

Appendix 1.

Classification of Animal By-Products, its Processing and Disposal.

Animal by-products are described as ‘the entire bodies or parts of animals or products of animal origin not intended for human consumption including ova, embryos and semen’. The regulation has classified and sub-divided all animal by-products according to their safety and risk to human and animal health.

Category 1 Material

The highest risk material is classified as Category 1. This is any TSE- infected (transmissible spongiform encephalopathies) material such as brain and spinal cord, specific risk material and sludge collected from Category 1 processing plants. All these by-products are considered high risk with respect to transmissible prion infectivity. It also includes catering waste which is derived from international transportation due to the possible importation of exotic diseases. The safety concerns surrounding the disposal of TSE-infected material and internationally transported catering waste forces the direct disposal of Category 1 material through incineration or landfill. The re-use of this material is not permitted in any form.

- All body parts suspected of being infected by TSE
- Animals killed in the context of TSE eradication
- Experimental animals
- Specified Risk Material
- All animal material collected when treating waste water from Cat 1 processing plants and other premises which specified risk material is removed including screenings, materials from desanding, grease and oil mixtures, sludge and material removed from the drain.

Category 2 material

The second classification, Category 2 material, covers all material that is not intended for human consumption and can not be placed on the market or exported. This includes by-products such as manure, digestive tract content, animal body parts that are either condemned or determined as contaminated by veterinary officials, and animal materials collected from slaughterhouse wastewaters. Category 2 material can be directly disposed of using incineration, or processed in a processing plant (Article 13) using an appropriate ‘pressure cooking’ method such as Method 1, heating to a core temperature of 133°C, gaining absolute pressure of 3 bar for 20 minutes. Processed category 2 material using Method 1 only, must be further transformed using an alternative processing method such as biogas technology. With regard to manure and digestive tract contents, it can be applied directly to land or transformed using biogas or composting.

- Manure and digestive tract contents (separated from the digestive tract, milk and colostrum)
- All animal materials collected when treating waste water from slaughterhouses
- Products containing residues of veterinary drugs and contaminants
- Condemned animals or parts

Category 3 Material

Category 3 animal by-products are distinguished as those which were deemed fit for human consumption but for commercial reasons are no longer intended for human consumption. This low risk material includes soft offal, blood, hides, skins, hooves, feathers, raw milk, fish, and catering waste (produced within the EU). In addition to incineration and landfill, these animal by-products can be processed in a processing plant, transformed in a technical plant or used as raw material in a petfood plant. It may also be transformed in a biogas or composting plant.

- Parts of slaughtered animal fit for human consumption
- Parts of slaughtered animals which are rejected as unfit but have no signs of disease.
- Hides, skins, hooves, horns, pig bristles and feathers
- Blood
- Animal by-products from the production of products for human consumption including degreased bones and greaves
- Former foodstuffs of animal origin, or former foodstuffs containing products of animal origin (other than catering waste)
- raw milk
- fish
- shells, hatchery products and cracked egg by-products