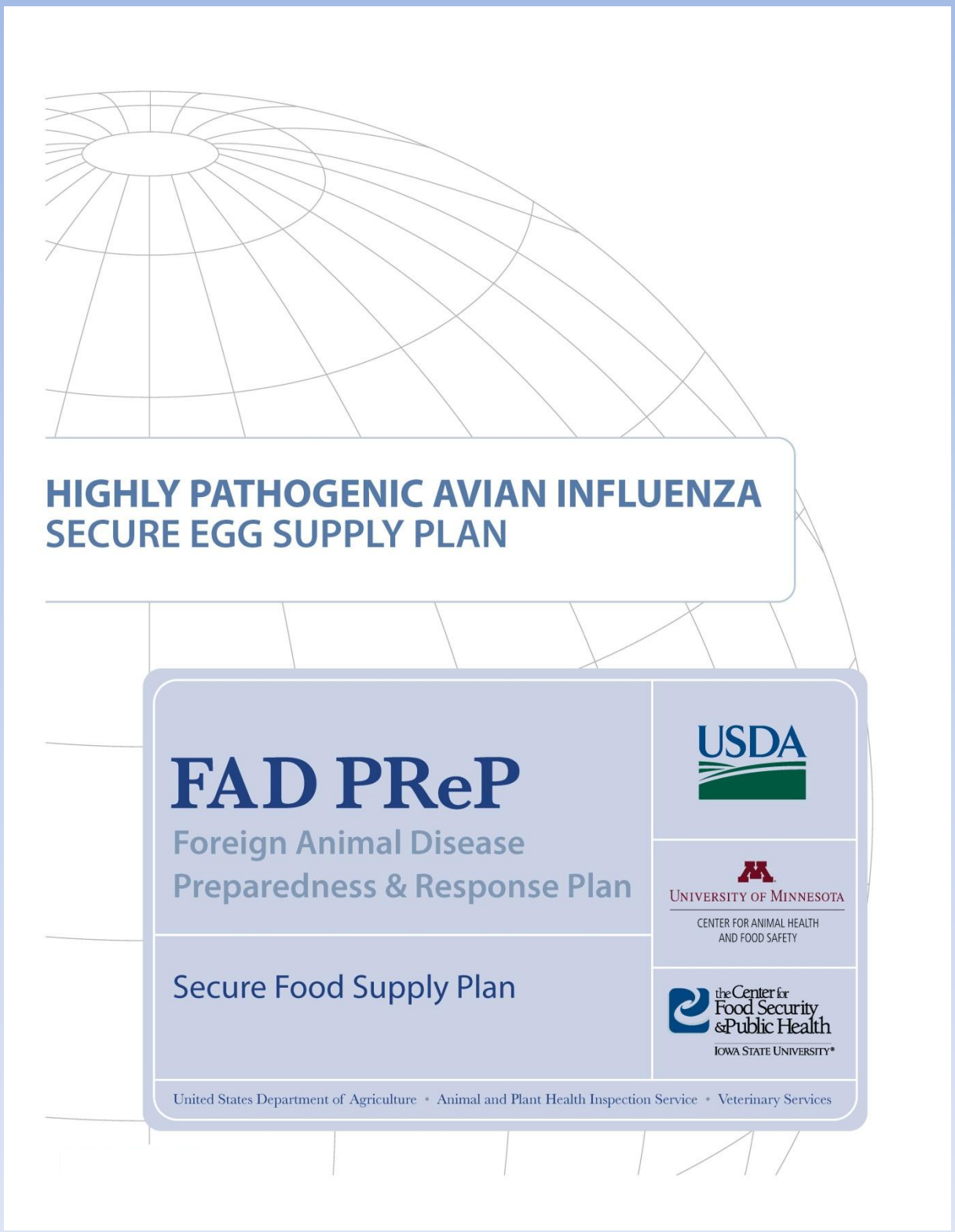
# Secure Egg Supply Plan
*Summary of Products and Permitting Requirements*




August 2013

The Secure Egg Supply Plan is under ongoing review. It was last updated in **August 2013.** Please send questions or comments to:

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## SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Additional material on the SES Plan can be found online at www.secureeggsupply.com.

- Surveillance guidelines
- Cleaning and disinfection guidelines
- Cleaning and disinfection checklists
- Proactive product-specific risk assessments

# Key Terms and Abbreviations

## TERMS

For a complete glossary, please see the complete Secure Egg Supply (SES) Plan at www.secureeggsupply.com.

- **Pasteurized liquid egg:** Any liquid egg product pasteurized according to Title 9 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 590 and bearing the USDA Food Safety Inspection Service (FSIS) mark of inspection. These are products not containing ingredients added after pasteurization.
- **Non-pasteurized liquid egg:** Shell eggs that have been washed, sanitized, and broken and converted to liquid egg which has not been subjected to pasteurization.
- **Washed and sanitized shell eggs:** Eggs that have been washed and sanitized according to protocols equivalent to those that are specified in Title 7 CFR, Part 56 and sanitized with a chlorine concentration of 100-200 parts per million (ppm).
- **Nest run shell eggs:** Eggs that have been packed as they come from the production facilities without having been washed, sized, and/or candled for quality, with the exception of cracked, dirty, or misshapen eggs that may have been removed.
- **Dry eggshells:** Eggshells dried in specialized equipment such as a rotary or belt dryer to a moisture content of approximately 4 percent.
- **Inedible egg product:** Dried, frozen, or liquid egg products that are unfit for human consumption.
- **Wet eggshells:** Eggshells that have undergone centrifugation or screening to remove adhering liquid inedible egg product, reducing the moisture level to about 16 percent. Wet eggshells have not undergone a thermal drying process.
- **Negligible risk:** The likelihood of the product movement causing infection in another poultry production premises is insignificant or not worth considering.
- **Low risk:** Highly unlikely that moving eggs or egg industry products will cause infection in another poultry production premises.

## ABBREVIATIONS

Table 1: Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| APHIS | Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service |
| BHI | brain-heart infusion broth |
| CEAH | Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health |
| CFR | U.S. Code of Federal Regulations |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Agency |
| FSIS | Food Safety and Inspection Service |
| GPS | global positioning system |
| HPAI | highly pathogenic avian influenza |
| INEP | inedible egg product |
| NAHLN | National Animal Health Laboratory Network |
| PPM | parts per million |
| RRT-PCR | real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction |
| SES | Secure Egg Supply |
| USDA | United States Department of Agriculture |
| VS | Veterinary Services |

# Introduction to the SES Plan

## 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. The complete SES Plan is available at www.secureeggsupply.com.

## PUBLIC-PRIVATE-ACADEMIC PARTNERSHIP

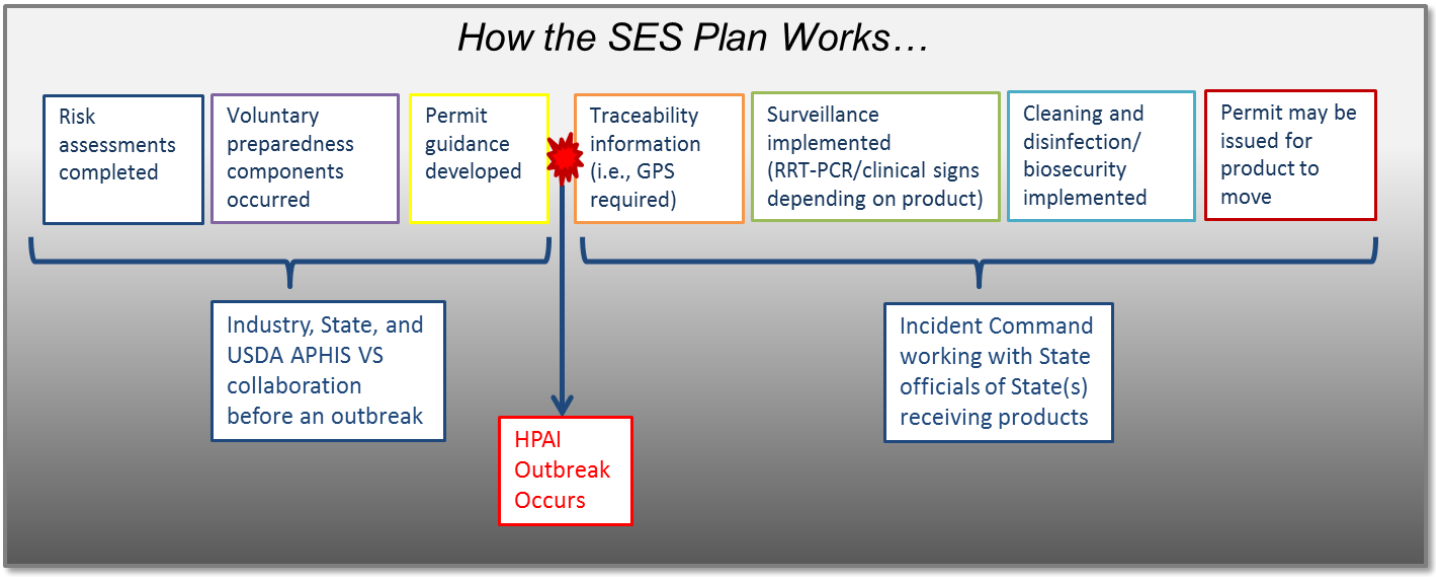
The Egg Sector Working Group—a multidisciplinary team—prepared the SES Plan. This team includes the following:

- University of Minnesota, Center for Animal Health and Food Safety
- Iowa State University, Center for Food Security and Public Health
- United Egg Producers
- Egg sector veterinarians and officials
- State officials
- United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Veterinary Services (USDA APHIS VS).

## HOW THE SES PLAN WORKS

The SES Plan is based on current research and practice in fields including virology, flock husbandry, epidemiology, and risk-assessment. The SES Plan uses science- and risk-based preparedness and response components (see Figure 1) to provide guidance on permitting the movement of egg industry products from a Control Area during an HPAI outbreak. Simultaneously, these recommendations effectively manage the risk of HPAI transmission to naïve premises. Through the integrated implementation of the components listed in Figure 1, this plan provides a high degree of confidence that egg industry products moved into market channels do not contain HPAI virus.

Figure 1: How the SES Plan Works



# Summary of SES Plan Testing Requirements for Product Movement

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The surveillance recommendations for real-time reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RRT-PCR) testing for poultry within an HPAI Control Area are based on guidance prepared by the APHIS Centers for Epidemiology and Animal Health (CEAH), National Surveillance Unit. Guidance on observational surveillance, including the mortality threshold and clinical signs, is based on information provided by the Egg Sector Working Group and proactive risk-assessment team at CEAH.

## MORTALITY PRODUCTION PARAMETERS

Flocks are to be monitored daily for obvious signs and symptoms of disease. An increase in mortality is defined as daily mortality greater than 3 times the past 7-day average and greater than 0.03 percent. Flocks that do not display such signs and have no apparent increase in mortality will be monitored by RRT-PCR testing or another suitable procedure, as determined by Incident Command.

## TESTING CRITERIA

An RRT-PCR 'test' is defined as the testing of one 5-bird pool or one 11-bird pool sample from dead or euthanized sick birds per 50 dead from each house on the premises. Movement of products may require one or more negative RRT-PCR test results, as indicated in the product specific summaries for initial and subsequent movements. When a hold is required for movement, at least one of the two required RRT-PCR tests must be taken on the second day of holding or later.

