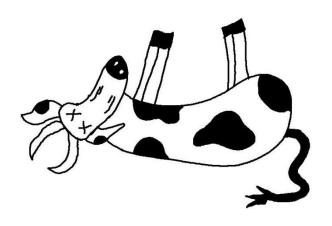
# Animal Carcass Disposal



Greg Christy, D.V.M.
Emergency Programs
Division of Animal Industry



# Difficult Subject

- No easy solutions
- Limited options
- Involves multiple agencies
- Falls in the gaps





# Disposal Options in Florida

- On-Site Burial
- Composting
- Cremation/Incineration
- Rendering
- Transport to a Class I Landfill



## **On-Site Burial**





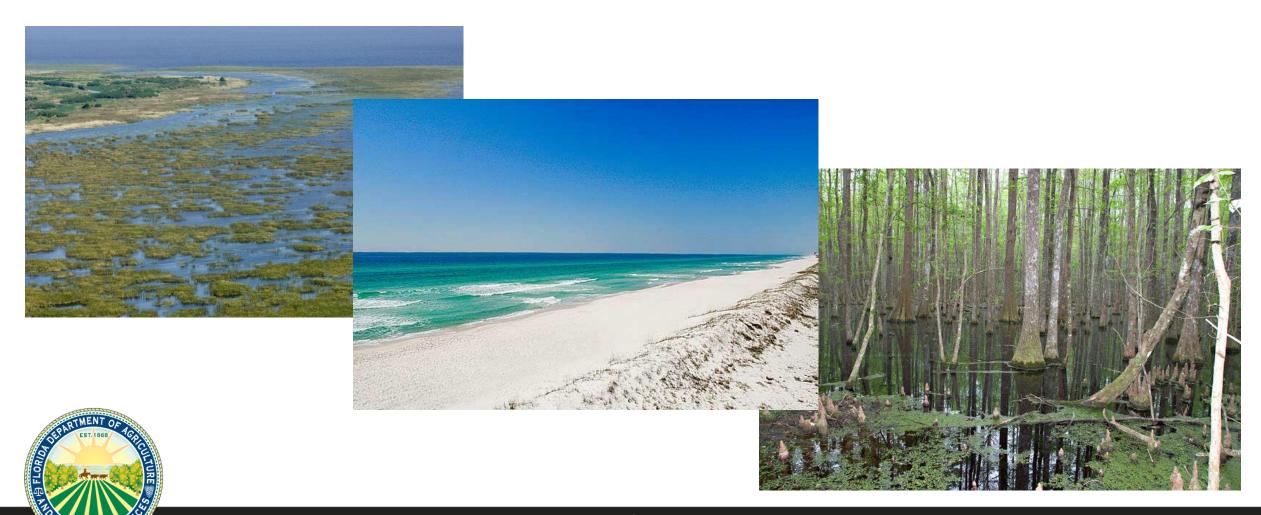
### **On-site Burial**

- Cheap
- Site suitability issues need soil data/site assessment
- Unlined burial has leachate issues
- Possible health and liability issues from contamination



#### We Have a Problem in Florida

We have a lot of water and it's all connected



# Florida Aquifer Vulnerability Assessment (FAVA)

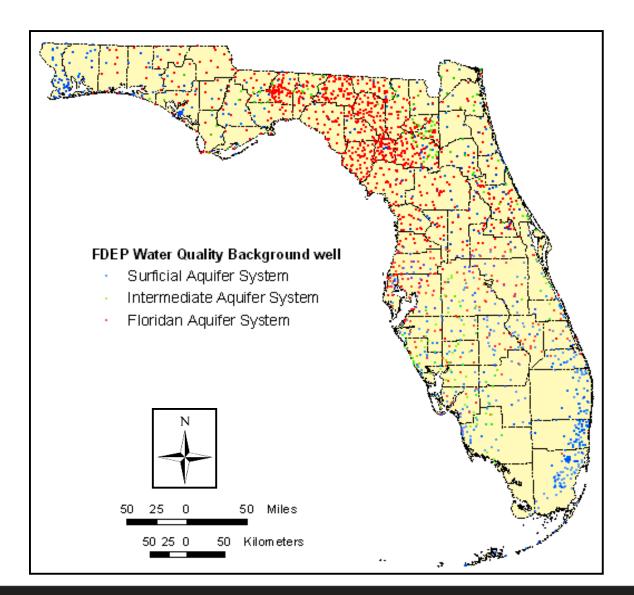
A model used to predict the vulnerability of Florida's aquifer to contamination from land surface







## FAVA Uses Well Data

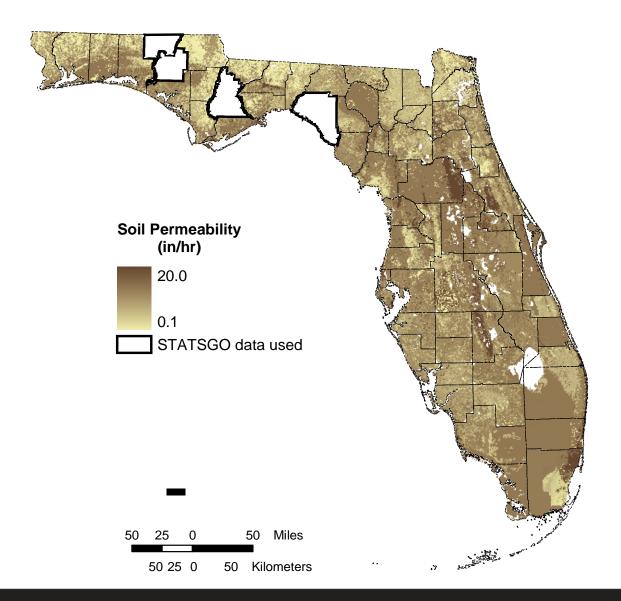






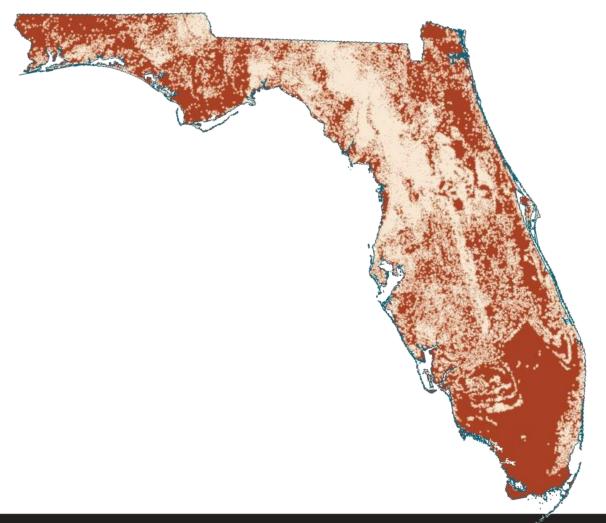


# FAVA Uses Soil Permeability



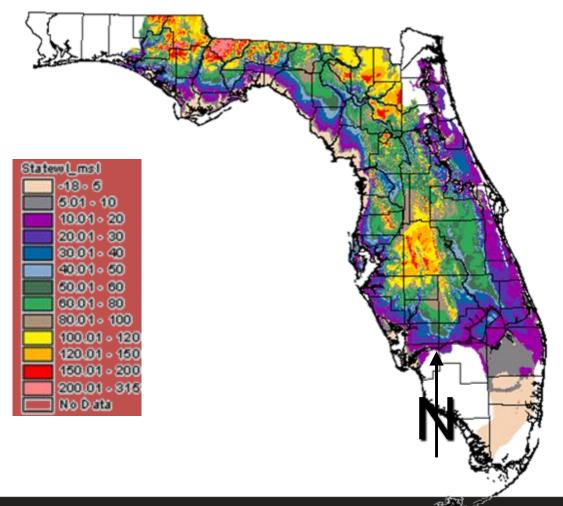


# FAVA Uses Proximity to Karst Features



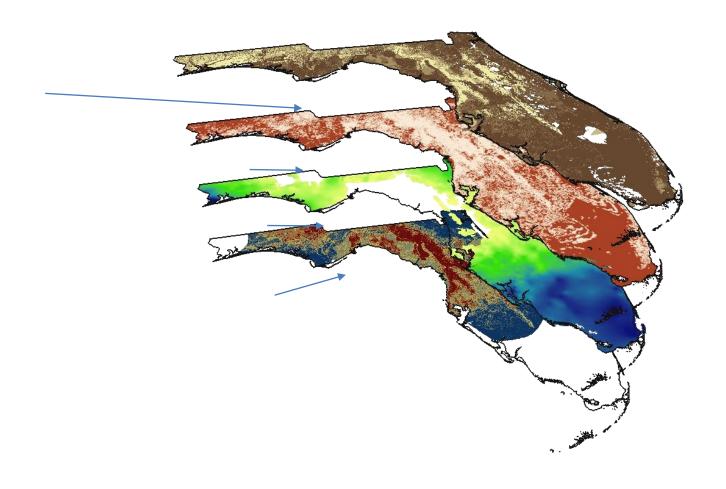


## FAVA Uses Altitude of Water Table





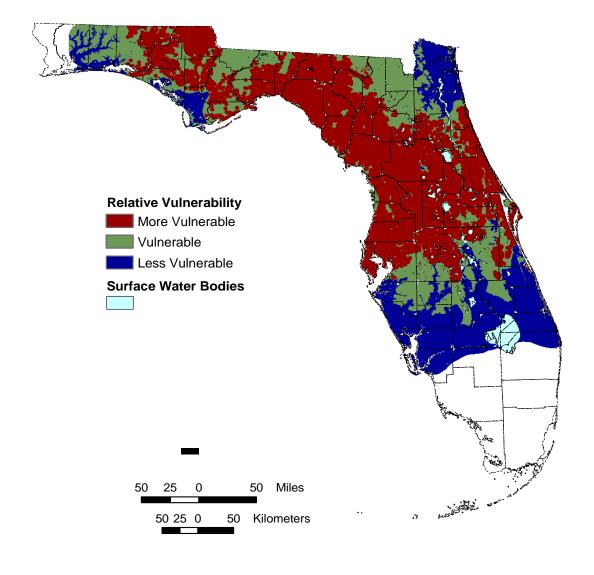
# Conceptual Model





FAVA output for relative vulnerability to contamination from land surface

Red is bad!





#### **Bottom Line**

- We have sandy soils overlying porous limestone
- We have a shallow water table
- We have large rainfall totals
- We have a lot of water and it's all connected
- You just can't bury large numbers of animal carcasses in Florida



# Composting





## Composting

- Space and carbon source needs can be extensive
- Carbon source required 3 pounds of carbon required per pound of carcass
- Carbon sources are sawdust, wood chips or shavings, shredded paper
- Average Holstein cow weighs 1500 pounds needs 4500 pounds of carbon
- Ecologically sound



### **Incineration**

- Slow
- Expensive
- Transportation required
- Open air burning prohibited in Florida
- Municipal incinerators will not usually accept carcasses
- Limited number of commercial incinerators



## Air Curtain Incinerators



## **Commercial Incinerators**





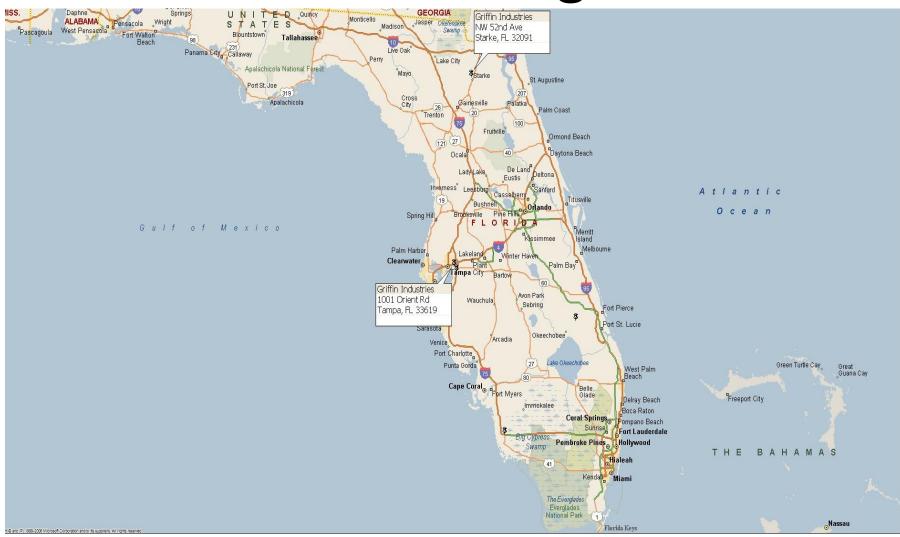






- Expensive
- Plant refusal is common
- Will not take cattle carcasses because of BSE, or rotten carcasses
- Transportation required
- Limited number of commercial renderers







Florida capacity - 120,000 lbs./hour or 2,880,000 lbs./day



# Transport to a Class I Landfill





# Transport to a Commercial (Class I) Landfill

- Tipping fees can be expensive
- Transportation required
- Landfill prior permission typically required
- Probably the best option in Florida



## Commercial Landfill

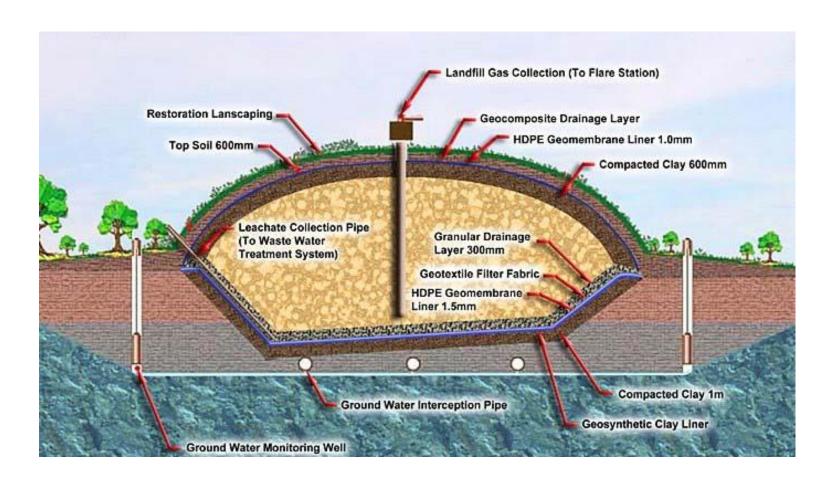
An engineering marvel!

Is lined

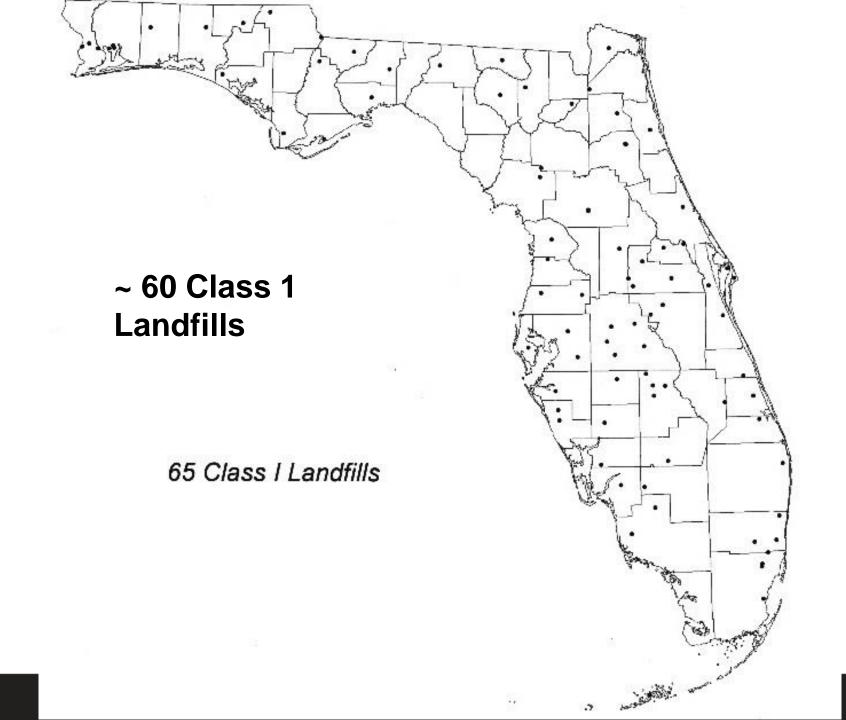
Has groundwater monitoring wells

Leachate is collected

Gas is collected









## Holistic Weighting of Disposal Options

Weighting	Criteria	Off-Site Landfill	endering	Off-Site Incineration	Composting	Open Air Burning	On-Site Burial
Most Important (x3)	Public Health Risk (1)	9	9	9	9	6	3
	Biosecurity (2)	6	6	6	3	3	3
	Pathogen Inactivation (3)	3	6	9	6	9	3
	Environmentally Sustainable (4)	9	9	9	9	3	3
Important (x2)	Need to Transport Carcasses Offsite (5)	2	2	2	6	6	6
	Volume Reduction (6)	4	6	6	4	6	4
	Availability(7)	6	4	2	4	4	4
	Throughput (8)	6	6	2	4	4	4
	Speed to Implement (9)	6	4	4	4	4	4
	Public Acceptance (10)	6	4	6	4	2	4
Less Important (x1)	Cost Effectiveness (11)	3	2	1	1	1	3
	Efficiency (12)	3	3	3	2	1	2
	Operability (13)	3	3	3	2	1	3
	Regulatory limitations (14)	2	3	2	2	1	1
	Denial of use (15)	2	2	2	2	2	1
	Total Points	71	69	66	62	53	48
	Average Score	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.1	3.5	3.2



# **Payment**



## **Payment**

- Under a Presidential Declaration, FEMA will reimburse for carcass disposal with restrictions
- Under an <u>foreign animal disease</u> emergency, USDA will pay for carcass disposal with restrictions







#### FEMA Public Assistance



Generally, FEMA will provide assistance for the removal and disposal, which may include open burning, incineration, or rendering, of animal carcasses resulting from a Presidentially declared major disaster . . .

. . . .when animal carcass removal and disposal is necessary to reduce or eliminate an immediate threat to life, protect public health and safety



### FEMA Public Assistance

- <u>FEMA Policy 9580.206 -</u> Public Assistance for Animal Carcass Removal and Disposal (2014)
- This assistance is authorized under Sections 403, 407, and 502 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act
- Public Assistance Category A (debris removal) and/or Category B (emergency protective measures)



### Direct Federal Assistance

 FEMA may also provide direct federal assistance (DFA) through a mission assignment to another federal agency to perform carcass removal and disposal work



# Carcasses on Private Property



## Carcasses on Private Property

- Removal and disposal of carcasses on private property is generally not eligible work
- If the carcasses are determined to present an immediate threat to life, public health and safety, then removal and disposal may be eligible as an emergency protective measure
- FEMA may require certification from the state or local health department, or the USDA, that a health threat exists



### OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY ASSISTANCE



#### OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY ASSISTANCE

- The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) may be able to provide assistance to private landowners for the removal and disposal of animal carcasses
- Private landowners should contact the NRCS State Office to receive assistance that may be available



#### OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY ASSISTANCE

 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) have the authority to respond to animal carcasses that are contaminated with oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants



# Information



### **SART Website**

# www.flsart.org

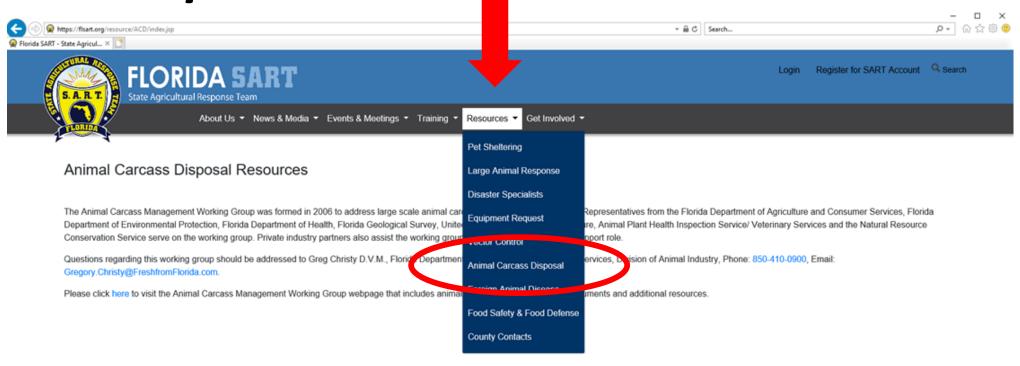




2019 SART Planning Conference

May 29 - 31, 2019 St. Pete Beach, FL Click here for details

## Carcass Disposal Resources on SART Website





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Developed and hosted by Office of Information Technology,

University of Florida / IFAS

# Important links

• Links for Debris/Carcass Disposal Decision Support: <a href="http://soils.usda.gov/survey/geography/hurricane/index.html">http://soils.usda.gov/survey/geography/hurricane/index.html</a>

• EPA's debris disposal decision support tool suite: http://www2.ergweb.com/bdrtool/login.asp

• Farm disaster assistance: <a href="http://www.fsa.usda.gov/">http://www.fsa.usda.gov/</a>



#### **Contact Us**

- Web EOC Mission request
- Contact a SART Partner
- Contact me

Dr. Greg Christy

(850) 410-0902

Gregory.Christy@FreshfromFlorida.com



# Questions?



## Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) - U.S.

- The most devastating FMD outbreak in the U.S. happened in 1914
- It originated from Michigan, but entered the stockyards in Chicago
- About 3,500 livestock herds with 170,000 cattle, sheep, and swine
- The eradication cost was \$4.5 million, a huge sum of money
   1914







### Carcass Disposal in 1914

- Burial by steam shovels (only available in some areas)
- Dumping down mine shafts
- Blasting canyon walls to cover
- Slaughter and consumption of exposed, but not diseased/ill animals



- 1971 U.S.- 8 million birds killed (END)
- 1983 U.S. 17 million birds killed (HPAI)



- 1997 Taiwan 4 million hogs killed (FMD)
- 1998 Netherlands 11 million hogs killed (CSF)





- 1999 Malaysia—1 million hogs killed (Nipah)
- 2001 UK 10 million animals killed (FMD)







• 2015 U.S.- Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) - 50 million birds died or killed





• 2019 East Asia - African Swine Fever (ASF) - 1.7 million swine died and euthanized

