



How to comply with the SE Emergency Order

The guidance document has been prepared by MPI as a step-by-step guide to help you as an animal product business operator to develop and operate an SE Plan to manage the risks of SE.

This guidance document has been issued to accompany the Animal Products Order: Emergency Control Scheme – Managing Salmonella Enteritidis in Commercial Chicken Flocks (Order).



Change history

Previous Version Date	Current Version Date	Section Changed	Change(s) Description
09/09/2021	19/04/2022	all	

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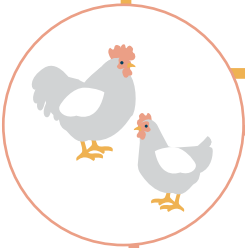
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Hatcheries

The hatcheries covered in this section are those that provide chicks to rearers. These chicks include those that become breeders, layers, or broilers.

Your Integrator may manage identification and traceability systems, sampling, verification, laboratory testing, and operator verification.



Breeders (great-grandparent, grandparent and parent flocks)

Great-grandparent and grandparent breeder flocks are multiplier flocks.

Parent breeder flocks are those flocks supplying hatching eggs to hatcheries for broiler and rearing flocks for layers. They are split into broiler breeders and layer breeders.

Your Integrator may manage sampling, verification, and the laboratory testing.

Business operating under the Risk Management Programme (RMP) Template for Harvesting, Candling or Packing Eggs can use Attachment W – SE Management to cover the additional requirements of the Order.

- The requirements of the Order prevail over the RMP Template should there be any conflict of requirements.
- If operators choose not to use the Attachment W – SE management clip-on, they will need to make amendments to their RMP to cover the additional requirements of the Order, and have these evaluated.



How to use this guidance document

Requirements

- These contain a very brief summary of the requirements the **Do boxes** below it refer to

Do

- These contain tasks that must be completed to meet the requirements of the order

Do

If you receive a presumptive of positive SE results refer to the section on What to after a presumptive or confirmed SE result

Guidance

- These contain specific guidance for the **Do box** they are alongside

These contain important information to consider and be aware of when creating your plan

Definitions:

A **legal requirement** is identified by having a citation at the end of the relevant sentence or clause in [square brackets]. **“Must”** is used to note a requirement.

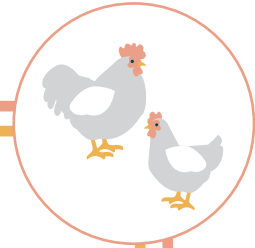
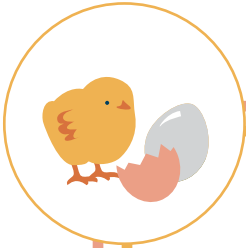
Guidance information, provides explanatory information, examples or options for achieving a particular outcome. **“Should”** is used to note a suggested action that is not a requirement.

What you need to complete:

You need to complete the General Information and the sections specific to your operation(s)

By completing the tick boxes or text in this document and implementing the relevant measure, you will be meeting the requirements of the Order.

This guidance can be used to organise your records as a part of your documented SE Plan. It is designed to help with reporting and verifications.



Day to Day Management Guidance

- 1. Describe your business**
- 2. Identification and Traceability**
- 3. Biosecurity**
- 4. Sampling and Testing**
- 5. Vaccination**



Site Diagram

Site Diagram

You must have a site diagram that describes the layout of your premises.

Your site diagram should:

- Clearly identify:
 - The physical boundaries of the site (including available entrances to the site);
 - All buildings and facilities (including entrances and exits);
 - Structures involved in the operation of site such as manure production areas, composting areas, dead bird storage etc.
 - The principal activity to be conducted in each area of the premises;
 - All restricted-access areas;
- Include the name, address and the site plan version (dated);
- Include GPS (if known) and Agribase number;
- Not contain any highlighting. All markings on the diagram should be in black and white ink.
- Consider each farm location accessible by a public road as a separate site, despite common ownership;

For an example of a site plan and further guidance on how to create a site plan, refer to on the MPI website.



Person with overall responsibility for SE management

Requirements

- The responsible person must have knowledge of:
 - SE: the illness it causes, sources of contamination, places it can hide and survive, routes it takes to infect birds and eggs
 - The specific control measures that eliminate, prevent or reduce the likelihood of SE contamination during chicken breeding, hatching, rearing and laying, as appropriate;
 - How to develop and implement an environmental sampling plan for SE;
 - How to review test results; and
 - The actions to be taken in the event of a presumptive or confirmed SE detection.
- They must be present for the verification visit

Do

- Nominate your **responsible person**
- Train your **responsible person**

Guidance

- Your responsible person may be in charge of multiple sites
- If applicable, your Integrator may be able to assist with training
- Your **responsible person** is needed for the verification visit



Email info@mpi.govt.nz with questions

Guidance

Vertically Integrated Businesses

A parent company may own, or contract to, a number of the production systems the Order applies to.

Throughout this document, the parent company, or a representative of the parent company, will be referred to at the 'Integrator'.

Your Integrator may be able to help you meet the Order.

Health and Safety

- It is important to note that SE poses a human health risk
- Appropriate PPE should be worn during any potential exposure to material infected with SE (e.g. samplers should wear a mask).
- All actions required by the Order should be undertaken with regard to health and safety
- Your laboratory, PIANZ, EPF, the Animal Products Team at MPI, or your verifier may be able to offer guidance if you have safety concerns when sampling



Identification and traceability

Requirements

- You must have a system for identifying and tracing all chicken and egg movements

Guidance

- The records will be used for tracing and controlling product if there is SE contamination

Guidance

It is very likely that your hatchery will provide this information to you when they deliver consignments. You may choose to keep the paperwork they provide to record the information instead of the form we provide below.

DO include:

- Who is purchasing or delivering
- What they are purchasing or delivering
- How many they have purchased or delivered
- Their contact details
- The contact details of the delivery driver's company if different



Hatchery: Biosecurity controls

Requirements

- You must set up your premises to minimise the risk of introduction of SE to your premises within 1 month of the Order being issued.

Do

- Read and comply with the general biosecurity section

Consignment movement

- Provide either
 - A separate entry for incoming and outgoing consignments
 - Clean and sanitise after moving consignments through

Guidance

- It is best practice to sanitise your eggs before setting

Personnel and Visitors

- Provide clean protecting clothing for within the production areas.
- Ensure that everyone uses the clean protective clothing before entering the production areas.
- Implement a standard operating procedure for cleaning or disposing of production area clothes after use.

Guidance

- Clean protective clothing may be reusable coveralls, laundered appropriately, or disposable alternatives.
- It's best practice to use laundry sanitisers on your reusable PPE.

Guidance

If your current standard operating procedures **meet or exceed** the requirements of this Order, you may choose continue following them and to keep record of that.



Biosecurity controls: Hatcheries and Breeders

Requirements

- You must set up your premises to minimise the risk of introduction of SE to your production areas
- You must implement your biosecurity plan including procedures for:
 - Production areas and facilities
 - Personnel and visitor control
 - Vehicles and equipment
 - Pest control and general management
 - Feed management
 - Flock, product, and/or consignment management

Guidance

- The Order sets out the minimum standard of biosecurity expected.
- The best way to protect your premises from the introduction of SE is to control what comes on to your premises (e.g. People, vehicles, equipment and inputs) and have processes in place to keep your premises clean and free from pests.
- You may have unique biosecurity challenges and operating environments and it is important for you to be able to assess and response to your biosecurity risks.
- Pest management is essential to reduce the risk of introduction of SE to your birds because the disease can survive in their faeces for long periods

Guidance

- Your Integrator may have a standard operating procedure for handling contaminated feed
- Not all these requirements are appropriate for Hatcheries, reach out to your verifier if you have any questions



Premises and facilities & Personnel and Visitors

Do

Premises and facilities

- Post signs similar to: 'this is a high biosecurity area – no unauthorised entry is permitted' at all entrances to the premises and/or all entrances to any production area.
- Production areas and surround areas are protected from unauthorised entry
- Provide hand washing or sanitation facilities to personnel and visitors
- Ensure hand washing or sanitation facilities are used before entry to production areas
- Provide clean protective clothing or covers for within production areas

Personnel and visitors

- Have visitors and contractors
 - Sign in prior to entering the production area
 - Confirm that they understand and are in compliance with any stand down periods your operation has
- Confirm that to the best of their knowledge they have no medical condition that is a risk to food safety
- Clean protective clothing is provided to and worn by personnel and visitors and laundered or disposed of after each use

Guidance

Premises and facilities

- Signs should be in a place or position that anybody trying to use that entrance can easily see.
- A fence around the perimeter of the farm is considered best practice.
- Staff should practice good hygiene between production areas
- If possible the use of showers on arrival to the farm is best practice
- Clean protective footwear may be boots, boot covers, or appropriate cleaning and sanitising

Personnel and visitors

- Only essential visits should be allowed into the production area
- It is best practice to have a stand-down policy for personnel and visitors that have come into contact with high risk animals



Vehicles and equipment & General management

Do

Vehicles and equipment

- Clean and sanitise your equipment
 - At any time it may be a source of contamination
- Keep vehicles entering the premises not associated with essential services away from the production area
- At minimum vehicles must be disinfected by sanitising the undercarriage, tyres, etc. when they enter onto the property.

General management

Breeders

- Personnel should move from youngest flocks to eldest
- Where-ever possible an all-in and all-out cycle of birds must be used for individual production areas, excluding the introduction of spiking males
- After removal a flock from a production area and **before** placing new birds, you must
 - Remove all litter and manure
 - Clean and sanitise the production area

Hatcheries

- At minimum, either sanitise between consignment movements or provide a separate entry for eggs and exit for chicks

Guidance

Vehicles and equipment

- It is best practice to have a defined, separate parking area for personnel and visitors
- It is best practice to disinfect vehicles prior to them entering or exiting the farm

General management

- The ECS provides minimum requirements it is likely your current operating procedures meet or exceed the ECS.
- Please keep a record of your SOP in your SE Plan Binder if you are following your own procedures that meet or exceed the ECS requirements



Pest control

Do

Pest control

- Eliminate potential pest breeding sites by keeping production and surrounding areas clean and in good condition.
- Prevent pest access to buildings via holes, drains, and other places by sealing them or covering them. Use of pesticides (e.g. fly sprays, rat baits etc.) And pest control devices includes:
- Record the location and monitoring of rodent bait stations
 - Notes on any:
 - » Entry sites
 - » Pest breeding sites
 - » Food sources
 - Activity is observed, monitoring must be increased and corrective actions taken to further minimise pests

Guidance

Pest control

- Rodent bait stations should be numbered, located and installed in a manner that makes them inaccessible to birds and cannot contaminate eggs or packaging
- Placing bait stations outside of the production areas, around the property, may be more effective at controlling vermin.
- Pesticides that are not suitable for use in contact with food should not be used in the presence of eggs or birds. Pesticides should be used according to the manufacturer's directions.



Guidance

- Avian and other livestock (e.g. Pigs) are high-risk vectors for spread of SE, it is best practice to have a stand down period before allowing an individual back into the production area
- International travel involving contact with poultry can introduce the risk of transmission of exotic diseases or more pathogenic strains of diseases currently in New Zealand.
- It is best practice to have a health policy in place to protect your staff, visitors, contractors, and animals

Example stand-down period policy:

Contact or location	Suggested stand-down period
Contact with other poultry, poultry waste or poultry processing plants	24 hours
Contact with other avian species (e.g. Aviaries, pet shops, duck shooting)	24 hours
Contact with livestock (e.g. Pigs or calf-rearing operations)	24 hours
International contact with any of the above	4 days

Example Health and sickness policy for SE:

Pathogen/condition	Requirements for clearance to enter production areas	
	Freedom from symptoms or illness	Medical certificate from a medical practitioner
Illness from non-typhoid Salmonella	Symptom-free for 48 hours	Yes



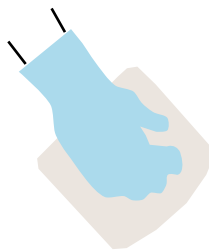
General sampling: equipment and materials

Requirements

- You must use commercial environmental swabs or swabs that have been validated for environmental sampling e.g., by the laboratory, in scientific publication, or by a competent authority.



Boot Swabs and
Plastic boot covers



Dust swab



Dust

Do

- Keep the twist tie or whirlpak bags your sampling materials came with to collect your sample in
- Have your labels and record forms ready



Do

- Provide any additional PPE your staff requires
 - Dust masks
 - Disposable gloves
 - Boots
 - Disposable coveralls
 - etc
- Do properly dispose of your gloves and overalls



Guidance

- Hatcheries have different sampling requirements. Ask your laboratory if you have questions.