## SAMPLING

A State or Federal regulatory official or an individual authorized by Incident Command takes 5 oropharyngeal swabs from 5 dead chickens per 50 dead from each house (or 11 swabs from 11 dead chickens per 50 dead birds from each house) and the swabs (5 or 11) are pooled in a tube containing the appropriate amount of brain-heart infusion (BHI) broth for the number of swabs. In the case of an 11 swab pool, swabs will be added to the tube, swirled in the media, squeezed out and removed from the tube. Sampling and disposal should be completed in a biosecure manner. The samples are submitted to an authorized State veterinary diagnostic laboratory. Veterinary diagnostic laboratory personnel perform RRT-PCR testing on samples immediately upon receipt and transmit the results to the Incident Command on the same day. The Incident Command reports the tests results to the farm manager. If the test is not negative or if daily mortality spikes over 3 times the past 7-day average, additional diagnostic testing will be conducted. The Incident Commander has discretion for identifying the number of samples which should be taken based on the epidemiological situation. For more information on taking 5 swabs versus 11 swabs, please see the full *SES Plan.* ***If you have questions on proper sample collection or submission procedures, please contact your State veterinary diagnostic laboratory.***

## IMPORTANT NOTE ON DIAGNOSTIC TESTING

The RRT-PCR test is not a pathotyping assay and cannot separate HPAI and low pathogenicity avian influenza strains. However, RRT-PCR testing can be used as a means to know that targeted avian influenza strains (both low and high pathogenicity) are present if there is a positive RRT-PCR. All mention of RRT-PCR testing in the SES Plan is in reference to surveillance for HPAI in an outbreak situation, after HPAI has been characterized by virus isolation and/or other pathotyping assays. If positive RRT-PCR test results are obtained with no confirmation of illness or mortality, further pathotyping will be conducted to determine the presence of HPAI.

# Pasteurized Liquid Egg Product Summary

## RISK ASSESSMENT FOR MOVEMENT

**Negligible.**

## OVERVIEW

Liquid eggs pasteurized at the farm of origin or in a processing plant or other cooked or pasteurized eggs do not contain live avian influenza virus, represent negligible risk, and can move into market channels, provided that the permit requirements below have been met. **USDA FSIS inspected pasteurized or precooked egg products produced within the Control Area may move within or out of the Control Area by permit.**

## REQUIRED FOR PERMIT

- ❑ Traceability information (premises ID, global positioning system [GPS] coordinates, or other)
- ❑ Normal flock production parameters
- ❑ Truck and driver biosecurity

## TRUCK AND DRIVER BIOSECURITY DETAILS

- ✓ 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.

## EXAMPLE PERMITTING TIMELINE FOR PASTEURIZED LIQUID EGG

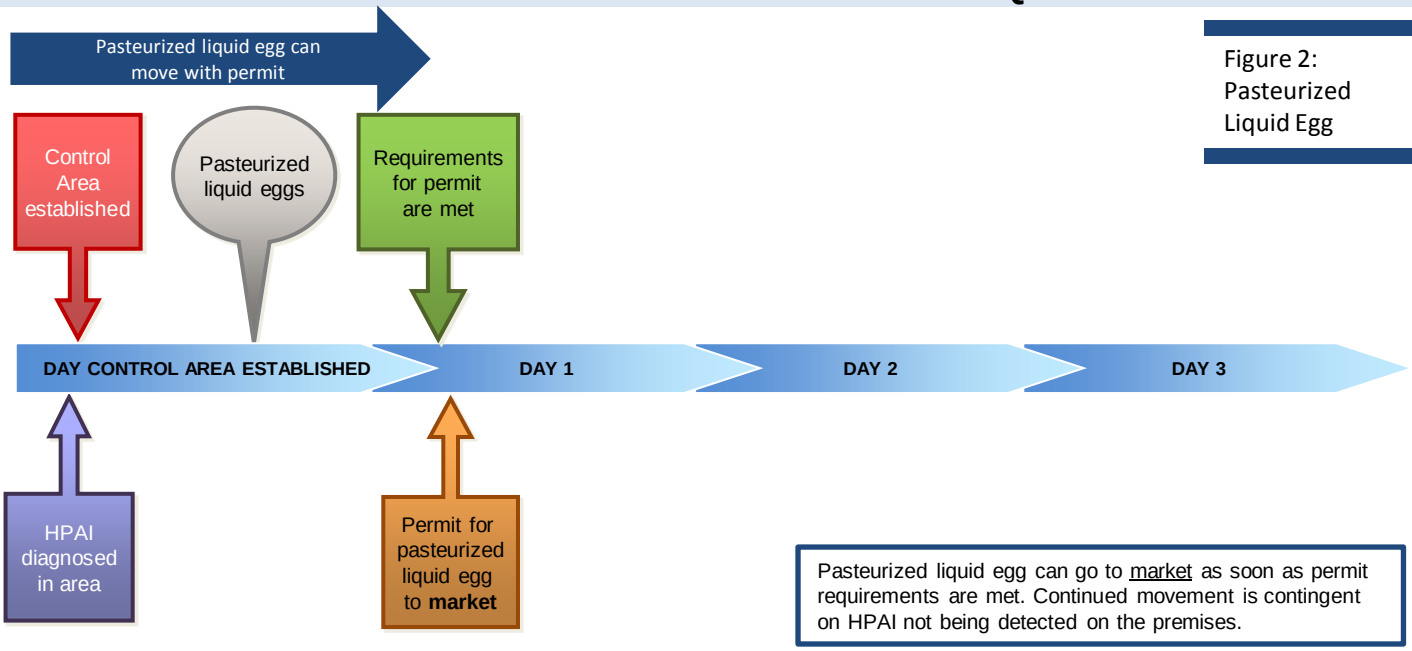



Figure 2: Pasteurized Liquid Egg

# Non-Pasteurized Liquid Egg Product Summary

## RISK ASSESSMENT FOR MOVEMENT

**Negligible.**

## OVERVIEW

Non-pasteurized liquid eggs originating from premises where RRT-PCR test results are negative for HPAI, moving to premises for pasteurization, represent a negligible risk. This is provided that the permit requirements below have been met. **Non-pasteurized liquid egg may move in officially USDA FSIS-sealed vehicles from breaking operations within the Control Area to pasteurization plants within or outside the Control Area by permit.**

## REQUIRED FOR PERMIT

- ❑ Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other)
- ❑ Normal flock production parameters
- ❑ Truck and driver biosecurity
- ❑ Negative RRT-PCR result for HPAI on day of movement (one 5-bird or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises)

## TRUCK AND DRIVER BIOSECURITY DETAILS

- ✓ 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.

## EXAMPLE PERMITTING TIMELINE FOR NON-PASTEURIZED LIQUID EGG

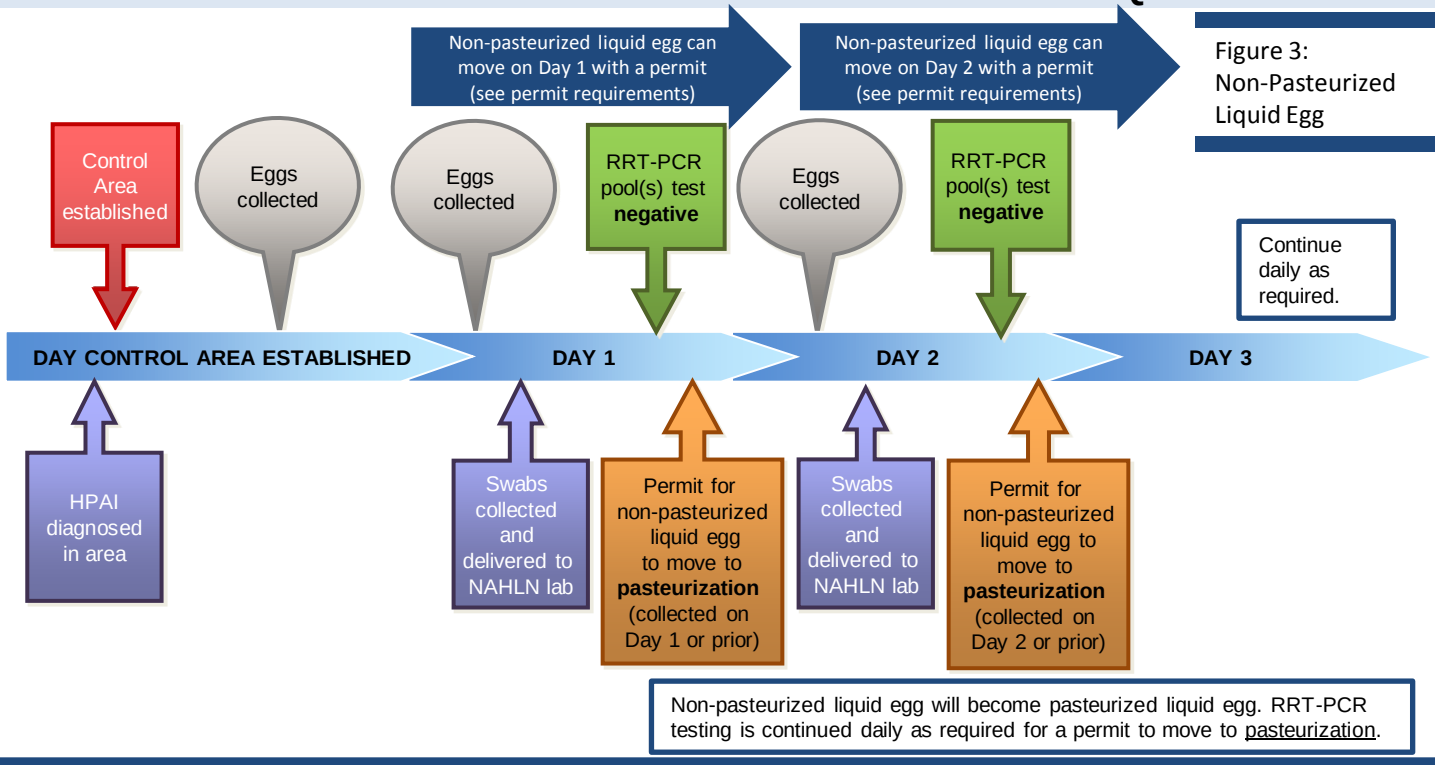



Figure 3: Non-Pasteurized Liquid Egg

# Washed and Sanitized Shell Eggs (to Premises without Poultry) Product Summary

## RISK ASSESSMENT FOR MOVEMENT

**Negligible.**

## OVERVIEW

Washed and sanitized shell eggs originating from egg farms in an HPAI Control Area where RRT-PCR results are negative for HPAI that are moving to a premises without poultry represent a negligible risk, provided that the permit requirements below have been met. **Washed and sanitized—in a 100-200 ppm chlorine solution—shell eggs moving to a premises without poultry and destined for food service, retail marketing, further processing, or breaking are considered a negligible risk and may move within or out of the Control Area by permit.**

## REQUIRED FOR PERMIT

- ❑ Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other)
- ❑ Normal flock production parameters
- ❑ Truck and driver biosecurity
- ❑ Product-specific biosecurity
- ❑ Negative RRT-PCR result for HPAI (one 5-bird or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises)
  - ➢ **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move washed and sanitized shell eggs (to premises without poultry) off the premises to a storage or holding area.**
- ❑ Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials
- ❑ Completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), with no indication of dangerous contacts with Infected Premises
- ❑ Second negative RRT-PCR result for HPAI (one 5-bird or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises)
  - ➢ **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move washed and sanitized shell eggs to market for eggs that were collected 2 days earlier.**

## TRUCK AND DRIVER BIOSECURITY DETAILS

- ✓ 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.

