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Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011, CHAPTER V. (See end of Document for details)*

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## ANNEX IX

### [<sup>F1</sup>CHAPTER V

#### CONTAINMENT METHODS

##### *Section 1*

##### **General provisions**

1. Materials resulting from a containment method may be used or disposed of only within the Member State where that containment method is authorised by the competent authority.
2. The competent authority of a Member State shall make the results of official controls available to the competent authority of another Member State upon request, where a containment method is used for the first time in that Member State, in order to facilitate the introduction of the new containment method.

##### *Section 2*

##### **Methodology**

- A. Aerobic maturation and storage of dead-on-farm pigs and certain other porcine material with subsequent incineration or co-incineration.
  1. Member States concerned

The process of aerobic maturation and storage of dead-on-farm pigs and certain other porcine material with subsequent incineration or co-incineration may be used in France, Ireland, Latvia, Portugal and the United Kingdom.

Following aerobic maturation and storage of material, the competent authority of the Member State concerned must ensure that the materials are collected and disposed of within the territory of that Member State.

2. Starting materials

For this process, only the following materials of animals of the porcine species may be used:

- (a) Category 2 materials referred to in Article 9(f)(i) to (iii) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009;
- (b) Category 3 materials referred to in Article 10(h) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009.

This method is only applicable to the disposal of animals of the porcine species originating in the same holding, provided this holding is not subject to restrictions due to a suspected or confirmed outbreak of a serious transmissible disease affecting animals of the porcine species. This method may not be used for animals which have died due to those diseases or have been killed for diseases control purposes, or parts of those animals.

3. Methodology
  - 3.1. General principles

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The method is a process authorised by the competent authority.

The site must be constructed and laid out in accordance with Union legislation for the protection of the environment, in order to prevent odours and risks to soil and groundwater.

The operator must:

- (a) take preventive measures against access of animals and put in place a documented pest control programme;
- (b) put in place procedures to prevent the spreading of diseases;
- (c) put in place procedures to prevent the spreading of used sawdust outside the closed system.

The process must be carried out in a closed system which consist of several cells, with a waterproof floor and delimited by solid walls. Any waste water must be collected; the cells must be connected with a drainpipe fitted with a 6 mm grid to capture solids.

Size and number of the cells must be adapted to the mortality level defined in the permanent written procedure referred to in Article 29(1) to (3) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 with sufficient capacity for farm mortalities occurring during an eight-month period at least.

## 3.2. Phases

### 3.2.1. Filling and storage phase

The fallen pigs and other porcine material must be individually covered in sawdust and piled up until the cell is full. First a layer of at least 30 centimetres of sawdust must be placed on the ground. The carcasses and other porcine material must then be placed on this first layer of sawdust and each layer of carcasses and other porcine material must be covered with a layer of sawdust at least 30 cm thick.

Personnel must not walk on the stored material.

### 3.2.2. Maturing phase

When the cell is full and a rise in temperature allows the degradation of all the soft tissues, the maturation period starts and must last at least 3 months.

At the end of the filling and storage phase and during all of the maturation phase, the operator must monitor the temperature in each cell with a temperature sensor placed between 40 cm and 60 cm beneath the pile surface of the latest built layer.

The electronic reading and monitoring of the temperature must be recorded by the operator.

At the end of the filling and storage phase, the temperature monitoring is an indicator of a satisfactory pile layout. The temperature must be measured by an automatic recording device. The aim is to reach 55 °C during 3 consecutive days, revealing that the maturing process is active and that the pile layout is effective and that the maturing phase has started.

The operator must monitor the temperature once a day and the following measures shall be taken depending on the outcome of these measurements:

- (a) where the temperature of 55 °C or more is maintained during 3 consecutive days, the pile may be removed after a 3 consecutive months maturing phase, or may remain stored on the premises awaiting a later removal;

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- (b) where the temperature of 55 °C is not reached during 3 consecutive days, measures defined in the permanent written procedure referred to in Article 29(1) to (3) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 must be set by the operator; if needed, the competent authority may stop the processing method and the material must be disposed of in compliance with Article 13 of the aforementioned Regulation.

A time limit for the storage phase may be determined by the competent authority.

### 3.2.3. Transport and incineration or co-incineration

The transport of the resulted material after the maturation phase to the approved incineration or co-incineration plant is subject to controls referred to in Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 or Directive 2008/98/EC.

## B. Hydrolysis with subsequent disposal

### 1. Member States concerned

The process of hydrolysis with subsequent disposal may be used in Ireland, Spain, Latvia, Portugal and the United Kingdom.

Following hydrolysis, the authorising competent authority must ensure that the materials are collected and disposed of within the same Member State referred to above.

### 2. Starting materials

For this process, only the following materials of porcine origin may be used:

- (a) Category 2 materials referred to in Article 9(f)(i) to (iii) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009;
- (b) Category 3 materials referred to in Article 10(h) of that Regulation.

This method is only applicable to the disposal of animals of the porcine species originating in the same holding and provided this holding is not subject to prohibition due to a suspected or confirmed outbreak of a serious transmissible disease affecting animals of the porcine species, or animals that have been killed for disease control purposes.

### 3. Methodology

Hydrolysis with subsequent disposal is a temporary storage on the spot. It shall be carried out according to the following standards:

- (a) Following their collection on a holding for which the competent authority has authorised the use of the processing method, based on an assessment of the animal density of the holding, the likely mortality rate and the potential risks for public and animal health which may arise, the animal by-products must be placed into a container which has been constructed in accordance with point (b) ('the container') and which has been placed at a dedicated site in accordance with points (c) and (d) ('the dedicated site').
- (b) The container must:
- (i) have a device to close it;
  - (ii) be waterproof, leak-proof and hermetically sealed;
  - (iii) be coated in a way which prevents corrosion;

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- (iv) be equipped with a device for controlling emissions in accordance with point (e).
- (c) The container must be placed in a dedicated site which is physically separate from the holding.  
That site must have dedicated access routes for the movement of materials and for collection vehicles.
- (d) The container and the site must be constructed and laid out in accordance with Union legislation for the protection of the environment, in order to prevent odours and risks to soil and groundwater.
- (e) The container must be linked to a pipe for gaseous emissions, which must be equipped with appropriate filters to prevent the transmission of diseases communicable to humans and animals.
- (f) The container must be closed for the process of hydrolysis for a period of at least three months, in such a way that any unauthorised opening is prevented.
- (g) The operator must put in place procedures to prevent the transmission of diseases communicable to humans or animals by movements of personnel.
- (h) The operator must:
  - (i) take preventive measures against birds, rodents, insects and other vermin;
  - (ii) put in place a documented pest control programme.
- (i) The operator must keep records of:
  - (i) any placing of material into the container;
  - (ii) any collection of hydrolysed material from the container.
- (j) The operator must empty the container at regular intervals for a check:
  - (i) for the absence of corrosion;
  - (ii) to detect and prevent possible leakage of liquid materials into the ground.
- (k) Following hydrolysis, the materials must be collected, used and disposed of in accordance with Article 13(a), (b), (c) or Article 13(e)(i) of Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 or Article 14 of that Regulation for Category 3 materials.
- (l) The process must be carried out in a batch mode.
- (m) Any other handling or use of the hydrolysed materials, including their application to land, shall be prohibited.]

#### Textual Amendments

- F1** Inserted by [Commission Regulation \(EU\) 2015/9 of 6 January 2015 amending Regulation \(EU\) No 142/2011 implementing Regulation \(EC\) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive \(Text with EEA relevance\).](#)

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