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 Management (Disposal) Agdex 400/29-1
Mortalities happen. Under Alberta’s Destruction and Disposal of Dead Animals Regulation of the Animal Health Act, Appendix A, the owner of a dead animal shall dispose of the animal within 48 hours of its death. Mortalities can be composted, incinerated, buried, rendered or naturally disposed. Today, animal agriculture is challenged to discover innovative ways to dispose of livestock and poultry mortalities. Burial of livestock mortalities is one option.

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.

Burial of livestock and poultry mortalities on the farm where they were produced is one option. The booklet does not cover all burial requirements. For this information, refer to the regulation, Appendix A.

This protocol is not appropriate for disposal of mass mortalities.

Emergency Carcass Disposal

- Accidents and natural disasters can result in mass mortalities.
- Contact your Municipal District or County for emergency carcass disposal assistance.
- The Destruction and Disposal of Dead Animals Regulation allows more than 2500 kg (5500 lbs) of dead animals to be buried in a single on-farm burial pit under the direction of the Chief Provincial Veterinarian or a veterinary inspector.

How Burial Works

Decomposition of buried deadstock is a slow process and works best if the mortalities are mixed with soil and buried in well-drained, warm soils with aerobic (oxygen present) conditions.

In good conditions, decomposition occurs in a few months especially in the upper layers of the soil. However, under poor conditions decomposition can take years, especially if deadstock are packed together in wet soil and buried deep where soil temperatures are cool.
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
Groundwater Contamination Concerns

As the mortalities break down, the components that are soluble such as nitrates and chlorides (possibly bacteria) can be leached into the groundwater.

Soil properties that impact the leaching potential include soil organic matter content, soil texture and soil structure.

Organic matter and clay content together control the soil’s ability to bind and hold compounds that are moving through the soil in the water. Soils low in organic matter and/or clay content have a lower ability to bind and trap compounds and are therefore a higher risk for groundwater contamination.

Soil texture refers to the proportions of sand, silt and clay in a soil. Coarse-textured sandy and gravelly soils have the largest pores and the most rapid permeability. Fine-textured clayey soils have very tiny pores and very slow permeability rates. Medium-textured loams, silt loams and clay loams have intermediate rates of soil permeability.

Soil structure can have an impact on water infiltration. Soils with dense, compact or cemented soil layers have very slow rates of permeability. Permeability rates are given in millimetres per hour. Typical rates are 0.25 mm/hr (0.01 in/hr) for compact clay, 12.7 mm/hr (0.5 in/hr) for a loam with good structure and 380 mm/hr (15 in/hr) for loamy sand.

The zone above the groundwater table (vadose zone) up to the soil surface is effective in binding and destroying some biological contaminants. The thickness and therefore the effectiveness of this zone depend on the height and duration of the groundwater table in the soil. Shallow water tables that persist for long periods increase the risk of groundwater contamination. Well-drained soils are much less sensitive than poorly drained soils which may have water tables at or near the surface for several months of the year.

Note: Shallow bedrock depth may also be a concern in a few areas of the province. Open fractures in bedrock permit rapid movement of contaminated water with minimal filtration or treatment.

The third factor that impacts a soil’s risk for groundwater contamination is the amount of rainfall or snow. No matter how permeable the soil, the leaching potential remains low if there is insufficient water to move compounds through the soil.
Where rainfall exceeds both plant consumptive use and the soil’s ability to store water, leaching occurs. Water moving below the root zone ultimately reaches groundwater, carrying with it soluble soil constituents.

The landscape also influences the impact of moisture. Soils near hilltops often shed water, either by runoff or lateral flow within the soil. Soils lower on the hillside and where the slope begins to flatten out are more susceptible to leaching from the added moisture loading.

The combined effects of leaching potential, binding potential and moisture accumulation determine a soil’s risk with respect to groundwater vulnerability. The highest risk soil to groundwater contamination is a sandy soil that is exposed to very high water accumulation. Soil with the lowest level of risk to groundwater contamination is fine textured and experiences very low rain or snow fall accumulations.

Alberta’s Environmental Farm Plan (AEFP) provides a method for determining the potential for groundwater contamination. It suggests how to determine if the groundwater contamination potential is low, moderate or high.

