

# Recovered Food Feeding and Animal Health

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# Overview

- Numerous State Regulations
  - Dating back to the Swine Cholera days in the 1950's and 60's
    - Most are referred to as “Garbage Feeding”
- Federal Ruminant Feed Ban
  - Related to BSE cases
    - Resulting prohibition of animal proteins in ruminant feed

# Product Evolution

- Newer products flows: Doesn't fit old definitions
  - Some Challenges but also nutritional opportunity

***While great strides are being made in the area of food recycling, we must continue to work within the regulations of record and deal with them using the terms with which they were originally written.***

# Swine Garbage Feeding

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Permit Garbage Feeding  
(28 States + PR & VI)



Prohibit Garbage Feeding  
(22 States)



# SC Statutes

- **SECTION 47-15-10.** Definitions.
- As used in this chapter:
  - (a) “Garbage” means any animal wastes resulting from handling, preparation, cooking, or consumption of foods, including animal carcasses, parts of animal carcasses, or contents of offal. Unpasteurized milk and unpasteurized milk products are animal waste.
  - (b) “Person” means the State, any municipality, political subdivision, institution, public or private corporation, individual, partnership, or any other entity.
  - (c) “Garbage dump” means a place or area where ordinary household garbage is disposed of from two or more families.
- ***NOTE: We are aware that there are new feed product flows to which these definitions do not apply . By regulation we work with suppliers and end users to assure prohibited products are excluded***

# SC Statutes

- **SECTION 47-15-20.** Unlawful to feed garbage to swine.
- It shall be unlawful for any person to feed garbage to swine.

# SC Statutes

- **SECTION 47-15-40.** Notification required from certain persons disposing of garbage.
- Any person who sells, gives away or otherwise disposes of garbage to any person, except those persons whose garbage is collected by municipalities or persons who have a permit to collect garbage or to those who sell, give away or otherwise dispose of their ordinary household garbage, shall notify the State Livestock-Poultry Health Commission, giving the name and address of the person who obtained the garbage.

# CFR – Title 9, Chapter 1, Subchapter L

## Swine Health Protection

- **§ 166.1 Definitions**

- *Garbage.* All waste material derived in whole or in part from the meat of any animal (including fish and poultry) or other animal material, and other refuse of any character whatsoever that has been associated with any such material, resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking or consumption of food, except that such term shall not include waste from ordinary household operations which is fed directly to swine on the same premises where such household is located.



# CFR – Title 9, Chapter 1, Subchapter L

## Swine Health Protection

- **§ 166.1 Definitions**

- *Processed product.* Material derived in whole or in part from the meat of any animal (including fish and poultry) or other animal material, and other refuse of any character whatsoever that has been associated with any such material, that has undergone an industrial manufacturing procedure to prevent spoilage or add shelf stability, and that has, at a minimum, been cooked to a temperature of 167 °F (75 °C) for at least 30 minutes or has been subjected to an industrial process demonstrated to provide an equivalent level of inactivation of disease organisms, as approved by the Administrator.

# CFR – Title 9, Chapter 1, Subchapter L

## Swine Health Protection

- **§ 166.1 Definitions**

- *Treated Garbage*. Edible waste for animal consumption derived from garbage (as defined in this section) that has been heated throughout at boiling or equivalent temperature (212°F. or 100°C. at sea level) for 30 (thirty) minutes under the supervision of a licensee.

# Other Species

- Ruminant feed ban
  - 21 CFR Part 589.2000
    - Animal proteins prohibited in ruminant feed
  - 21 CFR Part 589.2001
    - Cattle materials prohibited in animal food or feed to prevent the transmission of bovine spongiform encephalopathy
- Many of the same concerns in others

# Nutrition

- Extra care needed when balancing diet
  - Variation in nutrient levels
  - Seasonal variation in dry-matter percentage
- Care needed to avoid mold and mycotoxins
  - Can be managed by adequate balance of feed use and timing of supply
  - Store shelf to feed bunk quality assurance practices defined and followed

# Questions?

