

## **4.1 Transportation - Background**

1. Transportation of SRM (including bovine dead stock from which SRM have not been removed), or SRM which has been subjected to intermediate processing (such as rendering or composting) will be controlled through the issuance of permits from CFIA.
2. Transportation of SRM will require a permit from the point of removal or initial transportation of bovine carcasses containing SRM to point of final disposal. Alternatively, a permit to transport SRM will be required until there are no end use restrictions on the product.
3. Edible carcasses or parts of carcasses that still contain any SRM and are removed from the premises of origin for further processing (i.e. transportation of carcass with DRG which was slaughtered by a mobile butcher on-farm to a facility for cutting and/or deboning) will require a transportation permit.
4. Permits and control measures will not be required for SRM or bovine carcasses containing SRM if they are not removed from the premises of origin. 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.
5. "Conveyance" means the structure in which SRM is contained for transport (i.e. trucks, containers, buckets, tarps).
6. "Dedicated" means conveyance that is exclusively used to transport SRM.
7. In the absence of a dedicated conveyance, any conveyance that will subsequently be used to transport food, animal, animal products, and/or animal feed and has transported SRM where there has been direct contact of the internal surfaces of the conveyance with SRM must be cleaned and disinfected prior to reuse. This is because the surfaces of the conveyance which contact SRM could potentially be contaminated with abnormal BSE prion.

## **4.2 Transportation – Preinspection**

8. All individuals that intend to transport SRM or carcasses from which the SRM has not been removed must apply to the CFIA for a permit.
9. The owner or operator of the conveyance which is to be used to transport SRM 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.

10. The CFIA inspector (Regional district inspectors) who will be responsible for conducting the inspection of the transportation conveyance will review the permit application for completeness. The application form must be accompanied by copies of:
  - a. all relevant municipal and provincial inspection requirements including vehicle registration and licensing. This must include the method by which the permitted conveyance will be identified. For transportation conveyances with a licence, the applicable licence number will be adequate. For conveyances without a means of permanent identification (i.e. licence), the method by which the conveyance will be identified must be specified (i.e. visibly mark permit number on the transportation conveyance).
  - b. all relevant provincial agricultural, environmental or public health permits pertaining to the transportation of dead stock and slaughter waste;
  - c. normal operating procedures and any additional applicable quality assurance programs pertaining to the conveyances used in the transportation of SRM;
  - d. the location of premises where the SRM is to be transported from, the transporter, the intended use of the SRM, and location of the premises where the SRM is to be transported to should be specified. This must include a copy of the disposal permit or applicable disposal permit number issued for the SRM which is being transported.

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

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

### **4.3 Transportation – Site Inspection**

1. Utilizing the documents provided by the owner or operator of the conveyance used for the transportation of SRM and physical inspection, the CFIA inspector should verify that the various requirements to transport SRM meet or exceed the standards outlined below.

2. No person shall transport specified risk material to another premise unless:
  - e. it is stained in accordance with legislation and corresponding to the provisions of the Acts and Regulations relating to staining SRM;
  - f. is in a conveyance marked on the outside with the words "specified risk material", in both official languages.

Processed products containing SRM which could accidentally be included in or contaminate ruminant feeds (i.e. MBM containing SRM) must be stained with a dye that is conspicuous, indelible and safe for consumption by animals to facilitate easy identification during transportation.

If edible carcasses or parts of carcasses that still contain any SRM are removed from the premises of origin for further processing (i.e. transportation of carcass with DRG which was slaughtered by a mobile butcher on-farm to a facility for cutting and/or deboning), a transportation permit will be required. Edible carcasses must be marked with edible blue ink. For split carcasses, edible blue ink must be applied to the exposed surfaces of the vertebral column (cervical, thoracic, lumbar and a portion of the body of the sacrum). For carcasses which are not split, edible blue ink must be applied as a continuous stripe from the head down the centre of the back of the carcass to the level of the sacrum (tail head).

For transportation conveyances with a licence, the applicable licence number will be adequate. For conveyances without a means of permanent identification (i.e. licence), the applicable permit number must be visibly marked on the transportation conveyance for the duration of the permit (i.e. permit number marked or sprayed painted on the outside of the conveyance).

3. The conveyance used for transportation of SRM must be designed and operated in a manner to prevent contamination of animals, animal feed, and/or food with SRM. This can be accomplished either by dedication or by segregation and containment adequate to address the risks of the specific situation (i.e. for whole dead stock: dividers may be used to compartmentalize a vehicle; for raw SRM/offal: leak proof containers would be required).
4. All non-dedicated equipment and containers used in the transportation of SRM shall be cleaned after being emptied and prior to reuse. The conveyance must be cleaned by pressure washing and be free of visible organic material prior to reuse. Non-dedicated conveyances delivering to or receiving SRM for rendering must be cleaned and disinfected (see

Appendix 2). Cleaning procedures of the transportation conveyance must occur at a site which prevents domestic ruminants from having direct access to SRM. A recommendation would be at the location where the SRM is received. Visible organic matter contained in the cleaning effluent must be treated as SRM. If cleaning does not occur at the receiving site, all effluent generated during the washing process must be collected, screened and contained organic must be treated as SRM.

5. The operator of a transportation conveyance shall ensure that appropriate systematic measures are taken to control birds, rodents, insects and other vermin.
6. The owner or operator of the transportation conveyance 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 Transportation – 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 transport conveyance for which the owner is applying for a permit and the requirements as listed in this manual. Section 4.2, 4.3 Transportation.
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 commercial operations which transport dead stock or inedible SRM at a frequency of at least once per week. For operations which transport SRM on a less frequent basis, a permit will be issued and valid for 90 days. 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. Transportation conveyances (i.e. trailers) will be identified by the applicable licence. For conveyances without a means of permanent identification (i.e. licence), the applicable permit number must be visibly marked on the transportation conveyance for the duration of the permit (i.e. permit number marked or sprayed painted on the outside of the conveyance).
6. A copy of the report as well as a completed SRM permit checklist for transportation should be forwarded to the CFIA program staff responsible for SRM disposal at the Area office.