



**State of Illinois**  
Pat Quinn, Governor

**Department of Agriculture**  
Thomas E. Jennings, Director

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# **Illinois Dead Animal Disposal Act**

Bureau of Animal Welfare



**ILLINOIS DEAD ANIMAL DISPOSAL ACT**  
(Illinois Compiled Statues, Ch. 225, Par. 610 et seq.)

An ACT in relation to the collection and disposal of bodies or parts of bodies of dead animals, poultry or fish, or used cooking grease and oils. Laws 1941, vol. 1, p. 33, approved and eff. July 16, 1941. Title amended by Laws 1963, p.2237, § 3, approved and eff. Aug. 5, 1963; P.A. 76-705 § 2, approved and eff. Aug 7, 1969; P.A. 83-760, § 5, approved and eff. Sept 12, 1983.

**(225 ILCS 610/1.1) (from Ch. 8, par. 149.1)**

Sec. 1.1. As used in this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) "Department" means the Department of Agriculture of the State of Illinois.
  - (b) "Person" means any individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation or other business entity.
  - (c) "Renderer" means any person who, for other than human consumption, collects, cooks and processes bodies or parts of bodies of dead animals, poultry or fish, or used cooking grease and oils, for the purpose of salvaging hides, wool, skins or feathers, and for the production of animal, poultry, or fish protein, blood meal, bone meal, grease or tallow.
  - (d) "Blender" means any person who acquires inedible by-products of bodies or parts of bodies of dead animals, poultry or fish, or used cooking grease and oils, for the purpose of blending them to obtain a desired percentage of protein, degree of quality or color for use in animal feed, poultry feed or fertilizers.
  - (e) "Collection center" means any place where bodies or parts of bodies of dead animals, poultry or fish, or used cooking grease and oils, are collected for loading into a permitted vehicle for delivery to the renderer.
  - (f) "Permittee" means any person issued a vehicle permit under the provisions of this Act.
  - (g) "Licensee" means any person licensed under the provisions of this Act.
  - (h) "Rendering materials" means bodies or parts of bodies of dead animals, poultry or fish, or used cooking grease and oils.
  - (i) "Animal collection service" means a company that conveys dead animals to a landfill facility licensed under the Environmental Protection Act when no rendering service is available. Waste haulers collecting waste in which a dead animal is included incidental to such waste shall not be considered an "animal collection service" activity.
- (Source: P.A. 88-133.)

**(225 ILCS 610/2) (from Ch. 8, par. 150)**

Sec. 2. Except as otherwise provided in this Section, no person shall engage in the business of disposing of the bodies or parts of bodies of dead animals, poultry or fish, or used cooking grease and oils, in the State without first obtaining a license or licenses for that purpose from the Department. An owner, operator, or animal collection service may convey dead animals to a licensed landfill facility when no rendering service is available. Such transport shall be direct and not in conjunction with other collection activities, except for waste haulers collecting waste in which a dead animal is included incidental to the collection of such waste. No license or permit is required for any owner, operator or caretaker to convey dead animals to a landfill facility licensed under the Environmental Protection Act.

(Source: P.A. 88-133.)

**(225 ILCS 610/4) (from Ch. 8, par. 152)**

Sec. 4. Application for such license shall be made to the Department on forms provided by it, which application shall set forth the name and residence of the applicant, classification of license or licenses requested, his place or proposed place of business, and the particular method which he intends to employ in disposing of rendering material and such other information as the Department may require. The licenses shall be classified according to type of plant operated. Renderer: Class "A"--dead animals only; Class "B"--parts of bodies of animals, scrap, bones, fat, used cooking grease and oils; Class "C"--poultry or parts

of poultry and Class "D"--fish or parts of fish; Blender: Class "E"; Collection Center: Class "F"; Animal Collection Service: Class "G".  
(Source: P.A. 88-133.)

**(225 ILCS 610/5) (from Ch. 8, par. 153)**

Sec. 5. On receipt of such application, Department personnel shall inspect the building and equipment which the applicant proposes to use to conduct such business. If the inspector finds that said building and equipment comply with the requirements of this Act and with the regulations of the Department, and that the applicant is a responsible and suitable person, he shall certify in writing to such specific findings and forward same to the Department.  
(Source: P.A. 83-760.)

**(225 ILCS 610/6) (from Ch. 8, par. 154)**

Sec. 6. On the receipt of the certification described in Section 5, and the payment of the fee provided herein, the Department shall issue a license to the applicant to conduct such business at the place specified in the application for one calendar year or for the portion of the calendar year remaining at the time the license is issued. No license shall be issued for a plant not located within the boundaries of the State of Illinois. No license issued under this Section is transferable.

The following nonrefundable fees shall accompany each application for a license.

(1) For an original license of any classification other than Class "F" .....	\$150
(2) For the annual renewal of a license of any classification other than Class "F" .....	\$150
(3) For an original license for each additional classification other than Class "F" ....	\$50
(4) For the annual renewal of the license of any additional classification other than Class "F" .....	\$50
(5) For an original Class "F" license.....	\$25
(6) For the annual renewal of a Class "F" license.....	\$25
(7) For an original Class "G" license.....	\$25
(8) For the annual renewal of a Class "G" license.	\$25

(Source: P.A. 88-133.)

**(225 ILCS 610/7) (from Ch. 8, par. 155)**

Sec. 7. The Department shall keep a record of all licenses and permits applied for or issued, which shall show the date of application and by whom made, the cause of all rejections, the date of issue, to whom issued, the date of expiration and the location of the licensed or permitted business.  
(Source: P.A. 83-760.)

