Mortality Management
Planning and Response
Considerations Addressing Natural
Resources in Emergencies

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Goals of Presentation

- Nature of animal mortalities in disaster (as differentiated from naturally occurring or daily)
 - Causes
 - Issues of Concern
 - Scale
- Methodologies of disposal
 - Environmental considerations
- Roles and responsibilities
- Considerations

Daily Mortality

- Before its final intended use
 - Harvest (food animals)
- At its predetermined conclusion
- Old age, natural death
- No-value food animals (spent hens)
- Biomedical animals
- Producers must have a plan for this (under BODA, MAEAP, NPDES Permits)

Cause of Death During Emergencies

- Physical disaster
 - Fire, toxin, weather, building collapse
- Transboundary Disease
 - FMDs, CSF
- Direct euthanasia
 - Due to injuries or disease or proximity to disease
- Collateral euthanasia
 - Mortalities created by disruptions of marketing and transport systems caused by the disaster

Management Methods

- Burial
- Land-fill
- Composting
- Incineration
- Rendering
- Feeding to other animals
 - Fur-bearing, alligators

- Treat (vaccinationhold)
 - Anaerobic digestion
 - Gasification
 - Alkaline hydrolysis or digestion
 - Harvest

Burial

- All body parts at least 2 feet beneath the natural surface
- No contact with bodies of water
- 200 feet from wells



Common Graves

- Maximum 2.5 tons/acre
- Separated by minimum of 100 feet; 4 graves per A
- Covered with minimum of
 1 feet of soil within 24 hr
- Entire grave not open longer than 30 d
- At least 2 feet of soil as final cover

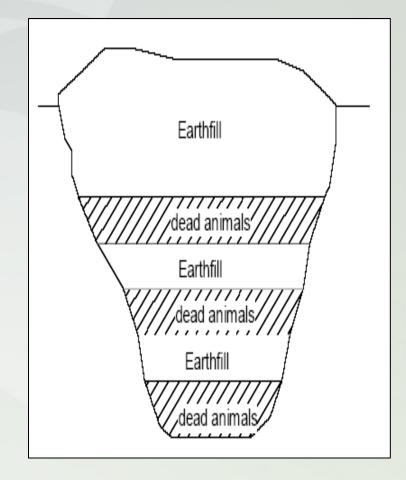
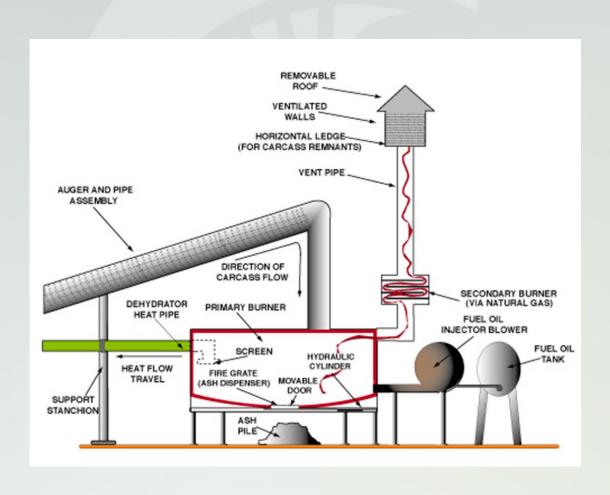


Illustration from Texas Animal Manure Management Issues (TAMMI) Website

Incineration

- Cremation is a controlled and rapid oxidation of organic matter
 - Complete reduction of volume
 - Destroys pathogens
 - Expensive initial cost and energy cost
 - Natural gas or diesel fuel
 - This is not coal-oil, old tires and a lit cigarette
 - Greatest utility is for small animals
 - Oxidizes volatile gases (odors)
 - Air quality permit may be required

