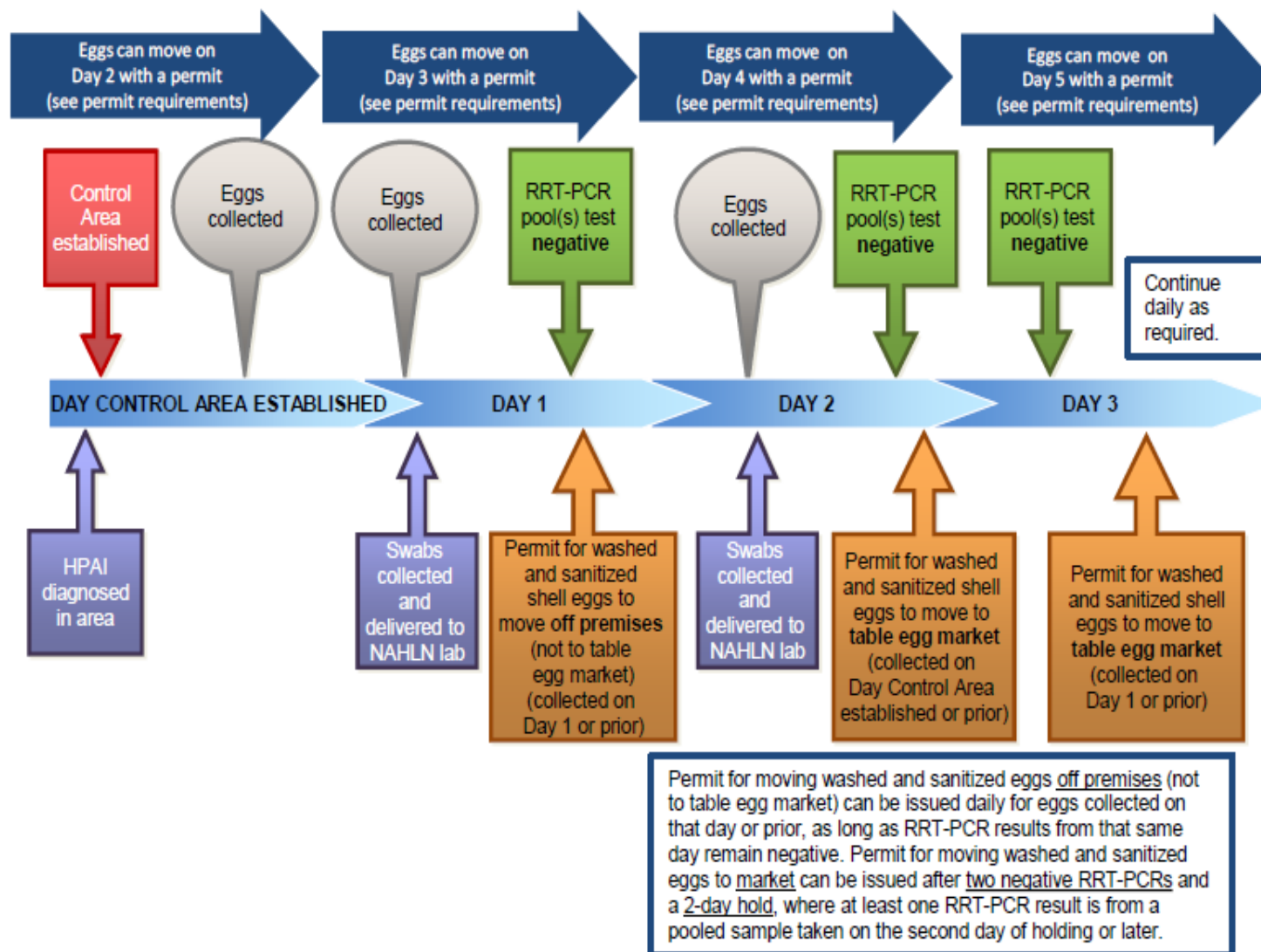


Permit Issued to Market

- If the all the requirements were met to the satisfaction of the incident commander a permit can be issue for those eggs collected TWO days earlier
- The next slide depicts a timeline of how egg movement would occur



