

Teng Lim, Joe Zulovich, and Ray Massey, MU Extension Herd Population Management Webinar April 29, 2020

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI



## **Emergency Mortality Management**

What are allowed in the state, and the protocols?

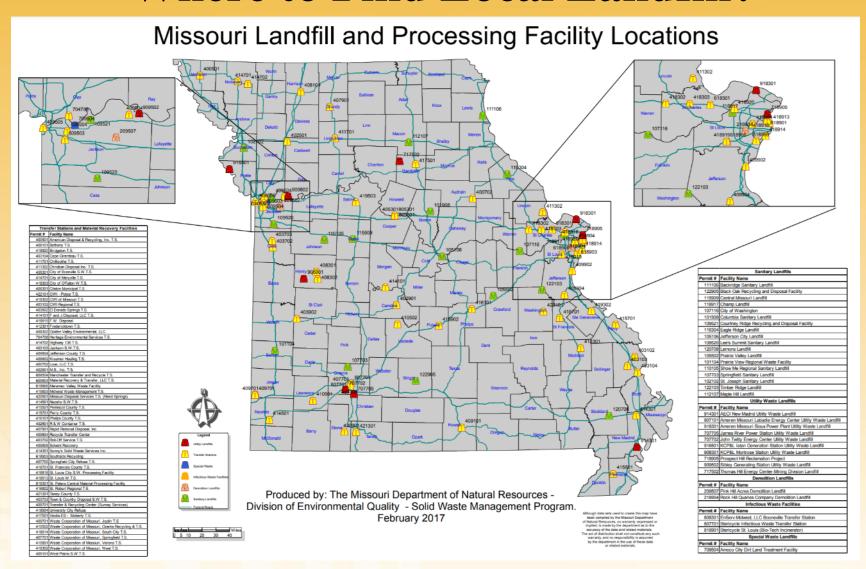
Options: Compost, burial, incineration, rendering, and land fill

Consider training, costs and materials availability

Appropriate type, method, size, and equipment



## Where to Find Local Landfill?







## **Rendering?**

Very limited option in Mo. Cost varies.

Less likely to be shut down, proactive with training/PPE.

45,000 lb or 160 head of load for 40 ft end dump trailer.

No barbiturates and sedatives allowed in euthanasia.

Booking out from today through the middle part of June.



## **Burial? New Above Ground Burial Option?**

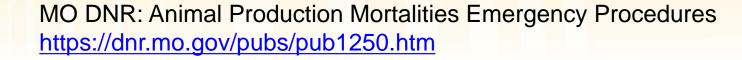
Most commonly used during major disease outbreak – need to do your homework!

Class I operations are not to use burial as their normal method of disposing of routine mortalities

Good: Economical, simple and relatively bio-secure

Bad: Deep enough soil, what type of soil? Threat to water quality, residue, does not eliminate disease agents

Initial review suggests above Ground Burial may be limited to areas of Missouri





## What is Considered Mortality Composting?

Composting requires addition of carbon source: acceptable carbon-to-nitrogen (C/N) ratio

Provide enough foundation/base and pad, and cover

Provide about 100 ft<sup>3</sup> (about 4 yard<sup>3</sup>) of carbon per 1,000 pounds of carcass to be composted

Do not bury/compost in sinkholes, caves, mines, lowlying areas subject to flooding

## **Composting: ≥131° F for 72 consecutive hours**

https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal\_health/emergency\_management/downloads/nahems\_guidelines/livestock-mortality-compost-sop.pdf



## Composting: It Took Decades to Evolve ...



**Windrow System** 

Things to consider:

Pile size, turning frequency, equipment, moisture control, porosity, temperature.

Odor control, consolidation?





## **Successful Mortality Composting**

Site, facility, equipment, and materials?

**Options: methods, duration, turning, monitoring** 

Woodchip/shaving/sawdust/cornstover? \$20-35/yard<sup>3</sup>? Delivery cost?

How to handle temporary compost site?