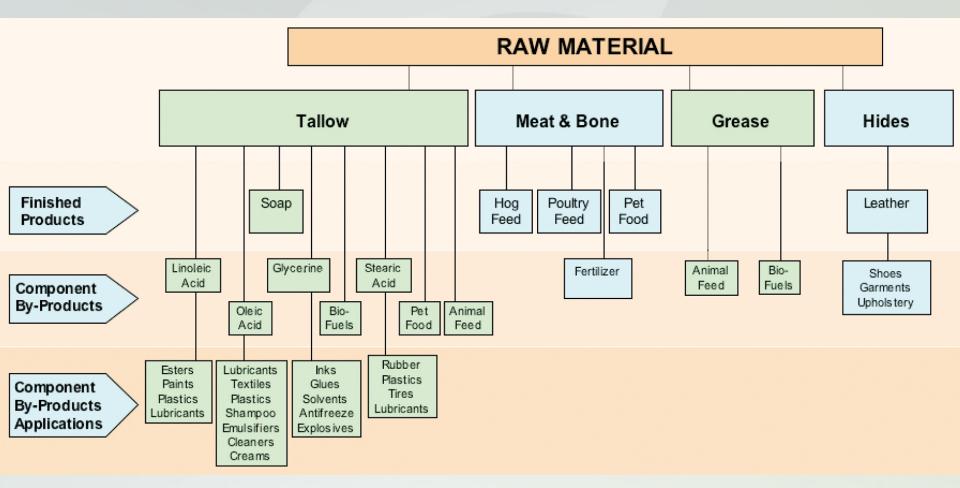
Incineration - Institutional/Commercial



Curtain Incineration



Rendering



http://www.darlingii.com/rawmatchart.jpg

Rendering – pros and cons

- Recycles the nutrients in the dead animal
- Bio-security measures must be observed
- Low maintenance
- Flexible to handle single carcass or 1000 tons or more
- Storage of animals is required until pickup
- Fees charged for pickup
- Rendering services may not be available

Landfill

- Availability must be determined
- Flexible to handle small and large amounts of mortality
- Generally <u>no pick-up</u> by waste management companies unless large consistent quantity
 - If farmer must deliver normal mortality
 - Must avoid complaints in transport
 - However, license is not required as farm is not a "dead animal dealer

Composting

 The controlled biological decomposition of organic material under (aerobic and anaerobic) conditions



Composting

- So that storage, handling and land application of compost can be done without adversely affecting the environment or people
 - Not recognizable
 - Aesthetically acceptable
 - Not a nuisance
- Recycling nutrients

Terminology

- Active composting
 - Rapid decomposition into CO₂, water, heat, minerals, and compost (humus)
 - Temperature of 120 to 150° F
 - Several weeks "primary"
 - May or may not aerate
 - Do not if disease agent involved
 - Continue 2-3 months, until soft tissues are totally decomposed and H₂O vaporized
 - Complete composting process
 - Landfill
 - Combustion preferably gasification

Windrow



Density

- Dead animal density (lbs./ft³) in compost
 - Range 3 to 15; but 5 is effective and safer
 - Optimum depends on desired speed of composting process
- About 80 ft² active area per 1500 lbs. of mortality
 - 240 ft² with apron working area
 - 1.1 A for 200 cows
- Rule of thumb: 2 to 2.5 parts amendment to 1 part animal

Best Conditions for Active Composting

- Moisture content, range of 40 to 60 %
- Carbon-to-nitrogen ratio, range of 15:1 to 35:1
- Amendment particle size, range of 0.1 to 2 inches
- Temperature range of 100 to 150°F
- pH range of 5.5 to 9.0

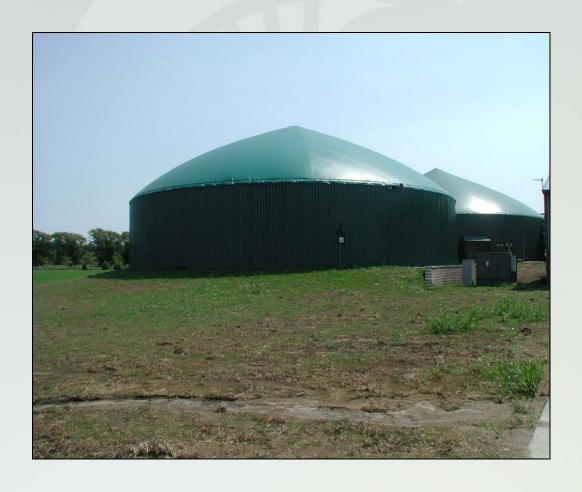
Composting Amendment

Blend

- Dairy manure compost
- Horse stall bedding
- Finished swine mortality compost
- Dry wood shavings

