
Permit Guidance

Movement of Turkey Hatching Eggs

RISK ASSESSMENT FOR MOVEMENT: Completed

PERMIT GUIDANCE

- Flock is on a Monitored Premises
- Truck and driver biosecurity
- Product-specific biosecurity
- Two negative RRT-PCR results for HPAI (each result is one 5-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises)
- The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance

TRUCK AND DRIVER BIOSECURITY DETAILS

- ✓ All drivers and passengers must wear boots (rubber or disposable) before getting out of the vehicle. Then spray shoes with disinfectant before entering your vehicle. Rubber boots and any tools used on the farm must be cleaned and disinfected prior to being removed from the turkey premises.
- ✓ Use a hand sanitizer before leaving and after re-entering the cab.
- ✓ Vehicle windows should be rolled up at all times while on the poultry farm in order to prevent flies from getting into the vehicle.
- ✓ Spray insecticide inside trucks as needed to eliminate the transporting of flies from farm to farm during warm months of the year.
- ✓ Spray the floors, pedals, and bottoms of feet with disinfectant after every stop.
- ✓ The outside of all vehicles will be cleaned and disinfected under supervision of regulatory personnel with an approved disinfectant at a cleaning and disinfection station at or near the turkey premises within the Infected Zone. If cleaning and disinfection cannot be completed at the turkey premises, the vehicles must be accompanied by a permit issued by the Incident Commander to travel to a cleaning and disinfection station within the Infected Zone.

PRODUCT-SPECIFIC BIOSECURITY

- ✓ Hatching eggs must be washed and sanitized with a chlorine rinse with at least a 200 ppm concentration or with an EPA registered disinfectant for avian influenza virus according to the manufacturer's label directions for application on hatching eggs.
- ✓ Employees who manually transfer eggs must wash their hands with soap and water or use a hand sanitizer.
- ✓ Eggs are held for 2 days after production before hatching eggs are moved from the premises.
- ✓ Soak buggy wheels with an EPA registered disinfectant before moving buggies into the egg-cooler.
- ✓ Farm personnel should wear gloves and disposable or cleaned and disinfected boots before entering egg storage coolers.

Permit Guidance

Movement of Turkey Hatching Eggs

- ✓ Farm personnel should disinfect the egg storage room floor and buggy wheels before the buggies are moved for loading; or soak the buggy wheels with disinfectant prior to moving egg buggies into egg storage room cooler.
- ✓ Hatchery personnel must wash their hands with soap and water and/or apply a hand sanitizer before entering or leaving the hatcher room or poult processing rooms.
- ✓ Egg pick-up drivers will not enter poult processing areas, conduct poult deliveries or handle poult on the same day that they have delivered eggs to the hatchery.
- ✓ Hatchery loading docks, connecting passages, receiving storage areas are cleaned and disinfected with an EPA registered disinfectant after receiving each truckload of hatching eggs.
- ✓ Egg contents leaked onto hatchery floors or equipment must be cleaned and disinfected according to the hatchery standard operating procedure as soon as possible.
- ✓ Employees must take precautions to prevent the potential transfer of contamination into the poult processing room via shoes by utilizing a foot bath or clean disposable shoe covers.
- ✓ If the hatchery has a loading dock that is used in common with eggs, the poult will move first before the eggs are received. Egg deliveries at the hatchery will only occur after all live bird, poult processing has occurred for the day.
- ✓ Poult processing will occur and be completed prior to any egg-room work or egg movement to setter room.
- ✓ Transfer of hatching eggs into setters and movements of unwashed materials originating from breeder farm must be conducted after the hatching and poult processing operations on the same day.
- ✓ Must be moved directly and only to a hatchery.
 - **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move hatching eggs off the premises to hatchery or processing after 2 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**

Permit Guidance

Movement of Turkey Day-Old Poults

RISK ASSESSMENT FOR MOVEMENT: Completed

PERMIT GUIDANCE

- Flock is on a Monitored Premises
- 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
- Brooder Premises are monitored in a method detailed below
- The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.