**(225 ILCS 610/8) (from Ch. 8, par. 156)**

Sec. 8. If the inspector finds that said building does not comply with the requirements of this Act or with the regulations of the Department, he shall notify the applicant wherein the same fails to so comply. If within a reasonable time thereafter, to be fixed by the Department, the specified defects are remedied, the Department shall make a second inspection and proceed therewith as in the case of the original inspection. Not more than two inspections need be made under one application.  
(Source: Laws 1951, p. 1878.)

**(225 ILCS 610/9) (from Ch. 8, par. 157)**

Sec. 9. The original license or licenses shall be renewed for each subsequent calendar year during the December immediately preceding such subsequent calendar year upon payment of the fees specified in

Section 6, provided the holder of such license, in the opinion of the Department, remains responsible and suitable to carry on the business and the place of business continues to comply with this Act and the regulations of the Department. All licenses not renewed during December of each calendar year shall expire December 31 of that year.

(Source: P.A. 84-1308.)

**(225 ILCS 610/9.1) (from Ch. 8, par. 157.1)**

Sec. 9.1. Except as otherwise provided in Section 14, no person shall operate a vehicle used to transport rendering materials in this State without a vehicle permit issued by the Department or without complying with this Act. Applications for vehicle permits shall be accepted only from licensed renderers and shall include the name and address of the proposed permittee, the location of the place or intended place of the proposed permittee's business, the number and types of vehicles to be used by the proposed permittee and such other information as may be required by regulations of the Department. Owners or operators of vehicles not owned by licensed renderers in this State shall secure a permit through the licensed renderer or renderers to whom the rendering material will be delivered. The Department shall issue a Class 1 permit for the transporting of dead animals, fish or poultry; a Class 2 permit for transporting parts of bodies of animals, scrap, bones, fat, or used cooking grease and oils; a Class 3 permit for transporting hides; and a Class 4 permit for transporting bodies or parts of bodies of dead animals, poultry or fish to a landfill as an animal collection service. Permits issued hereunder shall be renewable annually during December of each year. All vehicle permits not renewed during December of each year shall expire on December 31 of that year. A \$10 fee shall accompany each application for a vehicle permit or renewal thereof.

(Source: P.A. 88-133.)

**(225 ILCS 610/9.2) (from Ch. 8, par. 157.2)**

Sec. 9.2. Each vehicle issued a Class 1 permit shall have the inscription "Illinois Dead Animal Disposal Permit No. ...", as assigned; each truck granted a Class 2 permit shall have the inscription "Illinois Scrap and Grease Permit No. ...", as assigned; and each truck granted a Class 3 permit shall have the inscription "Illinois Hide Permit No. ...", as assigned. All of these inscriptions shall be painted in a conspicuous place in contrasting color on the left side of the bed of the vehicle in letters not less than 3 inches high. If the vehicle transporting the rendering material or conveying dead animals to a landfill is not a van type truck, the vehicle bed, as well as any properly identified tanks or barrels used for the transportation of rendering material, when loaded or partially loaded, shall be covered when traveling highways of the State of Illinois. Vehicle beds shall be leak-proof or constructed so that no drippings or seepage can escape.

Collection vehicles containing rendering material or used for transporting dead animals, poultry, fish, or parts of bodies thereof shall be thoroughly scrubbed and disinfected after hauling each load, or before proceeding for another load. All vehicle beds shall be painted as necessary, and kept in good condition and repair at all times.

(Source: P.A. 88-133.)

**(225 ILCS 610/9.3) (from Ch. 8, par. 157.3)**

Sec. 9.3. All permittees shall record each collection of rendering materials, setting forth the date, quantity and description of rendering material collected, and the person to whom such material was delivered. The permittee shall give a receipt to every person from whom the permittee collects rendering materials. The original of such records, and a copy of all receipts given by the permittee for rendering material shall be retained by the permittee until the rendering materials are delivered to their destination. Thereafter, the record and receipt shall be retained by the permittee for a minimum of 3 months and shall be available for inspection by authorized personnel of the Department.

(Source: P.A. 83-760.)

**(225 ILCS 610/10) (from Ch. 8, par. 158)**

Sec. 10. Each place licensed pursuant to this Act for the carrying on of a business shall, to the satisfaction of the Department, be provided with floors constructed of concrete, or some other non-absorbent material, adequate drainage, be thoroughly sanitary and adapted to carry on the business, be provided with adequate water supply and supplied with sufficient steam and steam hose to clean floors and trucks. The floors, walls, and all buildings and equipment therein shall at all times be kept in a sanitary condition, and shall be cleaned with steam. Trucks and truck equipment shall at all times be kept in a sanitary condition, and the trucks shall be cleaned with steam. All plants shall be equipped with sufficient steam and steam hose to carry out these requirements.

(Source: P.A. 83-760.)

**(225 ILCS 610/11) (from Ch. 8, par. 159)**

Sec. 11. A licensee shall comply with the following requirements when disposing of bodies or parts of bodies of dead animals, poultry or fish:

(a) All bodies or parts of bodies of all dead animals, poultry or fish shall be processed or disposed of within 48 hours after delivery to the plant;

(b) The skinning and dismembering of bodies or parts of bodies shall be done within an approved building;

(c) Cooking vats shall be airtight, except for proper escapes for steam;

(d) Odors shall be controlled and steam disposed of in such manner to be in compliance with the Environmental Protection Act;

(e) Such portions of bodies not entirely consumed by cooking shall be disposed of in such a manner to comply with the Environmental Protection Act;

(f) All licensed establishments shall institute salmonella control measures as the Department may request to aid in minimizing and eliminating contamination of the finished product; and

(g) The licensee shall maintain adequate facilities for storage of the finished product.

(Source: P.A. 83-760.)