Item	
Moisture, %	48.3
Mineral matter, %	5.91
N, %	0.761
P, %	0.176
P ₂ O ₅ , %	0.402
K, %	0.512
K ₂ O, %	0.617
Ca, %	0.864
Mg, %	0.190
Na, %	0.129
S, %	0.146
C, %	24.113
B, ppm	7.4
Fe, ppm	1308.6
Mn, ppm	86.8
Cu, ppm	16.5
Zn, ppm	46.7
C:N	31.8
рН	8.72

Anaerobic digestion



Other Methods

- May be approved by the Director
 - Alkaline hydrolysis or digestion
 - Gasification
 - Feeding to other animals
 - Fur-bearing, alligators

Alkaline hydrolysis



Gasification



- Cause or agent
- Resources
 - Available workers & equipment
 - Local, state and federal funds
 - Live animal management pre-euthanasia
 - Transportation
 - Fuels, composting feedstocks, alkaline substrate

- Biosecurity and disinfection
 - Contain disease or other contaminants to a confined area and prevent spread to other locations
 - Operate disinfection station with limited impact on environment
 - Location should provide easy access for residents and responders.

Human safety

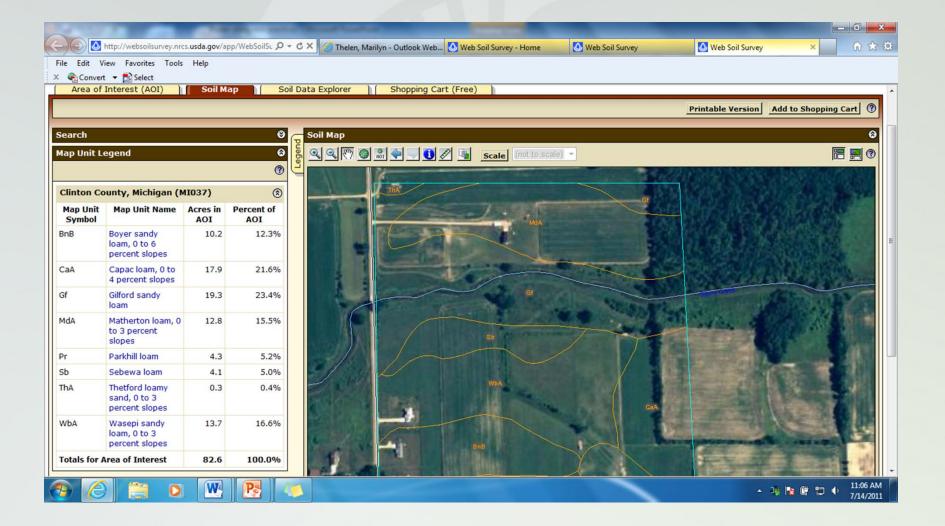
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to prevent occupational injuries and disease
- Plan to minimize any negative environmental effects associated with the disposal or reduction/recycling of contaminated PPE

Social

- Publicity about farm
- Public information officer (PIO)
- Mental health offices and professional counseling services

- Natural resources
 - Waters of the state
 - Distance to any septic drain field or fields
 - Location relative to tiled fields
 - Geology
 - Ensure containment of leachate in the long term
 - Topography
 - Water (slope), but also odor, noise and visual effects
 - Compatibility with surrounding land use

