



A guide to

Segregating & Recycling

Commercial Organic Materials

from Retail Stores, Butcher Shops
and Other Licensed Food Establishments

*Inedible packinghouse waste diversion is vital
in reducing the amount of organic material that goes to landfills
Landfills are the last resort for disposal! Rendering is recycling!*

CDFA's Rendering Enforcement Program – Meat, Poultry and Egg Safety Branch

www.cdfa.ca.gov/ahfs/MPES/

IT'S THE LAW:

- Packinghouse waste¹ including inedible² meat and fish scraps generated from commercial food facilities³ (such as retail stores and butcher shops) must be separated at the source (i.e., point of generation) and must be placed in bins designated for such materials
- Packinghouse waste must be transported by a CDFA-registered transporters⁴ to CDFA-licensed renderers, pet food manufacturers, or other disposal methods approved by the CDFA's Director⁵
- Assembly Bill 3036⁶ prohibits a county, city, district, or local government agency from subjecting the hauling of byproducts from processing of food or beverages to an exclusive franchise, contract, license, or permit

The types of inedible animal materials generated by retail stores, butcher shops, and other establishments that must be separated at the source include, are but not limited to:

- Meat, poultry fat, trimmings and bones generated by butcher shops and retail stores
- Spoiled meat and poultry products (packaged and unpackaged)
- Fish remains and spoiled fresh or frozen fish



Traditional rendering technologies utilize high temperature and pressure treatment and control processes to cook the meat and fish materials to produce animal feed and other products that are used in various industries such as fertilizers, paints, biofuels, and cosmetics.

Anaerobic digesters break down meat and fish scraps and use the produced biogas for energy and transportation fuels. Anaerobic digesters (including Publicly Owned Treatment Works, or POTWs) accepting packinghouse waste must be licensed as renderers by CDFA.

CDFA's Feed and Fertilizer Program

www.cdfa.ca.gov/is/ffldrs/

- The Feed, Fertilizer and Livestock Drugs Regulatory Services (FFLDRS) Branch primary focus is to ensure in every way possible a clean and wholesome supply of meat and milk, and to promote environmentally safe and agronomically sound use and handling of fertilizer materials. This is performed through regulating manufacturing, labeling, and use of fertilizing materials, feed and livestock drugs.
- The Commercial Feed Regulatory Program (CFRP) is responsible for the enforcement of California state law and regulations pertinent to the manufacturing, distribution and labeling of commercial livestock feed while preventing adulterated feed from being consumed by livestock and poultry.
 - “Commercial Feed” includes all feed ingredients such as rolled corn, soybean meal, wheat middling’s, canola meal, whole cottonseed, almond hulls and several other by-products fats and oils, minerals, and vitamins, as well as other formula feed supplements.
 - A Commercial Feed License⁷ and an Adequate Product Label⁸ are required prior to make livestock and poultry feed.