**(225 ILCS 610/12) (from Ch. 8, par. 160)**

Sec. 12. The Department shall make such reasonable regulations for the carrying on and conduct of such business as it may deem advisable and all persons engaged in such business shall comply therewith. The Department, or its representatives, in performing the duties vested in it under this Act is empowered to enter, during usual working hours, any premises, buildings, or other places where dead animals may be found, for the purpose of administering the provisions of this Act.

Licensees shall comply with rules, bulletins, manuals of procedure and guidelines pertaining to renderers and blenders and the handling and distribution of condemned or inedible meat or poultry products which implement the federal Meat Inspection Act and the federal Poultry Inspection Act. Such rules, bulletins, manuals and guidelines shall become effective on the date designated by the United States Department of Agriculture.

(Source: P.A. 86-231.)

**(225 ILCS 610/13) (from Ch. 8, par. 161)**

Sec. 13. The Department shall inspect each facility licensed under this Act at least once each year, or as often as it deems necessary, and shall see that the licensee conducts the business in conformity to this Act and the regulations made by the Department. For failure or refusal by any licensee to obey the provisions of this Act or the said regulations, the Department shall suspend or revoke the license held by the licensee.

(Source: P.A. 83-760.)

**(225 ILCS 610/13.1) (from Ch. 8, par. 161.1)**

Sec. 13.1. The Department may refuse to issue or renew, or may suspend or revoke, a license or vehicle permit on grounds including but not limited to any one or more of the following:

- (1) The making of a material misstatement of fact in the application for an original license or vehicle permit, or in the application for any renewal license or vehicle permit;
- (2) Wilful disregard or wilful violation of this Act or any regulations or rules issued pursuant thereto;
- (3) Wilfully aiding or abetting another in the violation of this Act or any regulation or rule issued pursuant thereto;
- (4) Allowing one's license to be used by an unlicensed person;
- (5) Conviction of any crime, an essential element of which is the making of a material misstatement of fact, fraud or dishonesty, or conviction of any crime relative to the disposition of dead animals or the provisions of this Act, if the Department determines, after investigation, that such person has not been sufficiently rehabilitated to warrant the public trust;
- (6) Making wilful misrepresentations or false promises of a character likely to influence, persuade or induce in connection with the business of a licensee or permittee;
- (7) Pursuing a continued course of wilful misrepresentation or making false promises through advertising, salesmen, agents, or otherwise, in connection with the business of a licensee or permittee; or
- (8) Failure to possess the necessary qualifications or to meet the requirements of the Act for the issuance or holding a license or permit.

(Source: P.A. 83-760.)

**(225 ILCS 610/13.2) (from Ch. 8, par. 161.2)**

Sec. 13.2. The Department may, upon its own motion, and shall, upon the verified written complaint of any person setting forth facts which if proved would constitute grounds for refusal, suspension or revocation of a license or permit, investigate the actions of any applicant or any person or persons holding or claiming to hold a license or permit. Before refusing to issue or renew, and before suspending or revoking a license or permit, the Department shall in writing notify the applicant for or holder of a license or permit, hereinafter called the respondent, that a hearing will be held to determine whether the respondent is qualified to hold such license or permit, and shall afford the respondent an opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel. Such written notice shall be delivered to the respondent at least 10 days prior to the hearing by personal service on the respondent or by registered or certified mail sent to the respondent's business address as shown in his latest correspondence with the Department. At the hearing, both the respondent and the complainant shall be afforded ample opportunity to present in person or by counsel such statements, testimony, evidence and argument as may be pertinent to the charges or to any defense thereto. The Department may continue such hearing from time to time. If the Department shall not be sitting at the time and place fixed in the notice or to which the hearing has been continued, the Director may continue such hearing for a period not to exceed 30 days.

The Department, by the signature of the Director, may subpoena any person in this State, and receive evidence in the same manner and with the same fees as prescribed for judicial proceedings in civil cases.

Any authorized agent of the Department may administer oaths to witnesses at any hearing which the Department is authorized to conduct.

(Source: P.A. 83-760.)

**(225 ILCS 610/14) (from Ch. 8, par. 162)**

Sec. 14. The Department shall grant special permission to a person to transport dead animals owned by such person to a veterinary hospital or laboratory for a post-mortem inspection within 24 hours after the animal's death.

The Department may prohibit the hauling or transporting of the bodies or parts of bodies of any animals, poultry or fish that have died of a highly contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, which body the Department may order destroyed by burning or burial without removal from the premises.

(Source: P.A. 83-760.)

**(225 ILCS 610/14.1) (from Ch. 8, par. 162.1)**

Sec. 14.1. No person engaged in the business of buying, selling, transporting in commerce, or importing, dead animals or any parts of the carcasses of any animals that died other than by slaughter shall buy, sell, transport, offer for sale or transportation, receive for transportation in commerce, or import any dead cattle, sheep, swine, goats, horses or other equines or parts of carcasses of any such animals which have died other than by slaughter, unless such transaction, transportation or importation is in compliance with and provided for in this Act.

(Source: P.A. 83-760.)

**(225 ILCS 610/15) (from Ch. 8, par. 163)**

Sec. 15. Vehicles when loaded with the bodies or parts of bodies of any animals, poultry or fish that have died of disease shall be driven directly to the place of disposal, except that the driver in so driving, may stop on the highway for other bodies but he shall not drive into the yard or upon the premises of any person unless he first obtains the permission of the person to do so.

(Source: Laws 1963, p. 2237.)

**(225 ILCS 610/16) (from Ch. 8, par. 164)**

Sec. 16. The driver or owner of a vehicle used in conveying animals, poultry or fish which the driver or owner has reason to believe died of disease, shall immediately after unloading the animals, poultry or fish, cause the vehicle bed, the wheels thereof, all canvassing and covers to be disinfected with a solution of at least one part of cresol dip to four parts of water or with some other equally effective disinfectant.