For the purposes of this booklet, Table 1 can be used to determine which groundwater contamination category a burial site falls into. The Alberta Destruction and Disposal of Dead Animals Regulation specifies for burial that the bottom of the pit must be at least 1 m (3.3 ft) above the seasonal high water table.

Table 1. Simplified method of determining groundwater contamination potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soil Group (Rating i)</th>
<th>Sub Surface Soil Texture (Rating vii)</th>
<th>Depth of Aquifer (Rating viii)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brown (2)</td>
<td>Bedrock or Coarse Textured Soils (4)</td>
<td>&lt;8 m (30 ft) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark Brown (3)</td>
<td>Medium Textured Soils (3)</td>
<td>8-30 m (30-100 ft) (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black (4)</td>
<td>Fine Textured Soils (3)</td>
<td>30-60 m (100-200 ft) (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey (4)</td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;60 m (200 ft) (1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contamination potential = i + vii + viii

3

(if result is a fraction, round up to next whole number)

1 (Low) 2 (Moderate) 3 (High)
call before you dig!
1-800-242-3447

Request the location of your utilities marked.
Notify 2 full working days ahead.
Provide the dig area information, type of work, date of work to start.
It’s easy and no charge to you.
Surface Water Contamination Concerns

Improper burial of mortalities can also result in surface water contamination. This can affect the water quality draining into watercourses, catch basins and ponds. Some land has a higher potential for surface water contamination because of the topography and soil type.

Hilly land is of more concern than flat land since it promotes more rapid surface water run-off during spring run-off or heavy rainfall.

Clays with higher clay content, often referred to as heavier soils, promote more rapid run-off than lighter soils such as sand.

The best soil condition to reduce groundwater contamination is a fine-grained, heavy soil like clay. Unfortunately, fine-grained, heavy soils can promote rapid runoff that can contribute to surface water contamination. This paradox complicates the choice for an ideal burial site.

How Suitable is your Land for Burial of Mortalities?

To check the suitability of a site for burying mortalities, consult soil and topographic maps and dig test holes in the area to see how close the groundwater is to the soil surface. Dig test holes in early spring when the groundwater is normally at its highest. Before test holes are dug, underground utilities should be located (call Alberta One-Call 1-800-242-3447). Soil auger probes (50 mm (2 in.) diameter) are available in extendable lengths for simple depth investigations up to 3 m (10 ft).

Mortalities should not be buried on hilly land as the soil covering the mortalities could wash out during rainstorms leading to surface water contamination. Keep burial sites on relatively flat land with a slope of less than 2% (2 m (6.6 ft) drop for every 100 m (328 ft)).

Other Concerns

If mortalities are not buried properly, wild animals, dogs or birds could exhume them and contribute to the spread of disease. Partially decayed mortalities are unsightly, attract rodents, smell and provide a breeding ground for flies.
No one should ever get into a pit/hole since unstable side slopes could collapse!
Burying mortalities during cold weather when the ground is frozen is very difficult, both from the aspect of excavating frozen ground and from trying to cover the mortalities with frozen soil. During the winter, some species such as beef, swine, dairy, bison, horses and poultry can be picked up by rendering companies. Other species such as sheep, goats, alpaca, elk and deer must be kept frozen in a secured area until they can be buried in the spring.

Selecting the Right Site

Locating the burial site in the right place is critical for good carcass decomposition and protection of the environment. **Minimum** setback requirements under the Destruction and Disposal of Dead Animal Regulation are identified in Table 2. **Recommended** setback distances to water wells, Table 3, are based on AEFP methods for determining groundwater contamination potential. For burial sites located on flat land (less than 2% slope), the setback distances to open-top catch basins and ponds used for watering livestock should be 100 m (328 ft).