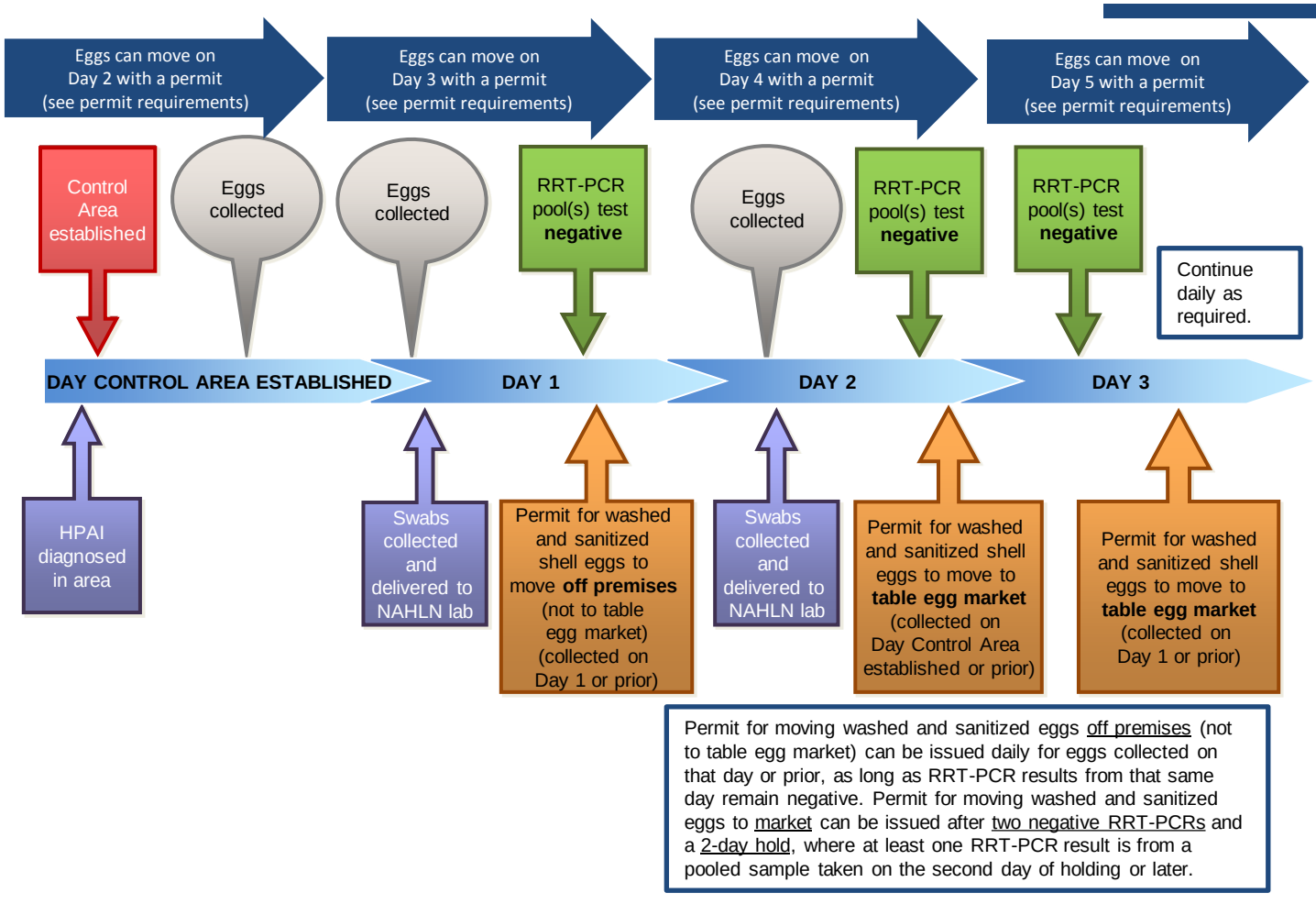
## PRODUCT-SPECIFIC BIOSECURITY

- ✓ The transport vehicle shall be sealed by farm or company personnel under the authorization of the Incident Command.
- ✓ Egg-handling materials used in the transport of eggs to breaking or further processing must be destroyed at the final destination or cleaned and sanitized (following accepted procedures).

# Washed and Sanitized Shell Eggs (to Premises without Poultry) Product Summary, cont.

## EXAMPLE PERMITTING TIMELINE FOR WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS (TO PREMISES WITHOUT POULTRY)

Figure 4: Washed and Sanitized Shell Eggs (to Premises without Poultry)




Permit for moving washed and sanitized eggs off premises (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. Permit for moving washed and sanitized eggs to market can be issued after two negative RRT-PCRs and a 2-day hold, where at least one RRT-PCR result is from a pooled sample taken on the second day of holding or later.

# Washed and Sanitized Shell Eggs (to Premises with Poultry) Product Summary

## RISK ASSESSMENT FOR MOVEMENT

**Low.**

## OVERVIEW

Washed and sanitized shell eggs originating from egg farms in an HPAI Control Area where RRT-PCR results are negative for HPAI that are moving to a premises with poultry represent a low risk, provided that the permit requirements below have been met. **Washed and sanitized—in a 100-200 ppm chlorine solution—shell eggs moving to a premises with poultry are considered to be of low risk and may move within or out of the Control Area by permit.**

## REQUIRED FOR PERMIT

- ❑ Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other)
- ❑ Normal flock production parameters
- ❑ Truck and driver biosecurity
- ❑ Product-specific biosecurity
- ❑ Negative RRT-PCR result for HPAI (one 5-bird or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises)
  - ➢ **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move washed and sanitized shell eggs (to premises with poultry) off the premises to a storage or holding area.**
- ❑ Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials
- ❑ Completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), with no indication of dangerous contacts with Infected Premises
- ❑ Second negative RRT-PCR result for HPAI (one 5-bird or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises)
  - ➢ **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move washed and sanitized shell eggs to market for eggs that were collected 2 days earlier.**

## TRUCK AND DRIVER BIOSECURITY DETAILS

- ✓ 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.

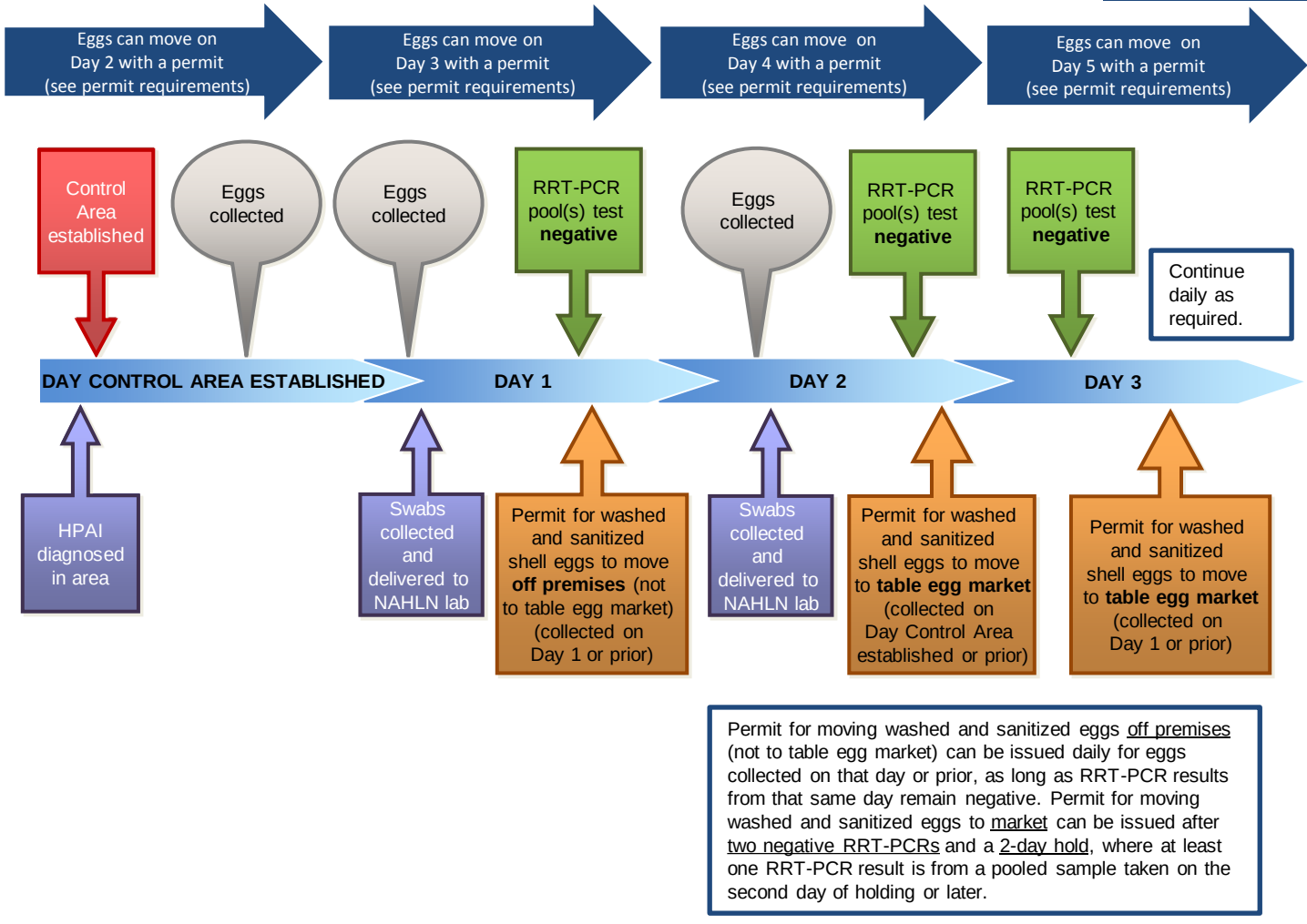
## PRODUCT-SPECIFIC BIOSECURITY

- ✓ The transport vehicle shall be sealed by farm or company personnel under the authorization of the Incident Command.
- ✓ Egg-handling materials used in the transport of eggs to breaking or further processing must be
  1) destroyed at the final destination, or
  2) cleaned and sanitized (following accepted procedures) and returned to the premises of origin without contacting materials going to other premises.

# Washed and Sanitized Shell Eggs (to Premises with Poultry) Product Summary, cont.

## EXAMPLE PERMITTING TIMELINE FOR WASHED AND SANITIZED SHELL EGGS (TO PREMISES WITH POULTRY)

Figure 5: Washed and Sanitized Shell Eggs (to Premises with Poultry)




Permit for moving washed and sanitized eggs off premises (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. Permit for moving washed and sanitized eggs to market can be issued after two negative RRT-PCRs and a 2-day hold, where at least one RRT-PCR result is from a pooled sample taken on the second day of holding or later.

# Nest Run Shell Eggs Product Summary

## RISK ASSESSMENT FOR MOVEMENT

**Low.**

## OVERVIEW

Nest run shell eggs (eggs that have been packed as they come from the production facilities without having been washed and sanitized) originating from egg farms in an HPAI Control Area where RRT-PCR results are negative for HPAI moving to processing represent a low risk, provided that permit requirements below have been met. **Nest run shell eggs moving to premises without poultry may move within or out of the Control Area by permit**.

## REQUIRED FOR PERMIT

- ❑ Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other)
- ❑ Normal flock production parameters
- ❑ Truck and driver biosecurity
- ❑ Product-specific biosecurity
- ❑ Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials
- ❑ Completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), with no indication of dangerous contacts with Infected Premises
- ❑ Two negative RRT-PCR results for HPAI (each result is one 5-bird or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises)
  - ➢ **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move nest run eggs to processing after two negative RRT-PCRs and a 2-day hold, where at least one RRT-PCR result is from a pooled sample taken on the second day of holding or later.**

## TRUCK AND DRIVER BIOSECURITY DETAILS

- ✓ 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.