(Source: P. A. 77-2118.)

**(225 ILCS 610/17) (from Ch. 8, par. 165)**

Sec. 17. (a) No person caring for, acting as an agent for the owner of or owning any animal, poultry or fish which has died shall allow the body or parts of the body to lie about the premises. Such body or parts of the body shall be disposed of within 24 hours after death as prescribed by regulations of the Department. The Department may prohibit the hauling or transportation of the body of any animal, poultry or fish which has died of a highly contagious, infectious or communicable disease and may specify the method of disposal.

(b) The owner, operator, caretaker or animal collection service may dispose of bodies of dead animals, poultry or fish by composting on the site where the death of the animals occurred, or by transporting the bodies to a licensed landfill for disposal. Parts of bodies may be transported to the licensed landfill only in the case of on-site slaughter or on-site necropsy performed to determine the cause of death of the animal. Transporting the bodies or those parts of bodies shall be by conveyance that is owned or operated by the owner, operator, caretaker or animal collection service.

(c) When the destruction or disposal of a body or parts of a body of an animal, poultry or fish, is by burying, burning or composting, it shall be done in a manner as required by regulations of the Department and in compliance with the requirements of the Environmental Protection Act.

(d) Any site where the bodies of dead animals or poultry are to be composted shall comply with the following setbacks:

(1) The composting site shall include a setback of at least 200 feet from the nearest potable water supply well, except in accordance with subsection (b) of Section 14.2 of the Environmental Protection Act.

(2) The composting site shall be located outside the boundary of the 10-year floodplain or the site shall be protected from flooding.

(3) A composting site constructed after the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1997 so as to constitute a "new facility" after that date as defined in the Livestock Management Facilities Act shall be located at least 1/4 mile from the nearest occupied residence (other than a residence located on the same property as the facility).

(Source: P.A. 90-565, eff. 6-1-98.)

**(225 ILCS 610/18) (from Ch. 8, par. 166)**

Sec. 18. The transportation of bodies or parts of bodies of dead animals, poultry or fish, or used cooking greases and oils, raw or unrendered, except green or salted hides, shall not be allowed into other states except by reciprocal agreements with other states under rules of the Department.

(Source: P.A. 87-157.)

**(225 ILCS 610/18.1) (from Ch. 8, par. 166.1)**

Sec. 18.1. No person shall buy, sell, transport, offer for sale or transportation, receive for transportation in commerce, or import, any carcasses, parts thereof, meat or meat food products of any animal not intended for human food unless they are denatured or otherwise identified or are naturally inedible by humans.

(Source: P.A. 83-760.)

**(225 ILCS 610/19) (from Ch. 8, par. 167)**

Sec. 19. Any person knowingly violating this Act or any rule, regulation or order of the Department issued pursuant to this Act shall be guilty of a Class C misdemeanor. Each day of violation constitutes a separate offense.

In the event the person violating this Act, or a regulation, rule or order made pursuant thereto, is a corporation or partnership, any officer, director, manager or managerial agent of the partnership or corporation who violates this Section or causes the partnership or corporation to violate this Section is guilty of a Class C misdemeanor.

(Source: P.A. 83-760.)

**(225 ILCS 610/19a) (from Ch. 8, par. 167a)**

Sec. 19a. This Act shall be known and may be cited as the "Illinois Dead Animal Disposal Act".

(Source: P.A. 83-760.)



**TITLE 8: AGRICULTURE AND ANIMALS**  
**CHAPTER I: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**  
**SUBCHAPTER b: ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS(EXCEPT MEAT**  
**AND POULTRY INSPECTION ACT REGULATIONS)**

**PART 90**  
**ILLINOIS DEAD ANIMAL DISPOSAL ACT**

- Section 90.5 Definitions
- Section 90.10 Plant Facilities
- Section 90.20 Plant Premises
- Section 90.30 Annual Truck Permits (Repealed)
- Section 90.40 Truck Operator's Records (Repealed)
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- Section 90.105 Owner Transportation to Landfill
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- Section 90.120 Collection Center
- Section 90.130 Disposal By Collection Center of Unusable Materials

AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by the Illinois Dead Animal Disposal Act [225 ILCS 610].

SOURCE: Regulations Relating to the Disposal of Dead Animals, filed January 17, 1972, effective January 27, 1972; filed December 6, 1972, effective December 16, 1972; codified at 5 Ill. Reg. 10458; amended at 7 Ill. Reg. 852, effective January 10, 1983; amended at 8 Ill. Reg. 5937, effective April 23, 1984; amended at 13 Ill. Reg. 3681, effective March 13, 1989; amended at 16 Ill. Reg. 11773, effective July 8, 1992; amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 14917, effective September 26, 1994; amended at 20 Ill. Reg. 294, effective January 1, 1996; amended at 28 Ill. Reg. 13415, effective October 1, 2004.

**Section 90.5 Definitions**

For the purposes of this Part, the following definitions shall apply:

"**Compost**" means the humus-like product of the process of composting waste, which may be used as a soil conditioner.

"**Composting**" means the biological treatment process by which microorganisms decompose the organic fraction of waste, producing compost.

"**Fish**" means the bodies and parts of bodies of all animal aquatic life and the parts or waste thereof.

"**Poultry**" means chickens, turkeys, domestic game birds, and domestic water fowl.

**"Poultry litter"** means a nitrogen source such as manure or cake (i.e., the wet, compact crust that forms around feeders and waterers or litter such as found in layer operations and slatted-floor breeders).

**"Straw"** or **"bulking agent"** means straw or any alternative carbon source including, but not limited to, corn stover, soybean pods and trash, hay, sawdust, grass clippings, rice and peanut hulls, tomatoes, peat moss, pomace of grapes, wood chips, bark, shredded brush, and leaves.