### Table 2. Minimum setback requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Setback</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wells, domestic water intakes, streams, creeks, ponds, springs, highwater marks of lakes</td>
<td>100 m (328 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edge of coulee, major cut or embankment</td>
<td>25 m (82 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residences</td>
<td>100 m (328 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock facilities, including pasture, situated on land owned or leased by another person</td>
<td>100 m (328 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary highway</td>
<td>300 m (984 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary highway</td>
<td>100 m (328 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road allowance</td>
<td>50 m (164 ft)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3. Recommended setback distances between burial sites and wells

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groundwater Contamination Potential</th>
<th>Drilled or Dug Wells</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 High</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Moderate</td>
<td>150 m (492 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Low</td>
<td>100 m (328 ft)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Using a Tractor-Mounted Posthole Auger

Tractor-mounted posthole augers are available in several diameters. The smallest hole diameter to consider for mortality purposes is 0.3 m (1 ft). Anything smaller would not fit a 25 kg (55 lbs) mortality without difficulty. For farmers with many mortalities to bury, a tractor-mounted auger with bore diameters up to 0.6 m (2 ft) is necessary. Cover mortalities between burial intervals with at least 0.15 m (6 in) of soil, use a secured plywood cap and flag the hole to provide warning. A hole 1.2 m (4 ft) deep and 0.3 m (1 ft) in diameter can hold up to 50 kg (110 lbs) of mortalities. A few holes could be dug at once then used as required provided they were suitably covered, secured and marked with warning flags.
Digging Safety

The Destruction and Disposal of Dead Animal Regulation specifies a maximum of 2500 kg (5500 lbs) total deadstock per burial pit. Due to this limitation, very large or deep pits are not necessary. Limiting the depth of burial pits to 1.2 m (4 ft) places deadstock in the biologically active part of the soil, protects groundwater and avoids the dangers of deep trenches.

Injuries and deaths resulting from trench and pit wall collapse are common and completely preventable.

Once soil is removed from a pit, it is no longer available to provide support for the soil left behind in the pit. Without support, soil from the pit wall eventually moves downward and inward into the excavation. This creates a serious life-threatening hazard for workers in a pit.

Occupational Health and Safety states that an excavation more than 1.5 m (5 ft) deep requires protection from cave-ins or sliding by shoring or cutting back the walls.

Spoil piles must be more than 1 m (3.3 ft) away from the edge of the pit and the slope of the pile cannot exceed 45 degrees from the horizontal. Factors that may cause pit cave-ins include soil type, increased moisture content and large heavy equipment movement near the pit causing vibrations resulting in soil fracture.

Type of Pits/Holes

Two methods for digging a pit are using a backhoe (for larger pits) or a tractor-mounted posthole auger (for smaller pits).
Using a Backhoe

A contractor can be hired to dig a deep, narrow pit (generally one or two hoe widths wide). Pits should not be more than about 1.2 m (4 ft) deep, 4.3 m (14 ft) long and 1.0 m (3 ft) wide. The size of the hole required may vary with species type but generally 0.22 m³/100 kg (3.5 ft³/100 lbs) of mortality is adequate.
Placing Deadstock in Burial Pits
Plan carefully how to place carcasses in the pit. Do not drop them from a tractor front-end loader unless your front wheels are well back from the pit. Push large, heavy carcasses such as cows into the pit from the side. Always stay as far away as possible from the pit with the tractor.

Covering Deadstock
Place as much soil as possible on deadstock to encourage quick decomposition. Reduce the chance of cave-ins by pushing the soil rather than dumping it in. Lightly compact the soil using a front-end loader or backhoe bucket. Do not drive over the pit. Mark the area with a flag for a period of time so you can find the location again and monitor it for scavenger problems, uneven settling or leaching.

There are two methods of covering mortalities. They can be immediately covered with a minimum of 1 m (3.3 ft) of compacted soil which includes 0.3 m (1 ft) of soil crowned up over the hole or pit. This mounding helps prevent scavenging animals from digging up the mortalities, allows the soil to settle and helps shed surface water.

An alternative method for covering mortalities uses 0.15 m (6 in) of soil between burial intervals with the addition of 0.5 kg (1 lbs) of quicklime for every 10 kg (22 lbs) of mortalities for controlling odour and flies. The pit is then capped with a metal or wooden lid and secured on the top edges with soil. The lid is removed and replaced every time mortalities are added. Install a bright flag warning of the pit location as it could be hazardous to wildlife, domestic animals, farm equipment, hunters, all terrain vehicles and children.