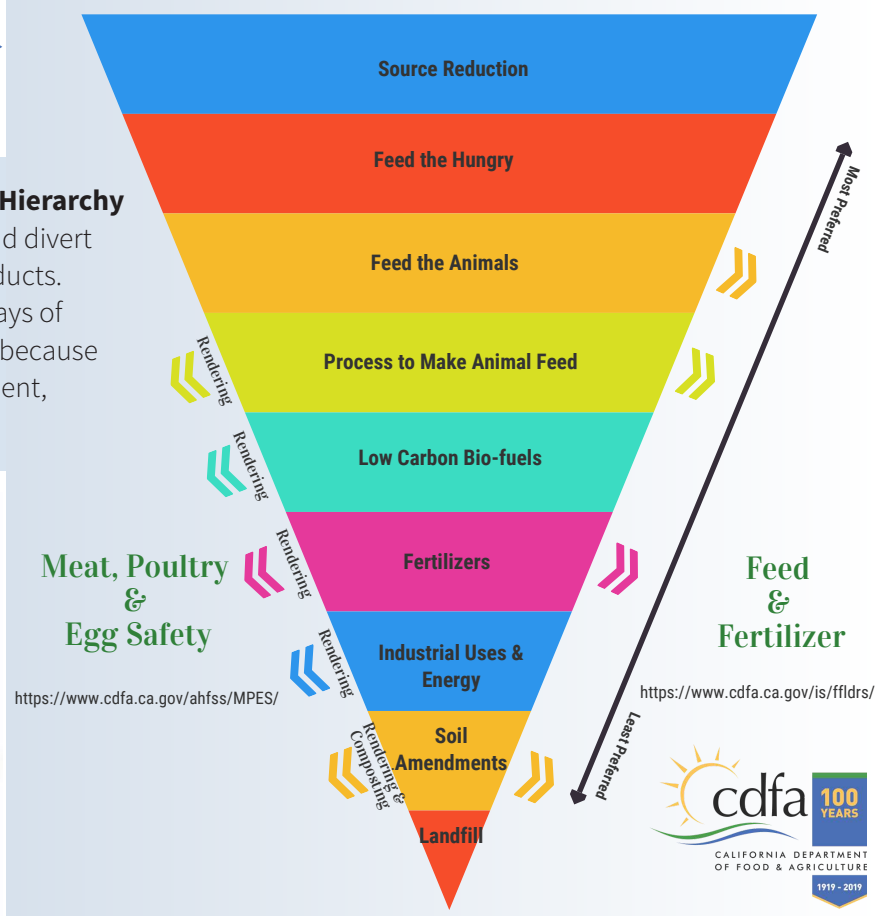
The preferred method for recycling organic material

generated by commercial food facilities that is not fit for human consumption is to consider using those materials to feed the animals first; this ensures the best and highest use of such materials.

The CDFA-regulated Food Waste Recovery Hierarchy

prioritizes actions CDFA can take to prevent and divert livestock byproducts and inedible food byproducts. The top levels of the hierarchy are preferred ways of diverting organic materials regulated by CDFA because they create the most benefits for the environment, society, and the economy.

CDFA-regulated Food Waste Recovery Hierarchy



References

NOTE: Recent initiatives and bills enacted to encourage diversion of organic materials from landfills do not supersede the statutory and regulatory requirements referenced below.

1. California Code of Regulations Title 3, Division 2, Chapter 4, Subchapter 2, Article 36. Definitions

§ 1180. Definitions.

“Packinghouse waste” means meat scraps, offal, fat, bones, organs, hooves, intestines, hair, skin, hides, condemned animal carcasses and other animal materials including fish, from slaughterhouses, butcher shops, meat and poultry processing plants, retail stores and other commercial facilities that dispose of animal materials.

2. California Code of Regulations Title 3, Division 2, Chapter 4, Subchapter 2, Article 36. Definitions

§ 1180. Definitions.

“Inedible” means adulterated, uninspected, or not intended for use as human food.

3. California Health & Safety Code, Division 104, Part 7. Chapter 2. Definitions

§ 113789

“Food facility” means an operation that stores, prepares, package, serves, vends, or otherwise provides food for human consumption at retail level, including but not limited to...

4. California Code of Regulations Title 3, Division 2, Chapter 4, Subchapter 2, Article 36. Definitions

§ 1180.50 Registration of Transporters.

Transporters of parts or products of animals, which are not intended for use as human food, including those operating under public authority, shall register with the Director the destination and method of disposal of the inedible and condemned material.

5. California Code of Regulations Title 3, Division 2, Chapter 4, Subchapter 2, Article 36. Definitions

§ 1180.48 Disposal of Parts or Products of Animals Not Intended for Use as Human Food.

Any parts or products of animals disposed of by inspected establishments, retail stores, custom slaughterers and custom processors and which are not intended for use as human food shall be disposed of through licensed renderers, licensed pet food processors, licensed collection centers or other method approved by the Director

6. California Public Resources Code, 30, Chapter 1, Article 2. General Provisions

§ 40059.4 (b)

A county, city, district, or local agency shall not subject the hauling of byproducts from the processing of food or beverages to an exclusive franchise, contract, license, or permit, if those byproducts meet all for the following conditions:

- (1) The byproducts originate from agricultural or industrial sources.
- (2) The byproducts do not include animal, including fish, processing byproducts.
- (3) The byproducts are source separated by the generator of the byproducts.
- (4) The byproducts are not discarded.
- (5) (5) The byproducts are used as animal feed.