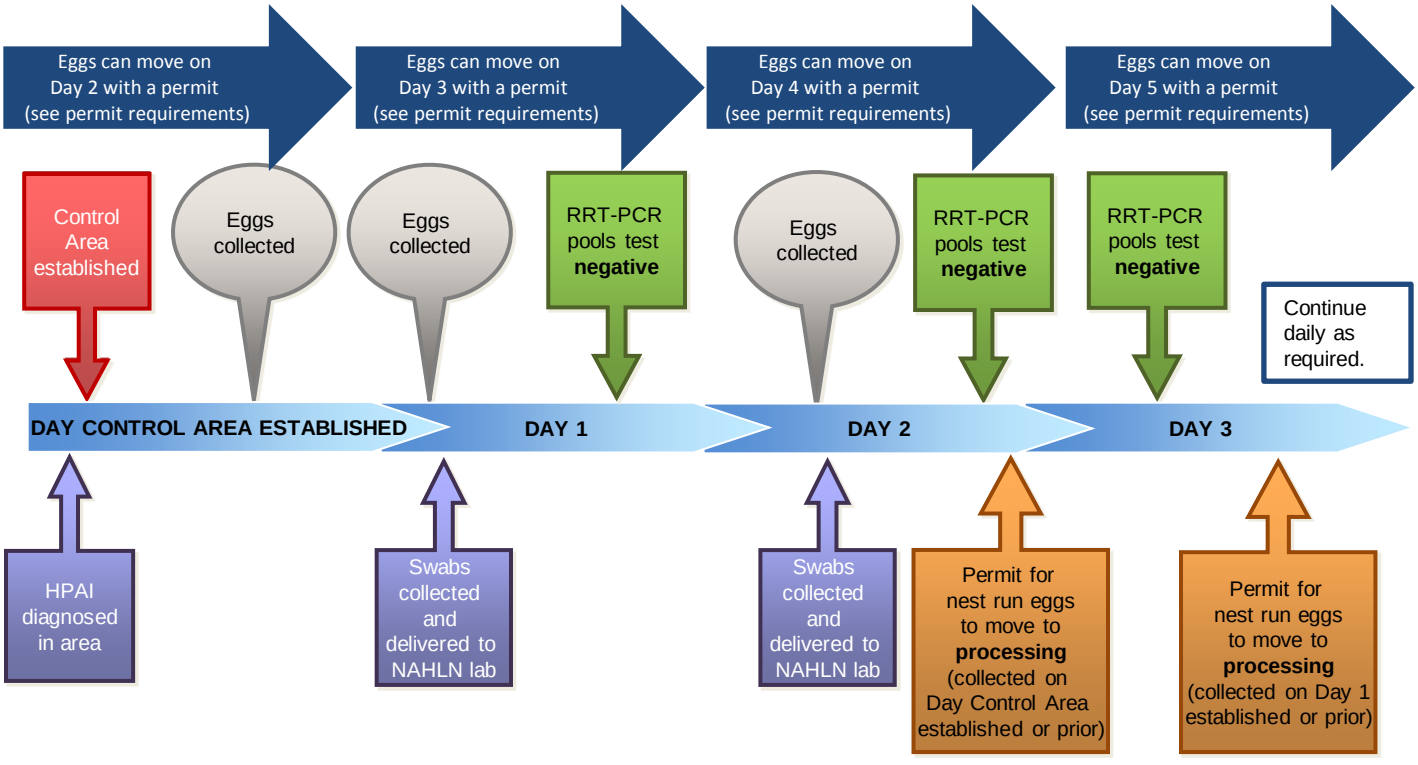
## PRODUCT-SPECIFIC BIOSECURITY

- ✓ Nest run shell eggs must be moved directly and only to a premises without poultry for washing and sanitizing, breaking, or further processing.
- ✓ The transport vehicle shall be sealed by farm or company personnel under the authorization of the Incident Command.
- ✓ Egg-handling materials must be
  1) destroyed at the destination plant or cleaned and sanitized (following accepted procedures), or
  2) returned to the premises of origin after at least 24 hours have elapsed since these materials were moved from the farm and without contacting materials going to other premises.
- ✓ New paper or fiber flats must be used for hand gathered eggs.

# Nest Run Shell Eggs Product Summary, cont.

## EXAMPLE PERMITTING TIMELINE FOR NEST RUN SHELL EGGS

Figure 6: Nest Run Shell Eggs




Permit for moving nest run eggs to processing can be issued after two negative RRT-PCRs and a 2-day hold where at least one RRT-PCR result is from a pooled sample taken on the second day of holding or later. Nest run shell eggs will become washed and sanitized shell eggs, pasteurized liquid eggs, or non-pasteurized liquid eggs; nest run eggs can move immediately to market after processing.

# Layer Hatching Eggs Product Summary

## RISK ASSESSMENT FOR MOVEMENT

**Low.**

## OVERVIEW

Layer hatching eggs originating from egg farms in an HPAI Control Area where RRT-PCR results are negative for HPAI moving to a hatchery or processing represent a low risk, provided that permit requirements below have been met. **Layer hatching eggs moving to hatcheries or processing may move within or out of the Control Area by permit.**

## REQUIRED FOR PERMIT

- ❑ Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other)
- ❑ Normal flock production parameters
- ❑ Truck and driver biosecurity
- ❑ Product-specific biosecurity
- ❑ Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials
- ❑ Completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), with no indication of dangerous contacts with Infected Premises
- ❑ Two negative RRT-PCR results for HPAI (each result is one 5-bird or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises)
  - ➢ **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move layer hatching eggs off the premises to hatchery or processing after two negative RRT-PCRs and a 2-day hold, where at least one RRT-PCR result is from a pooled sample taken on the second day of holding or later.**

## TRUCK AND DRIVER BIOSECURITY DETAILS

- ✓ 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.

## PRODUCT-SPECIFIC BIOSECURITY

- ✓ Layer hatching eggs must be moved directly and only to a hatchery or a processing facility without poultry for breaking and further processing.
- ✓ Transport vehicle shall be sealed by farm or company personnel under the authorization of the Incident Command.
- ✓ Layer hatching eggs must be packed in either new disposable materials or plastic materials that were previously cleaned and disinfected at the hatchery.
- ✓ Egg-handling materials can be returned to the premises of origin after at least 24 hours have elapsed since these materials were moved from the farm and without contacting materials going to other premises.
- ✓ New paper or fiber flats must be used for hand gathered eggs.
- ✓ The layer hatching eggs must be sanitized with an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registered disinfectant for avian influenza virus according to the manufacturer label directions for application on layer hatching eggs or by formaldehyde fumigation immediately after collection.

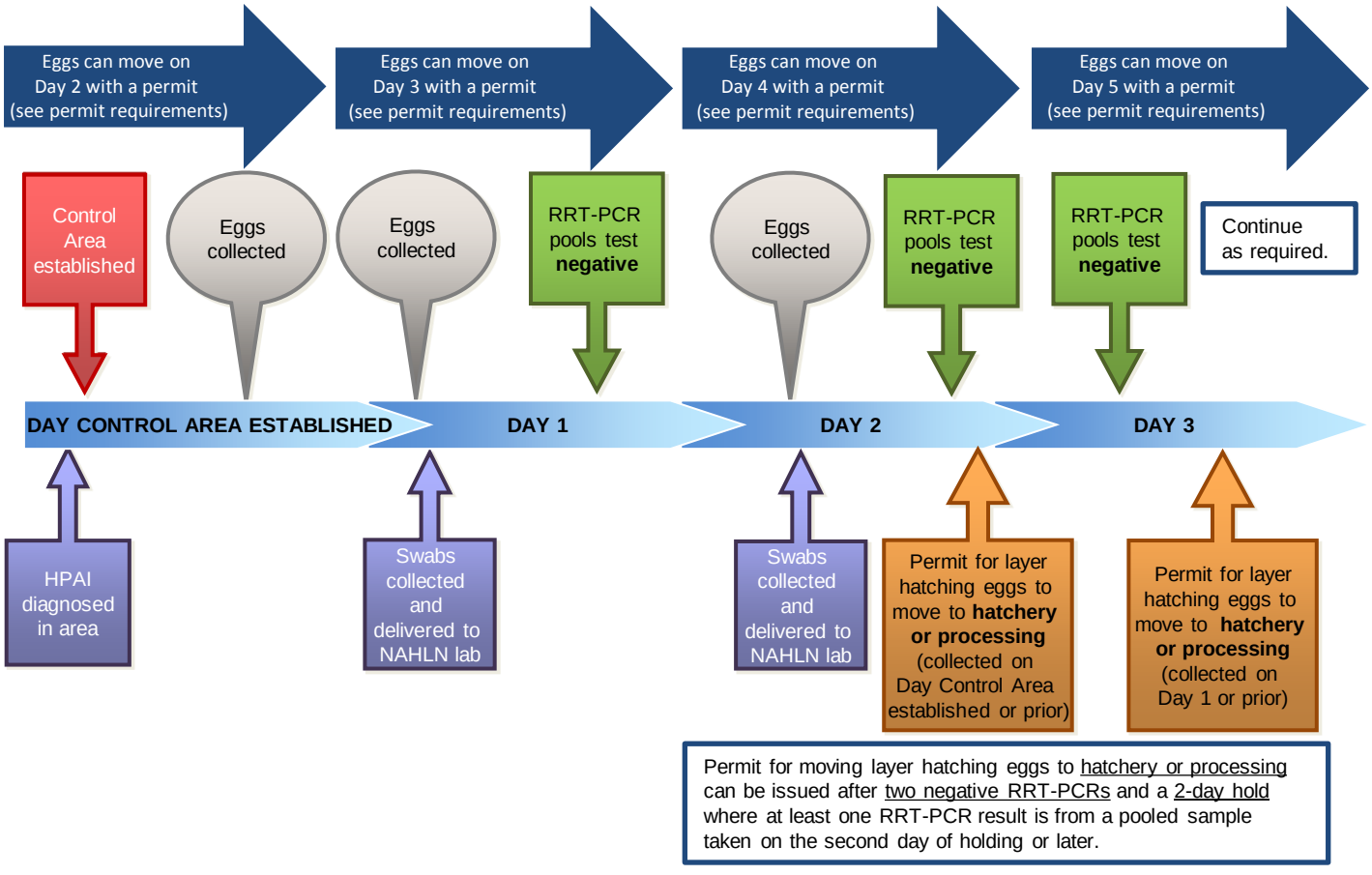
# Layer Hatching Eggs Product Summary, cont.

## PRODUCT-SPECIFIC BIOSECURITY, cont.

- ✓ Hatchery loading docks, connecting passages, and receiving storage areas are to be cleaned and disinfected with an EPA registered disinfectant after receiving layer hatching eggs.
- ✓ The transfer of layer hatching eggs into setters and movements of unwashed materials originating from the breeder flock must be conducted after the hatching or chick processing operations on the same day.
- ✓ Egg contents leaked onto hatchery floors must be cleaned and disinfected according to hatchery standard operating procedure.
- ✓ Employees must wash their hands with soap or apply a hand sanitizer before entering the hatcher room or chick processing room.
- ✓ Employees must take precautions to prevent the transfer of microbial contamination into the chick processing room via shoes.
- ✓ The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.

## EXAMPLE PERMITTING TIMELINE FOR LAYER HATCHING EGGS

Figure 7: Layer Hatching Eggs



# Layer Day-Old Chicks Product Summary

## RISK ASSESSMENT FOR MOVEMENT

**Low.**

## OVERVIEW

Layer day-old chicks are newly hatched chicks that are moved from the hatchery within a couple of days after hatching. Layer day-old chicks originating from a premises within the HPAI Control Area moving to a pullet premises represent a low risk, provided that permit requirements below have been met. **Subsequent movements of hatching eggs from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Hatching Egg Product Summary. Layer day-old chicks moving to pullet premises may move within or out of the Control Area by permit.**

## REQUIRED FOR PERMIT

- ❑ Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other)
- ❑ Normal flock production parameters
- ❑ Truck and driver biosecurity
- ❑ Product-specific biosecurity
- ❑ Hatchery biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials
- ❑ Hatchery does not have other poultry on premises except for day-old chicks hatched onsite and held for one or two days before shipping
- ❑ Completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), with no indication of contacts with Infected Premises
- ❑ Day-old chicks will be placed in a 21 day quarantine at destination pullet premises
- ❑ When the Control Area is initially established there may be eggs in the hatchery egg room from flocks in the Control Area; two 5-bird or 11-bird pool samples from those flocks should be immediately tested by RRT-PCR and found negative before permits are issued to reduce the risk of day-old chicks infected via cross contamination from hatching eggs being moved off the premises
- ❑ Subsequent movements of hatching eggs from within the Control Area will be permitted according to the Hatching Egg Product Summary
  - ➢ **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move layer day-old chicks off the hatchery to pullet premises within or out of the Control Area.**

## TRUCK AND DRIVER BIOSECURITY DETAILS

- ✓ 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.