## Roofed? Concrete? Barrier? Windrow?



https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE\_MEDIA/nrcs144 p2\_026619.jpg



Large Beef Finishing Compost – Dry region



# Large Dairy with Bedding Materials







## Compost for How Long? Turning? Monitoring?



What it looks like by turning the pile after 75 days
Turn again after 5-6 months
Longer if no turning, and if recycling the materials



**Horse Bedding** 



# Composting Carbon Materials, Proper Size?

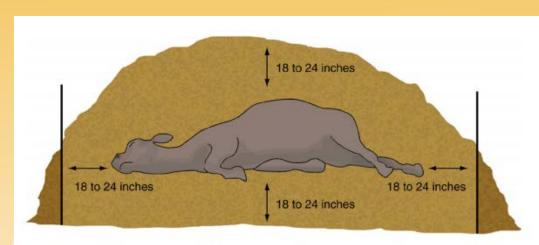


Figure 3. Proper pad design and carcass placement when composting livestock, as well as the potential reduction in required bulking agent when utilizing a barrier.

Source: Payne and Pugh, OKSU Extension, BAE-1749, On-Farm Mortality Composting

Table 3. Common compost materials.

Compost Material	C:N	
Sawdust <sup>1</sup>	442:1	
Straw-wheat1	127:1	
Rice hulls <sup>1</sup>	121:1	
Straw-general <sup>1</sup>	80:1	
Corn stalks <sup>1</sup>	60-73:1	
Finished compost <sup>1</sup>	30-50:1	
Hay-general <sup>1</sup>	15-32:1	
Horse manure-general <sup>1</sup>	30:1	
Cattle manure <sup>1</sup>	19:1	
Grass clippings <sup>1</sup>	17:1	
Sheep manure <sup>1</sup>	16:1	
Turkey litter <sup>1</sup>	16:1	
Broiler litter <sup>1</sup>	14:1	
Swine manure <sup>2</sup>	14:1	
Cottonseed meal <sup>1</sup>	7:1	
Soybean meal <sup>1</sup>	4-6:1	
Animal carcass <sup>2</sup>	5:1	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>On-Farm Composting Handbook, Agriculture, and Engineering Service, NRAES-54, Natural Resource, Ithaca, New York.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Compost Materials, 1996 EBAE172-93, North Carolina Cooperative Extension Service, Raleigh, North Carolina.



# Composting: How much Carbon/Area?

Consider 1000, market pigs, average 290-lbs.

Assume using windrow composting, of 10' wide, 6' tall, spacing 8'.

Calculator: Compost core volume is then 48,000 ft<sup>3</sup>, 171 yard<sup>3</sup> carcass, and 1,619 yard<sup>3</sup> carbon needed (this is about 5.5 yard<sup>3</sup>/1000-lb).

Area needed is 1 row of 1,680' x 26' windrow, or 1.1 acre. And 1,619 yard<sup>3</sup> woodchip x  $$20/yard^3 = $32,400$ .

#### Source:

USDA Composting Livestock 2017 Livestock Mortality Composting Protocol

https://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal health/emergency management/downloads/nahems guidelines/livestock-mortality-compost-sop.pdf

Spartan Compost Recipe Optimizer v1.05



## Other Options: Cost vs. Feasibility

#### **Carcass Management Calculator**

Please enter data in blue cells.

Animal type		Swine		
Average weight		290		
Number of carcasses	1,00			
Reason for livestock loss		Virus		
Land available for disposal (acres)	5.0			
Number of roll-off trailers available	4			
Roll-off trailer capacity (cu yd)		30.0 20		
Distance to off-site landfill (miles)				
Distance to off-site incineration (miles)		250		
Distance to off-site rendering (miles)		65		

Total biomass (tons)	145
Days to depopulate	8

**ONSITE OPTIONS BELOW** 



# United States Department of Agriculture

OFFSITE OPTIONS BELOW

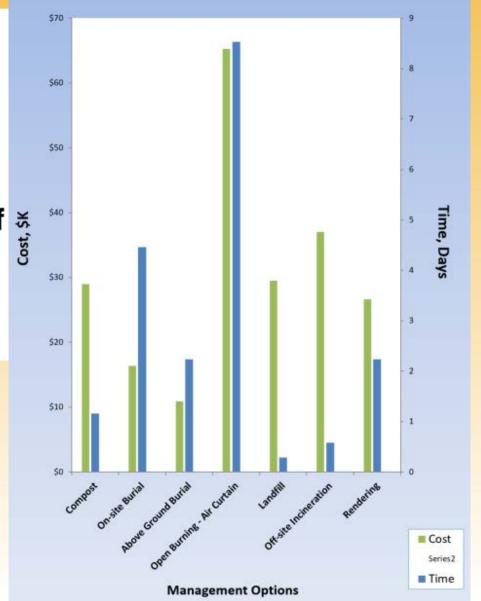
#### Source:

USDA APHIS Carcass Management Dashboard

https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/emergency-management/carcass-management/carcass

#### **Carcass Management**

Total Estimated Cost and Time: 1,000 Swine Carcasses



# Other Options: Cost vs. Feasibility

ONSITE OPTIONS BELOW				
Compost Ra	ank 52			
Tons/acre	118			
Acres needed	1.23			
Acres available	5			
% of carcasses that will fit on land available				
Days to complete	1.2			
Carbon source required (tons)	435			
Total estimated cost (\$K)	\$29			
Above Ground Burial Ra	ank 60			
Tons/acre	352			
Acres needed	0.4			
Acres available	5			
% of carcasses that will fit on land availabl	le 1,214			
Days to complete	2.2			
Soil excavation volume (yd^3)	580			
Carbon source required (tons)	82			
Total leachate (gal/day)	261			
Total estimated cost (\$K)	\$11			
On-site Burial Ra	ank 38			
Tons/acre	909			
Acres needed	0.2			
Acres available	5			
% of carcasses that will fit on land availabl	le 3134.5			
Days to complete	4.5			
Soil excavation volume (yd^3)	1,160			
Total leachate (gal/day)	261			
Total estimated cost (\$K)	\$16			
Open Burning - Air Curtain Ra	ank <b>11</b>			

	OFFSITE OPTION	ONS BELOW			
Engineered La	ndfill	Rank	100		
•	Landfill accept rate (ton/day, default=500)				
	Days to transport				
30-day tı	ansport capacity i	ratio	76.8		
	process at facility		0.3		
30-day fa	acility capacity ratio		103.4		
Transpor	t estimated cost (	\$K)	\$1		
Landfill e	stimated cost (\$K	)	\$29		
Total est	\$30				
Fixed-facility I	ncineration	Rank	45		
	ion rate (ton/day, d	default=250)	250		
Days to t	Days to transport				
30-day tı	30-day transport capacity ratio				
Days to p	Days to process at facility				
30-day fa	30-day facility capacity ratio				
Transpor	\$8				
Incinerat	\$29				
Total est	mated cost (\$K)		\$37		
Rendering		Rank	43		
•	ng rate (ton/day, d	lefault=65)	65		
	ransport	,	0.6		
30-day tı	54.5				
Days to p	2.2				
30-day fa	13.4				
Transport estimated cost (\$K)					
Rendering estimated cost (\$K)					
Total estimated cost (\$K)					
	,				

Source:

USDA APHIS Carcass Management Dashboard

Extension

## **Grinder was Helpful for Composting**



60K lbs per hour or 200 pigs per hour, with 500+ HP grinder. Rental is about \$10K/week for 500 HP.

https://www.petersoncorp.com/products/2700d-horizontal-grinder/





Mixer type grinder with knife to grind down sizes.

Grinding only reduces composting time with same carbon volume.



## Other Consideration?



- Most MO sawdust is obtained from sawmills, lumbering and logging operations.
- Consider moisture content and density.
- Aged sawdust: 50 to 70% MC
- Ideal moisture content in a composting pile is 50 to 60%.
- 100 feet from surface water such as ponds, streams and lakes
- 300 feet from springs, losing streams, wells

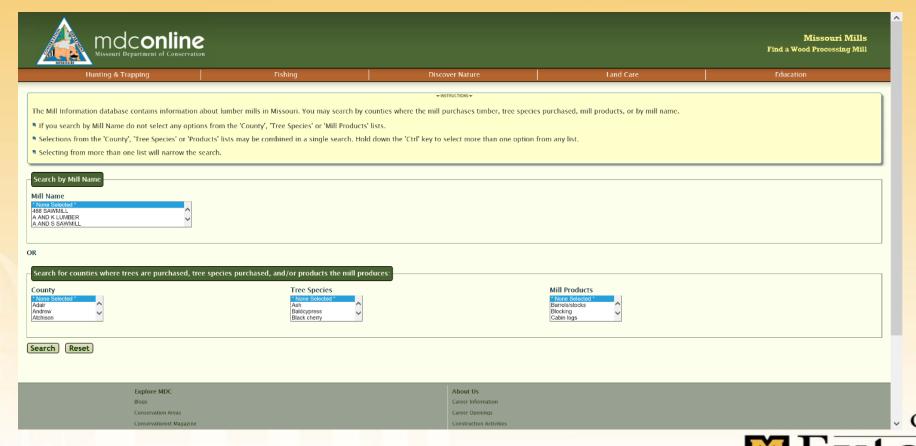


### Where to Find Local Mills?

Missouri Forest Products Association, <a href="https://www.moforest.org">www.moforest.org</a>.