TRUCK AND DRIVER BIOSECURITY DETAILS

- ✓ All drivers and passengers must wear boots (rubber or disposable) before getting out of the vehicle. Boots must be worn the whole time on the farm. When exiting the farm, put disposable boots in an appropriate disposal container prior to exiting the farm. Then spray shoes with disinfectant before entering your vehicle. Rubber boots and any tools used on the farm must be cleaned and disinfected prior to being removed from the turkey premises.
- ✓ Turkey day-old poults must be moved directly and only to the above designated premises, on the route authorized by the Incident Command.
- ✓ Use a hand sanitizer before leaving and after re-entering the cab.
- ✓ Vehicle windows should be rolled up at all times while on the poultry farm in order to prevent flies from getting into the vehicle.
- ✓ Spray insecticide inside trucks as needed to eliminate the transporting of flies from farm to farm during warm months of the year.
- ✓ Spray the floors, pedals, and bottoms of feet with disinfectant after every stop.
- ✓ The outside of all vehicles will be cleaned & disinfected under supervision of regulatory personnel with an approved disinfectant at a cleaning and disinfection (C&D) station at or near the turkey premises within the Infected Zone. If C&D cannot be completed at the turkey premises the vehicles must be accompanied by a permit issued by the Incident Commander to travel to a C&D station within the Infected Zone.

PRODUCT-SPECIFIC BIOSECURITY

Brooder Premises Measures

- ✓ One of the three options for the observation period* and C&D protocols prior to placement of poults in a brooder premises in a HPAI Control Area listed below should be followed:
 - 10-day observation period with litter removal followed by C&D.
 - 7-day observation period with litter removal followed by C&D in conjunction with RRT-PCR testing of the birds previously moved from the brooder house on observation time

Permit Guidance

Movement of Turkey Day-Old Poults

days 6 and 7. The sampling protocols described below should be followed for the RRT-PCR testing.

- ❑ 10-day observation period with RRT-PCR testing of the birds moved from the brooder house on observation time days 9 and 10. The sampling protocols described below should be followed for the RRT-PCR testing.

* Observation period refers to the time focused on observing the birds that have been moved out from the brooder premises before placing new batch of birds into the brooder house (the term downtime is used by the industry and refers to the premises and the intentional time the house is left empty between flocks prior to introducing new birds into the house). Observation period is defined to begin when the previous flock leaves the house and end when the new batch of day-old poults is placed.

- ✓ One 5-bird pooled sample must be tested by RRT-PCR for each 50 dead turkeys. If there are less than 5 dead turkeys in the house, the remainder of the samples should be taken from sick turkeys[#]. The test shall be conducted by a National Animal Health Laboratory Network laboratory.

[#] Birds on a multiple age brooder premises in a Control Area should be tested as described in the surveillance guidelines before testing day old poults.

Other Measures

- ✓ Poulthandling materials: Measures for handling dollies - If dollies are unloaded from the vehicle during poult placement, their wheels should be sprayed with a disinfectant before being brought into the hatchery.
- ✓ Disposable (cardboard) poult-handling materials are used in place of reusable boxes such that only the truck and dollies return to the hatchery. If padding material is used in boxes, it should be disposed of at the farm after poults are placed. If reusable poult-handling materials are used, they should be cleaned and disinfected upon return to the hatchery, where they are unloaded at a specially designated dock.
- ✓ For essential visitors: cleaned and disinfected footwear or site-provided footwear or footwear covers must be worn prior to entering the hatchery. Clean protective clothing and head covering dedicated to the hatchery should be worn prior to entering. Hands must be washed or sanitized before entering and prior to leaving the hatchery
- ✓ Essential visitors who have had contact with other birds during the preceding 24 hours are prohibited from entering poult-processing area.
- ✓ Visitors collecting hatchery waste should not enter the hatchery building. Hatchery personnel should keep waste bins outside for collection to facilitate this protocol. Waste bins should be stored in a way to prevent access to wild birds or wildlife.

Permit Guidance

Movement of Brooder Turkeys to Grow-out

RISK ASSESSMENT FOR MOVEMENT: In Progress

PERMIT GUIDANCE

- Flock is moving from Monitored Premises to premises that are monitored post movement, as directed by the IC.
- The following brooder premises biosecurity steps are in place
- The following Pre-Movement Isolation Period (PMIP) biosecurity steps are in place at brooder premises
- The live haul and load-out equipment and crew measures listed below are followed
- The following Post-Movement Quarantine steps will be followed at destination grow out premises for 14 days
- Four negative RRT-PCR tests for HPAI, two tests on two consecutive days (each test is one 5 or 11-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds on each house on the premises,)
- Positive results of any antigen capture tests must be reported to the incident command
- The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance.
- If the permit is intended to be used for an interstate shipment, normal interstate movement procedures **MUST** also be followed.