# Layer Day-Old Chicks Product Summary, cont.

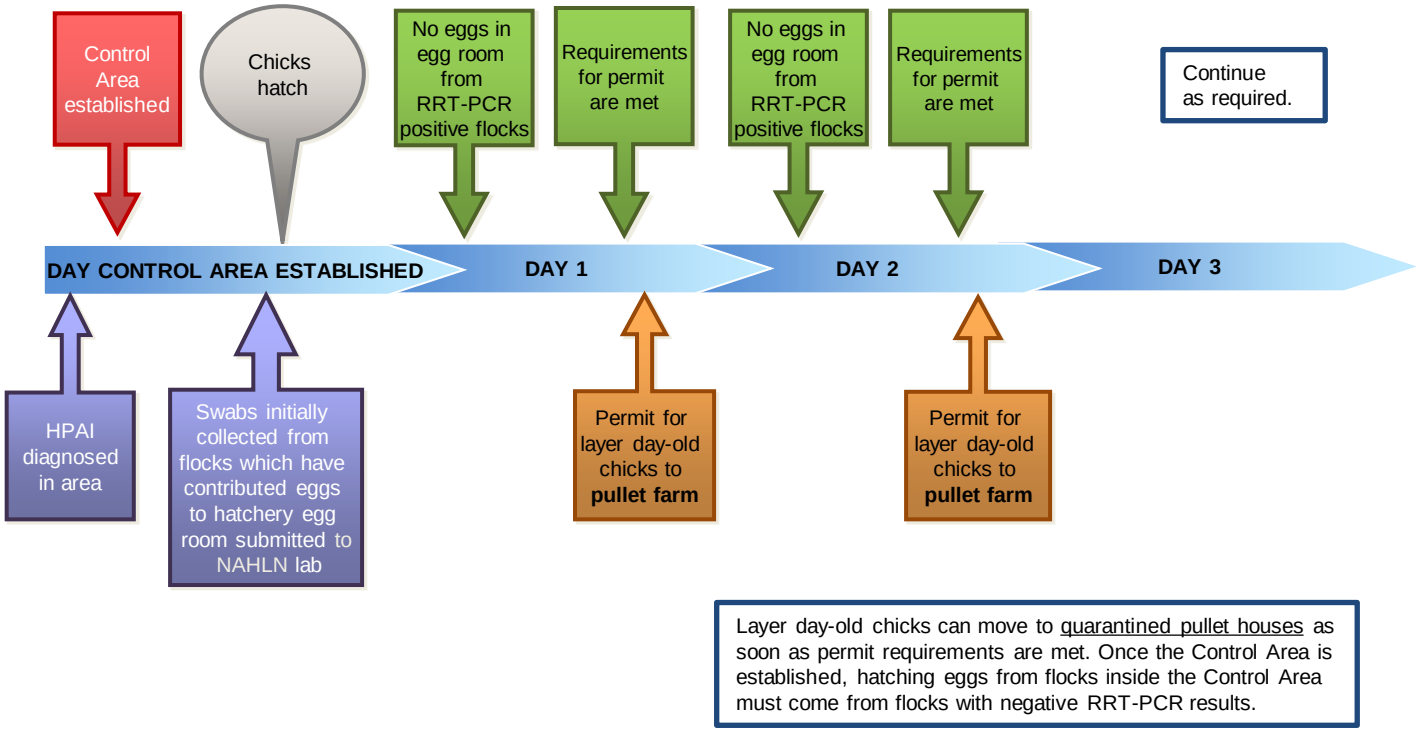
## PRODUCT-SPECIFIC BIOSECURITY

- ✓ When the Control Area is first established, sanitize hatching eggs and handling materials from the Control Area if present in the hatchery egg storage room with an EPA registered disinfectant according to the manufacturer's label directions or by the National Poultry Improvement Plan guidelines.
- ✓ When the Control Area is first established, if hatching eggs from breeder flocks in the Control Area are present in the hatchery, the hatchery connecting passages and receiving storage areas should be cleaned and disinfected with an EPA registered disinfectant.
- ✓ The hatchery product specific biosecurity steps from the hatching egg risk assessment should be followed for subsequent hatchery operations starting from when the Control Area is first established.
- ✓ Place chicks in new cardboard boxes or plastic boxes that have been cleaned and disinfected.
- ✓ The outside of the truck should be disinfected at an official station upon exiting the Control Area or per Incident Command requirements.
- ✓ The truck driver must wear protective coveralls, boots, gloves, and head cover when outside the cab and remove them immediately before reentering the cab. The driver should not enter the pullet house.
- ✓ Return the truck directly to the hatchery by the same route through the Control Area, avoiding known Infected Premises by the most distance possible.
- ✓ A shower and a change of clothes are required of the driver before entering the hatchery after returning from a pullet farm.
- ✓ Reusable chick-handling materials moved from a pullet farm are cleaned and disinfected according to the Cleaning and Disinfection Guidelines before being returned to the hatchery.
- ✓ The driver does not pick up another shipment of day-old chicks on the same day when he/she delivers used chick-handling materials to the hatchery from a pullet farm.
- ✓ Work flow practices are implemented at the hatchery to prevent cleaned and disinfected chick-handling materials from being moved across areas that are not cleaned and disinfected after movement of hatching egg-handling materials.
- ✓ The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.

# Layer Day-Old Chicks Product Summary, cont.

## EXAMPLE PERMITTING TIMELINE FOR LAYER DAY-OLD CHICKS

Figure 8: Layer Day-Old Chicks




Layer day-old chicks can move to quarantined pullet houses as soon as permit requirements are met. Once the Control Area is established, hatching eggs from flocks inside the Control Area must come from flocks with negative RRT-PCR results.

# Dry Eggshells Product Summary

## RISK ASSESSMENT FOR MOVEMENT

**Negligible.**

## OVERVIEW

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

## REQUIRED FOR PERMIT

- ❑ Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other)
- ❑ Normal flock production parameters
- ❑ Truck and driver biosecurity
- ❑ Product-specific biosecurity
- ❑ Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials
- ❑ Completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), with no indication of dangerous contacts with Infected Premises
- ❑ For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite, one negative RRT-PCR result is required (one 5-bird or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises)
  - ➢ **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move dry eggshells off the premises to a poultry feed mill after one negative RRT-PCR result within 24 hours prior to movement.**

## TRUCK AND DRIVER BIOSECURITY DETAILS

- ✓ 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 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 (of the truck hauling dry eggshells) must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises of origin within the Control Area.

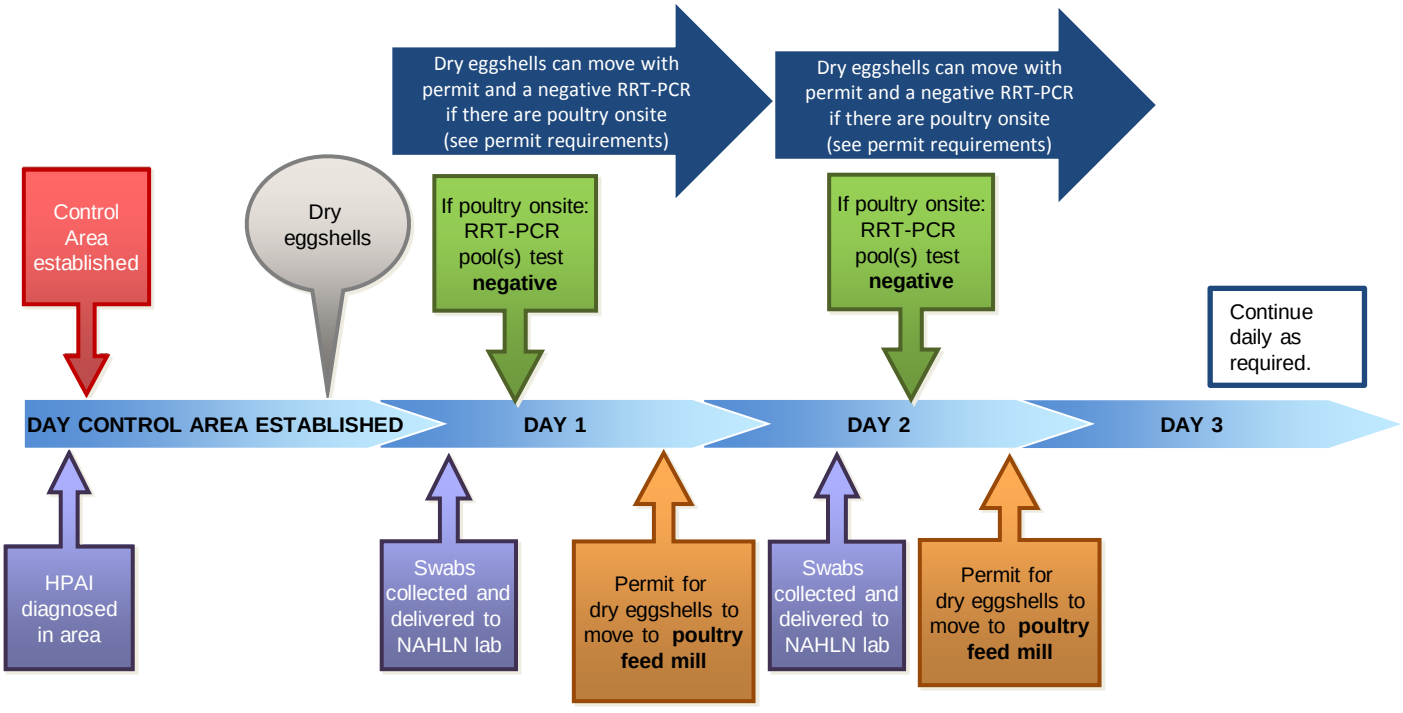
## PRODUCT-SPECIFIC BIOSECURITY

- ✓ 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.

# Dry Eggshells Product Summary, cont.

## EXAMPLE PERMITTING TIMELINE FOR DRY EGGSHELLS

Figure 9: Dry Eggshells




Dry eggshells can go to a poultry feed mill as soon as requirements for permit are met. Continued movement is contingent on HPAI not being detected if there are poultry on the egg breaking premises. One negative RRT-PCR for HPAI is required within 24 hours prior to movement.