(Source: Added at 16 Ill. Reg. 11773, effective July 8, 1992)

### **Section 90.10 Plant Facilities**

If, upon first inspection, the facility of the renderer, blender or collection center fails to meet the requirements set forth in Section 10 of the Illinois Dead Animal Disposal Act [225 ILCS 610/10] and the rules of this Part, the applicant shall be granted sixty (60) days in which to correct the deficiencies specified. At the end of the period for correcting the deficiencies, another inspection shall be made. If upon inspection the deficiencies have been corrected, a license shall be issued.

(Source: Amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 14917, effective September 26, 1994)

### **Section 90.20 Plant Premises**

- a) Plants shall be separated by a permanent wall and apart from any other part of the business operation.
- b) The location of new plant facilities shall be in compliance with local zoning ordinances before the Department will issue a license.

(Source: Amended at 8 Ill. Reg. 5937, effective April 23, 1984)

### **Section 90.30 Annual Truck Permits (Repealed)**

(Source: Repealed at 8 Ill. Reg. 5937, effective April 23, 1984)

### **Section 90.40 Truck Operator's Records (Repealed)**

(Source: Repealed at 8 Ill. Reg. 5937, effective April 23, 1984)

### **Section 90.50 Odors and Insects Shall Be Controlled**

- a) The licensee shall maintain the facilities in such sanitary manner as to eliminate, insofar as possible, all odors and insects.
- b) In the case of collection centers, all rendering materials shall be picked up at the collection center and transported to the rendering plant daily, except during subfreezing weather.

(Source: Amended at 8 Ill. Reg. 5937, effective April 23, 1984)

### **Section 90.60 Salmonella Control For Renderers and Blenders**

- a) A separate building or storage area shall be provided for the purpose of storing the finished products in order to avoid contamination after completion of processing.
- b) No tools or equipment used in handling the unfinished product shall be used in storage areas, or in handling of finished product.
- c) Renderers and blenders shall provide toilet, showering, dressing, and disinfecting facilities.
- d) Live steam shall be provided for scrubbing and cleaning floors and equipment.
- e) Rodent and vermin control shall be diligently practiced. Uncontrolled animals and birds shall not be tolerated on the premises.
- f) Buildings and surrounding grounds shall be kept clean and free from refuse, trash, or the accumulation of product or products of processing, including paunch manure.
- g) Any authorized representative of the Department shall be allowed access to inspect inventory during regular business hours and to take samples at the request of the Federal government, the licensee or manufacturer using the product, for the purpose of laboratory diagnosis to determine if salmonella is present.

(Source: Amended at 8 Ill. Reg. 5937, effective April 23, 1984)

### **Section 90.70 Inspection of Premise (Repealed)**

(Source: Repealed at 8 Ill. Reg. 5937, effective April 23, 1984)

### **Section 90.80 Identification of Receptacles**

All barrels used for transporting and storage of scrap or used cooking grease and oils shall be clearly marked "inedible" with letters of such size as to be readily distinguishable. Barrels shall be embossed or imprinted with a code assigned by the Department to the licensee.

(Source: Amended at 8 Ill. Reg. 5937, effective April 23, 1984)

### **Section 90.90 Records (Repealed)**

(Source: Repealed at 8 Ill. Reg. 5937, effective April 23, 1984)

### **Section 90.100 Transportation and Transactions (Repealed)**

(Source: Repealed at 8 Ill. Reg. 5937, effective April 23, 1984)

### **Section 90.105 Owner Transportation to Landfill**

When an owner or person employed by the owner is transporting a dead animal to a landfill that is open and willing to accept animals, the following guidelines shall be followed:

- a) The most direct route shall be utilized.
- b) The bed of the vehicle transporting the animal shall have covering to prevent leakage to the road surface (e.g., plastic covering or barrels).
- c) The animal shall be covered during transport.

(Source: Added at 20 Ill. Reg. 294, effective January 1, 1996)

### **Section 90.110 On-The-Farm Disposal**

Persons disposing of animals, poultry, fish, or parts of bodies thereof, other than to a licensed renderer, shall comply with the following:

- a) Disposal by Burning
  - 1) No open burning will be permitted.
  - 2) Any disposal by burning must be performed with an incinerator that is in compliance with the Illinois Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5].
- b) Disposal by Burying
  - 1) Burial shall be on the premises owned or operated by the owner of the dead animal.
    - A) Location shall be in an area where runoff will not contaminate water supplies or allow leachate to discharge into streams, ponds or lakes.
      - i) Dead animals shall not be buried less than 200 feet from a stream, private potable water supply well, or any other potable water supply source, except in accordance with Section 14.2(b) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act.
      - ii) Dead Animals shall not be buried within the applicable 200 or 400 foot minimum setback zone of an existing community water supply well as established pursuant to Section 14.2 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act.
    - B) Dead animals shall not be buried less than 200 feet from any existing residence not owned or occupied by the owner of the animal.
    - C) No more than a ratio of one pound of dead animals per one square foot of surface area shall be buried on an annual basis. No more than 3,000 pounds of dead animals shall be buried in each site location, and the same site shall not be used more frequently than once every two years for burial purposes. There shall be no more than three site locations within a radius of 120 feet.