BROODER PREMISES BIOSECURITY DETAILS

- ✓ All drivers and passengers must wear boots (rubber or disposable) before getting out of the vehicle. Then spray shoes with disinfectant before entering your vehicle. Rubber boots and any tools used on the farm must be cleaned and disinfected prior to being removed from the turkey premises.
- ✓ Use a hand sanitizer before leaving and after re-entering the cab.
- ✓ Vehicle windows should be rolled up at all times while on the poultry farm in order to prevent flies from getting into the vehicle.
- ✓ Spray insecticide inside trucks as needed to eliminate the transporting of flies from farm to farm during warm months of the year.
- ✓ Spray the floors, pedals, and bottoms of feet with disinfectant after every stop.
- ✓ Between each premises visit or before entering the premises and after leaving the premises, the outside of all vehicles used on the premises will be cleaned & disinfected under supervision of a designated company representative with an approved disinfectant at a cleaning and disinfection (C&D) station at or near the turkey premises within the Infected Zone. If cleaning and disinfection cannot be completed at the turkey premises the vehicles must be accompanied by a permit issued by the Incident Commander to travel to a C&D station within the Infected Zone.
- ✓ All equipment should be inspected for C&D compliance prior to entry onto the farm.
- ✓ C&D footwear or site-provided footwear or footwear covers must be worn prior to entering turkey houses.
- ✓ Clean protective clothing and head covering dedicated to the farm should be worn prior to entering turkey houses.
- ✓ Disposable personal protective equipment (PPE, such as coveralls, disposable boots, masks, and hairnets) should be deposited in an appropriate disposal container prior to exiting the farm. Non-disposable PPE (such as eye protection or respirators) should be kept on the brooder farm or placed in a plastic bag or container and cleaned and disinfected before next use.

Permit Guidance

Movement of Brooder Turkeys to Grow-out

- ✓ Hand hygiene is mandatory. Hands must be washed with soap and water for 15 to 20 seconds or hand disinfectants must be used prior to entering and when leaving any poultry barn.
- ✓ Visitors, laborers and surveillance crews who have had contact with birds during the preceding 72 hours are prohibited from entering turkey houses. Alternatively a protocol of shower and change of clothing and footwear with an overnight downtime may be followed.
- ✓ Surveillance crews should collect samples from dead turkeys in closed containers next to the roadway so that entering the farm is unnecessary; i.e., barrel surveillance.
- ✓ Feed delivery routes should be selected in consultation with a poultry veterinarian to minimize contact and proximity with live poultry and poultry products.
- ✓ Only dedicated vehicles will be used for feed delivery within an Infected Zone.
- ✓ Feed delivery drivers are prohibited from entering the turkey house.
- ✓ If the daily mortality rate in a turkey house exceeds 2/1,000 turkeys, the IC must be notified immediately.

PRE-MOVEMENT ISOLATION PERIOD (PMIP) BIOSECURITY

- ✓ The duration of the PMIP is 8 days. For example, if the scheduled movement day is Friday, the PMIP measures would be implemented starting from the previous Friday.
- ✓ During the 8 -day period prior to movement of turkeys, no farm visits should occur except for feed delivery and necessary service technician visits.
- ✓ During the PMIP, routine premises visits by utility employees (such as meter readers) are prohibited and must be replaced by telephone communications.
- ✓ No manure may be removed from the farm during PMIP.
- ✓ No dead birds will be removed from the farm during PMIP.
- ✓ If composting or incineration is used, measures must be taken to restrict access to carcasses by wild scavengers that might bring virus to the premises.

LOAD OUT AND LIVE HAUL BIOSECURITY

❖ First and subsequent loads under a single movement permit

- ✓ Turkey loading crews are prohibited from entering other brooder turkey houses not being moved within the next 4 days from the same brooder farm.
- ✓ Load-outs and live-haul within the Control Area will be limited to one brooder farm per day per crew and must be supported by a movement permit issued by the IC. Crews will wear clean clothes and footwear.
- ✓ Before entering the brooder premises on the first day of a permitted movement, load-out and live-haul equipment have been C&D as shown in the NAHEMS guidelines.
- ✓ Steps must be taken to avoid vehicles bringing debris into any barn from surrounding ground area.
- ✓ Live-haul trucks must thoroughly wash tires and undercarriage prior to leaving the brooder premises and before entering grow out premises.
- ✓ Live-haul trucks must follow a route approved by the Incident Command team.
- ✓ If multiple trips are made between brood and grow farms, total C&D of live haul trucks is not necessary.