Record Keeping
A record should be kept of the burial sites to avoid digging again too soon in the same location. Important information to record for each site is:

- Exact location in relation to some fixed point or GPS coordinates.
- Date of burial.
- Type and size of animal mortalities.
- Reason for death.
- Approximate total weight of mortalities.

An aerial photo of the farm might be helpful in record keeping since the burial location could be drawn on it.

*Portions of this work were reproduced and adapted with permission from Nutrient Management Act, 2002: Burial of On-Farm Deadstock (Publication 09-029), Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs. © Queen’s Printer for Ontario, 2009.*
Disease Deaths

Anyone who knows or ought to know that a reportable or notifiable disease is 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.

cautions

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.
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 deadstock 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 travelling on public land (road) 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 a 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.
1 In this Regulation,

(a) “composting”, in respect of a dead animal, means decomposing the dead animal or a part of it through a controlled bio-oxidation process that results in a stable humus-like material;

(b) “dead animal” means

(i) a domestic mammal or bird, or part of a domestic mammal or bird, that has died from a cause other than having been slaughtered for human consumption, and

(ii) inedible offal or condemned material from animals slaughtered for human consumption;

(c) “licensed”, in respect of a rendering plant, means licensed under the Health of Animals Act (Canada);

(d) “natural disposal”, in respect of a dead animal, means disposing of the dead animal in order to allow scavenging;

(e) “owner”, in respect of a dead animal, means the owner of the dead animal or a person who is in possession or control of it;

(f) “rendering plant” means a rendering plant as defined in the Health of Animals Act (Canada);

(g) “reportable disease” means

(i) a disease designed as a reportable disease under the Health of Animals Act (Canada), or

(ii) a communicable disease referred to in section 1 of the Designated Communicable Diseases Regulation (AR 8/98).

Methods of Disposal
2 (1) The owner of a dead animal shall dispose of the animal within 48 hours of its death in accordance with this section.

(2) When an animal is known or suspected to have died from an infectious disease or from a reportable disease, the owner of the animal shall dispose of it in accordance with the directions of an inspector appointed under the Health of Animals Act (Canada) or a chief provincial veterinarian or an inspector appointed under section 6(2) of the Animal Health Act, but in no case may the animal be disposed of by natural disposal.
(3) The owner of the dead animal that has been euthanised with drugs or other chemical substances shall immediately take steps to prevent scavengers from gaining access to the dead animal between the time the animal is euthanised and the final disposal of the animal.

(4) Subject to subsection (2), the owner of the dead animal shall dispose of it by

(a) burying it in a farm burial pit, if

(i) the weight of dead animals in the pit does not exceed 2500 kg, unless subsection (4.1) applies,

(ii) the pit is

(A) at least 100 metres from wells or other domestic water intakes, streams, creeks, ponds, springs and high water marks of lakes and at least 25 metres from the edge of a coulee, major cut or embankment,

(B) at least 100 metres from any residences,

(C) at least 100 metres from any livestock facilities, including pastures, situated on land owned or leased by another person,

(D) at least 300 metres from a primary highway,

(E) at least 100 metres from a secondary highway, and

(F) at least 50 metres from any other road allowance,

(iii) the pit is covered with

(A) a minimum of one metre of compacted soil, or

(B) a wooden or metal lid that is designed to exclude scavengers, if quicklime is applied to the dead animal in sufficient quantities to control flies and odour, and

(iv) the bottom of the pit is at least one metre above the seasonal highwater table,

(b) burying it in a Class I or Class II landfill as defined in the Waste Control Regulation (AR 192/96), if the site has a full-time operator who agrees to immediately bury the dead animal,

(c) burning it in accordance with

(i) the Substance Release Regulation (AR 124/93), or

(ii) the Code of Practice for Small Incinerators, published by the Department of Environment,
(d) composting

(i) in a Class I compost facility as defined in the Waste Control Regulation (AR 192/96) that is designed, constructed and operated in accordance with sections 6 and 7 of the Code of Practice for Compost Facilities, published by the Department of Environment, or

(ii) subject to subsection (5), in a farm open compost pile that is

(A) located at least 100 metres from wells or other domestic water intakes, streams, creeks, ponds, springs and highwater marks of lakes and at least 25 metres from the edge of a coulee, major cut or embankment,

(B) located at least 100 metres from any residences,

(C) designed in a manner that will exclude scavengers, and

(D) at least 100 metres from any livestock facilities, including pastures, situated on land owned or leased by another person,

(e) transporting it to a licensed rendering plant for disposal, or

(f) subject to subsection (6), natural disposal.

