



LIVESTOCK MORTALITY MANAGEMENT (DISPOSAL)



LIVESTOCK MORTALITY

management (disposal)

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Livestock Mortality Documents

Poultry Mortality Composting Agdex 450/29-1

Swine Mortality Composting Agdex 440/29-1

Large Animal Mortality Composting Agdex 400/29-4

Livestock Mortality Burial Techniques Agdex 400/29-2

mortality disposal

Livestock producers are in the business of producing marketable meat products. However, every livestock producer must face the reality of carcass disposal, regulated by the Destruction and Disposal of Dead Animals Regulation of the *Animal Health Act*, Appendix A. Dead animals must be disposed of in an acceptable manner within 7 days of death. Mortalities can be composted, incinerated, buried, rendered or naturally disposed.

Proper disposal of carcasses is important for both the prevention of livestock disease transmission and the protection of air and water quality. Access to carcasses by scavengers is only permitted under the guidelines for natural disposal.

The environmental considerations for improper disposal include:

- Odour – decomposition of organic matter, particularly the anaerobic (lacking oxygen) breakdown of proteins by bacteria, will produce a foul odour.
- Scavengers – ravens, magpies, coyotes, etc. and insects can transmit disease and are a nuisance.
- Pathogens – disease-causing spores may still be viable.
- Excess Nutrients – concentrated source of nitrogen.
- Nuisance – visible carcasses and bones fuel social issues and can puncture tires.



potential environmental and biosecurity risk

lowest risk

- Compost in a properly managed system or burn in an approved incinerator on the farm.
- Bury in appropriate soils or store frozen for spring burial or rendering plant pick-up (Refer to Livestock Mortality Burial Techniques, Agdex 400/29 – 2).
- Partially buried or carcass left outside for scavengers or to decay.

highest risk



disposal options

Incineration

Thorough and complete incineration of carcass (including all bones) is one option for livestock producers. While incineration can be convenient for those with access to the necessary equipment, producers need to realize that “complete incineration” will not result from a simple burn pile or barrel; furthermore, a simple burn pile or barrel cannot meet emissions standards for combustion. Double chambered incinerators reach temperatures greater than 850 °C (1560 °F) and provide oxygen to complete the burning process thus reducing particulate and gas emissions.

Incinerators must be loaded and operated according to manufacturer’s recommendations to maximize equipment life and minimize emission problems. Ashes should be removed frequently to maximize combustion and prevent damage to equipment. Nuisance complaints generated by poor maintenance and operational efforts are common.

Fuel for incinerating carcasses is a significant expense. The cost of operation and discipline required to prevent complaints has reduced the popularity of incineration in recent years.

Producers choosing to install an on-farm incinerator must operate it in accordance with the *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act* and the regulations or codes under the Act related to incineration.





incineration

Advantages:

- Complete reduction of volume.
- Rapid oxidation to carbon and water.
- Environmentally safe (may require an air permit).
- Can dispose of mortalities as they are generated, therefore no temporary storage required.
- Residue from properly incinerated carcasses will not attract insects or rodents.
- System can be mobile or a co-op could be formed to purchase an incinerator to be shared between farms.

Disadvantages:

- Major capital investment along with expensive fuel costs.
- Must be maintained (burners wear out and soot must be scrubbed out to prevent stack fires).
- Ash has no fertilizer potential and there may be a trace of heavy metals from micronutrients fed to the animals.
- Safety hazards associated with high temperature incinerators.

Livestock Burial

Burial is a suitable practice for summer yet difficult during winter due to frozen ground conditions. Dead animals can be placed in a pit which is then backfilled each time a carcass is added. Carcasses must be covered with either

- A minimum of 1 m (3.3 ft) of compacted soil.
- 0.15 m (6 in) of soil, 0.5 kg (1 lb) of quicklime for every 10 kg (22 lbs) of mortality, and a lid.

For more information see Livestock Mortality Burial Techniques, Agdex 400/29-2.

Burial requires great care in site selection because as carcasses decompose they release materials that pollute groundwater. Burial sites should be located in low permeable soils. Areas with a high groundwater level or shallow aquifer must be avoided. The weight of dead animals in the pit may not exceed 2500 kg (5500 lbs). Refer to Appendix A for site selection criteria.

Advantages:

- Inexpensive (if using your own equipment).
- Biosecure (no trucks coming from other farms to pick up carcasses).
- Convenient.

