



After an Animal Dies, Then What?



Our wet, windy and damp winters can be very hard on aging and sick animals. Winter can also be a difficult time to bury a carcass on your farm, or to remove it. Mud makes it difficult to drive through pastures and around barns, roads are slick, and the groundwater table is high. If you believe you

may lose an animal over the winter, think ahead about where to bury or compost it on your farm, or if you would prefer to have the animal picked up for rendering or cremation.

Several businesses offer rendering or cremation services in Snohomish County (see “Resources” on back). When an animal carcass is rendered, the various parts are made into products such as pet food and fertilizer. If you choose cremation, you have the option of a private or communal cremation. In the case of a private cremation, you can choose to have the ashes returned to you, or not.

Laws Governing Disposal

Snohomish County code requires that the carcass of a dead animal be properly disposed of within 24 hours of death. If you choose to bury an animal on your farm, it is important to know the applicable state and county regulations.

Washington State law requires that “a person disposing of a dead animal by burial must place it so that every part is covered by at least three feet of soil; at a location not less than one hundred feet from any well, spring, stream or other surface waters; not in a low-lying area subject to seasonal flooding or within a one hundred-year flood plain; and not in a manner likely to contaminate groundwater” (WAC 246-230-121).

Snohomish County code has similar requirements, and adds that an animal must be buried in a manner to prevent other animals from digging up the remains, and enveloped in unslaked lime (in cases of death from a communicable disease). For questions about the code, contact Snohomish County Health District’s Environmental Health Division at 425-339-5250.

On-Farm Composting

Composting dead livestock on your farm is also a viable option. Most on-farm composting operations (whether they include dead livestock or not) are exempt from reporting or permitting. If compost is being distributed off your property, or the total amount of finished compost and raw feedstocks is greater than 1,000 cubic yards, additional reporting or permitting may be required.

When done correctly, composting dead livestock is a low-cost, safe, and effective method of disposal. An additional advantage of composting is that nutrients stay on your farm in the form of a valuable soil amendment. While the process is simple, it does require some basic knowledge of compost principles. If you are considering a carcass compost pile, contact the District office for additional information or assistance.

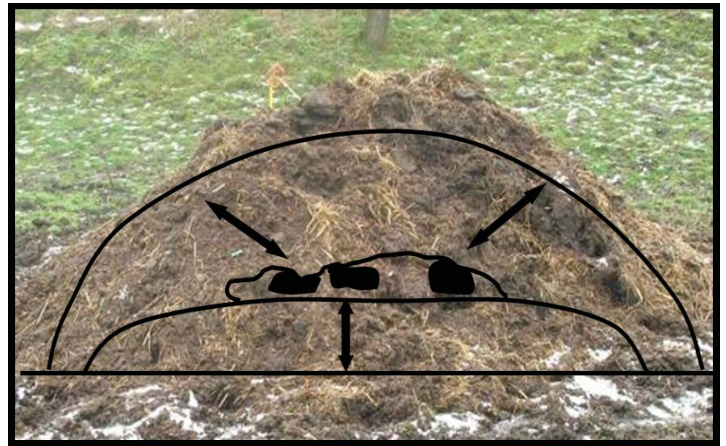


Diagram of a compost pile with a graphic of a carcass. Leave a minimum of two feet of material on all sides of the carcass.

Key Steps to Successfully Compost Dead Livestock

1. Location

Choose a well-drained site, at least 300 feet from any stream, lake, pond or well. Also consider the location of neighbors, other animals, and access roads. Be prepared to leave this compost pile alone for a full year if necessary, and make sure it is accessible in case you need to cover it with more compost material.

2. Building the Pile

Start with a base of absorbent high-carbon material, such as sawdust, shavings, or old hay, that is two to three feet deep. If high moisture or poor drainage are concerns, a base of large wood chips or similar coarse material under the primary composting materials will increase air flow and drainage. Place the carcass on this base so that it is at least two feet away from any edge.

3. Covering the Pile

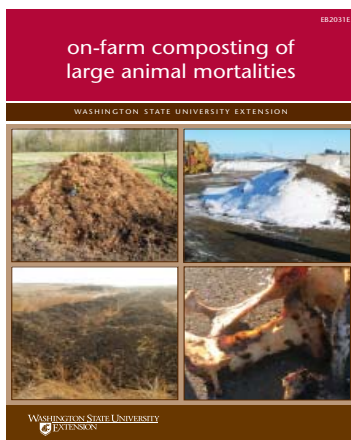
Cover the carcass completely with two to three feet of high-carbon compost material, such as manure, bedding, old hay, silage, straw, and sawdust. Again, make sure all edges of the pile extend at least two feet beyond any part of the carcass. This is critical - an exposed carcass will smell bad and attract pests!

4. Managing the Pile

After building the pile, watch carefully for signs of disturbance and settling. This is especially important during the first few weeks. It is normal for the pile to settle a little, but if any part of the carcass becomes exposed, immediately add more compost material. After about six to 10 weeks of composting, the pile can be turned with a tractor to speed up the composting process. Depending on the size of the carcass, type of materials used, and management, this compost will be ready to use in about four months to a year.

Managing the pile correctly is the tricky part! Look for additional information or contact the Conservation District before actually starting a carcass compost pile.

The WSU Extension Bulletin “On-Farm Composting of Large Animal Mortalities” provides a more detailed description of the process, and includes photos. Stop by the District office to pick up a copy, or download it for free at <http://cru.cahe.wsu.edu/CEPublications/eb2031e/eb2031e.pdf>.



For questions about compost methods or materials, or for help setting up and managing a carcass compost pile, contact Caitlin Price at 425-335-5634 x 114 or caitlin@snohomishcd.org.

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Resources

Livestock Mortality Resources

Washington State Department of Ecology: “On-farm Composting of Livestock Mortalities” at <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/0507034.html>.

Washington State University Extension: “On-farm Composting of Large Animal Mortalities” (EB2031e) at <http://cru.cahe.wsu.edu/CEPublications/eb2031e/eb2031e.pdf>.

Washington State Department of Agriculture: “Livestock Disposal Manual” at <http://agr.wa.gov/FoodAnimal/AnimalHealth/docs/LivestockDisposalManual10709.pdf>.

Snohomish County Environmental Health: 425-339-5250 or http://www.snohd.org/Shd_EH/Default.aspx.

General Compost Resources

Washington State University Extension: “Backyard Composting” (EB1784e) at <http://cru.cahe.wsu.edu/CEPublications/eb1784e/eb1784e.pdf>.

Area Disposal Companies*

These local businesses may be able to help in the event you lose an animal. The Conservation District does not provide recommendations for businesses or services; the following list is provided for informational purposes only:

- **Q.A.R. Dead Animal Disposal:** 800-924-8690. Rendering fee for one horse is between \$250 and \$500, depending on location. Accepts all small and large livestock, plus cats and dogs. Also provides cremation services, starting at \$1.10 per pound.
- **Tri-County Dead Stock:** 360-815-4219. Rendering fee for one horse is \$250. Rendering fee for a llama or cow is \$150.
- **Longhorn (formerly Rawhide Haulin’):** 253-686-7732. Rendering fee for one horse is \$325 to \$350, depending on the location and size of the horse.
- **Petland Cemetary, Inc.:** 800-738-5119. www.peturnspl.com. Offers cremation services. Will accept any animal, except cows. Costs vary depending on size of the animal and type of service (private or communal).

** Every attempt was made to include all local disposal companies. If you would like your company included in future articles and publications, please contact Caitlin Price at the Snohomish Conservation District, 425-335-5634, ext 114.*