7. California Code of Regulation Title 3, Division 4, Chapter 2, Subchapter 2, Article 11. Licensing

§ 2751.

Each person shall obtain a license from the secretary for each location where commercial feed is manufactured, distributed, sold, or stored for later sale. Persons who do not have a permanent place of business, but who otherwise manufacture, sell, or store feed shall also obtain a license from the California Department of Food and Agriculture.

Retail stores selling bagged or packaged commercial feed labeled by a licensee or persons that manufacture feed; and those persons that manufacture commercial feed exclusively for feeding his or her own animals are exempt from the licensing requirements.

8. California Code of Regulation Title 3, Division 4, Chapter 2, Subchapter 2, Article 4. Labeling and Use Requirements § 2693 Complete Label Required.

Ingredient listings and guarantee of analysis accompanying formula number applies to this delivery. The shipping document must also contain the name, address and telephone number of the purchaser.



License Requirements for Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)

All Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) that accept “Packinghouse waste”¹ to be used in anaerobic digesters must obtain a rendering license from the Meat, Poultry and Egg Safety Branch (Branch) of the California Department of Food and Agriculture.

“Rendering”² is the conversion of animal materials and carcasses into products that are used in other industries. The process of converting packinghouse waste, through an anaerobic digester, into energy to power treatment operations or into a sludge product to be used in agriculture qualifies as rendering.

Any person engaged in rendering must obtain a license from the Branch.³ A POTW using packinghouse waste in

anaerobic digesters must obtain a license for the principal place of business, as well as separate licenses for every other business with a different location where similar rendering takes place.⁴

Applications for a Renderer’s license may be obtained from the MPES website: <https://www.cdffa.ca.gov/ahfss/MPES/>

Every POTW that supplies the byproduct of anaerobically digested packinghouse waste to agricultural entities must take additional steps to protect human and animal health. Each POTW must employ a written and verifiable process to ensure that products to be used in animal feed and other agricultural uses are free from microorganisms that are pathogenic to humans or animals.⁵

References:

1. California Code of Regulation Title 3, Division 2, Chapter 4, Subchapter 2, Article 36. Definitions

§ 1180. Definitions.

“Packinghouse waste” means meat scraps, offal, fat, bones, organs, hooves, intestines, hair, skin, hides, condemned animal carcasses and other animal materials including fish, from slaughterhouses, butcher shops, meat and poultry processing plants, retail stores and other commercial facilities that dispose of animal materials.

2. California Food and Agricultural Code, Division 9, Part 3, Chapter 5, Article 1. Definitions

§19213

“Rendering” means all recycling, processing, and conversion of animal and fish materials and carcasses and inedible kitchen grease into oils, proteins, and other products that are used in the animal, poultry, and pet food industries and other industries.

3. California Food and Agricultural Code, Division 9, Part 3, Chapter 5, Article 6. Renderers

§19300

Every person engaged in the business of rendering shall obtain a license from the department for each rendering plant.

4. California Code of Regulations, Title 3, Division 2, Chapter 4, Subchapter 2, Article 37. Licenses and Registrations

§1180.1. Licensing and Registration Requirements

Every person required to be licensed or registered pursuant to [section 19300] of the Food and Agricultural Code shall obtain a license or registration for his principal place of business and an additional license or registration for each branch location where any of the business practices requiring a license or registration will be conducted.

5. California Code of Regulations, Title 3, Division 2, Chapter 4, Subchapter 2, Article 44. Renderers

§1180.34. Methods of Rendering to Produce Products Used in Animal Feed or Other Agricultural Uses

For production of products used in animal feed and other agricultural uses, each renderer shall employ a written and verifiable process that results in products that are free from microorganisms that are pathogenic to humans or animals.