- 2) Burial depth shall be sufficient to provide at least a six-inch compacted soil cover over the uppermost part of the carcass. Precautions shall be taken to minimize soil erosion.
  - 3) The abdominal cavity of large carcasses shall be punctured to allow escape of putrefactive gasses.
  - 4) Lime or other chemical agent shall not be used to prevent decomposition.
  - 5) Precautions shall be taken at the site of burial necessary to prevent any disturbance by animal or mechanical means.
  - 6) Disease and nuisance vectors are to be minimized and controlled.
  - 7) Final cover or settling shall be limited to a 5% or less slope differential from the normal gradient of its general surroundings.
  - 8) Burial site locations shall be available for inspection by Department personnel during normal working hours.
- c) Disposal of poultry by composting. Persons disposing of poultry by means of composting shall comply with the following requirements:
- 1) The composter shall meet the following criteria:
    - A) A roof shall cover the entire composting area.
    - B) An impervious, weight-bearing foundation such as concrete shall be used.
    - C) Rot-resistant building materials such as preservative-treated lumber shall be used.
    - D) The composter shall consist of primary and secondary bins.
    - E) The size of the composter shall be based on the farm's projected mortality rate of poultry, in which one pound of dead poultry per cubic foot of primary compost space per day is provided.
  - 2) Composting shall comply with the following guidelines:
    - A) A mixture of one part dead poultry (by weight), one and one-half part poultry litter, and one-tenth part of straw shall be used. For example: 400 pounds of dead poultry will require 600 pounds of poultry litter and 40 pounds of straw.
    - B) Layering shall be done in the following order, starting from the floor:  
(First layer) Straw, poultry litter, straw, birds, and poultry litter. Second and subsequent layers: straw, birds, and poultry litter.

- C) A 36-inch probe-type thermometer shall be inserted daily into the pile to check the temperature. Within two to four days, the temperature should peak between 135° F. and 150° F.
  - D) Once the temperature begins to fall from the peak (normally 7 to 10 days), the material shall be removed to the secondary treatment bin.
  - E) After 7 to 10 days in the secondary bin, the compost may be agronomically distributed over land under cultivation or reused in the composting process. For the purpose of this subsection (c)(2)(E), the agronomic rate is the annual application rate of poultry compost, either alone or in combination with other nutrient supplying materials, that is necessary to achieve a reasonable crop yield without exceeding crop nutrient requirements.
- 3) The composted material may be substituted for up to one-half of the poultry litter and one-half of the straw.
- d) Disposal of fish by composting. Persons disposing of fish by means of composting shall comply with the following requirements:
- 1) The composter shall meet the following criteria:
    - A) A roof shall cover the entire composting area.
    - B) An impervious, weight-bearing foundation such as concrete shall be used.
    - C) Rot-resistant building materials such as preservative-treated lumber shall be used.
  - 2) The base layer shall meet the following criteria:
    - A) Use 6 to 12 inches thick of a bulking agent.
    - B) Be no more than 6 to 8 feet wide, but as long as necessary to accommodate the day's supply of compost material.
  - 3) Composting shall meet the following guidelines:
    - A) Composting layer shall consist of a mixture of one part fish, three parts bulking agent and one part recycled compost (if available) or bulking agent and shall be mixed prior to use in the composting layer. The mixing of the materials for the composting layer shall be done in a manner to prevent leakage (e.g., stock tank, bucket, mixing drum).
    - B) The cover layer shall consist of two parts bulking agent and two parts recycled compost (if available) or two parts bulking agent and should reach a thickness of 6 to 12 inches.
    - C) Layering shall be done in the following order starting from the concrete: base layer, composting layer (fish, bulking agent and recycled compost),

and cover layer. The composting and cover layers are piled on top of the base layer to form a trapezoid no higher than 4 feet.

- D) Additions to the compost pile are done by adding new material to the end of the pile.
  - E) A probe-type thermometer shall be inserted daily into the pile to check the temperature. The temperature should peak between 140° F. and 165° F. The material can be recycled after it has composted for at least 2 to 3 weeks, and its temperature has dropped to air temperature.
  - F) After the temperature has dropped to air temperature (normally 2 to 3 weeks), the composted material may be used in the composting layer, or after one month, the composted material may be agronomically distributed over land under cultivation or reused in the cover layer. For the purpose of this subsection, the agronomic rate is the annual application rate of fish compost, either alone or in combination with other nutrient supplying materials, that is necessary to achieve a reasonable crop yield without exceeding crop nutrient requirements.
- e) Disposal of swine by composting. Persons disposing of swine by means of composting shall comply with the following requirements:
- 1) The composter shall be located entirely over impervious foundation materials.
    - A) One of two foundations shall be used:
      - i) impervious soil (permeability equal to or less than  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  cm/sec. as defined in Section 651.0703 "Geotechnical considerations in waste facility siting", Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook, Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1992). A 4 to 6 inch base of ungraded (varying particle size) field lime over the soil foundation is suggested as a runoff control measure.
      - ii) an impervious, weight-bearing foundation such as concrete or asphalt.
  - 2) Surface water shall be diverted away from the composter.
  - 3) Location shall be in an area where runoff will not contaminate water supplies or allow leachate to discharge into streams, ponds or lakes.
    - A) Composter shall not be constructed less than 200 feet from a stream, private potable water supply well, or any other potable water supply source, except in accordance with Section 14.2(b) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act.
    - B) Composter shall not be constructed within the applicable 200 or 400 foot minimum setback zone of an existing community water supply well as

established pursuant to Section 14.2 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act.