Figure 4-1. Permitting of Washed and Sanitized Eggs (Moving to Premises without Poultry) to Market with a 2-Day Hold and 2 Negative RRT-PCR Tests



Permit Example To Holding

Washed and Sanitized Shell Eggs	
INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITHOUT POULTRY (OTHER THAN DIRECTLY TO MARKET)	
PERMIT NUMBER: <u>XX.1</u> DATE OF PERMIT: _____	
*XX is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.	
Shipment is permitted from _____ (premises name & 911 address)	
to _____ (premises without poultry).	
❖ The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. 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. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area. ❖ Transport vehicle must be sealed by premises or company personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC). SEAL #: _____ ❖ This permit is only valid if accompanied by a negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) test for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises of origin. (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.)	
Date of current negative RRT-PCR test for HPAI: _____ (This permit allows movement of eggs from the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available.)	
<u>This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock is attached.</u>	
I certify that the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.	
_____ Incident Commander Printed Name and Signature Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	
I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal range today.	
_____ Premises Manager Printed Name and Signature Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)	
The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.	
Draft August 2013	4-4
Form Revision Date: 08/2013	



Permit Example to Market

Washed and Sanitized Shell Eggs		
INITIAL PERMIT FOR MOVEMENT OF WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS TO PREMISES WITHOUT POULTRY (DIRECTLY TO MARKET)		
PERMIT NUMBER: <u>XX_0</u> DATE OF PERMIT: _____		
*XX is premises number, initial permits will be numbered zero and subsequent permits 1, 2, 3, and so on.		
Shipment is permitted from _____ (premises name & 911 address)		
to _____ (premises without poultry).		
❖ The cargo interior and exterior of the transport vehicle must be cleaned and disinfected. 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. The tires and wheel wells must be cleaned and disinfected when leaving premises within the Control Area. ❖ Transport vehicle must be sealed by premises or company personnel under authorization of Incident Command (IC). SEAL #: _____ ❖ This permit is only valid if accompanied by a negative real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) test for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) conducted on a pooled sample of oropharyngeal swabs from 5 dead birds or 11 dead birds out of every 50 dead birds from each house on the premises of origin. (The test must be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.) ❖ Only eggs stored for 2 days from the date of production are eligible to move to market.		
Date of current negative RRT-PCR test for HPAI: _____ (This permit allows movement of eggs from the premises of origin until the next day's RRT-PCR test results are available.)		
<u>This permit is valid ONLY if a copy of the current negative RRT-PCR test results for this flock is attached.</u>		
I certify that the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs has met the permit criteria as stated in the Secure Egg Supply Plan.		
_____ Incident Commander	_____ Printed Name and Signature	_____ Date (mm/dd/yyyy)
I certify that the production parameters for the flock of origin of the washed and sanitized shell eggs are within normal range today.		
_____ Premises Manager	_____ Printed Name and Signature	_____ Date of shipment (mm/dd/yyyy)
The IC may issue the initial permit as soon as negative RRT-PCR test results have been received if the premises is compliant with the permit guidance. Subsequent permits for movement of this product may be issued by the premises manager unless a significant change in production parameters occurs, the flock is found to have a positive RRT-PCR result for HPAI, or some other significant event occurs such as the onset of obvious clinical signs of HPAI or a determination is made that the flock is a Contact Premises. On an ongoing basis, the IC will monitor RRT-PCR results from each flock and will review flock production parameters to confirm the flock continues to be eligible for this permit.		
Draft August 2013		
4-6		
Form Revision Date: 08/2013		



Thank You

If you have any questions, please direct your attention to the Secure Egg Supply Website and contact information will be available.

www.secureeggsupply.com