General sampling: boot swabs

Do

- Use commercial swabs that are recommended for the collection of poultry environmental samples.
- Prepare your boot swabs in advance and have them pre-moistened within their collection bags
- Use clean disposable gloves when putting on or removing boot swabs
- Wear boot swabs over disposable plastic boot covers or clean disposable gloves
- Where possible, perform dust sampling and boot swab collecting at the same time
- If you are sampling a caged production area or similar, you may wear the boot swab over a clean gloved hand to swab a stationary belt.

Guidance

- All actions required by the Order should be undertaken with regard to health and safety
- Always consider health and safety. You not expected to sample more than the bottom tier for cage systems.
- Contact us at animal.products@mpi.govt.nz with questions and concerns
- Your laboratory, PIANZ, EPF and/or your Integrator may be able to offer advice if you safety concerns regarding sampling

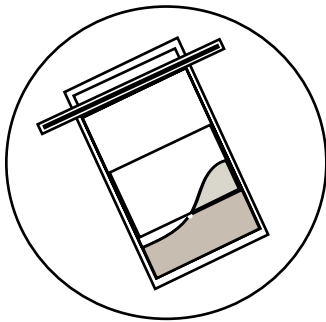




General sampling: dust

Do

- Dust swab
- Apply steady pressure with swab to pick up a quality sample
- 25g dust sample
 - Use your gloved hand to sweep dust into your sample bag from multiple locations within the production area until 25g is obtained



Guidance

- Consult with your laboratory if you would like further guidance on choosing between dust samples and dust swabs
- Dust swab materials may include boot swabs worn on a gloved hand, drag swabs or foam swabs.
- It is important to sample multiple sites to obtain a representative sample
- You may choose not to combine your samples to increase the information you gain from testing.



General sampling: prepare

Do

- Create a documented plan so sampling occurs over the shortest amount of time possible, is representative of the area sampled, and is repeatable
- Train your samplers so that they are able to
 - Identify the sampling sites
 - Identify what must be sampled
 - Sample safely
 - Carry out sampling
 - Label samples and keep records so that samples can be traced back to sampling sites, flocks, or production areas
 - Package, store and maintain samples until they are accepted by your laboratory
 - Use good biosecurity and PPE to avoid cross contamination
 - How to meet the biosecurity requirements for the production area, premises or place
- If re-sampling is required, do so as soon as possible.

Guidance

- Ideally re-sampling should occur within 48 hours of notification that sample(s) were not fit for purpose.
- Your laboratory may be able to provide you with sampling materials and technical instructions on sampling.
- PIANZ, EPF, and Internet research may be valuable sources when creating your training program for your samplers
- Refer to **Find a laboratory** for more information on recognised laboratories



General sampling: packaging, labeling and keeping records

Requirements

- You must keep sample traceability records
- You must keep a copy of all sample submission/sample forms as part of your records

How to prepare samples for the laboratory

- You may combine your samples into one bag as follows:
 - Boot swabs from a production area may be combined up to a maximum of 8 boots (4 pairs)
 - Dust-swabs from a production area may be combined up to a maximum of 8 swabs
 - A dust sample collected during sampling can not be combined with others for testing
- Check with your laboratory, they may have more information or their own forms. Add their requests to your SE Plan Binder records.

Hatcheries

- Discuss with your laboratory prior to sampling

How to label your sample bags

- All sample bags need to be labelled to enable identification of production area and unit, and confirmation that sampling requirements have been met.
- A sample submission form is provided on the next page

How to package and ship your samples for the laboratory

- Your must be kept chilled, such as with a wrapped ice pack
- Ship your samples so that they are at the laboratory no more than 3 days after sampling. Sooner is better.
- Plan your sampling well so that samples are not stuck in shipping over long weekends or you may be required to re-do your sampling.



Hatchery: Routine Sampling

Do

- Read and comply with the general sampling section prior to sampling

Guidance

- You should discuss with your laboratory what type of samples to take from your hatchers and hatchery. Swabs may be preferred.