- 4) The composter shall consist of primary and secondary bins. The size of the composter shall be based on the farm's projected mortality rate of swine during any three-month period. The primary and secondary bins shall each contain a minimum of 10 square feet of composting area for each 1000 pounds of carcass to be composted.
- 5) The composter shall be constructed of permanent rot-resistant wall materials, such as preservative-treated wood, concrete, or precast concrete such as highway lane dividers. Each composter bin shall be three sides of a rectangle or square. One side of the bin shall be left open for loading, unloading and mixing the compost. In emergency situations, hay bales of 48 inches or greater in diameter may be used on a temporary basis in the above configuration of side walls.
- 6) Composting shall comply with the following guidelines:
  - A) Coarse sawmill sawdust, shredded cornstalks, chopped straw, coarse-ground corn cobs, and other materials possessing like properties and having similar particle size are recommended for the carbon source.
  - B) It is expected that the carbon source will be required in the ratio of approximately one cubic foot of the carbon source per ten pounds of carcass (3.7 cubic yards of the carbon source per 1000 pounds of carcass). A supply of the carbon source shall be stockpiled and maintained on the premises at all times when the composter is in operation.
  - C) Each compost bin shall have a layer of carbon source a minimum of 10 inches deep placed on the floor before the first carcass is placed in the bin. There shall be a minimum of 10 inches of carbon source between the carcass and each of the vertical walls of the bin. The carcass shall be covered with a minimum of 10 inches of carbon source. The carbon source shall be added to the pile as composting begins, daily or as frequently as needed to sustain a 10 inch cover of carbon source over all carcasses in the bin's uppermost layer.
  - D) A compost thermometer with a probe at least 36" long shall be obtained and used daily to measure the temperature of the compost in the middle of each bin. The compost temperature should reach 135 to 160° degrees F. (57° to 71° C.) and be recorded daily. Compost temperature indicates microbial activity and stage of composting process. The composting process shall be managed in such a way that the heating and decomposition can proceed to completion. If aerobic composting does not begin within 7 days, i.e., if temperatures do not rise above 135° F., the compost pile shall be turned and moisture content of the carbon source adjusted to allow the process to proceed. Temperature records shall be available for examination until the compost is disposed of as in subsection (e)(6)(G).



- E) The carbon source and carcasses may be placed in the bin until the bin is full.
  - F) All compost from the primary bin shall be allowed to undergo a second composting phase as follows:
    - i) When the temperature surrounding the last carcass placed in the composter drops below 130° F. (typically up to three months after the last carcass addition), the compost in that bin shall be transferred to a second bin and allowed to reheat, through a second composting cycle. Moisture shall be added to the compost as needed to promote further composting activity.
    - ii) Compost shall remain in the second bin for the duration of the secondary composting cycle (typically three months). Temperature of the compost shall be measured using the compost thermometer to monitor the composting process.
  - G) Finished compost shall be agronomically distributed over land under cultivation or reused in the composting process. Finished compost may be returned to the primary composting bin in the ratio of up to 50 percent finished compost to fresh carbon source. For the purpose of this subsection, the agronomic rate is the annual application rate of swine compost, either alone or in combination with other nutrient supplying materials that is necessary to achieve a reasonable crop yield without exceeding crop nutrient requirements.
- f) Disposal of cattle, sheep or goats by composting. Persons disposing of cattle, sheep or goats by means of composting shall comply with the following requirements:
- 1) Carcasses of those animals dying of suspect neurological causes shall not be composted.
  - 2) The composter shall be located entirely over impervious foundation materials. One of two foundations shall be used:
    - A) Impervious soil (permeability equal to less than  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  cm/sec., as defined in Section 651.0703 (Geotechnical considerations in waste facility siting) of the Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook, Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1992). A 4 to 6 inch base of ungraded (varying particle size) field lime over the soil foundation is suggested as a runoff control measure.
    - B) An impervious, weight-bearing foundation such as concrete or asphalt.
  - 3) Surface water shall be diverted away from the composter.
  - 4) Location shall be in an area where runoff will not contaminate water supplies or allow leachate to discharge into streams, ponds or lakes.

- A) The composter shall not be constructed less than 200 feet from a stream, private potable water supply well, or any other potable water supply source, except in accordance with Section 14.2(b) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act.
  - B) The composter shall not be constructed within the applicable 200- or 400-foot minimum setback zone of an existing community water supply well as established pursuant to Section 14.2 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act.
  - C) A composting site shall be located at least ¼ mile from the nearest occupied residence (other than a residence located on the same property as the facility).
- 5) The composter shall consist of at least two bins, allowing operation as primary and secondary composting sequences.
  - 6) The composter shall be constructed of permanent rot-resistant materials, such as preservative-treated wood or concrete.
  - 7) The size of the composter shall be based on the facility's greatest projected mortality rate of animals during any three-month period of the year.
  - 8) The composter bin minimum width dimension shall be large enough to allow placement of the largest carcass with at least one foot of space all around the carcass for carbon source material, or at least one foot greater than the width of the loader bucket used for turning the compost, whichever is larger.
  - 9) A composting thermometer with a minimum probe length of 36" shall be kept available at the facility for monitoring progress of the compost process.
  - 10) Records of carcass additions, composter operation and land application of finished compost shall be maintained on the premises.
  - 11) Composting shall comply with the following guidelines:
    - A) Coarse sawmill sawdust, shredded corn stalks, chopped straw, coarse-ground corn cobs, and other materials possessing like properties and having similar particle size are recommended as the carbon source.
    - B) A supply of carbon source materials shall be stockpiled and maintained on the premises at all times when the composter is in operation.
    - C) Finished compost from the carcass composting process (secondary bins) may be re-used in an amount appropriate to maintaining proper composting operation (up to 50% volume of re-used finished compost suggested).
    - D) Each carcass placed on the floor of a primary bin shall be underlain with at least 12 inches of absorbent carbon source material.