Disadvantages:

- Difficult to impossible in winter.
- Can cause groundwater pollution.
- No burial sites where the bottom of the pit is less than 1 m (3.3 ft) above the seasonal high water table.

Rendering

Another popular option is transporting carcasses to an approved disposal plant. Rendering is a convenient, clean and waste-free solution that ultimately recycles the remains into other products. The renderer generally provides on-farm pick up for a fee. However, some companies are selective about which species they accept and which geographic locations they serve. Since transportation is expensive, pick up will be scheduled when the renderer can make several stops in the same area.

Rendering processes dead animals into feed ingredients such as bone meal, meat meal, feather meal, and liquid animal fat. Animals that die during the winter can be frozen and delivered to the renderer at convenient intervals. Rendering companies will generally not accept carcasses that do not remain intact when handled. Depending upon the end product of the rendering process, there may be other restrictions on carcass quality and condition. Refer to the Yellow Pages Directory under "Rendering Companies" for companies providing this service.

Timely pick up is the biggest challenge when using rendering as a mortality disposal method, specifically during the warm and hot seasons. Collection vehicles must employ proper biosecurity measures to prevent disease transmission between farms. Costs for rendering continue to increase and the expense and logistics of collecting small volumes of carcasses on a frequent basis prevents this disposal method from being widely accepted.

Some pick up fees have been instituted regardless of the volume of mortalities, therefore some producers have chosen to invest in on-site preservation methods such as refrigeration, acid preservation and fermentation. The costs of on-farm storage of carcasses should be determined as they may outweigh the benefit of less frequent pickups by the renderers.

**Refrigeration:**

Generally limited to poultry or young animals, refrigeration units are expensive to purchase and operate. As a preservation method, refrigeration works very well; however, the unit must have sufficient refrigeration capacity to rapidly remove heat from the carcass.

Acid Preservation:

Punctured carcasses are placed in an acid solution (e.g. 3% sulfuric acid) which preserves the nutrient content and inactivates pathogens and microorganisms. The renderer can process the acid – preserved organic matter – into a high nutrient feed ingredient. Acids and the associated equipment are expensive and safety is a primary issue.

Fermentation:

Lactic acid fermentation is a process that provides a way to store carcasses for at least 25 weeks. Carcasses are mixed with a carbohydrate source and a culture inoculant. When the pH is reduced to 4.5, the microorganisms are inactivated and the decomposition process ceases. This process is referred to as pickling.

Advantages:

- The carcass is completely removed from the farm.
- The rendering process destroys most diseases.

Disadvantages:

- Pathogenic transmission during pick up and transportation is possible (care must be taken to prevent the pathogens from moving through the system).
- Increasing cost due to reduced marketability of rendered products.

Composting

Composting is a controlled process. During the process, bacteria, fungi and other organisms break down organic materials to a stable mixture called compost, while consuming oxygen and releasing heat, water and carbon dioxide. The finished compost resembles humus and can be used as a soil amendment. Composting reduces the volume of the parent materials and most pathogens are destroyed if the process is controlled.

Composting of carcasses is gaining popularity. For more details on composting, see Poultry Mortality Composting, Agdex 450/29-1, Swine Mortality Composting, Agdex 440/29-1 and Large Animal Mortality Composting Agdex 400/29-4.

Proper management of the composting facility is required to ensure composting of the carcasses occurs. The basic requirements for successful composting are:

- Aerobic conditions (in the presence of oxygen).
- Proper temperature, moisture, pH and carbon to nitrogen ratio.
- Maintaining a temperature of 55 °C (131 °F) for at least three days.

Other factors that must be considered when composting are:

- Properly constructed facilities and the use of primary and secondary areas.
- Facility design must limit access of scavengers.
- Equipment needs including the use of a front-end loader.
- Management, monitoring and turning requirements of compost.
- Ensuring compost is applied to crop land without direct contact with livestock.
- Availability of necessary inputs of litter, straw and manure.
- The location of compost, Appendix A.
- Contaminated run-off must be collected and surface water directed away from the composting facility.

Advantages:

- Biosecure.
- Year-round use.
- Relatively inexpensive.
- Environmentally sound.
- Value-added product to sell or use (sales regulated by the *Fertilizer Act*).
- Best and recommended method to handle catastrophic losses.
- Heat of composting process kills most pathogens, weed seeds and insect larvae.
- Scavengers do not bother actively heating compost.