Areas to sample:

Hatcher:

Hatcher samples:

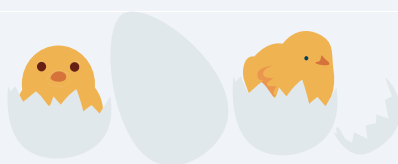
- Collect from sample options
 - Hatcher paper or
 - Swabs of hatch trays or
 - Chick fluff

How often to sample:

Hatcher Sample every hatcher completing hatching on each hatch day

Active Hatchery Sample every week

Idle Hatchery Sample every 2 weeks



Hatchery environment:

Hatchery environmental samples

- Always take drain samples and **choose** 5 other samples types from:
 - Egg loading room tray swab;
 - Transfer room swabs;
 - Pull belt swabs;
 - Dead chicks- if in hatcher tray, or from belt;
 - Macerator swabs;
 - Air handling units (swabs or dust);
 - Air transfer machines (swabs or dust);
 - Chick take-off and carousels (swabs- where more than 1 source of chicks are being mixed together); or
 - Wastewater



Breeders: Routine Sampling

Do

- Take samples are taken from each flock in each breeder production area **every 5 weeks** in accordance with the table below.

Production area length (row)	Sample type	
	Boot swabs	Dust swab or dust sample
Up to 25m	1 pair boot sample	1 dust swab or 1 dust sample
25-75m	2 pairs boot samples	2 dust s swabs or 2 dust samples
More than 75m	4 pairs boot samples	4 dust swabs or 4 dust samples
Testing frequency: every flock, every 5 weeks		

Do

If you receive a presumptive of positive SE results refer to the section on What to after a presumptive or confirmed SE result



Vaccination

Requirements

- You must ensure that all **parent** breeder birds and **layer** birds are fully vaccinated with a vaccine that provides some protection against *Salmonella* Enteritidis.

Do

Parent Breeder Birds

- Ensure any birds you receive from rearers were fully vaccinated as rearing birds with a vaccine that provides some protection against SE.
- Keep records of your flock vaccinations.

Layer Birds

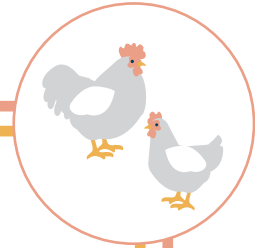
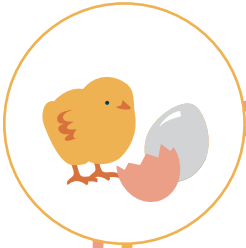
- Should be fully vaccinated by point of lay.
- You should provide vaccination records to the operators you deliver layer chicks to

Guidance

- It is recommended that great grandparent and grandparent breeders of both layers and broilers are also vaccinated
- It is recommended that the first vaccination occurs at the hatchery
- All parent breeder birds means **both** broiler parent breeders **and** layer parent breeders

Guidance

- Vaccination may impact your samples. Please seek guidance from your laboratory if you have concerns.
- Confirmation is done on serology. Serology is only performed on cultured samples. It may be in your best interest to request culture and serology testing if you vaccinate your consignments as PCR is capable of responding to the vaccine.



Actions to take after a positive SE test Guidance

- 1. Notify and Prepare**
- 2. Control and Contain**
- 3. Dispose of the Contaminated**
- 4. Clean and Sanitise**
- 5. Return to Trade Testing**



Important contact information for sampling results

Do

- Use the following template for all correspondence

To:

- food.compliance@mpi.govt.nz
- Your verifier

Subject:

Either: "Presumptive Positive" or "Positive SE"

Body:

- Operation Name
- Operator Name
- Operator contact
- Operator address
- Any additional details



Notify - after a Confirmed Positive Test

Do within 24 hours

From your laboratory

- Report the result to your verifier
- Notify your supply linked operators
- Place movement restrictions on the suspect flocks

From a supply linked operator

- Report the result to Director General and your verifier
- Notify any supply linked operators

Guidance

- A supply linked operator is any operator that you have sent or received suspect product to/from

food.compliance@mpi.govt.nz
to report your result to the Director General

Guidance

- Presumptive Salmonella results are from PCR and culture. These two tests will be able to correctly identify the presence of Salmonella species. They cannot isolate Salmonella Enteritidis. PCR testing is the fastest method of obtaining an initial result. However, if a presumptive positive it return, it would then need to go to culture and serology.
- Culture and Serology is a two step process. Culture can return a presumptive positive. Culture can also distinguish a false positive Salmonella growth from vaccination.
- Confirmation is done on serology. Serology is only performed on cultured samples. It may be in your best interest to request culture and serology testing if you vaccinate your flocks as PCR is capable of responding to the vaccine.
- Your lab will send confirmed samples to ESR to be held in case it requires genome sequencing.



