



# TEMPLATE

for preparing a

## FARMED ANIMAL MASS CARCASS DISPOSAL EMERGENCY PLAN FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Version 1.1  
December 2006

This template was developed under the provisions of the  
Farmed Animal Mass Carcass Disposal Project – Phase 1  
by

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## INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THIS TEMPLATE

### General

This template is provided to assist local governments in the preparation of a *Farmed Animal Mass Carcass Disposal Emergency Plan*. It is structured for the production of a stand-alone plan, but can easily be adapted for a supporting plan or an annex to an existing emergency plan by reducing or eliminating some content.

The template provides generic text where such text is enduring and will fit logically into most local government plans. Example:

Local livestock industries are the *first line responders* in a carcass disposal emergency. Producers are required to manage routine animal mortality and should have emergency plans for mass carcass disposal.

Generic text is limited to those areas where the content is not subject to regulation and/or is unlikely to change.

Where new content is required, a bracketed note in blue font provides guidance for completion. Example:

[Insert title of applicable emergency plan]

The template has seven numbered sections, as follows:

<b>Section 1</b> <b>Introductory Material</b>	This section sets out the purpose, scope and structure of the plan, and its relationship to other plans.
<b>Section 2</b> <b>Local Area Data</b>	This section provides information on livestock operations in the local area.
<b>Section 3</b> <b>Concept of Operations</b>	This section provides the operational context for carcass disposal emergencies and identifies probable roles and tasks for the local government.
<b>Section 4</b> <b>Disposal Operations</b>	This section deals with disposal methodologies, variables and options specific to the local situation.
<b>Section 5</b> <b>Disposal Resources</b>	This section identifies resources required for a carcass disposal emergency and provides information on where the resources may be obtained. It also identifies key resource shortfalls.
<b>Section 6:</b> <b>Finance and Administration</b>	This section deals with financial regulations and authorities applicable to emergencies.

<b>Section 7: Recovery</b>	This section provides an overview of a possible recovery structure, noting that this will normally be part of a larger recovery process related to the cause of the animal mortality.
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Four example annexes are provided in the template, although neither the number nor the content are fixed. The purpose of annexes is to present amplifying material, and they should be adapted to local requirements.

## Process

There is no prescribed process for developing an emergency plan using this template, as the steps in developing each plan will depend upon the circumstances of the local government. The following suggested sequence can be adjusted as necessary to the local situation:

- 1) read through the complete template carefully, noting the generic text and making any marginal notes where changes may be required;
- 2) identify the purpose and scope of the plan and obtain any necessary local approvals;
- 3) identify key stakeholders who should be consulted during the development of the plan;
- 4) determine appropriate sources of information for the completion of *Section 2, Local Area Data* and *Section 5, Disposal Resources*;
- 5) review the *Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Analysis (HRVA)* for the local government area and adapt it to a carcass disposal emergency. If no HRVA has been completed, conduct the HRVA in accordance with the HRVA toolkit provided by PEP (see <http://www.pep.bc.ca/hrva/toolkit.html>);
- 6) work through the template to complete the first draft of the plan; and
- 7) after obtaining appropriate feedback from one or more draft versions, complete an interim version of the plan to submit for approval.

## Implementing the Plan

An interim version of a plan is normally used for a trial period of approximately one year, permitting time for stakeholder familiarization, evaluation and validation.

It will be important to engage all stakeholders, and to obtain their direct input, during the interim period. The objective should be to ensure “buy-in” from producers, other levels of government and associated organizations prior to the production of the final version of the plan.

**BEGIN COMPLETING THE TEMPLATE ON NEXT PAGE **

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## **OVERVIEW RESPONSIBILITIES FOR CARCASS DISPOSAL**

### **LOCAL LIVESTOCK INDUSTRIES**

Local livestock industries are the *first line responders* in a carcass disposal emergency. Producers are required to manage routine animal mortality and should have emergency plans for mass carcass disposal.

When mass carcass disposal is related to a foreign animal disease emergency, or is beyond industry's capability to manage, producers cooperate with all levels of government to ensure an effective response.

### **LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

Local governments should have emergency plans for carcass disposal and will manage carcass disposal emergencies caused by natural disasters or by non-reportable animal diseases.

When a carcass disposal emergency involves a foreign animal disease, or is too large to be managed locally, the local government participates in an expanded response in conjunction with other levels of government.

### **GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**

The Provincial Emergency Program (PEP), in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands and the Ministry of Environment, will provide support to local governments for planning and responding to carcass disposal emergencies. When a local government EOC opens in response to a carcass disposal emergency, PEP will activate and provide support appropriate to the situation.

When a carcass disposal emergency is the result of a foreign animal disease, the provincial government will participate in a joint federal-provincial response in accordance with the *Foreign Animal Disease Emergency Support Plan*.

### **GOVERNMENT OF CANADA**

Foreign animal diseases fall into the federal arena of legislated authority and responsibility. When a carcass disposal emergency is the result of a foreign animal disease the federal government, through the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, will initiate and lead a joint federal-provincial response, in accordance with the *Foreign Animal Disease Emergency Support Plan*.

### **COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY**

The complex nature of carcass disposal operations require that all levels of government and local livestock industries work together to resolve the situation quickly and efficiently, with minimum risk to human health and the environment.

## Glossary

### **Composting**

Carcass composting is a natural biological decomposition process that takes place in the presence of oxygen (air).

### **Control Area**

A geographical area that is legally defined in a Ministerial declaration and which is subject to specified activities to contain and/or eradicate a Foreign Animal Disease outbreak.

### **Disaster**

A calamity caused by accident, intent, fire, explosion or technical failure, or by the forces of nature, which results in serious harm to the health, safety or welfare of people, the environment, or in widespread damage to property.

### **Emergency**

A present or imminent event caused by accident, intention, fire, explosion or technical failure, or by the forces of nature which requires prompt coordination of action or special regulation of persons or property to protect the health, safety or welfare of people or to limit damage to property.

### **Farmed Animals**

For the purposes of this plan, farmed animals include alpacas, cattle, donkeys, fur farmed animals, goats, horses, llamas, mules, poultry, rabbits, sheep and swine.

### **Fomites**

Inanimate objects (e.g., boots, clothing, equipment, vehicles, crates, packaging) that can carry an exotic agent and spread a disease through mechanical transmission.

### **Foreign Animal Disease**

All federally-reportable foreign animal diseases listed by the Office International des Epizooties as transmissible diseases that have the potential for very serious socio-economic or public health consequences, and are of major importance in the international trade of animals and animal products. (A list of Foreign Animal Diseases is at Annex A).

### **Foreign Animal Disease Emergency Support Plan**

A plan which provides an agreement whereby federal and provincial agencies accept responsibilities for a collaborative response to a foreign animal disease event in BC.

### **Hazard**

A source of potential harm, or a situation with a potential for causing harm in terms of human injury, damage to health, property, the environment or some combination of these.

### **Infected Premises**

A private or public building and appurtenant buildings and land area in which a Foreign Animal Disease agent has been found or is suspected.

### **Infected Zone**

A geographic area that contains infected premises. Depending on the disease, the perimeter of the infected zone shall extend a minimum of three kilometers beyond all known infected premises and shall follow, when possible, natural barriers and roadways to facilitate implementation of disease control procedures.

**Livestock**

The term *livestock* in BC includes alpacas, aquaculture animals, cattle, donkeys, fur farmed animals, game farmed animals, goats, horses, llamas, mules, musk oxen, poultry, rabbits, sheep, swine and other exotic animals as prescribed by the Minister of Agriculture and Lands.

**Local Authority**

Defined by the BC Emergency Program Act to include:

- for a municipality, the municipal council; and
- for an electoral area in a regional district, the board of the regional district.

**Movement Control**

The primary process of reducing the spread of a foreign animal disease, as most diseases spread by contact with infected or contaminated animals, animal product, by-products, feeds and items used to feed and care for animals. The movement of all pertinent animals or things within the prescribed area may be tracked, monitored and controlled through a permit system.

**Office International des Epizooties (OIE)**

The OIE is an intergovernmental organization created by international agreement. The 28 member countries undertake to report the animal diseases detected on their territory. The OIE then disseminates the information to other countries, which can take the necessary preventive action.

**Pathogen**

Any organism capable of producing disease or infection. Often found in waste material, most pathogens are killed by high temperatures.

**Rendering**

The breaking down of animal tissues into constituent fat and protein elements by the application of heat, pressure or other means.

**Reportable Disease**

These diseases are outlined in the federal *Health of Animals Act and Regulations* and are usually of significant importance to human or animal health or to the Canadian economy. Animal owners, veterinarians and laboratories are required to immediately report the presence of an animal that is contaminated or suspected of being contaminated with one of these diseases to a CFIA district veterinarian. Control or eradication measures will be applied immediately. (A list of Reportable Diseases is at Annex A).

**Specified Risk Material**

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 cattle of all ages. Plus all material from dead stock and condemned cattle containing SRM.

**Surveillance Zone**

A geographic area that extends from the perimeter of an infected zone to a minimum of ten kilometers from any infected premise or to the outer perimeter of a control area.

**Vector**

An animal that has the potential to transmit a disease, directly or indirectly, from one animal or its excreta to another animal.

**Zoonosis**

Any disease that can be transmitted to humans from animals.

## Acronyms / Abbreviations

<b>AAR</b>	After Action Report
<b>BCAS</b>	British Columbia Ambulance Service
<b>BCERMS</b>	British Columbia Emergency Response Management System
<b>CCG</b>	Central Coordination Group
<b>CFIA</b>	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
<b>EOC</b>	Emergency Operations Centre
<b>FAD</b>	Foreign Animal Disease
<b>FADES</b>	Foreign Animal Disease Emergency Support
<b>INAC</b>	Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
<b>JEOC</b>	Joint Emergency Operations Centre
<b>MAL</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Lands
<b>MOE</b>	Ministry of Environment
<b>MOH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>MOT</b>	Ministry of Transportation
<b>PAB</b>	Public Affairs Bureau
<b>PEP</b>	Provincial Emergency Program
<b>PREOC</b>	Provincial Regional Emergency Operations Centre
<b>SRM</b>	Specified Risk Material

[Add or delete entries from the glossary and acronyms/definitions list as necessary]

# 1. Introductory Material

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1.1	<b>Purpose and Scope</b>	<p>The primary purpose of this plan is to guide the [local government] emergency response for dealing with mass animal carcasses generated in an emergency. The plan is designed to enhance the district's capacity to recover quickly from a mass animal carcass emergency and reduce the impact on the local agriculture industry.</p> <p>A corollary purpose of the plan is to provide a source of local information related to a carcass disposal emergency which may be used by federal, provincial and local agencies which participate in an expanded response to a carcass disposal emergency. This information includes a profile of animal farming sites and activities in the [local government area], and a list of district resources and capabilities which may be utilized in an emergency response.</p> <p>The scope of this plan includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) a description of the agriculture in the area with emphasis on local farmed animal populations;</li> <li>b) identification of hazards and vulnerabilities that could result in a mass carcass disposal emergency situation in the district area;</li> <li>c) a concept of operations for disposal operations;</li> <li>d) approved methodologies for mass carcass disposal;</li> <li>e) identification of disposal resources and key personnel required to respond to an emergency situation;</li> <li>f) activities that must be performed in the event of a mass carcass disposal emergency;</li> <li>g) identification of resources required and available;</li> <li>h) identification of resource shortfalls; and</li> <li>i) a framework for post-emergency recovery.</li> </ul>
1.2	<b>Responsibility for the Plan</b>	[Identify the appointment of the person within the local government who has the responsibility of maintaining the plan, and details concerning periodic review and updating]
1.3	<b>Authorities</b>	[List current federal and provincial regulations governing emergency planning and animal health issues]
1.4	<b>Requirement for the Plan</b>	[Refer to the BC Local Authority Emergency Management Regulation -1995, and the current

		<i>Ministry of Agriculture and Lands Emergency Response Plan</i> as they relate to the requirement for BC local authorities to have emergency plans and to deal with livestock mortalities from disease outbreaks]
1.5	<b>Related Plans</b>	[Insert applicable federal, provincial and local government emergency plans]
1.6	[Local Government] <b>Emergency Organization</b>	[Insert relevant information about the local emergency organization and how it will be adapted for a carcass disposal emergency]
1.7	<b>Identification of Key Personnel</b>	[Insert appointments of local government officials who will play key roles in a carcass disposal emergency]
1.8	<b>Plan Activation</b>	[Describe the circumstances under which the plan will be activated and the mechanisms for doing so]

[Add appendices as necessary to amplify the content of this section]

## 2. Local Area Data

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2.1	<b>Local Agricultural Profile</b>	<p>[Provide a description of the agriculture in the local government area, including but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- overview;</li> <li>- climate;</li> <li>- agriculture as a component of the local economy;</li> <li>- number of farms in the area;</li> <li>- average farm size;</li> <li>- approximate numbers of commercial livestock;</li> <li>- profile of the major livestock industry; and</li> <li>- identification and short descriptions of secondary livestock industries]</li> </ul>
2.2	<b>Local Farmed Animal Population</b>	<p>[Insert approximate total numbers of farmed animals in the local government area]</p> <p>Beef cattle  Dairy cattle:  Swine:  Sheep/Goat:  Horses and ponies:  Poultry:</p> <p>[Provide a calculation of volume and mass by species as an appendix to this section (example provided)]</p>
2.3	<b>Distribution of Farmed Animals</b>	<p>[Describe the distribution of farmed animals in the area and, if possible, provide a map of the livestock distribution as an appendix to this section]</p>

<p><b>2.4</b></p>	<p><b>Risk Profile</b></p>	<p>[Provide a risk profile in grid form, based on the HRVA completed for the local government area]</p> <p><b>Example:</b></p> <p>Note 1: The grid illustrates the likelihood of specified hazards causing mass animal mortality and the relative impact of the event..</p> <p>[Identify the location of the HRVA data]</p>
<p><b>2.5</b></p>	<p><b>History of Mass Animal Mortality in the Region</b></p>	<p>[Provide details of any significant instances of mass animal mortality in the local government area]</p>
<p><b>2.6</b></p>	<p><b>Commodity and Advisory Groups</b></p>	<p>[Provide a list of relevant regional agricultural organizations with contact information. For long lists, include as an appendix to this section]</p>

[Add appendices as necessary to amplify the content of this section]

## EXAMPLE APPENDIX 1 TO SECTION 2

### Calculation of Volume and Mass by Species

[Adapt the table content to the local livestock profile]

Livestock	Number of Head [Note 1]	Average Mass (kg) [Notes 2, 4]	Total Mass (tonnes) [Note 3]	Volume Factor (cu metres) [Note 2]	Total Volume (cu metres) [Note 4]
[Poultry]					
<b>Total</b>					

[Cattle]					
<b>Total</b>					

[Other species]					

**Notes:**

- 1 Number of head is derived from (identify sources).
- 2 The average mass and volume factors for each livestock category are per CFIA publication, *Mass Slaughter and Disposal of Livestock, Rural Municipality of Hanover, Manitoba, Information Book, July 21, 2006 (Draft)*.
- 3 The total mass calculation is based on the average livestock weight in kilograms multiplied by the number of head.
- 4 The total volume is the space required for burial based on the number of head multiplied by the volume factor.

### 3. Concept of Operations

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3.1	<b>General</b>	<p>Mortality losses are a normal part of livestock production. Producers may have losses due to disease, natural events such as extreme weather, accidents or inter-animal competition. It is the responsibility of the producer to dispose of these routine mortalities in an acceptable manner. Industry and primary producers are responsible for developing their own plans for carcass disposal.</p> <p>Mass carcass disposal will only become an emergency if the scale and extent of farmed animal mortality is beyond the capability of local producers, results from a reportable or foreign animal disease or if there is otherwise a significant and widespread risk to public health.</p> <p>The primary objectives of disposal of carcasses are to prevent the dissemination of infection and to protect the environment. This process is therefore an essential part of an animal disease eradication program and is also important from both a public health and environmental perspective.</p> <p>Potential causes of mass farmed animal mortality range from natural disasters to more complex situations involving infectious diseases. Notwithstanding the cause, timely and effective local response is essential in order to limit impact on the industry and community, and to allow for the mobilization of resources from other levels of government if required.</p> <p>The efficient and environmentally safe disposal of mass animal carcasses requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) early notification;</li> <li>b) the selection of an appropriate disposal methodology;</li> <li>c) the availability of suitable disposal sites; and</li> <li>d) the timely provision of applicable resources.</li> </ul>
3.2	<b>Operational Context</b>	<p>There are few circumstances in which a carcass disposal emergency will exist independently of a larger emergency or disaster situation. The circumstances which caused the animal mortality, e.g., a natural disaster such as a flood or a foreign animal disease, will frequently in itself trigger an emergency response. Carcass disposal will therefore normally be a component of a larger emergency situation and will fit in to the existing response and recovery structure.</p>

		<p>There are two categories of response applicable to a mass animal mortality emergency:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Non-FAD Response</b></p> <p>When a carcass disposal emergency is caused by mass animal mortality from natural disasters or animal diseases other than FAD, carcass disposal operations will, to the extent possible, be managed by the local government in cooperation with the livestock industry.</p> <p>In all such cases the Provincial Emergency Program will activate and provide an appropriate level of direction and assistance under the provincial integrated response structure.</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px 0;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>FAD Response</b></p> <p>In mass mortality events involving a foreign animal disease (FAD), the carcass disposal operation will be managed within an expanded response structure involving other levels of government in accordance with the FADES Plan. <sup>Note 1</sup></p> <p>In such cases a <i>Joint Emergency Operations Centre (JEOC)</i> will normally be established in the operational area. Local government emergency resources must be effectively integrated with this expanded federal-provincial structure.</p> </div> <p>Note 1. A FAD response may also be conducted for a federal <i>Reportable Disease</i> of significant importance to human or animal health or to the Canadian economy. The determination of the level of response will be made by CFIA.</p> <p>[Add information applicable to the local government situation]</p>
3.3	<b>Probable Roles and Tasks</b>	[Identify roles and tasks applicable to the local government situation]
3.4	<b>Adapting the Local Emergency Structure</b>	[If applicable, describe how the local emergency structure will be adapted to a carcass disposal emergency]
3.5	<b>Natural Disasters</b>	[Describe the potential for natural disasters in the local government area. Relate to Risk Profile in Section 2]
3.6	<b>Animal Diseases</b>	[Insert information on animal diseases and the response requirements in accordance with federal

		and provincial regulation, based on FADES and current CFIA/MAL publications]
3.7	<b>Destruction of Animals</b>	[Insert current CFIA information/procedures for the destruction of animals in an emergency]
3.8	<b>Impact on Human Health</b>	[Insert current information dealing with zoonotic diseases and other potential human health implications. Content should be developed in cooperation with the applicable Health Authority]
3.9	<b>Safety</b>	[Insert general and local safety considerations]
3.10	<b>Environmental Issues</b>	[Identify key environmental issues applicable to the local government area]
3.11	<b>Relationship With Other Organizations</b>	[Identify key relationships between local producers, local government and provincial/federal authorities if applicable]
3.12	<b>First Nations</b>	[Insert current requirements for conducting emergency operations on First Nations lands, including any special considerations for the local government area]
3.13	<b>Media/Public Information</b>	[Insert information related to dealing with the local media as applicable]

[Add appendices as necessary to amplify the content of this section]

## 4. Disposal Operations

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4.1	<b>General</b>	<p>Effective disposal operations will be those that are planned in advance and managed by trained emergency managers and responders. Decisions on disposal may have to balance the interests of animal health officials, whose primary goal is to quickly eradicate the disease, with potentially competing concerns about environmental protection and safeguarding public health.</p> <p>It is essential that disposal operations be carefully coordinated among all levels of government and producers, the public and other stakeholders.</p> <p>A key to success will be the early identification of suitable disposal sites and resources. There will be little time to do this once the animal carcass emergency develops, and the benefits of early site and resource identification will be quickly evident.</p> <p>The objective is to select the disposal method that offers the best disease control without creating unacceptable human health and environmental risks. More than one method of carcass disposal may be required.</p>																
4.2	<b>Disposal Protocols</b>	<p>[Insert current information on disposal protocols. A comprehensive package of protocols which establish approved methods of disposal for each type of disease and animal species is being developed at MAL. The Ministry should be contacted for information on current protocols]</p>																
4.3	<b>Disposal Methodology</b>	<p>[Identify currently available disposal methodologies]</p>																
4.4	<b>Local Disposal Options</b>	<p>[Adapt the table below to the situation and circumstances of the local government area]</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="535 1541 1408 1873"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="542 1549 786 1579">Methodology</th> <th data-bbox="792 1549 1401 1579">Notes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="542 1587 786 1617">Market</td> <td data-bbox="792 1587 1401 1617">[add detail]</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="542 1625 786 1654">Rendering</td> <td data-bbox="792 1625 1401 1654">[add detail]</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="542 1663 786 1692">Composting</td> <td data-bbox="792 1663 1401 1692">[add detail]</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="542 1701 786 1730">Incineration</td> <td data-bbox="792 1701 1401 1730">[add detail]</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="542 1738 786 1768">Burning</td> <td data-bbox="792 1738 1401 1768">[add detail]</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="542 1776 786 1806">Burial</td> <td data-bbox="792 1776 1401 1806">[add detail]</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="542 1814 786 1843">Landfill</td> <td data-bbox="792 1814 1401 1843">[add detail]</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Methodology	Notes	Market	[add detail]	Rendering	[add detail]	Composting	[add detail]	Incineration	[add detail]	Burning	[add detail]	Burial	[add detail]	Landfill	[add detail]
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4.5	<b>On-site or Off-site Disposal</b>	[Insert current regulations dealing with on-site and off-site disposal, and any local considerations]																														
4.6	<b>Transport of Carcasses</b>	[Insert current regulations dealing with the transport of carcasses, and any local considerations]																														
4.7	<b>Specified Risk Material</b>	[Insert current regulations and information on handling SRM]																														
4.8	<b>Making Choices</b>	<p>[Adapt the tables below to the requirements of the local government area, selecting as many methodologies as applicable]</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="535 745 1412 966"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Non-Infected Carcasses</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Priority</th> <th>Methodology</th> <th>Notes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>[add detail]</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>[add detail]</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>[add detail]</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1" data-bbox="535 1008 1412 1228"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Infected Carcasses</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Priority</th> <th>Methodology</th> <th>Notes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>[add detail]</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>[add detail]</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>[add detail]</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>[The MAL disposal protocols, currently under development, will provide detailed information concerning disposal choices. The Ministry should be contacted for current information prior to any decisions about disposal methods being made]</p>	Non-Infected Carcasses			Priority	Methodology	Notes	1	[add detail]		2	[add detail]		3	[add detail]		Infected Carcasses			Priority	Methodology	Notes	1	[add detail]		2	[add detail]		3	[add detail]	
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[Add appendices as necessary to amplify the content of this section]

## 5. Disposal Resources

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5.1	<b>General</b>	<p>The key to managing mass carcass disposal lies in the identification and provision of appropriate resources. This includes resources for the storage and transportation of carcasses as well as those needed for the actual disposal.</p> <p>Each mass carcass disposal event will be unique, and therefore no complete list of required disposal resources can be developed. The resources will always have to be specifically tailored to the situation.</p>														
5.2	<b>Resource Requirements</b>	<p>[Adapt the table below to the local government situation]</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="537 751 1385 1045"> <tr> <td>Transportation:</td> <td>[List requirements]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Heavy Equipment:</td> <td>[List requirements]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Light Equipment:</td> <td>[List requirements]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Safety and Security:</td> <td>[List requirements]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Personal Protection:</td> <td>[List requirements]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Miscellaneous:</td> <td>[List requirements]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Documentation:</td> <td>[List requirements]</td> </tr> </table>	Transportation:	[List requirements]	Heavy Equipment:	[List requirements]	Light Equipment:	[List requirements]	Safety and Security:	[List requirements]	Personal Protection:	[List requirements]	Miscellaneous:	[List requirements]	Documentation:	[List requirements]
Transportation:	[List requirements]															
Heavy Equipment:	[List requirements]															
Light Equipment:	[List requirements]															
Safety and Security:	[List requirements]															
Personal Protection:	[List requirements]															
Miscellaneous:	[List requirements]															
Documentation:	[List requirements]															
5.3	<b>Specialized Disposal Resources</b>	<p>[Identify any specialized resources which might be required in the local government area]</p>														
5.4	<b>Resource Availability</b>	<p>[Identify applicable resources held by or readily available to the local government]</p> <p>[A list of local suppliers/contractors who can provide resources should be listed in an appendix or annex]</p>														
5.5	<b>Resource Shortfalls</b>	<p>[Identify significant shortfalls applicable to the local government situation]</p>														

[Add appendices as necessary to amplify the content of this section]

## 6. Finance and Administration

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6.1	<b>General</b>	<p>Provincial guidelines and regulations for financial management in an emergency are contained in the <i>Emergency Program Act</i> and its <i>Compensation and Disaster Financial Assistance Regulation</i>.</p> <p>Some financial information for emergency situations is also provided in the <i>MAL Emergency Response Plan, 2006</i>.</p> <p>It is important to note that the financial programs which apply to compensation for animal mortality in an emergency are separated between provincial programs which apply during a non-FAD emergency, and federal programs which apply when a FAD is present. In the latter case, claims are normally made directly by producers to the applicable federal agency, either through the <i>JEOC Compensation Unit</i> or under other arrangements promulgated by federal authorities.</p> <p>Instructions regarding compensation and application procedures will be issued during an animal health emergency by PEP and/or CFIA as applicable.</p>
6.2	<b>Provincial Programs</b>	<p>[Insert current information on provincial programs available to producers who suffer losses through farmed animal mortalities from causes other than a FAD. Details on eligible costs and the application process are contained in <i>Financial Assistance for Emergency Response and Recovery Costs – A Guide for BC Local Authorities and First Nations, September 2005</i>]</p>
6.3	<b>Federal Programs</b>	<p>[Insert current information on federal government compensation arrangements as outlined in the <i>Health of Animals Act and Regulations</i>]</p>
6.4	<b>First Nations</b>	<p>[Describe arrangements under which First Nations in BC qualify for federal assistance for emergency response, including eligible costs for animal services]</p>
6.5	<b>Application Procedures</b>	<p>[Insert detail on application procedures through PEP and CFIA]</p>

<b>6.6</b>	<b>Requirement for Record Keeping</b>	<b>[Note the requirement for good record keeping as a key to receiving compensation]</b>
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**[Add appendices as necessary to amplify the content of this section]**

## 7. Recovery

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7.1	<b>General</b>	<p>In most cases, disposal operations will be conducted within a larger emergency scenario. There will therefore be no recovery phase or process linked directly to disposal operations. Rather, it will be related to the foreign animal disease or other event within which the animal mortality occurred. The recovery phase may include activities to support restocking, re-establishing markets and rebuilding viable industry activities.</p> <p>Recovery serves several linked objectives, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) administering financial compensation for critical losses incurred (as outlined in Section 6);</li> <li>b) capturing lessons learned during the emergency so that they may be applied to any future emergency response;</li> <li>c) re-establishing the local livestock industry to pre-emergency levels and capabilities as cost-effectively as possible; and</li> <li>d) providing community support for those who have suffered severe impacts from the event.</li> </ul> <p>Environmental issues related to disposal will also be key to a successful recovery. Monitoring of disposal sites will be required over a specified period to ensure that appropriate environmental safeguards are in place and there is no degradation of the sites which could have long-term environmental impacts.</p>
7.2	<b>Recovery Objectives</b>	<p>[Identify potential recovery objectives from a carcass disposal emergency. Information may be obtained from the FADES plan]</p>
7.3	<b>Recovery Organization</b>	<p>[Identify a potential recovery organization based on local government requirements]</p>
7.4	<b>After-Action Report</b>	<p>[Emphasize the requirement for an After-Action Report and the structure required by the local government]</p>

[Add appendices as necessary to amplify the content of this section]

## **ANNEXES**

[Add annexes as necessary to expand upon the content of the plan. Example Annexes A-D are shown in the following pages, but must be adapted to the specific requirements of the local government]

## EXAMPLE ANNEX A Animal Diseases

[Data must be verified/updated for each plan]

### FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASES

The following diseases are currently listed by the OIE as transmissible diseases that have the potential for very serious socio-economic or public health consequences, and are of major importance in the international trade of animals and animal products:

[Insert current list]

### REPORTABLE DISEASES - FEDERAL

This is the list of reportable diseases per the Reportable Diseases Regulations pursuant to the *Health of Animals Act*.

[Insert current list]

### REPORTABLE DISEASES - PROVINCIAL

The following diseases are reportable under the *BC Animal Disease Control Act*:

[Insert current list]

The following are "infectious or contagious diseases" as defined by the *Animal Disease Control Regulations* of BC and must be reported:

[Insert current list]

### DISEASES WITH HIGH POTENTIAL FOR MASS MORTALITY

Disease	Likelihood	Risk to Animal Health	Zoonotic Status (Risk to Human Health)	Species at Risk
[add detail]				

## **EXAMPLE ANNEX B**

### **Disposal Methodology Options**

<b>Methodology</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Market</b>	[add current description]
<b>Rendering</b>	[add current description]
<b>Composting</b>	[add current description]
<b>Incineration</b>	[add current description]
<b>Burning</b>	[add current description]
<b>Landfill</b>	[add current description]
<b>Burial</b>	[add current description]
<b>Other Potential Methodologies</b>	[add current description]

## **EXAMPLE ANNEX C**

### **Specialized Equipment List**

<b>Disposal Methodology</b>	<b>Resources Required</b>
Burial	[add resource list]
Burning	[add resource list]
Rendering	[add resource list]
Composting	[add resource list]
Incineration	[add resource list]
Fermentation	[add resource list]

## EXAMPLE ANNEX D

### Training Requirements

[Identify the emergency staff who require training, the frequency of training based on local requirements and the type of training required]

Example, for exercises:

Level	Type/Format	Structure
1	Orientation (Discussion-based)	[Outline the requirements for this exercise type]
2	Tabletop (Discussion-based)	[Outline the requirements for this exercise type]
3	Drill (Operations-based)	[Outline the requirements for this exercise type]
4	Functional (Operations-based)	[Outline the requirements for this exercise type]
5	Full-Scale (Operations-based)	[Outline the requirements for this exercise type]