Permit Guidance

Movement of Brooder Turkeys to Grow-out

- ✓ Live-haul trucks must thoroughly wash tires and undercarriage upon returning to the brooder premises.
- ❖ **After final load of a permitted Brooder to Grow out movement**
 - ✓ After the final load has been delivered to a turkey grow out premises, turkey-loading and hauling equipment is C&D as shown in the NAHEMS guidelines.
 - ✓ Equipment, clothing, and footwear must be C&D following load-out. Personnel must shower or bathe.
 - ✓ If loading/haul crews utilize personal vehicles for transportation after working at a poultry premises and prior to showering they will need to follow the guidelines as laid out above in “BROODER PREMISES BIOSECURITY DETAILS,” points 1-6.

If all of the above are true and after **4 negative RRT-PCRs**, brooder turkeys might be permitted to move to grow out premises by the incident command given the situation on ground and evaluation of the potential consequences of further spread. The location of the grow-out farm does not change the risk of moving an infected, yet undetected HPAI turkey flock from a brooder premises. It does however, significantly impact the consequences if that flock does test positive for HPAI after arrival at the grow-out facility. For this reason, the decision on the location of grow-out farms for poult transfer from brooder premises within the Control Area should be determined by the Incident Commander and company officials according to the following criteria*:

*Single age premises should be chosen before multiple age premises in all cases discussed below.

- If grow out farms with ample capacity to house the birds from the brooder premises are available in the same Infected Zone, poults from the Infected Zone brooder premises should be transferred to those locations.
- If insufficient or no grow-out farms are available in the same Infected Zone, farms in nearby Buffer Zone are the next option for transfer.
- If insufficient or no grow-out farms are available in a Buffer Zone, farms in the Surveillance Zone are the next option for transfer.
- When insufficient or no farms are available in the Control Area or Surveillance Zone, a list of grow-out farms located outside these areas that are available to accept poults must be provided to the Incident Commander. The Incident Commander and company officials will then determine the best farms to transfer poults to, based on the available routes of transfer, commercial poultry density in the area being transferred to, biosecurity risk factors, etc.
- It is possible that in some situations, only one farm may be available to accept the birds from a brooding facility within the control zone. In these instances, transfer is still permissible if risk and consequences are acceptable. .

The following is an order of precedence to be used at the discretion of the IC for choosing which farms are to be allowed to accept turkeys from a brooder premises within a Control Area:

- i. A single age farm within the Infected Zone
- ii. A multi age farm within the Infected Zone

Permit Guidance

Movement of Brooder Turkeys to Grow-out

- iii. A single age farm within the Buffer Zone
- iv. A multi age farm within the Buffer Zone
- v. A single age farm within the Surveillance Zone
- vi. A multi age farm within the Surveillance Zone
- vii. A single age farm outside of the Control Area and Surveillance Zone
- viii. A multi age farm outside of the Control Area and Surveillance Zone

GROW OUT PREMISES QUARANTINE MEASURES (To be implemented for 14 days after movement)

Quarantine measures at the grow-out facility are intended to prevent further transmission of HPAI to nearby poultry premises in the rare event that an infected but undetected brooder flock is moved to grow out.

Monitoring and Surveillance

- ✓ If the mortality rate in a turkey house exceeds 2/1,000 turkeys during the quarantine period, the IC must be notified immediately and 2 pooled samples of swabs from 5 or 11 dead or sick birds should be collected immediately and be tested via rRT-PCR testing.
- ✓ 2 pooled samples of swabs from 5 or 11 dead or sick birds from all barns on the premises should be tested via RRT PCR at weekly intervals (i.e. days 7 and 14 post movement).
 - *If there are fewer than desired number of birds to test, the swabs from sick and dead should be divided equally between the two tubes.
- ✓ If the grow out premises is in a control area, follow rRT-PCR testing protocols as required by Incident Command

Grower Measures

- ✓ Growers should shower and change to clean clothes and footwear before leaving the farm going to a public location or any premise with poultry.