# Inedible Egg Product (to Pasteurization or Landfill) Product Summary (from Premises without Poultry)

## OVERVIEW

**Negligible.**

## RISK ASSESSMENT FOR MOVEMENT

Inedible egg product (INEP) is dried, frozen or liquid egg product that is unfit for human consumption. INEP may be generated from: inedible and loss eggs, recovery of liquid from the eggshells after egg breaking, recovery of liquids from the processing lines and equipment between production runs and other sources of eggs that are unfit for human consumption. INEP originating from a premises without poultry in an HPAI Control Area moving to a landfill or in tankers to a pasteurization facility represents a negligible risk, provided that the permit requirements below have been met. **INEP moving from premises without poultry to pasteurization or a landfill may move within or out of the Control Area by permit.**

## REQUIRED FOR PERMIT

- ❑ Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other)
- ❑ Truck and driver biosecurity
- ❑ Premises' (standalone processing plant) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials
- ❑ Completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), with no indication of dangerous contacts with Infected Premises

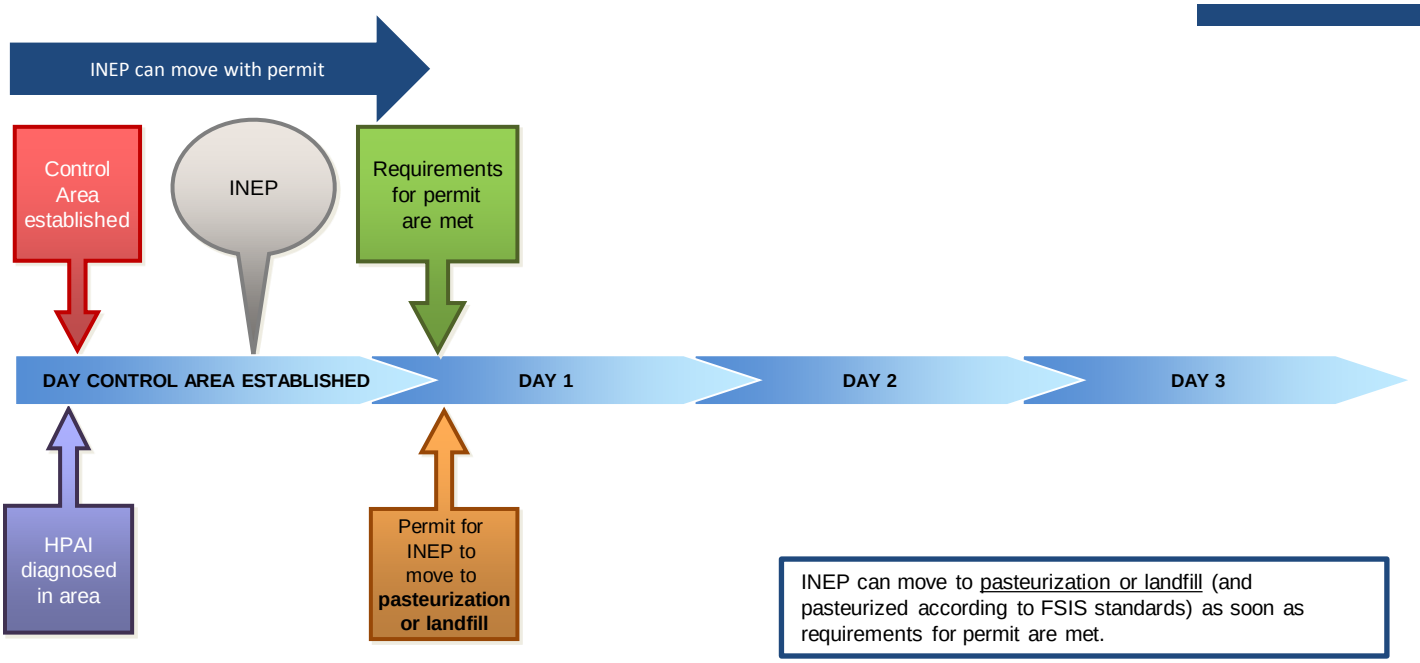
## TRUCK AND DRIVER BIOSECURITY DETAILS

- ✓ 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 (of the truck hauling INEP) must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises of origin within the Control Area.

# Inedible Egg Product (to Pasteurization or Landfill) Product Summary (from Premises without Poultry), cont.

## EXAMPLE PERMITTING TIMELINE FOR INEP FROM PREMISES WITHOUT POULTRY

Figure 10: INEP to Pasteurization or Landfill




INEP can move to pasteurization or landfill (and pasteurized according to FSIS standards) as soon as requirements for permit are met.

# Inedible Egg Product (to Pasteurization) Product Summary (from Premises with Poultry)

## RISK ASSESSMENT FOR MOVEMENT

**Low.**

## OVERVIEW

Inedible egg product (INEP) is dried, frozen or liquid egg product that is unfit for human consumption. INEP may be generated from: inedible and loss eggs, recovery of liquid from the eggshells after egg breaking, recovery of liquids from the processing lines and equipment between production runs and other sources of eggs that are unfit for human consumption. Liquid INEP originating from a premises with poultry in an HPAI Control Area moving to a pasteurization facility represent a low risk, provided that permit requirements below have been met. **INEP from premises with poultry to pasteurization may move within or out of the Control Area by permit.**

## REQUIRED FOR PERMIT

- ❑ Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other)
- ❑ Normal flock production parameters
- ❑ Truck and driver biosecurity
- ❑ Product-specific biosecurity
- ❑ Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials
- ❑ Completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), with no indication of dangerous contacts with Infected Premises
- ❑ For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite, two negative RRT-PCR results are required before the first movement (each result is one 5-bird or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises). After the first movement (on subsequent days) one negative RRT-PCR result is required (one 5-bird or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises)
  - ➢ **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move INEP from a premises with poultry to pasteurization after two negative RRT-PCR results for the first movement and one negative RRT-PCR result for all subsequent movements, with one negative RRT-PCR result within 24 hours prior to movement.**

## TRUCK AND DRIVER BIOSECURITY DETAILS

- ✓ The exterior of the vehicle moving INEP is cleaned and disinfected before entering the destination premises.
- ✓ If the tanker is destined to a premises with poultry after delivering INEP, then the interior and exterior of the vehicle is 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, gloves, and remove them before getting back in the cab.
- ✓ The tires and wheel wells (of the truck hauling INEP) must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises of origin within the Control Area.

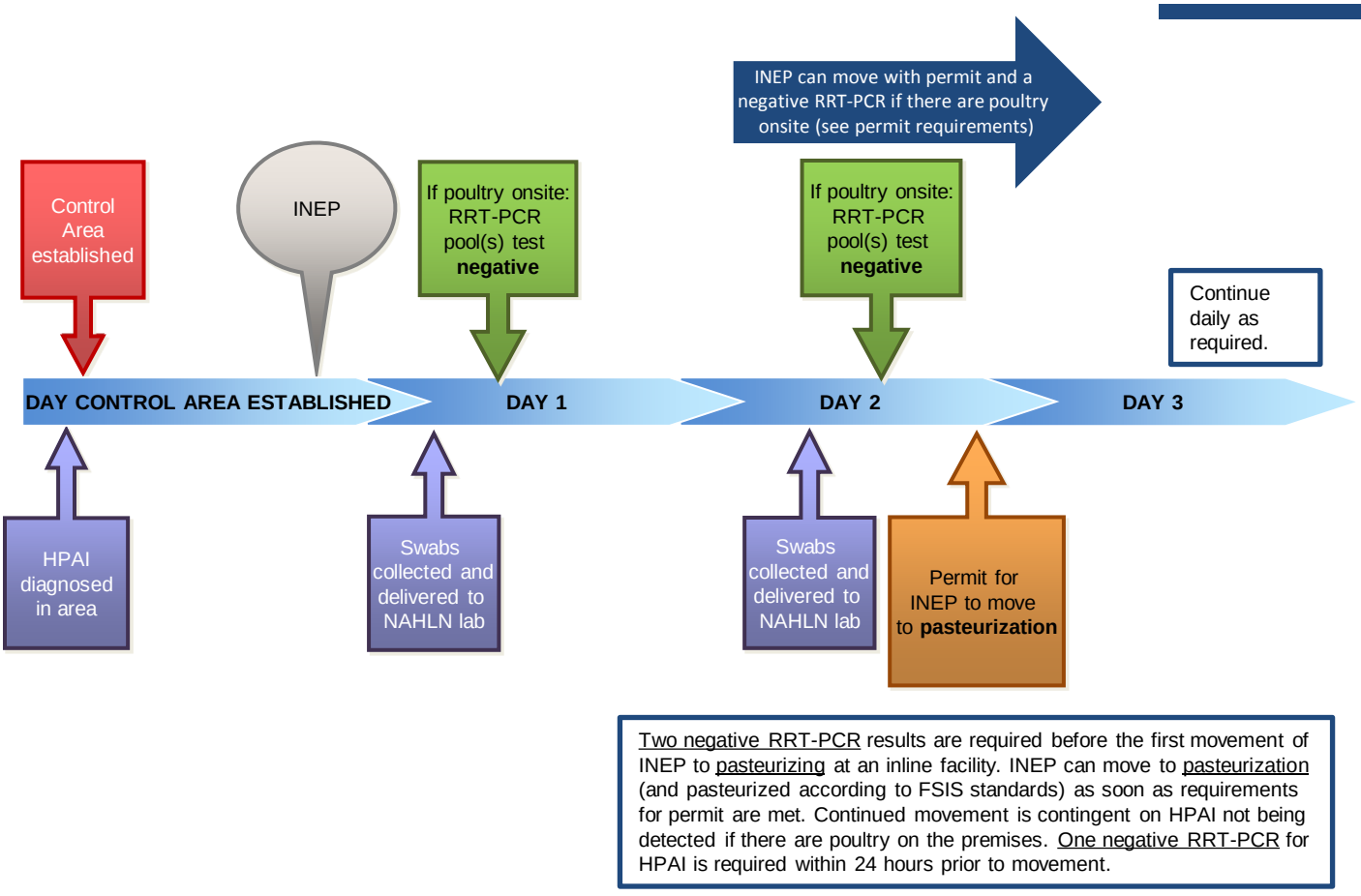
# Inedible Egg Product (to Pasteurization) Product Summary (from Premises with Poultry), cont.

## PRODUCT-SPECIFIC BIOSECURITY

- ✓ INEP can only move to a plant where it is pasteurized according to the USDA FSIS standards for inactivating *Salmonella* in whole egg, or whole egg blends, depending on the percent of non-egg ingredients as described in 9 CFR 90.570.
- ✓ If carboys are used in the transport of INEP they must be
  1) destroyed at the final destination, or
  2) cleaned and sanitized (following accepted procedures) and returned to the premises of origin without contacting materials going to other premises.

## EXAMPLE PERMITTING TIMELINE FOR INEP TO PASTEURIZATION FROM PREMISES WITH POULTRY

Figure 11: INEP to Pasteurization




Two negative RRT-PCR results are required before the first movement of INEP to pasteurizing at an inline facility. INEP can move to pasteurization (and pasteurized according to FSIS standards) as soon as requirements for permit are met. Continued movement is contingent on HPAI not being detected if there are poultry on the premises. One negative RRT-PCR for HPAI is required within 24 hours prior to movement.

# Inedible Egg Product (to Landfill) Product Summary (from Premises with Poultry)

## RISK ASSESSMENT FOR MOVEMENT

**Negligible.**

## OVERVIEW

Inedible egg product (INEP) is dried, frozen or liquid egg product that is unfit for human consumption. INEP may be generated from: inedible and loss eggs, recovery of liquid from the eggshells after egg breaking, recovery of liquids from the processing lines and equipment between production runs and other sources of eggs that are unfit for human consumption. Liquid INEP originating from a premises with poultry in an HPAI Control Area moving to a landfill represent a negligible risk, provided that permit requirements below have been met. **INEP from premises with poultry to a landfill may move within or out of the Control Area by permit.**

## REQUIRED FOR PERMIT

- ❑ Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other)
- ❑ Normal flock production parameters
- ❑ Truck and driver biosecurity
- ❑ Product-specific biosecurity
- ❑ Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials
- ❑ Completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), with no indication of dangerous contacts with Infected Premises
- ❑ For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite, one negative RRT-PCR result is required (one 5-bird or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises)
  - ➢ **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move INEP from a premises with poultry to a landfill after one negative RRT-PCR result within 24 hours prior to movement.**

## TRUCK AND DRIVER BIOSECURITY DETAILS

- ✓ The exterior of the vehicle moving INEP is cleaned and disinfected before returning to a poultry premises.
- ✓ 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 (of the truck hauling INEP) and the back valve area must be cleaned and disinfected before leaving the premises of origin within the Control Area.