Prepare - after a Confirmed SE Positive Test

Do

Get your paperwork together

- If you have a sampling event that returns a confirmed SE result, or you are notified of a confirmed SE from a supply chain linked operator, you must provide a written report within 48 hours from being notified to your verifier with:
 - A site diagram to show where the sample was taken from or where suspect flocks have been housed or consignments hatched
 - A summary of flock movements on or off the farm since the date suspect chickens were housed on farm
 - The SE status of all production areas
 - An inventory of suspect chickens produced from when the suspect chickens were housed, and their location now
 - Details of any investigation findings/root cause analysis
 - A summary of any enhanced biosecurity controls and corrective actions implemented since the detection.



Control and Contain

Do

- After you received a confirmed SE detection from **routine sampling or from another operator**:
 - Assess and strengthen your biosecurity measures
 - Categorise the farm into Category A and Category B production areas based on SE status, with appropriate biosecurity controls applied to prevent transmission of SE between Category A and Category B production areas;
 - Place movement restrictions and any other controls on the suspect flock; to minimise transmission of SE to neighbouring flocks and other farms.

Guidance

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A are the production areas that returned the SE-presumptive or confirmed result. • Production areas with an unknown status and farms that cannot apply appropriate biosecurity measures between production areas, are all categorised as Category A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category B are the production areas that returned SE- not detected results. Guidance on biosecurity controls may be required. • Unknown status production areas can be recategorized after sampling and returned SE- not detected results. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement restrictions for affected chickens and eggs may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Held under controlled conditions within the premises until disposition is determined by you or, in certain cases, by MPI. |
|--|--|---|



What can you do with the controlled and contained?

Do one of the 4 options:

1.

- You may choose to pursue the optional, additional **Intensive sampling of flock and environment**

2.

- You may choose to supply confirmed SE positive consignments and to a processor that will reduce SE to an appropriate level during processing

Guidance

- Seek guidance from PIANZ, EPF and your verifier on processing options

3.

- You may choose to destroy suspect consignments

Guidance

- Destruction is a difficult choice with wide consequences. Please reach out to your verifier and/or MPI

4.

- Your Integrator may choose retain highly valuable genetic stock and subject them to a validated treatment protocol at the Breeder level

Hatcheries:

- You must follow the Notify and Prepare steps that are appropriate for a hatchery
- You must Clean and Sanitise
- You must perform Return to Trade Testing before using the contaminated production areas again



Option 1: Confirm that SE is in the Product with intensive sampling

Do

- Do read and comply with the General Sampling section
- If you choose to test your flock rather than proceeding to disposition, you must follow the sampling protocol below:

Bird sampling

- Separate 100 birds from the group for euthanasia and sampling.
- Choose birds at random to ensure that your sample group is representative of the shed
- Follow the intensive sampling packaging and shipping requirements (next page)

Environmental sampling

- Divide production area into quarter lengths
- Follow the General Sampling producers where possible
- Follow the intensive sampling packaging and shipping requirements (next page)

Types of bird sampling

- Cloacal swabs
- Whole tissue sampling
- Reach out to your laboratory to assist you with collecting bird samples or to request training for your staff



Confirmation Samples are Positive for SE - You must choose between Option 2, 3, or 4.



Confirmation Samples do not detect SE - You may return to regular trade and sampling



Intensive sampling: packaging and labelling

Requirements

- You must keep sample traceability records
- You must keep a copy of all sample submission/sample forms as part of your records

How to prepare samples for your laboratory

Bird samples		Environmental samples	
<p>Cloacal swabs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• May be combined with 10 swabs in one bag in sequential order (samples 1-10 in a bag, samples 11-20 in a bag). <p>Tissue Samples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not combine tissue samples from different birds into the same sample bag <p>Shipping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Samples must be kept chilled to no more than 10°C• Samples must be received by your lab no more than 2 days after sampling	<p>Bird waste (Boot Swabs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Up to 8 swabs sampling the ground of a production area may be combined in a sample bag• One swab may be used per two manure belts in a row• All swabs from a row may be combined in a sample bag	<p>Dust</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not combine samples (swabs or dust) from separate quarters of a production area, unless• You may combine dust from multiple sites within a production area to meet the 25g dust requirement	
		<p>Shipping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Samples must be kept chilled• Samples must be received by your lab no more than 3 days after sampling	
<p>How to label your sample bags</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Follow the labelling instructions in the General Sampling section			



