

for the permit issuance have been fulfilled. The national SRM permit clerk will issue the permit, forward an electronic copy to the relevant district and Area offices and mail the original to the permittee. The national SRM permit clerk will update the listing of SRM permit holders.

7. If the landfill being issued a permit is a natural landfill, the following additional condition must be added to the permit: "This landfill may not receive more than 4,000 tonnes per year of slaughter waste, of which no more than 2,000 tonnes per year can originate from over-thirty-month-old (OTM) cattle."
8. If the site being issued a permit is a non-contiguous premises the following additional condition must be added to the permit: "This permit authorizes the burial of **not more than 350 kg** of material per week (equivalent to SRM from 7 mature bovine carcasses) or 18,200 kg of material per year (equivalent to approximately 30 entire mature bovine carcasses or SRM from 360 mature carcasses)."

4.2 Mass Composting

Background

1. Composting is a naturally occurring biological decomposition process in which bacteria, fungi and other microorganisms convert organic matter into a stabilized product termed "compost" in the presence of air. Carcass composting systems require a variety of ingredients or co-composting materials, including carbon sources (i.e. sawdust, straw, etc.) and bulking agents (i.e. shavings).
2. The CFIA Science Directorate performed a risk assessment on composting. Owing to the current lack of published scientific data documenting inactivation of the abnormal prion through the composting process, the risk assessment assumed that the abnormal prion would not be degraded during composting. The resulting risk assessment found that specified risk material (SRM) subjected to composting would present a very low to low risk of transmitting the BSE agent within the domestic ruminant population.
3. Mass composting has been identified as a useful intermediate method to decrease the volume of SRM to be disposed. Mass composting, however, is not an acceptable method of disposal. Under the CFIA's current working policy, only those methods posing no greater than a negligible risk of transmitting BSE to domestic ruminants are considered acceptable methods of disposal. However, in terms of SRM, the final compost will still be classified as SRM and thus will be subject to all regulatory and permitting requirements applicable to SRM.
4. Permits for final disposition of composted SRM will only be issued to pre-approved (permitted) single sites that have negligible risk for exposure to domestic ruminants.
5. On-farm composting will not be controlled by the CFIA if it takes place on the same premises where the SRM is generated and if the product (compost) does not leave the premises of origin. The CFIA has advised the provincial ministries (which have regulatory authority over on-farm composting) that it is not recommended for the compost produced from SRM and remaining on the premise to be spread on land directly grazed by domestic ruminants for at least 5 years.

Pre-Inspection

1. All sites that intend to receive specified risk material (SRM) or carcasses from which SRM has not been removed for composting must

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