Web Soil Survey



State / Local Roles in Animal Disease

FUNCTION	MDARD	MDAG	МВСН	MDEQ	MDMVA	MDOC	MDOT	MDNR	MDTMB	MIOSHA	MSP	MSP/EMHSD	Local EM	LHD
Animal Related Quarantines	P										S			
Livestock / Household Animal Disease Response	P		S	3, 3						S			S	S
Animal Carcass Disposal	P		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			S	S
Mental Health Support			P							S				P
Biosecurity Training	P		S							S				
Human Health Consequences			P											P
Emergency / Disaster Declarations												P		
Communications Support												P	s	
Movement Restrictions Enforcement					S		S				P		S	
Resource Procurement / Management	P		s		s				S			S	s	
Legal Consultation / Assistance		P		= = 1										
Wildlife Disease Response	s							P						

Feds Roles in Animal Disease

FUNCTION	USDA/APHIS VS	USDA/APHIS ESF11	USDA/APHIS VSNAHERC	USDA/APHIS NVS	USDA/FSIS	USDA/APHIS WS	USDA/APHIS OIG	USDA/NRCS	USFWS	USCBP	FBI
Animal Carcass Disposal	P							S			
ESF 11 Guidance		P									
Veterinary Assistance Teams	P		S								- 1
Livestock / Household Animal Disease Response	P				s					s	
Wildlife Disease Response						P			P		
Criminal Investigation of Trans-Boundary Animal Disease							P				P
Movement Restrictions Enforcement										S	s
Slaughter Inspection / Disease Surveillance					P						
Continuity of Operations Assistance				P			S				

State / Local Roles in Animal Disaster

FUNCTION	MDARD/SART	MDAG	MDCH	MDEQ	MDHS	MDMVA	MDOC	MDOT	MDNR	MDTMB	MOSA	MSP	MSP/EMHSD	Local EM	LHD
Field Operations for Animal Related Issues	P											P		P	
Supplemental Personnel Resources	P													S	
Animal Care Needs Assessment	P													S	
Animal Care Resource Procurement	P					s							s	S	
Animal Care Donations Management	S				P	S				S			S		
Heating / Cooling Stations and Congregate Care Shelters with Companion Animal Provisions	S				P									P	
Wildlife Issues Coordination									P					s	
Animal Carcass Disposal / Debris Management	P		S	S			S		S	s			s	S	
Congregate Care Shelter Cleaning / Disinfection Guidance	s		P	S											P
Human Health Assistance			P								S				P
Transportation for Persons with Companion Animals								S				s		P	
Legal Consultation / Assistance		P		s											
Information Dissemination	P		S		S				S	S	S		S	S	s

Feds/ Others Roles in Animal Disaster

FUNCTION	USDA/APHIS AC	USDA/APHIS ESF11	USDA/APHIS WS	USDA/FSA	DHS	DHHS/NVRT	FEMA	AVMA/VMAT	MSU DCPAH	Multi-State Partnership	MSU Extension	MSU/CVM	MVMA	Livestock Industry Grouns	Nonprofit Humane Grouns	ARC/MI
ESF 11 Guidance	S	P	¥.		S		S									
ESF 8 Guidance	S				P		S									
Supplemental Veterinary Services						s	s	S			S		S			
Animal Transport, Sheltering, Confinement, Husbandry and Quarantine Assistance									S		S	S		S	S	
Resource Support				S	S		S									
Wildlife Issues Coordination			P						S		s					
Information Dissemination					S		s	S		S	S		S	S	S	s
Animal Carcass Disposal / Debris Management							S		s		S					
Supplemental Veterinary / Animal Care Personnel Resources										S	S		s	S		
Heating / Cooling Stations and Congregate Care Shelters with Companion Animal Provisions													S		S	s
Supplemental Animal Care Resources (e.g., cages, food, etc.)											S	S	S	P	S	

Suggested Readings

- Michigan Mass Animal Carcass Management,
 Mass Carcass Management Committee. In review, anticipated release 2013.
- Foreign Animal Disease Preparedness and Response Plan (FAD PReP) Standard Operating Procedures Available at:

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/emergency_response/tools/aphis_role_emergency_tools_disposal.shtml