Option 1: Intensive Sampling for Breeder flocks

	Sample type		
	Boot Swab	Dust	Other samples
Up to 25m	1 pair boot swabs per quarter of production area	3 dust swabs or 3 dust samples per quarter production area	Collect from 100 birds following euthanasia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A cloacal swab, and a whole tissue sample • Hens: caecum (including caecal tonsils) and periovarian tissue (ovaries and oviduct) • Cockerels: caecum (including caecal tonsils)
25m to 75m	2 pair boot swabs per quarter of production area	4 dust swabs or 4 dust samples per quarter production area	
Greater than 75m	2 pair boot swabs per quarter of production area	5 dust swabs or 5 dust samples per quarter production area	



Keep Records for Option 2: Product Processing

Do

- Do keep copies of the communications between you and your processor show that you notified them of the flock's status and any details on how the flock were handled during transfer from your care to theirs

Keep Records for Option 3: Product Destruction

Do

- Do keep records of your procedure for disposition to show that it was done to meet animal welfare standards, workplace health and safety, and to minimise the risk of spreading SE

Exploring Option 4: Product Treatment

Do

- Contact MPI at animal.products@mpi.govt.nz for more information and guidance if this an option you want to pursue



Cleaning & Sanitation of contaminated production areas

Requirements

- You must clean and sanitise each affected production area, and dispose of waste and wastewater, in a manner that is appropriate to eliminate SE from the production area and that does not contaminate the surrounding environment.

Guidance

- There are many different cleaning and sanitising methods and agents available
- Every production area has different challenges when it comes to cleaning and sanitising
- Document the methods and agents you use for your production areas and note down your procedures. Keep these in your SE Plan Binder.

Guidance

- Reach out PIANZ or MPI's Animal Products team for advice
- MPI email: animal.products@mpi.govt.nz



Breeder: Return to Trade Testing

Do

- Sampling protocol is the environmental intensive sampling protocol
- If the environmental tests return any SE positive result, clean and sanitise again
- If the environmental testing of the production area returns a not detected SE result(s)
 - New litter may be moved in and an final sanitation step performed
- Once birds are placed into the production area, you must continue to carry out routine sampling.

Guidance

- Care should be taken to collect samples from areas which are considered high risk or where SE has been previously detected.
- It's only environmental samples, there should not be any birds in the production areas

Sampling required:

Production area length	Sample type	
	Boot Swab	Dust
Up to 25m	1 pair boot swabs per quarter of production area	3 dust swabs or 3 dust samples per quarter production area
25m to 75m	2 pair boot swabs per quarter of production area	4 dust swabs or 4 dust samples per quarter production area
Greater than 75m	2 pair boot swabs per quarter of production area	5 dust swabs or 5 dust samples per quarter production area



Samples are Positive for SE - you must begin again from Notify and Prepare and work through the steps that apply



You may resume regular trading procedures and routine sampling



Hatchery: Return to Trade Sampling

Do

- Read and comply with the general sampling section prior to sampling
- Repeat sampling until 3 consecutive “not detected” results are obtained

Hatcher:

Hatcher samples:

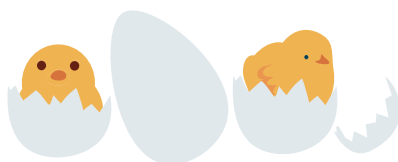
- Collect from sample options
 - Hatcher paper or
 - Swabs of hatch trays or
 - Chick fluff

How often to sample:

- Repeat sampling until 3 consecutive “not detected” results are obtained

How many samples

- 30 total samples are required to made up of the Hatcher samples and Hatchery environment samples



Samples are Positive for SE - you must begin again from Notify and Prepare and work through the steps

Hatchery environment:

Hatchery environmental samples

- Always take drain samples
- Remaining samples sites **can be chosen from:**
 - Egg loading room tray swab;
 - Transfer room swabs;
 - Pull belt swabs;
 - Dead chicks- if in hatcher tray, or from belt;
 - Macerator swabs;
 - Air handling units (swabs or dust);
 - Air transfer machines (swabs or dust);
 - Chick take-off and carousels (swabs- where more than 1 source of chicks are being mixed together); or
 - Wastewater



3 consecutive hatch days return “not detected” you may resume regular trading producers and routine sampling