Visitor and Off Farm Employee Measures

- ✓ Clean protective clothing and head covering dedicated to the farm should be worn prior to entering turkey houses.
- ✓ Disposable personal protective equipment (PPE, such as coveralls, disposable boots, masks, and hairnets) should be deposited in an appropriate disposal container prior to exiting the farm. Non-disposable PPE (such as eye protection or respirators) should be kept on the grow-out farm or placed in a plastic bag or container and cleaned and disinfected before next use.
- ✓ Hand hygiene on leaving the farm is mandatory. Hands must be washed with soap and water for 15 to 20 seconds or hand disinfectants must be used.
- ✓ Visitors, laborers, and surveillance crews who had entered a turkey barn on the grow out premises should shower and change clothing and footwear followed by an overnight downtime before entering other poultry premises.
- ✓ After collecting samples from dead turkeys the samples should be placed in closed containers next to the roadway so that entering the farm is unnecessary; i.e., barrel surveillance.
- ✓ Feed delivery drivers are prohibited from entering the turkey house.

Permit Guidance

Movement of Brooder Turkeys to Grow-out

- ✓ If grow out premises is outside the Control Area the feed trucks used within the Control area are not be used, unless the vehicle has had a through C&D since last being in the Control Area.

Manure and Litter Movement Measures:

- ✓ No manure may be removed from the farm during the quarantine period

Dead bird measures:

- ✓ Dead bird movement must be managed during the quarantine period.
- ✓ If composting or incineration is used, measures must be taken to restrict access to carcasses by wild scavengers that might bring virus onto or away from the premises.

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Permit Guidance

Movement of Turkeys to Market

RISK ASSESSMENT FOR MOVEMENT: (In Progress)

PERMIT GUIDANCE

- Flock is on a Monitored Premises
- The following biosecurity steps are in place
- The following Pre-Movement Isolation Period (PMIP) biosecurity steps are in place
- Two negative RRT-PCR results for HPAI (each result is one 5-bird pool sample per 50 dead birds from each house on the premises)
- The State Animal Health Official of the State of destination must receive a copy of the restricted movement permit within 24 hours of issuance

TRUCK AND DRIVER BIOSECURITY DETAILS

- ✓ All drivers and passengers must wear boots (rubber or disposable) before getting out of the vehicle. Then spray shoes with disinfectant before entering your vehicle. Rubber boots and any tools used on the farm must be cleaned and disinfected prior to being removed from the turkey premises.
- ✓ Use a hand sanitizer before leaving and after re-entering the cab.
- ✓ Vehicle windows should be rolled up at all times while on the poultry farm in order to prevent flies from getting into the vehicle.
- ✓ Spray insecticide inside trucks as needed to eliminate the transporting of flies from farm to farm during warm months of the year.
- ✓ Spray the floors, pedals, and bottoms of feet with disinfectant after every stop.
- ✓ The outside of all vehicles will be cleaned and disinfected under supervision of regulatory personnel with an approved disinfectant at a cleaning and disinfection (C&D) station at or near the turkey premises within the Infected Zone. If C&D cannot be completed at the turkey premises the vehicles must be accompanied by a permit issued by the Incident Commander to travel to a C&D station within the Infected Zone.

PRODUCT-SPECIFIC BIOSECURITY

- ✓ All equipment should be inspected for C&D compliance prior to entry onto the farm.
- ✓ Cleaned and disinfected footwear or site-provided footwear or footwear covers must be worn prior to entering turkey houses.
- ✓ Clean protective clothing and head covering dedicated to the farm should be worn prior to entering turkey houses.
- ✓ Disposable personal protective equipment (PPE, such as coveralls, disposable boots, masks, and hairnets) should be deposited in an appropriate disposal container prior to exiting the farm. Non-disposable PPE (such as eye protection or respirators) should be placed in a plastic bag or container and cleaned and disinfected before re-use.
- ✓ Hand hygiene is mandatory. Hands must be washed with soap and water for 15 to 20 seconds or hand disinfectants must be used.
- ✓ Visitors, laborers, and surveillance crews who have had contact with birds during the preceding 72 hours are prohibited from entering turkey houses. Surveillance crews should collect samples from dead turkeys in closed containers next to the roadway so that entering the farm is unnecessary; i.e., barrel surveillance. See measure (26) below.