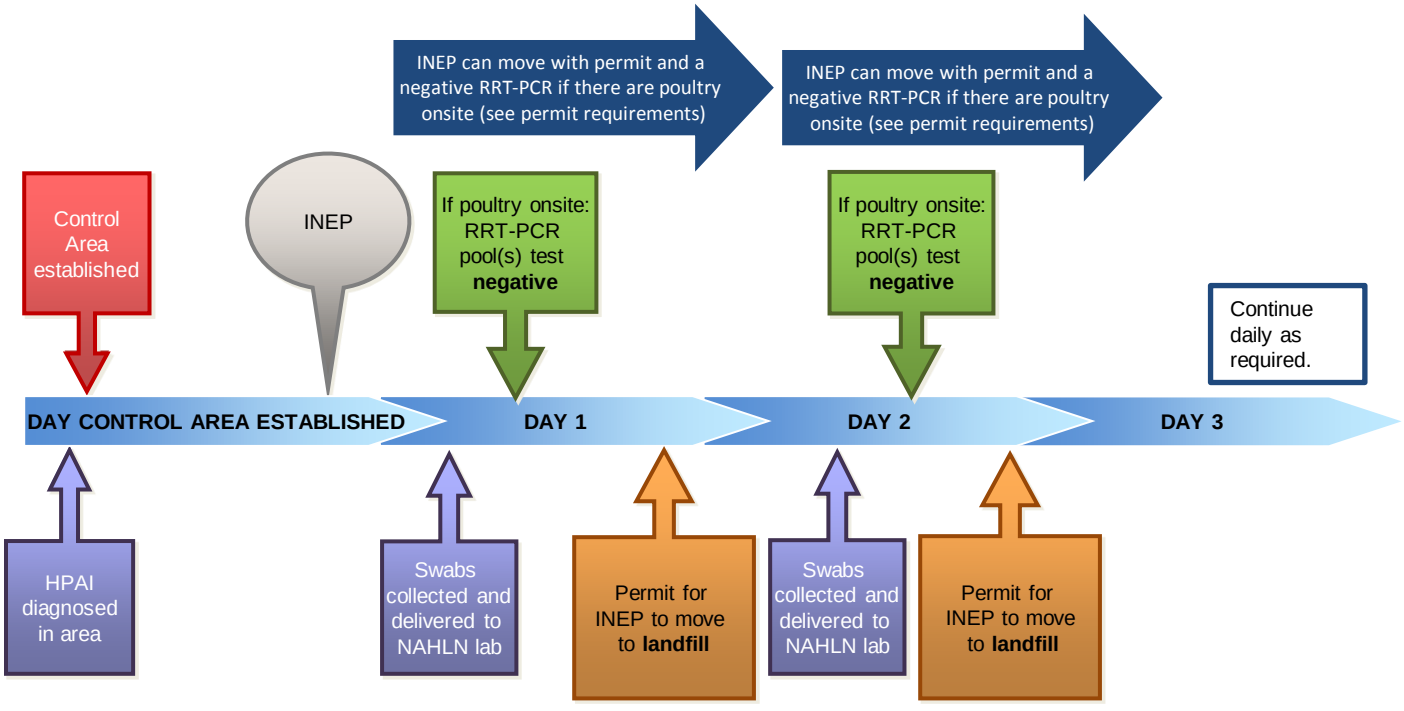
## PRODUCT-SPECIFIC BIOSECURITY

- ✓ INEP disposed in a landfill should be covered by 6 inches of earthen material (or equivalent) immediately after disposal to restrict access to flies, insects, and other vermin.

# Inedible Egg Product (to Landfill) Product Summary (from Premises with Poultry), cont.

## EXAMPLE PERMITTING TIMELINE FOR INEP TO LANDFILL

Figure 12: INEP to Landfill




INEP can move to landfill as soon as requirements for permit are met. INEP must be covered by 6 inches of earthen material (or equivalent) immediately after disposal. Continued movement is contingent on HPAI not being detected if there are poultry on the premises. One negative RRT-PCR for HPAI is required within 24 hours prior to movement.

# Wet Eggshells (to Landfill) Product Summary

## RISK ASSESSMENT FOR MOVEMENT

**Negligible.**

## OVERVIEW

Wet eggshells are eggshells that have undergone centrifugation or screening to remove adhering liquid inedible egg product, reducing the moisture level to about 16 percent; wet eggshells have not undergone a thermal drying process. Wet eggshells originating from farms in an HPAI Control Area moving to a landfill for disposal represent a negligible risk provided that permit requirements below have been met. **Wet eggshells moving to a landfill may move within or out of the Control Area by permit.**

## REQUIRED FOR PERMIT

- ❑ Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other)
- ❑ Normal flock production parameters
- ❑ Truck and driver biosecurity
- ❑ Product-specific biosecurity
- ❑ Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials
- ❑ Completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), with no indication of dangerous contacts with Infected Premises
- ❑ For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite, one negative RRT-PCR result is required before the first movement (one 5-bird or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises)
  - ➢ **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to landfill after one negative RRT-PCR result for the first movement within 24 hours prior to movement.**

## TRUCK AND DRIVER BIOSECURITY DETAILS

- ✓ The interior and exterior of the vehicle (including the open bed) is cleaned and disinfected after delivering wet eggshells if traveling to a different poultry premises.
- ✓ 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 before leaving the premises of origin within the Control Area.

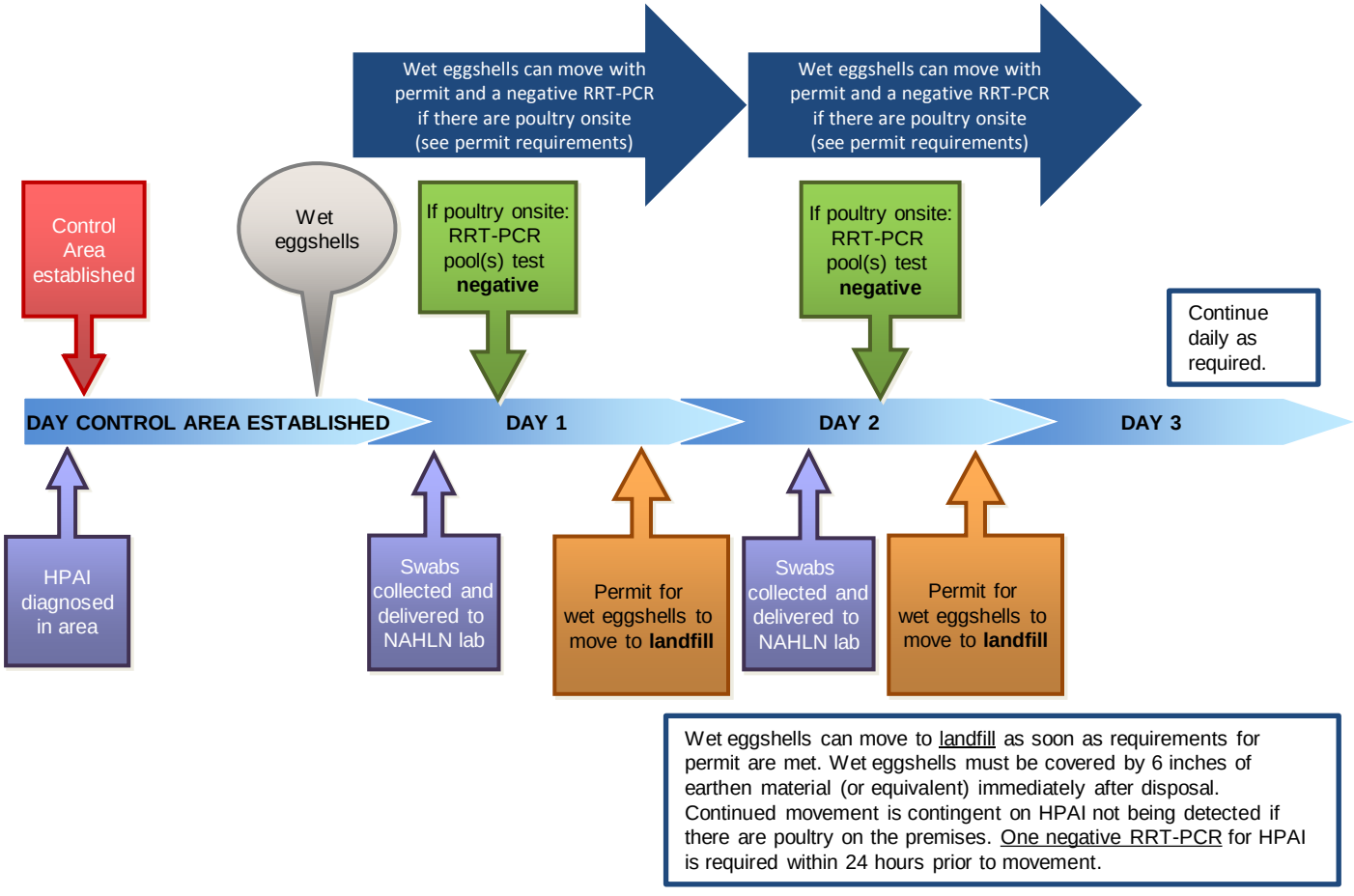
## PRODUCT-SPECIFIC BIOSECURITY DETAILS

- ✓ Wet eggshells are covered by 6 inches of earthen material (or equivalent) immediately after disposal to restrict access to flies, insects, and other vermin.

# Wet Eggshells (to Landfill) Product Summary, cont.

## EXAMPLE PERMITTING TIMELINE FOR WET EGGSHELLS TO LANDFILL

Figure 13: Wet Eggshells to Landfill




Wet eggshells can move to landfill as soon as requirements for permit are met. Wet eggshells must be covered by 6 inches of earthen material (or equivalent) immediately after disposal. Continued movement is contingent on HPAI not being detected if there are poultry on the premises. One negative RRT-PCR for HPAI is required within 24 hours prior to movement.

# Wet Eggshells (for Land Application) Product Summary

## RISK ASSESSMENT FOR MOVEMENT

**Negligible.**

## OVERVIEW

Wet eggshells are eggshells that have undergone centrifugation or screening to remove adhering liquid inedible egg product, reducing the moisture level to about 16 percent; wet eggshells have not undergone a thermal drying process. Wet eggshells originating from farms in an HPAI Control Area moving to an agricultural land application site represents a negligible risk provided that the permit requirements below have been met. **Wet eggshells for drying may move within or out of the Control Area by permit.**

## REQUIRED FOR PERMIT

- ❑ Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other)
- ❑ Normal flock production parameters
- ❑ Truck and driver biosecurity
- ❑ Product-specific biosecurity
- ❑ Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials
- ❑ Completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), with no indication of dangerous contacts with Infected Premises
- ❑ For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite, two negative RRT-PCR results (each result is one 5-bird or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises) are required before the first movement of wet eggshells to land application in an outbreak; on an ongoing basis, one negative test per day (one 5-bird or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises) is sufficient and there is no hold time requirement
  - ➢ **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to land application site after two negative RRT-PCR results for the first movement and one negative RRT-PCR result for all subsequent movements.**

## TRUCK AND DRIVER BIOSECURITY DETAILS

- ✓ The interior and exterior of the vehicle (including the open bed) is cleaned and disinfected after delivering wet eggshells if traveling to a different poultry premises.
- ✓ 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 before leaving the premises of origin within the Control Area.