Disadvantages:

- May be labour intensive.
- Requires an impervious pad.
- Bin composting requires rot resistant walls and a cover to repel rain.
- Takes practice to develop the technique.
- Requires a carbon source.

Natural Disposal

Disposal of carcasses by scavengers is a permitted method in Alberta but because of the very high probability of disease spread and of creating a public nuisance, this method is not recommended. All regulations concerning natural disposal are outlined in Appendix A.



caution

If an animal is known or suspected to have died from an infectious or reportable disease, the owner must report this to authorities and dispose of the animal in the manner they recommend. For an animal that has been euthanized, owners need to prevent scavengers from gaining access to the dead animal. These animals cannot be disposed of by natural disposal.

Reportable Diseases are those which require action to control or eradicate because they are a threat to animal or human health, food safety or the economy.

Notifiable Diseases are those which simply require monitoring for trade purposes or to understand their presence in Alberta. No action will be taken.

Anyone who knows or ought to know that any of these diseases are or may be present in an animal **MUST** report that fact to the **Office of the Chief Provincial Veterinarian** within 24 hours by calling 1-800-524-0051.

SRM Alert – Cattle Carcass Disposal (Canadian Food Inspection Agency 2009)

In 2007, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency's (CFIA) enhanced feed ban was enacted to control the handling, transporting and disposal of specified risk material (SRM). SRM includes the skull, brain, trigeminal ganglia (nerves attached to the brain), eyes, tonsils, spinal cord and dorsal root ganglia (nerves attached to the spinal cord) of cattle aged 30 months or older and the distal ileum (portion of the small intestine) of all cattle. Under the regulations, a permit is required to receive, remove from any premises, use, convey (other than from one area to another on the same premises), treat, store, export, sell, distribute, confine or destroy SRM in any form, including bovine dead stock from which SRM has not been removed. The location receiving the SRM must have a separate permit.

The Health of Animals Regulations allows for cattle producers to dispose of SRM on the premises where the animal was found dead without the need for a CFIA permit. The CFIA has defined "site" as being contiguous properties whether or not there is a public access or right of way which traverses the properties. Therefore, a permit is needed to move SRM from one property to another if traveling on public land (roads) even if the sites are both owned by the same person.

A farmer may obtain an annual CFIA permit to transport SRM to this non-contiguous site. However, the receiving site requires an annual permit to receive the SRM and needs to meet defined minimal requirements as outlined on the permit.

The SRM [permit application form](#) is available online at www.inspection.gc.ca/bse. It should be completed and submitted to the nearest CFIA district office. If the situation is time-sensitive or occurs outside of normal business hours, call 1-800-442-2342 to request an emergency SRM permit. You will be directed to a CFIA inspector on-call who will request the following information:

- The transporter's name, address, phone number, e-mail address.
- A description of the conveyance used to transport the SRM (license plate of truck or description of tarp/bucket).
- The SRM permit number of the site that will be receiving the SRM (unless it is the farm of origin of an animal dying in transit).
- The number of carcasses and approximate weight of SRM being transported;
- CCIA or ATQ tag number(s).

The inspector will provide the permit number which will be valid for 48 hours or less. An actual copy of the SRM permit will be provided during an ensuing inspection.

CFIA's SRM permits to transport, accept and dispose of SRM are free. For more information, visit www.inspection.gc.ca/bse, call 1-800-442-2342 or visit your local CFIA office.

appendix A act and regulation

In this Regulation,

- (a) “Act” means the *Animal Health Act*;
- (b) “composting”, in respect of a dead animal, means a managed process for aerobic decomposition of the dead animal;
- (c) “dead animal” means
 - (i) all or part of an animal that has died from a cause other than having been slaughtered or killed for
 - (A) human or animal consumption, or
 - (B) an animal product or animal by-product,
 - (ii) inedible offal, condemned material or waste material from an animal that was slaughtered or killed for
 - (A) animal consumption, or
 - (B) an animal product or animal by-product, and
 - (iii) inedible offal, condemned material or waste material from an animal processed at a meat facility;
- (d) “meat facility” means
 - (i) a meat facility within the meaning of the *Meat Inspection Act*, and
 - (ii) an establishment within the meaning of the *Meat Inspection Act* (Canada) in which animals are slaughtered;
- (e) “rendering plant” means a rendering plant within the meaning of the *Health of Animals Act* (Canada).

