


 Cornell Waste Management Institute

Managing Farm Mortality & Butcher Waste





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Situation

- Lack of Services
- SRM's-Parts That are Not Accepted
- Cost
- Access



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Disposal Options

- Alkaline Digestion
- Rendering
- Mass Burial
- Open Burn
- Compost

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Discussion and Decisions

- NYS Dept of Environmental Conservation
- Cornell Vet School
- Pro-Dairy
- NYS Farm Bureau
- NYSCHAP- Animal Health & Emergency Response
- Agriculture and Environmental Mgt. (AEM)
- Dept of Health


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Risk

Animals exhibiting signs of neurological diseases before death should not be composted and should be reported to the USDA for autopsy and proper disposal.

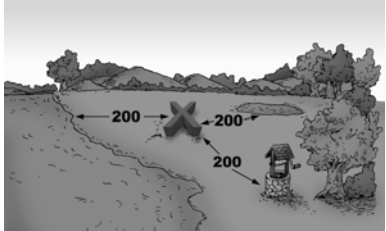
We have no evidence that Prions such as the ones that cause Mad Cow Disease are killed in the compost process.

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Site Selection




Well-drained, at least 200 ft from water courses, sinkholes, seasonal seeps or other landscape features that indicate the area is hydrologically sensitive.

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Three-Bin Covered System




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Concrete & Block




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Compost Bed



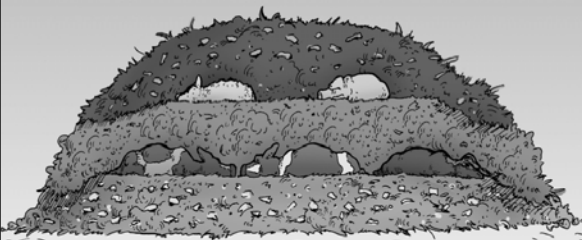
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Lance Rumen



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Recipe for Small Animals



For young animals, layer mortalities with a minimum of 2 feet of co-composting material.


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Chunky Carbon Source and Meat Waste



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Recipe for Large Animal




2ft

2ft

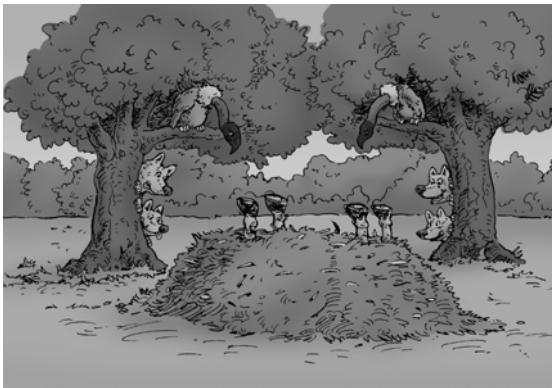
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Covering Carcass



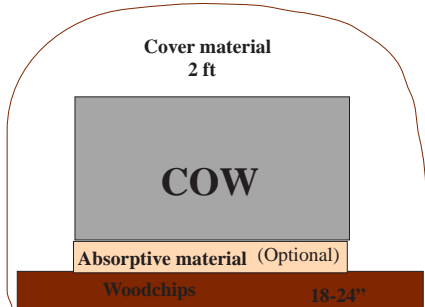
Cover carcass with dry, high-carbon co-composting material, like old silage, sawdust, or dry stall bedding (some semi-solid manure will expedite the process).

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Composting Cow



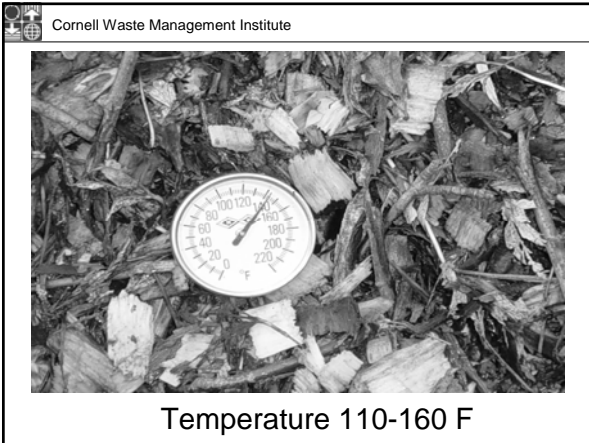
Cover material
2 ft

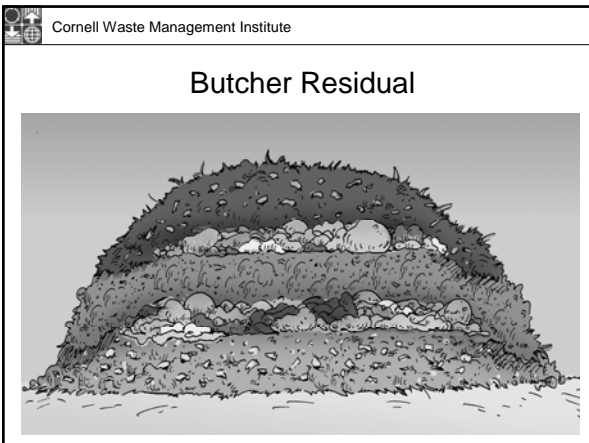
COW

Absorptive material (Optional)

Woodchips 18-24"







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Time it Takes

- Well stacked pile should heat up in 12-24 hours.
 - **Month 1 - cooked meat**
 - **Month 2 - meat is digested**
 - **Month 3 - clean bones**
 - **Mature compost 6-9 months**
- Frozen animals placed in piles - Feb 2004 piles registered 40 F
- Late May - reached temperatures of 130 F

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PROCESS

- Let set for 4-6 months.
- Turn only if desired after 3 months.
- Reuse bones as part of next base.

