

4.1 Salvage - Background

1. Every year, North American fur farms and zoos use agricultural by-products as an animal feed source. The main components of feed are wastes and by-products from the commercial meat (meat which cannot be used for human consumption), poultry, egg and fishing industries. There is an opportunity to salvage quality protein from bovine carcasses as feed for foxes, mink and other fur animals or as environmental stimuli for captive-raised carnivores. The activity of salvaging non-SRM tissues from bovine carcasses containing SRM will be controlled through the issuance of permits from CFIA.
2. The salvaged non-SRM tissues of a bovine carcass are not subject to further CFIA controls. The rest of the bovine carcass (containing SRM) is sent to rendering, landfill, or some other approved disposal. The final disposal site and subsequent transportation of the remaining bovine carcass containing SRM will also be controlled through the issuance of permits from CFIA.
3. Permits and control measures will not be required for salvage of non-SRM tissues from bovine carcasses containing SRM if the salvage occurs on the premises of origin, but the disposition of these materials on the premises of origin would still be subject to any provincial agricultural, environmental or public health control measures in effect.

4.2 Salvage - Preinspection

1. All sites that intend to salvage non-SRM tissues from bovine carcasses containing SRM other than on the premises of origin must apply to the CFIA for a permit.
2. The owner or operator of the salvage site must submit a completed application for permit form to the local CFIA district office. The district office should forward this application and any associated documentation to the Area Program specialist responsible for TSE disposal.
3. The CFIA inspector (Regional district inspectors) who will be responsible for conducting the inspection of the particular site will review the permit application for completeness. The application form must be accompanied by copies of:
 - i. all relevant municipal and provincial licenses;
 - ii. detailed written description of what non-SRM bovine tissues will be salvaged, intended use of non-SRM bovine tissues and where non-SRM bovine tissues will be salvaged;

- iii. normal operating procedures and any additional applicable quality assurance programs pertaining to the salvage of non-SRM tissues from bovine carcasses;
- iv. the site plan where non-SRM bovine tissues will be salvaged and the plan for disposal of the remaining SRM tissues;
- v. the disposal permit or the applicable disposal permit number for the non-salvaged parts of bovine carcasses containing SRM.

If any of the appropriate documentation is missing from the application, the CFIA inspector is to contact the owner or operator of the salvage site and inform them of any incompleteness in the application.

4. Upon receipt of a completed application for permit with all appropriate accompanying documentation, the CFIA inspector should contact the owner or operator of the salvage site and schedule an inspection visit.

4.3 Salvage – Site Inspection

1. Utilizing the documents provided by the owner or operator of the site which intends to salvage non-SRM tissues for animal feed from bovine carcasses containing SRM and physical inspection, the CFIA inspector should verify that the various requirements to salvage non-SRM bovine tissues meet or exceed the standards outlined below.
2. Separation: Salvage procedures must prevent contamination of non-SRM tissues with SRM. Salvaged non-SRM tissues must be removed and physically separated from the remaining parts of the bovine carcass as soon as possible during the salvage process. The risks and appropriate procedures will be site and scenario specific. Potential sources of contamination include the head of OTM cattle killed with a penetrating stunning device, OTM cattle where the spinal column separates or is severed during the salvage procedure, and severing of the distal ileum of cattle of ages.

The distal ileum of all cattle, regardless of their age, is designated as Specified Risk Material (SRM). Therefore, the distal ileum must be removed and disposed of as SRM. The operator can comply with this requirement by choosing one of the following:

- a) The operator removes and disposes of all cattle small intestines as SRM; or
- b) The operator must remove the distal ileum from the small intestine and disposes of the removed distal ileum as SRM. To ensure the complete removal of the distal ileum, the ileo-cecal junction and at

least 200 cm of the attached and uncoiled small intestine proximal to the ileo-cecal junction must be removed. The operator must also ensure that no piece of the distal ileum is included with any edible meat product or animal food product. After the removal of the distal ileum, the remainder of the small intestines can be salvaged as non-SRM inedible bovine tissues. This is provided the intestines were found free of pathological defects, and the above mentioned anatomically locations are readily discernable.

Under this option, the operator must develop, implement and maintain a control program within their system that ensures that the entire distal ileum is removed according to the specifications stated above. The program must include a description of the landmarks, procedures and equipments used to define and measure the distal ileum to be removed. In place of a measuring device, an alternate piece of equipment that consistently provides the same outcome is acceptable. Prior to its implementation, the control program must be reviewed and found acceptable prior to issuing a permit to salvage or harvest SRM from edible carcasses or bovine deadstock.

3. Operating Procedures: If there is accidental contamination of the non-SRM bovine tissues with SRM during the salvage procedures all non-SRM tissues are to be considered contaminated and as such should be disposed as a SRM.
4. Cleaning: If there is accidental contamination of the non-SRM bovine tissues with SRM, the site and all equipment used during the salvage process must be free of visible organic material, cleaned and disinfected (see Appendix 2) prior to reuse. Visible organic material contained in the cleaning effluent must be treated as SRM. Washing of the harvest site cannot pose a risk of SRM contaminating the non-SRM tissues.
5. Sites which are permitted to salvage non-SRM bovine tissues and receive both UTM and OTM must establish procedures for identifying these two types of dead stock to ensure that appropriate SRM are physical separated. For the purposes of this policy, the age of cattle can be established by using reliable documentation that indicates the birth date of the animal or by examining the teeth. CFIA recognizes the original copies of official birth date documents issued by Registered Breed Associations as well as birth date information provided by the regulated database of The Canadian Cattle identification Agency (CCIA) and Agri-traccabilite Quebec (ATQ) as reliable documentation for determining the age of animals. When reliable documentation is available it shall be used as the primary means of determining the age of animals. If age is determined by dentition, cattle are considered to be aged 30 months or older when they have more than two permanent incisor teeth erupted (i.e. the first pair of permanent

incisors and at least one tooth from the second pair of permanent incisors). For the purpose of this policy, a permanent tooth is considered erupted when any part of the tooth is protruding through the gum. This will include teeth that have erupted behind or in front of the existing deciduous incisor. Cattle will be considered as less than 30 months of age as long as the erupting third permanent incisor is not above the surface of the gum. Alternatively the operator may decide to treat all animals received at the salvage site as being derived from animals aged 30 months or older. In such a case, examination of the incisor teeth would not be required and the entire list of SRM would be removed from all carcasses regardless of their age. If the operator of the salvage site elects to age the cattle received, records shall include information regarding the procedures used to determine the age of animals. If age is determined by documentation, the document shall be maintained with the records for a period of 10 years from the date the dead stock was received.

6. The owner or operator of the salvage site must ensure that appropriate systematic measures are taken during the handling and storage of SRM to discourage access to control birds, rodents, insects and other vermin.
7. The remaining parts of the bovine carcass containing SRM must be collected in containers dedicated for SRM use as soon as possible during the salvage process.
8. The salvage site owner or operator must keep records for a period of 10 years. A record must be kept for each day on which the SRM is removed, stained or received or the carcasses are collected or received.

Records must include:

- i. the person's name and address and the date of the removal, staining, collection or reception;
- ii. the combined weight of the specified risk material and the carcasses or parts of carcasses collected or received, as well as the number of those carcasses;
- iii. the name of the dye used to identify the specified risk material or the carcasses;
- iv. the numbers of the approved tags, as defined in section 172, that are on the carcasses or, in the case of carcasses not bearing approved tags, the information referred to in paragraph 187(2)(a) in respect of the carcasses;
- v. if the person treated, confined or destroyed the specified risk material or the carcasses, the date on which and the manner in which the specified risk material or the carcasses were treated, confined or destroyed; and
- vi. if the person did not confine or destroy the specified risk material or the carcasses,

- a. the name and address of the person, if any, who received the specified risk material or carcasses from him or her,
- b. the name and address of the person, if any, who transferred the specified risk material or the carcasses to another location and the manner in which the specified risk material or the carcasses were transferred, and
- c. the name and address, if known to the person, of the person, if any, who confined or destroyed the specified risk material or the carcasses.

4.4 Salvage – Inspectors Report

1. All observations regarding the application, associated documentation and physical inspection should be recorded on an Inspector's Report (CFIA-ACIA 1520).
2. In summary, the report should specifically identify areas of discrepancies between the salvage site applying for a permit and the requirements as listed in this manual. Section 4.2, 4.3 Salvage.
3. All deficiencies need to be addressed with a written corrective action plan by the applicant and are to be verified for effectiveness by a follow-up on-site inspection prior to issuing a permit.
4. If inspections do not identify any areas of discrepancy or deficiency, the inspector should in final summary include a recommendation of the period of time for which the permit should be valid. Permits will be issued annually for salvage sites which fulfil all requirements listed in this manual provided on-going compliance monitoring is conducted. On-going compliance monitoring will be conducted via random inspections for verification of compliance with written standard operating procedures. Compliance monitoring will be conducted by CFIA inspectors at least once during the time which the permit is valid.
5. A copy of the report as well as a completed SRM permit checklist for salvage should be forwarded to the CFIA program staff responsible for SRM disposal at the Area office.