Application

2 (1) This Regulation does not apply to wildlife as defined in the *Wildlife Act* or controlled animals as defined in the *Wildlife Act*, except

- (a) wildlife or controlled animals possessed by a person who is or was the holder of a zoo permit under the *Wildlife Act* relating to the wildlife or controlled animals,
- (b) wildlife possessed by a person who is or was the holder of a game bird farm permit under the *Wildlife Act* relating to the wildlife,
- (c) wildlife possessed by a person who is or was the holder of a temporary shelter permit under the *Wildlife Act* relating to the wildlife,
- (d) fur-bearing animals held by a person who is or was the holder of a licence under the *Fur Farms Act* relating to the fur-bearing animals,
- (e) wildlife or controlled animals possessed by a non-resident or non-resident alien who is or was the holder of an import permit under the *Wildlife Act* relating to the wildlife or controlled animals, and

- (f) wildlife processed at a meat facility.
- (2) For greater certainty, nothing in this Regulation affects the operation of any other law, including, without limitation,
- (a) any law that requires an approval, consent, permit, licence or other authorization or document to be obtained for an activity relating to the disposal of a dead animal, or
 - (b) any law that relates to a method of disposal, including without limitation, any law prohibiting or regulating the setting of fires.

DISPOSAL OF DEAD ANIMALS

Owner's duties

- 3(1) The owner of a dead animal shall dispose of the dead animal in accordance with this Regulation.
- (2) In storing or disposing of a dead animal, the owner of the dead animal shall ensure that
- (a) the odours generated by the dead animal are minimized,
 - (b) any run-on or run-off water at the site where the dead animal is located is minimized,
 - (c) the risk of the spread of disease is minimized, and
 - (d) the dead animal does not create a nuisance.
- (3) The owner of a dead animal shall dispose of the dead animal within 7 days unless the owner stores the dead animal
- (a) outside during winter months when the ambient temperature is low enough to keep the dead animal completely frozen,
 - (b) in a freezer unit, or
 - (c) in accordance with the directions of the chief provincial veterinarian, an inspector appointed under section 6(2) of the Act or a veterinary inspector appointed under the *Health of Animals Act* (Canada).
- (4) The owner of a dead animal shall comply with any direction of an inspector directing the owner to dispose of the dead animal.
- (5) The owner of an animal that is euthanized with drugs or other chemical substances shall take steps to prevent scavengers from gaining access to the animal beginning at the time the drugs or other chemical substances are administered until the final disposal of the dead animal.

Disposal by meat facility

- 4 Subject to section 6 and the terms of any order made under section 18, an owner or operator of a meat facility shall dispose of a dead animal by a method
- (a) set out in section 7, 9(b), 10 or 13,
 - (b) referred to in section 15 that is approved for use by owners or operators of meat facilities under section 16, or
 - (c) authorized by the chief provincial veterinarian.

Conditions respecting use of disposal methods

- 5 An owner of a dead animal shall not dispose of a dead animal using a method referred to in section 8, 9(a), 11 or 14 unless
- (a) the owner had custody or care and control of the animal immediately before the animal's death, and
 - (b) the owner is an owner of the land or premises

Diseased animals

- 6(1) If a dead animal is known or suspected to have had a disease that is reportable under the Act but is not reportable under the *Health of Animals Act* (Canada), the owner of the dead animal shall dispose of the dead animal by a method provided for in this Regulation as directed by the chief provincial veterinarian or an inspector appointed under section 6(2) of the Act.
- (2) If a dead animal is known or suspected to have had a disease that is not reportable under the Act but is reportable under the *Health of Animals Act* (Canada), the owner of the dead animal shall dispose of the dead animal by a method provided for in this Regulation as directed by a veterinary inspector appointed under the *Health of Animals Act* (Canada).
- (3) If a dead animal is known or suspected to have had a disease that is reportable under the Act and under the *Health of Animals Act* (Canada), the owner of the dead animal shall dispose of the dead animal by a method provided for in this Regulation as directed by
- (a) the chief provincial veterinarian or an inspector appointed under section 6(2) of the Act, or
 - (b) a veterinary inspector appointed under the *Health of Animals Act* (Canada).

Disposal in landfill

- 7 Subject to section 6 and the terms of any order made under section 18, a dead animal may be disposed of in a Class I or Class II landfill as defined in the Waste Control Regulation (AR 192/96).

Burial

- 8(1) In this section, "provincial highway" means a provincial highway as defined in the *Highways Development and Protection Act*, but does not include a proposed highway.
- (2) Subject to section 6 and the terms of any order made under section 18, a dead animal may be buried in a farm burial pit in accordance with subsections (3) to (6).
- (3) A dead animal may be buried in a farm burial pit only if the bottom of the pit is at least one metre above the seasonal high-water table.
- (4) One or more dead animals may be buried in a farm burial pit if
- (a) the total weight of the dead animals buried in the pit does not exceed 2500 kg, and
 - (b) the pit

- (i) is at least 100 m from any well or other domestic water intake, stream, creek, pond, spring, river, irrigation canal, dugout or other water source and the high-water mark of any lake,
- (ii) is at least 25 m from the edge of any coulee or embankment,
- (iii) is at least 10 m from any other farm burial pit,
- (iv) is at least 100 m from any residence,
- (v) is at least 100 m from the boundary of any land owned or leased by a person other than the owner of the dead animal, unless the owner or leaseholder of the land has consented in writing to the pit being located closer to the boundary,
- (vi) is at least 300 m from any provincial highway, and
- (vii) is covered with
 - (A) a minimum of one metre of compacted soil, if no additional dead animals are to be buried in the pit, or
 - (B) a wooden or metal lid that is designed to exclude scavengers and quicklime is applied to the dead animal or animals in sufficient quantities to control flies and odour, if the weight limit established by clause (a) has not been reached and the owner intends to bury additional dead animals in the farm burial pit.

- (5)** For the purposes of subsection (4)(a), the total weight of dead animals is determined by adding the weight at the time of burial of each dead animal buried in the pit to the weight at the time of burial of each dead animal previously buried in the pit.
- (6)** One or more dead animals may be buried in a farm burial pit if
- (a) the total weight of the dead animals buried in the pit does not exceed 100 kg, and
 - (b) the pit
 - (i) is at least 50 m from any well or other domestic water intake, stream, creek, pond, spring, river, irrigation canal or other water source and the high-water mark of any lake,
 - (ii) is at least 25 m from the edge of any coulee or embankment,
 - (iii) is at least 100 m from any residence situated on land owned or leased by a person other than the owner of the dead animal,
 - (iv) is at least 3 m from any other farm burial pit,
 - (v) is covered with a minimum of one metre of compacted soil, and
 - (vi) has not been used for the burial of a dead animal during the previous 5-year period.
- (7)** If authorized in writing by the chief provincial veterinarian or an inspector appointed under section 6(2) of the Act, one or more dead animals exceeding 2500 kg in total weight may be buried in a farm burial pit in accordance with any directions provided in the authorization.

Burning

- 9 Subject to section 6 and the terms of any order made under section 18, a dead animal may be burned in accordance with the applicable provisions in the *Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act* and in the regulations or codes of practice under that Act relating to the burning
- (a) in an open fire, or
 - (b) in an incinerator.

Composting in compost facility

- 10 Subject to section 6 and the terms of any order made under section 18, a dead animal may be disposed of by composting in a Class I compost facility as defined in the Waste Control Regulation (AR 192/96).

Farm composting

- 11(1) Subject to section 6, and the terms of any order made under section 18, a dead animal may be disposed of by composting
- (a) in an outdoor farm open compost pile
 - (i) that is
 - (A) at least 100 m from any well or other domestic water intake, stream, creek, pond, spring, river, irrigation canal, dugout or other water source and the high-water mark of any lake,
 - (B) at least 25 m from the edge of any coulee or embankment, and
 - (C) at least 100 m from any residence,
 - (ii) that is designed in a manner that will exclude scavengers,
 - (iii) that is at least 100 m from the boundary of any land owned or leased by a person other than the owner of the dead animal, unless the owner or leaseholder of the land has consented in writing to the outdoor farm open compost pile being located closer to the boundary,
 - (iv) that is at least 300 m from any provincial highway, and
 - (v) in which the dead animal or animals are covered with at least 60 cm of composting material, or
 - (b) in an indoor farm open compost pile that is located in a building that has
 - (i) an impervious floor, and
 - (ii) adequate drainage control to prevent the contamination of surface water or groundwater from the compost effluent.
- (2) Where one or more dead animals are composted in an outdoor or indoor farm open compost pile,
- (a) the volume of the dead animal or animals in the compost pile must not exceed 25% of the total volume of the compost pile, and

- (b) material may not be removed from the compost pile until the dead animal or animals are composted to the extent that
 - (i) the generation of odours by the compost is minimized,
 - (ii) the compost will not contaminate surface water or groundwater,
 - (iii) the compost will not attract vectors of disease, and
 - (iv) the use of the compost will not cause or contribute to the spread of disease, cause scavenging or create a nuisance.

Food for other animals

12(1) Subject to section 6 and the terms of any order made under section 18, the owner of a dead animal may dispose of the dead animal by feeding it or allowing another person to feed it to an animal if the owner of the dead animal

- (a) knows that the dead animal
 - (i) did not have an infectious or contagious disease or a disease that is notifiable under the Act or reportable under the Act or the *Health of Animals Act* (Canada), and
 - (ii) was not euthanized with drugs or other chemical substances, and
- (b) provides a written certificate to the owner of the animal to which the dead animal is being fed confirming that the dead animal did not have a disease referred to in clause (a) and was not euthanized as referred to in clause (a), where the dead animal is being fed to an animal that is not owned by the owner of the dead animal.

(2) No person shall feed a dead animal to a production animal as defined in the Authorized Medicine Sales Regulation if the feeding of the dead animal to the production animal would contravene the *Health of Animals Act* (Canada) or the regulations under that Act.

Rendering

13 Subject to section 6 and the terms of any order made under section 18, a dead animal may be disposed of by rendering at a rendering plant operated under a permit issued under the *Health of Animals Act* (Canada).

Natural disposal

14(1) In this section, “natural disposal”, in respect of a dead animal, means disposing of the dead animal in a manner that allows for scavenging.

(2) Subject to section 6 and the terms of any order made under section 18, a dead animal, other than inedible offal or condemned material, may be disposed of by natural disposal if

- (a) the animal is not known or suspected to have had an infectious or contagious disease or a disease that is notifiable under the Act or reportable under the Act or the *Health of Animals Act* (Canada),

- (b) the dead animal was not euthanized with drugs or other chemical substances,
- (c) the total weight of the animals being disposed of at one site does not exceed 1000 kg,
- (d) there is a distance of at least 500 m between disposal sites, and
- (e) the dead animal is disposed of at a disposal site that
 - (i) is on property that is owned or leased by the owner of the dead animal and at least 100 m from the boundary of land owned or leased by a person other than the owner of the dead animal, unless the owner or leaseholder of the land has consented in writing to the disposal site being located closer to the boundary,
 - (ii) is at least 500 m from any well or other domestic water intake, stream, creek, pond, spring, river irrigation canal, dugout or other water source and the high-water mark of any lake,
 - (iii) is at least 25 m from the edge of any coulee or embankment,
 - (iv) is at least 400 m from any livestock facility, including a pasture, situated on land owned or leased by a person other than the owner of the dead animal,
 - (v) is at least 400 m from any residence,
 - (vi) is at least 400 m from any road, and
 - (vii) is at least 400 m from any
 - (A) park or recreation area as those terms are defined in the *Provincial Parks Act*,
 - (B) wilderness area, ecological reserve, natural area or heritage rangeland as those terms are defined in the *Wilderness Areas, Ecological Reserves, Natural Areas and Heritage Rangelands Act*, or
 - (C) any other land intended for recreational use by the public.

Method approved by Minister

15 Subject to section 6 and the terms of any order made under section 18, a dead animal may be disposed of in a manner that has been approved by the Minister under section 16 if any terms or conditions imposed under that section are complied with.

Approval of disposal methods

16 The Minister may approve a method or methods for the disposal of dead animals in addition to the methods provided for under sections 7 to 14 and may, in the approval,

- (a) specify whether the method or methods are approved for use by owners or operators of meat facilities, and
- (b) impose any terms or conditions on the disposal of dead animals using the method or methods that the Minister considers appropriate.

Rendering plant

- 17** The owner or operator of a rendering plant shall ensure
- (a) that a dead animal rendered at the plant is subjected to such temperature and pressure as is necessary to render every portion of the carcass free from all viable pathogenic organisms, and
 - (b) that microbiological quality assurance processes are in place to prevent the occurrence of viable pathogenic organisms.

Disaster or emergency

- 18(1)** In the event of a disaster or emergency, including, without limitation, a flood, fire or outbreak of disease, the chief provincial veterinarian may, for the purposes of responding to and dealing with the effects of the disaster or emergency, make an order
- (a) in respect of any person or class of persons that for the period set out in the order
 - (i) exempts the person or class of persons from the application of this Regulation or any provision of this Regulation, or
 - (ii) varies the rules applicable to a method for the disposal of dead animals set out in this Regulation in respect of dead animals disposed of or to be disposed of by the person or class of persons, or
 - (b) in respect of any owner or class of owner of a dead animal or type of dead animal specified in the order that directs the owner or class of owner to dispose of the dead animal or a dead animal of that type in a manner or by a method specified in the order.
- (2)** A person or owner who is the subject of an order or is a member of a class of persons or owners that is the subject of an order under subsection (1)(a)(ii) or (b) shall comply with the order.

GENERAL

Transport of non-rendered dead animal

- 19** A person who transports, or prepares for transport, a dead animal that has not been rendered shall ensure that the dead animal is transported or prepared for transport in such a manner so as to prevent
- (a) any dissemination of pathogenic organisms into the environment from the leakage of blood or other body fluids of the dead animal, and
 - (b) the contamination of food intended for consumption by humans or animals.

Diagnosis of animal diseases

- 20** Nothing in this Regulation prohibits the collection, shipment or transport of a dead animal as may be required by a registered veterinarian or the owner of the dead animal for the diagnosis of animal disease.

Offences

21 A person who contravenes or fails to comply with this Regulation is guilty of an offence.

Penalties

22(1) A person who is guilty of an offence under section 21(a) for a first offence, to a fine of not more than \$15 000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine of not more than \$1000 for each day or part of a day during which the offence continues after the first day, and

(b) for a 2nd or subsequent offence,

(i) to a fine of not more than \$30 000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine of not more than \$2000 for each day or part of a day during which the offence continues after the first day, or

(ii) to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to both fines and imprisonment.

(2) A prosecution under subsection (1) may be commenced within 2 years of the commission of the alleged offence but not afterwards.

Repeal

23 The Destruction and Disposal of Dead Animals Regulation (AR 229/2000) is repealed.

Expiry

24 For the purpose of ensuring that this Regulation is reviewed for ongoing relevancy and necessity, with the option that it may be repassed in its present or an amended form following a review, this Regulation expires on September 30, 2023.

Coming into force

25 This Regulation comes into force on the coming into force of section 19 of the *Animal Health Amendment Act, 2009*.

references

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for more information

Emergency Carcass Disposal

Contact your local rural municipality for assistance.

Reportable Diseases

Office of the Chief Provincial Veterinarian

780-427-3448 or toll-free by first dialing 403-310-0000

[http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\\$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/cpv4264](http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/cpv4264)

Alberta's Notifiable and Reportable Diseases Website

[http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/\\$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/afs12455](http://www1.agric.gov.ab.ca/$department/deptdocs.nsf/all/afs12455)

Canadian Food Inspection Agency

Visit www.inspection.gc.ca/bse, call 1-800-442-2342 or visit your local CFIA office listed on the following page.





Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) Offices

Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)

Alberta South Calgary
110 Country Hills Landing Northwest
Calgary, Alberta T3K 5P3
Telephone: 403-299-7660

Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)

Lethbridge Office – Animal Programs
3605-14th Avenue North
Lethbridge, Alberta T1H 6P7
Telephone: 403-382-3121

Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)

Coutts Office – Animal Programs
PO Box 130
Coutts, Alberta T0K 0N0
Telephone: 403-344-3808

Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)

Medicine Hat District Office
7 Strachan Bay Southeast, Suite 105
Medicine Hat, Alberta T1B 4Y2
Telephone: 403-528-6850

Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)

Animal Programs – Edmonton
7000-113th Street
Edmonton, Alberta T6H 5T6
Telephone: 780-495-3333

Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)

Edmonton Regional Office – Animal Health
7000-113th Street
Edmonton, Alberta T6H 5T6
Telephone: 780-495-3333

Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)

Grande Prairie District Office
10135-100th Avenue
Grande Prairie, Alberta T8V 0V4
Telephone: 780-831-0335

Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)

Vermilion District Office – Animal Health
5016-49th Avenue, Unit B
Vermilion, Alberta T9X 1B7
Telephone: 780-853-5637

Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)

Red Deer
6503-67th Street
Red Deer, Alberta T4P 1A3
Telephone: 403-340-4204

Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)

Wetaskiwin District Office
5729-40th Avenue
Wetaskiwin, Alberta T9A 2Z1
Telephone: 780-352-3955

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