

## **DISPOSAL OF CARCASS/DEAD ANIMALS - RECOMMENDED METHODS**

The methods chosen should be based on local conditions and the required capacity and speed of outcome and on the conditions required for the inactivation of the pathogenic agent.

1. Mobile incineration: Air curtain incineration in which process fan-forces a mass of air through a manifold, thereby creating a turbulent environment in which incineration is accelerated up to six times compared to a burn pit. Such devices can be mobile and there is no requirement for transportation of carcass. At places mobile gas crematorium may be available. This could be converted and dedicated for carcass burning.
2. Incineration: If an incineration plant is available in a nearby area with industrial units or local governments and if the receiving area is adequate enough to lay the carcass, it could be used with additional fuel for furnace. Cement kilns are also useful for such purpose, if they permit.
3. Burial: This is the quickest solution. Even in moist soil, make raised soil or brick platform of 50cm and lay the carcass. Cover the carcass with maximum possible dry leaves, even if it is moist. Cover it with adequate soil. Protect the heap with bricks to prevent digging by dogs.
4. Pyre burning: This open system of burning dead animals can be conducted on site with no requirement for transportation of animal carcass. Preferably, obtain coconut shells and husk for improved combustion.
5. Composting: Composting is a very effective means which could be in a windrow composting set up, Thumboormuzhi set up or large composting bins by covering the carcass with large quantity of dry leaves. Two conditions improve the composting process. (i) the carcass should be dissected and made into pieces as small as possible. (ii) add inoculum or cowdung for speeding the process.
6. Biomethanation: Large biogas plants could be used but requires dissection and shredding of the carcass.
7. Rendering: This is a closed system for mechanical and thermal treatment of animal tissues leading to stable, sterilized products, e.g. animal fat and dried animal protein. Such dedicated facilities with adequate capacities are not much available.
8. Alkaline hydrolysis: This process is carried out in an insulated steam-jacketed, stainless steel pressure vessels using sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide to catalyse the hydrolysis of biological material into a sterile aqueous solution with application of heat (150°C) to accelerate the process. Such facilities are not known to be functioning in the state.
9. Lime treatment: In many local areas there is a belief that lime (Calcium carbonate- നീറ്റ്കക്ക) available locally could destroy the carcass faster. But there are no scientific proof validating this argument

Executive Director  
Suchitwa Mission