(4.1) Where because of flood, fire, starvation or other similar disaster there are multiple deaths of animals and the weight of the dead animals exceeds 2500 kg, the animals may be buried in a farm pit subject to the approval of and in accordance with the direction of a chief provincial veterinarian or an inspector appointed under section 6(2) of the Animal Health Act.

(5) Where under subsection (4)(d)(ii) animals are to be composted in a farm open compost pile,

(a) repealed AR 189/2007 s2,

(b) the maximum volume of the animals or parts of them must not exceed 25% of the total compost pile, and

(c) the animals or parts of them must be covered by at least 15 cm of composting material.

(6) Subject to subsection (2), a dead animal, other than inedible offal or condemned material, may be disposed of by natural disposal if

(a) the animal is disposed of on property owned or leased by the owner of the animal,

(b) the animal was not euthanised with drugs or other chemical substances,

(c) the total weight of the animals being disposed of at any one site does not exceed 1000 kg,
(d) there is a distance of at least 500 metres between disposal sites,

(e) the disposal site is

(i) at least 500 metres from wells or other domestic water intakes, streams, creeks, ponds, water wells, springs and high water marks of lakes and at least 25 metres from the edge of a coulee, major cut or embankment,

(ii) at least 400 metres from any livestock facilities, including pastures, situated on land owned or leased by another person,

(iii) at least 400 metres from any residences,

(iv) at least 400 metres from any road allowance, and

(v) at least 400 metres from any provincial park, recreation area, natural area, ecological reserve, wilderness area or forest recreation area, and

(f) disposing by natural disposition does not create a nuisance.

(7) Notwithstanding, subsection (1), the owner of a dead animal may store the dead animal for more than 48 hours after its death if it is stored

(a) for not more than one week in an enclosed structure with impervious walls and floors that have been constructed for the storage of dead animals,

(b) outside during winter months when the ambient temperature is low enough to keep the dead animal completely frozen,

(c) in a freezer unit, or

(d) in accordance with the directions of an inspector appointed under the Health of Animals Act (Canada) or the chief provincial veterinarian or an inspector appointed under section 6(2) of the Animal Health Act.

Rendering Plant
3 (1) The owner or operator of a rendering plant shall ensure that

(a) 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) microbiological quality assurance processes are in place to prevent the occurrence of viable pathogenic organisms.
The owner or operator of a rendering plant when shipping material from a dead animal to another rendering plant shall ensure that

(a) the material is shipped in such a manner so as to prevent

(i) any dissemination of pathogenic organisms into the environment from the leakage of blood or other body fluids, and

(ii) the contamination of any animal or human food,

(b) the other rendering plant will render the material free of all viable pathogenic organisms, and

(c) a complete record is kept of the shipment, including the date of shipment, method of transport and the name and address of the rendering plant to which it was shipped.

Diagnosis of Animal Diseases
4 Nothing in this Regulation prohibits the collection and transport of a dead animal as may be required by a veterinarian or the owner of the dead animal for the diagnosis of animal diseases.

Dead Animal as Food
5 No person shall feed a dead animal to other food producing animals unless

(a) the material from the dead animal has been properly rendered at a licensed rendering plant and the prohibition to feed prohibited material to ruminants under the Health of Animals Regulation (Canada) is complied with, or

(b) the feeding of the material is a recognized means of stimulating natural immunity for specific disease conditions and the prohibition to feed prohibited material to ruminants under the Health of Animals Regulation (Canada) is complied with.

Advisory Committee
6 The Minister may appoint an advisory committee under section 7 of the Government Organization Act consisting of both government and industry representatives to oversee the implementation of this Regulation.

Repeal
7 The Regulations Regarding the Destruction and Disposal of Dead Animals (AR 128/66) are repealed.

Expiry
8 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 November 30, 2012.


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

Alberta’s Notifiable and Reportable Diseases Website
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
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