

## SCOPE

### The IPPC Directive

This document reflects an exchange information about the activities listed in Annex I, paragraphs 6.4.(a) and 6.5. of the IPPC Directive, i.e.

*6.4.(a) Slaughterhouses with a carcase production capacity greater than 50 tonnes per day and*

*6.5. Installations for the disposal or recycling of animal carcasses and animal waste with a treatment capacity exceeding 10 tonnes per day*

Some processes are covered in this document because they are associated activities of 6.4.(a) even though on first examination they would more obviously be 6.5. processes, but they fall below that threshold.

### Slaughterhouses

The document covers the slaughter of all animals that might contribute to the overall output of an IPPC installation, even if it is unlikely that one installation would, for a given animal, fulfil the threshold requirements of Annex 1 of the Directive.

The “slaughter” activity is considered to end with the making of standard cuts for large animals and the production of a clean whole saleable carcase for poultry. Directly associated activities of the slaughter process are included. The degree of cutting of large animals in slaughterhouses is limited by legislation [169, EC, 1991].

### Disposal and recycling of animal carcasses and animal waste

In recent years there has been a change in the terminology used to describe outputs from slaughterhouses. The term “by-product” is being used increasingly and it is widely used in this document. The word “waste” is only used in the document when referring to disposal activities.

The animal by-products activities covered include treatments for entire bodies or parts of animals and those for products of animal origin. These activities include treatments of animal by-products both intended and not intended for human consumption.

Some of the processes covered are both 6.5. activities and 6.4.(a) “directly associated activities”. Some 6.5. activities are included because the aggregated capacities of more than one activity in some cases bring an installation up to the IPPC threshold. This can vary in any given installation because the proportion of “animal carcasses and animal wastes” used in the various process streams can change and is dependant on market forces.

A wide range of by-products activities are covered in the BREF. These include fat melting; rendering; fish-meal and fish-oil production; bone processing; blood processing associated with slaughterhouses and to the degree where the blood becomes a material for use in the preparation of another product. The dedicated incineration of carcasses, parts thereof and MBM and burning of tallow, are covered principally as routes for disposal. Land spreading; land injection; biogas production; composting; preservation of hides and skins for tannery use, in slaughterhouses and gelatine manufacture are also covered. Landfill is not covered, except when mentioned as a route for disposal.

Another BREF in the series, i.e. the “Food drink and milk” BREF [328, EC, 2003] covers the production of food products downstream of those covered by this document. The relevant activities covered in that BREF are listed in Annex I, paragraphs 6.4.(b) of the IPPC Directive, i.e.

*6.4.(b) Treatment and processing intended for the production of food products from: - animal raw materials (other than milk) with a finished product production capacity greater than 75 tonnes per day*

## **Scope**

Activities after the standard cuts are made (except chilling at slaughterhouses) may be covered by the “Food, drink and milk” BREF.

Where animal by-products are disposed of or recycled within another industry, BAT for those activities comes within the scope of the relevant BREF for that industry.

Hides and skins which are by-products of the slaughter process may be destined for processing in tanneries. The reader’s attention is drawn to the “Tanning of hides and skins” BREF [273, EC, 2001].