Permit Guidance

Movement of Turkeys to Market

- ✓ Feed delivery routes should be selected in consultation with a poultry veterinarian to minimize contact and proximity with live poultry and poultry products.
- ✓ Only dedicated vehicles will be used for feed delivery within an Infected Zone.
- ✓ Feed delivery drivers are prohibited from entering the turkey house.
- ✓ If the mortality rate in a turkey house exceeds 3/1,000 turkeys and is from an unknown cause, the Incident Commander must be notified immediately.

PRE-MOVEMENT ISOLATION PERIOD (PMIP) BIOSECURITY

- ✓ The duration of the PMIP is 5 days. For example, if the scheduled movement day is Friday, the PMIP measures would be implemented starting from Sunday.
- ✓ During the 5-day period prior to movement of turkeys, no farm visits should occur except for feed delivery and necessary service visits.
- ✓ During the PMIP, routine premises visits by utility employees (such as meter readers) are prohibited and must be replaced by telephone communications.
- ✓ Risks associated with disposal of dead birds must be managed.
- ✓ Risks associated with litter movement must be managed.

LOAD-OUT AND LIVE-HAUL BIOSECURITY

- ✓ Turkey loading crews are prohibited from entering other turkey houses on the same farm.
- ✓ Before entering the premises, load-out and live-haul equipment have been cleaned and disinfected under the appropriate protocol.
- ✓ After a turkey house is depopulated, turkey-loading equipment is cleaned and disinfected as shown in the NAHEMS guidelines.
- ✓ Load-outs and live-haul within the Control Area will be limited to one farm per night per crew and must be supported by a movement permit issued by the Incident Commander. Schedules will be forced through the processing plant as necessary. Crews will wear clean clothes and footwear. Equipment, clothing, and footwear must be cleaned and disinfected following load-out. Personnel must bathe.
- ✓ Live-haul trucks and equipment must be cleaned and disinfected at the processing plant before going to turkey farms as shown in the NAHEMS guidelines.
- ✓ Live-haul trucks must follow a route approved by the Incident Command team.
- ✓ Turkeys from farms in an Infected Zone should be loaded on a day at the end of a week.
 - **If all the above are true, a permit can be issued to move live turkeys off the premises to market for processing after 2 negative RRT-PCRs, where at least one RRT-PCR result is from a pooled sample taken on the fifth day of the pre-movement isolation period or later.**

Definition of Monitored Premises for Turkeys

Monitored Premises are located in the Infected Zone or Buffer Zone, which constitute the Control Area. Monitored Premises have susceptible birds that do not have clinical signs (or other epidemiological evidence) compatible with highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI). Monitored Premises objectively demonstrate the following:

- Traceability information (premises ID, GPS coordinates or other) is available
- They do not meet the definitions for Infected Premises, Contact Premises, or Suspect Premises by complete epidemiological investigation and questionnaire and diagnostic testing.
- Biosecurity measures and precautions have been taken to protect the premises against HPAI.
- Flock health parameters are normal.
- Surveillance requirements are negative for HPAI.

Flock Mortality, Egg Production, and Visual Inspection prior to Movement

1. Prior to moving turkeys to any other location, turkey producers will be required to electronically submit records of daily mortality for the preceding 7 days for each turkey house on the premises to the Incident Command (IC).
2. If daily mortality is abnormally high (more than 2/1,000 birds in a flock) immediately prior to a scheduled movement of turkeys, eggs, or semen, these products shall not move until diagnostic steps have been initiated and HPAI has been ruled out as the cause of elevated mortality.
3. If egg production drops significantly (a total of 15% or more) during a two-day period prior to a scheduled movement, turkey hatching eggs shall not move until diagnostic steps have been initiated and HPAI has been ruled out as the cause of the drop in egg production.
4. Company veterinarians or independent producers will be required to report significant unexplained changes in feed consumption, water consumption, or behavior.
5. Visual inspection of turkeys in all houses on premises within 24 hours prior to movement will be required for all premises located in the Control Area (infected zone plus buffer zone) that wish to move turkeys. Visual inspection may be performed by a company-designated individual.
6. If 50 or more dead turkeys are present in a finishing house immediately prior to or during load-out, the Incident Command must be contacted before turkeys are removed from the house.