- E) Carcasses weighing more than 300 lb. shall be processed prior to covering with carbon source material. Processing may consist of, but is not limited to:
    - i) opening the abdominal cavity to facilitate contact of carbon source material and reduce distention of carcass with gases; and
    - ii) incising the large limb muscles to facilitate contact of carbon source material and thereby hasten composting.
  - F) Each carcass placed in the primary composter bin shall be immediately covered with a layer of carbon source material to a depth of at least 12" on top and all sides. Carbon source material shall be added to the composter daily or as frequently as needed to sustain a cover of carbon source material over all parts of carcasses in the bin's uppermost layer.
  - G) Carcasses and carbon source material may be added to the primary bin until the bin is full.
  - H) The composting process shall be monitored and managed in such a way that heating and decomposition can proceed to completion (typically three months in the primary bin from the time the last carcass is placed in the bin and another three months in the secondary bin from the time the compost is moved into the secondary bin from the primary bin). Water shall be added as necessary to adjust the moisture content of the compost and promote further composting activity.
  - I) Finished compost shall be agronomically distributed over land under cultivation or reused in the composting process. Finished compost may be returned to the primary composting bin in a ratio of up to 50% finished compost to fresh carbon source material. For the purpose of this subsection (f)(11)(I), the agronomic rate is the annual application rate of the compost, either alone or in combination with other nutrient supplying materials, which is necessary to achieve a reasonable crop yield without exceeding crop nutrient requirements.
- g) Disposal of sheep and goat offal by composting. Persons disposing of sheep or goat offal by means of composting shall comply with the following requirements:
- 1) Offal of those animals dying of suspect neurological causes shall not be composted.
  - 2) The composter shall be located entirely over impervious foundation materials. One of two foundations shall be used:
    - A) Impervious soil (permeability equal to less than  $1 \times 10^{-7}$  cm/sec., as defined in Section 651.0703 (Geotechnical considerations in waste facility siting) of the Agricultural Waste Management Field Handbook, Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1992). A 4 to 6 inch base of ungraded (varying particle size) field lime over the soil foundation is suggested as a runoff control measure.

- B) An impervious, weight-bearing foundation such as concrete or asphalt.
- 3) Surface water shall be diverted away from the composter.
  - 4) Location shall be in an area where runoff will not contaminate water supplies or allow leachate to discharge into streams, ponds or lakes.
  - 5) The composter shall not be constructed less than 200 feet from a stream, private potable water supply well, or any other potable water supply source, except in accordance with Section 14.2(b) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act.
  - 6) The composter shall not be constructed within the applicable 200- or 400-foot minimum setback zone of an existing community water supply well as established pursuant to Section 14.2 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act.
  - 7) A composting site shall be located at least ¼ mile from the nearest occupied residence (other than a residence located on the same property as the facility).
  - 8) The composter shall consist of at least two bins, allowing operation as primary and secondary composting sequences.
  - 9) The composter shall be constructed of permanent rot-resistant materials, such as preservative-treated wood or concrete.
  - 10) The size of the composter shall be based on the greatest projected offal rate from animals during any three-month period of the year.
  - 11) The composter bin minimum width dimension shall be at least one foot greater than the width of the loader bucket used for turning the compost.
  - 12) A composting thermometer with a minimum probe length of 36" shall be kept available at the facility for monitoring progress of the compost process.
  - 13) Records of offal additions, composter operation and land application of finished compost shall be maintained on the premises.
  - 14) Composting shall comply with the following guidelines:
    - A) Coarse sawmill sawdust, shredded corn stalks, chopped straw, coarse-ground corn cobs, and other materials possessing like properties and having similar particle size are recommended as the carbon source.
    - B) A supply of carbon source materials shall be stockpiled and maintained on the premises at all times when the composter is in operation.
    - C) Finished compost from the offal composting process (secondary bins) may be re-used in an amount appropriate to maintaining proper composting operation (up to 50% volume of re-used finished compost suggested).

- D) Offal placed on the floor of a primary bin shall be mixed in a 50/50 ratio to carbon source material and underlain with at least 12" of absorbent carbon source material.
- E) Any offal placed in the primary composter bin shall be immediately covered with a layer of carbon source material to a depth of at least 12" on top and all sides. Carbon source material shall be added to the composter daily or as frequently as needed to sustain a cover of carbon source material over all parts of carcasses in the bin's uppermost layer.
- F) Offal and carbon source material may be added to the primary bin until the bin is full.
- G) The composting process shall be monitored and managed in such a way that heating and decomposition can proceed to completion (typically three months in the primary bin from the time the last carcass is placed in the bin and another three months in the secondary bin from the time the compost is moved into the secondary bin from the primary bin). Water shall be added as necessary to adjust the moisture content of the compost and promote further composting activity.
- H) Finished compost shall be agronomically distributed over land under cultivation or reused in the composting process. Finished compost may be returned to the primary composting bin in a ratio of up to 50% finished compost to fresh carbon source material. For the purpose of this subsection (g)(14)(H), the agronomic rate is the annual application rate of the compost, either alone or in combination with other nutrient supplying materials, which is necessary to achieve a reasonable crop yield without exceeding crop nutrient requirements.

(Source: Amended at 28 Ill. Reg. 13415, effective October 1, 2004)

### **Section 90.120 Collection Center**

A collection center shall comply with the following requirements:

- a) The location of a collection center shall be in compliance with local zoning ordinances before the Department will issue a license.
- b) The collection center shall be covered by a metal roof or other permanent type structure. The building shall be equipped with louver-type ventilators which are so screened as to prevent rodents and other animals, birds, flies, and insects from entering.
- c) Hot water or steam shall be provided to thoroughly clean the collection center premises.
- d) The collection center equipment and premises shall be disinfected with a product approved by the United States Department of Agriculture (9 CFR 71.10 (2004)). Incorporation by reference does not include any amendments or editions beyond the date specified and may be viewed and/or copied at the Department's Springfield office.

(Source: Amended at 28 Ill. Reg. 13415, effective October 1, 2004)

**Section 90.130 Disposal By Collection Center of Unusable Materials**

Paunch manure, quantities of hair, feathers, and other unusable materials shall be routinely disposed of by burning, burying or spreading with manure spreader on cultivated ground not used for pasture of livestock.

(Source: Added at 8 Ill. Reg. 5937, effective April 23, 1984)