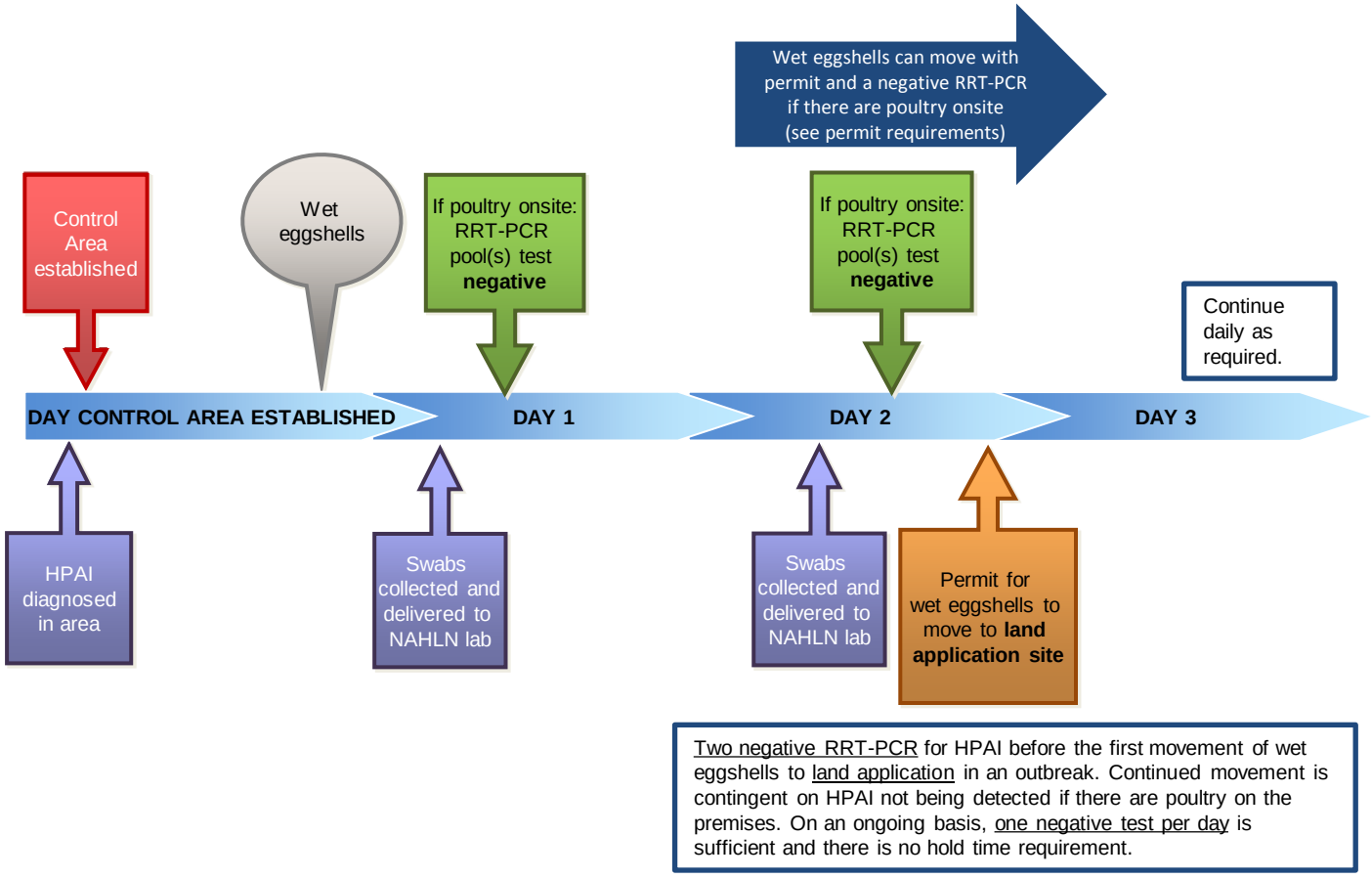
## PRODUCT-SPECIFIC BIOSECURITY DETAILS

- ✓ Wet eggshells from an inline egg-breaking facility are required to be held in a storage pile at the destination premises for two days before land application.
- ✓ The land application site for wet eggshells is at least a distance of 3 kilometers away from premises with other commercial poultry.

# Wet Eggshells (for Land Application) Product Summary, cont.

## EXAMPLE PERMITTING TIMELINE FOR WET EGGSHELLS FOR LAND APPLICATION

Figure 14: Wet Eggshells for Land Application




Two negative RRT-PCR for HPAI before the first movement of wet eggshells to land application in an outbreak. Continued movement is contingent on HPAI not being detected if there are poultry on the premises. On an ongoing basis, one negative test per day is sufficient and there is no hold time requirement.

# Wet Eggshells (for Drying) Product Summary

## RISK ASSESSMENT FOR MOVEMENT

**Negligible.**

## OVERVIEW

Wet eggshells are eggshells that have undergone centrifugation or screening to remove adhering liquid inedible egg product, reducing the moisture level to about 16 percent; wet eggshells have not undergone a thermal drying process. Wet eggshells originating from farms in an HPAI Control Area moving to drying at a standalone facility without poultry represent a negligible risk provided that the permit requirements below have been met. **Wet eggshells for drying may move within or out of the Control Area by permit.**

## REQUIRED FOR PERMIT

- ❑ Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates, or other)
- ❑ Normal flock production parameters
- ❑ Truck and driver biosecurity
- ❑ Product-specific biosecurity
- ❑ Premises' (farm of origin) biosecurity measures are acceptable to State and/or Federal officials
- ❑ Completed epidemiological assessment (for premises of origin), with no indication of dangerous contacts with Infected Premises
- ❑ For egg breaking premises with poultry onsite, one negative RRT-PCR result (one 5-bird or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises) is required before the first movement of wet eggshells to drying at a standalone facility in an outbreak.
  - ➢ **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move wet eggshells to drying at a standalone facility after one negative RRT-PCR result within 24 hours prior to movement.**

## TRUCK AND DRIVER BIOSECURITY DETAILS

- ✓ The interior and exterior of the vehicle (including the open bed) is cleaned and disinfected after delivering wet eggshells if traveling to a different poultry premises.
- ✓ 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 before leaving the premises of origin within the Control Area.

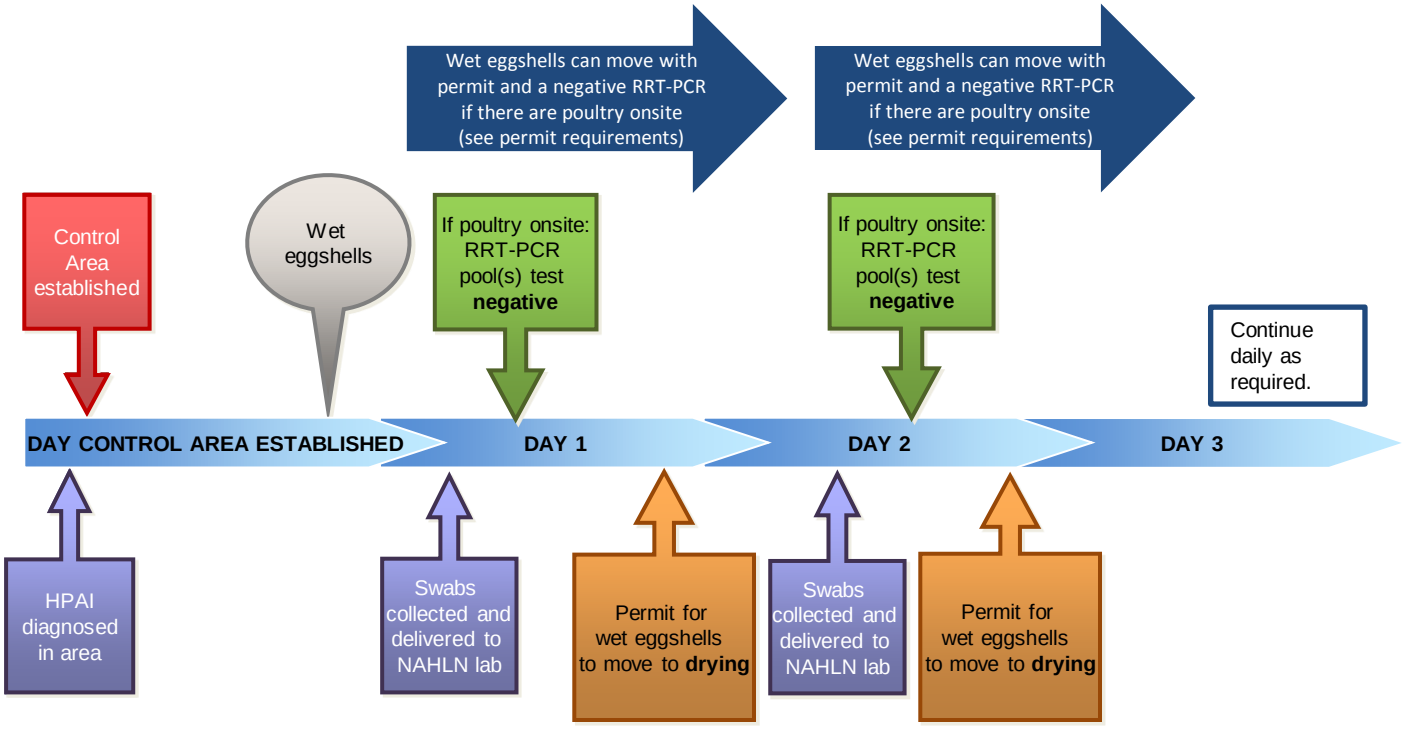
## PRODUCT-SPECIFIC BIOSECURITY DETAILS

- ✓ Measures should be taken to exclude flies from the truck cab.

# Wet Eggshells (for Drying) Product Summary, cont.

## EXAMPLE PERMITTING TIMELINE FOR WET EGGSHELLS FOR DRYING

Figure 15: Wet Eggshells for Drying




Wet eggshells can move to drying as soon as requirements for permit are met. Continued movement is contingent on HPAI not being detected if there are poultry on the premises. One negative RRT-PCR for HPAI is required within 24 hours prior to movement.

# Summary of Permit Requirements

Table 2: Summary of SES Plan Permitting Requirements

## PERMIT TABLE

| 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<br>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<br>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 |
| **Nest run shell eggs** | Low | YES | YES | 1. Truck and driver biosecurity<br>2. Product-specific biosecurity | YES | YES | YES | → | NO PERMIT issued until 2 negative RRT-PCR tests | YES | → | Issue PERMIT to move to processing for eggs collected 2 days earlier (can move immediately to market after processing) |
| **Layer hatching eggs** | Low | YES for both the breeder farm and the hatchery | YES | 1. Truck and driver biosecurity<br>2. Product-specific biosecurity | YES | YES | YES | → | NO PERMIT issued until 2 negative RRT-PCR tests | YES | → | Issue PERMIT to move to hatchery or processing for eggs collected 2 days earlier |
| **Layer day-old chicks** | Low | YES for both the hatchery and the pullet farm | NA | 1. Truck and driver biosecurity<br>2. Product-specific biosecurity<br>3. No eggs from RRT-PCR positive breeder flocks in hatchery egg room | YES | YES | NA | | NA | NA | | Issue PERMIT to move layer day-old chicks to pullet farm; 21-day quarantine at pullet premises |

# Summary of Permit Requirements, cont.

Table 2: Summary of SES Plan Permitting

**PERMIT TABLE, cont.**

| 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? | And the second RRT-PCR result is negative? | Action: | Permit guidance to move product: |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Dry Eggshells** | Negligible | YES | YES | 1. Truck and driver biosecurity<br>2. Product-specific biosecurity | YES | YES | YES | NA | | Issue PERMIT to move to feed mill |
| **Inedible egg product (from premises without poultry) to pasteurization or landfill** | Negligible | YES | NA | 1. Truck and driver biosecurity | YES | YES | NA | NA | | Issue PERMIT to move to pasteurization or land fill |
| **Inedible egg product (from premises with poultry) to pasteurization** | Low | YES | YES | 1. Truck and driver biosecurity<br>2. Product-specific biosecurity | YES | YES | YES | YES | | Issue PERMIT to move to pasteurization |
| **Inedible egg product (from premises with poultry) to landfill** | Negligible | YES | YES | 1. Truck and driver biosecurity<br>2. Product-specific biosecurity | YES | YES | YES | NA | | Issue PERMIT to move to landfill |
| **Wet Eggshells (to premises without poultry) to landfill** | Negligible | YES | YES | 1. Truck and driver biosecurity<br>2. Product-specific biosecurity | YES | YES | YES | NA | | Issue PERMIT to move to landfill |
| **Wet Eggshells (to premises without poultry) to land application** | Negligible | YES | YES | 1. Truck and driver biosecurity<br>2. Product-specific biosecurity | YES | YES | YES | YES | | Issue PERMIT to move to land application |
| **Wet Eggshells (to premises without poultry) to drying** | Low | YES | YES | 1. Truck and driver biosecurity<br>2. Product-specific biosecurity | YES | YES | YES | NA | | Issue PERMIT to move to drying |

*http://secureeggsupply.com*

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