Missouri Department of Conservation,

http://mdc7.mdc.mo.gov/applications/MOMills/MOMillsSearch.aspx



## **Example of Mills at Osage County**

Fishing Discover Nature Land Care Education

#### **Search Results**

#### County Search = Osage

Mill Name	Address	Phone	Cell Phone	Fax	Email	Counties	Species Purchased	Mill Products
CEDAR MILLING INC	10934 STATE ROAD K, PORTLAND, MO 65267	(573) 254– 3557				Callaway, Montgomery, Osage, Gasconade, Warren, Audrain	E. redcedar	
DUNLAP SAMWILL	48 COUNTY ROAD 5280, BOSS, MO 65440	(573) 626- 4408	(573) 247– 1013	(573) 626- 4491	dunlapmill@centurylink.net	Dent, Iron, Crawford, Washington, Texas, Shannon, Reynolds, Laclede, Wright, St. Francois, Pulaski, Wayne, Carter, Madison, Maries, Gasconade, Franklin, Jefferson, Ste.Genevieve, Osage, Cole	Oak, Hickory, Sycamore, Maple, Pine	Blocking, Cants, Pallet Lumber, Ties, Grade
OSAGE WOOD SHAVINGS	610 COUNTY RD 602, LOOSE CREEK, MO 65054	(573) 897- 3974				Osage, Cole, Maries, Gasconade, Callaway, Miller	E. redcedar	Excelsior/bedding
P&J LOGGING AND SAWMILL	1750 Hwy TT, ST. CLAIR, MO 63077	(636) 744- 2562	(636) 744- 2562		p_j_logging@yahoo.com	Crawford, Jefferson, Warren, St. Charles, St. Louis, Gasconade Osage, Maries, Montgomery	Red oak, White oak, Cedar, Cottonwood, Sycamore, Hackberry, Box Elder	Custom beam sawing, trailer flooring, barn siding
W W CEDAR CO., LLC	34314 HIGHWAY 63N, VIENNA, MO 65582	(573) 422- 6288		(573) 422- 9811	WWCEDARCOLLC@YAHOO.COM	Maries, Osage, Cole, Gasconade, Phelps, Miller	E. redcedar	Lumber, Excelsior/bedding

Sawmill Owners: If the information shown for your mill is not correct, please contact Tom Treiman (573-882-9909, ext. 3308, or tom.treiman@mdc.mo.gov)





## **Contact list!** (Part of MU Biosecurity Workshops, 2017 and 2019)

#### Source:

http://faculty.missouri.edu/limt/ Biosecurity.shtml





#### Preventing Disease Outbreak - Contact List

Missouri Department of Agriculture, Animal Health Division

Phone: (573) 751-3377

Email: Animal.Health@mda.mo.gov





#### Missouri Department of Natural Resources

Environmental emergency, call (573) 634-2436

CAFO webpage: http://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/cafo/

Regional Offices: Kansas City - (861) 251-0700 Macon (NE) - (660) 385-8000 Springfield (SW) - (417) 891-4300

St. Louis - (314) 416-2960

Poplar Bluff (SE) - (573)-840-9750

USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service District Office, Jefferson City, MO

(573) 893-6833



University of Missouri Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Laboratory (573) 882-6811 or 1-800-862-8635

University of Missouri

Food Systems and Bioengineering Extension (573) 882-0085



MISSOURI

DEPARTMENT OF



Disclaimer: The facts/information listed are suggestions for biosecurity, but are in no way a comprehensive and exhaustive list of all actions needed to ensure disease prevention.



# Mortality Management Recommendations for Effective Biosecurity

Most practical method for my farm?

Does the method reduce disease risk? Environmentally acceptable? And public perception?

Have rainwater drain away from piles. Runoff running into local water is not acceptable.

CAFO Rules to consider? Notification and getting OKs from DNR is critical. Record Keeping is important!



# Thank you!

Teng Lim, <a href="missouri.edu">limt@missouri.edu</a>
Joe Zulovich, <a href="missouri.edu">ZulovichJ@missouri.edu</a>
Ray Massey, <a href="massey">MasseyR@missouri.edu</a>





Agricultural Systems Management College of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources

