Proactive Promotion a Priority
For the green and sustainable rendering industry

Poultry Renderer Seminar
Hits the mark

Tyson, Syntroleum Open Renewable Diesel Plant
At Kemin, we know what works and how to apply it. Best of all, we can prove it.

Through our knowledge and experience, we have built valuable relationships that allow us to provide unique product solutions and services to the rendering industry.

From our Naturox® and PET-OX® Brand Antioxidants to custom application equipment to our Customer Service Laboratory, you can trust the Kemin brand to go above and beyond.

Contact a Kemin rendering expert for more information.

Chris Gloger
Chris.Gloger@kemin.com
Mobile: 281.615.7924

Kevin Custer
Kevin.Custer@kemin.com
Mobile: 515.289.6842

WWW.KEMIN.COM
Haarslev Industries is the world’s largest manufacturer of equipment for the rendering industry.

As part of our commitment to the industry we also supply replacement rotors for disc driers and tube bundle cookers.

Our replacement rotors are built to the highest standard and the performance will in many cases exceed the original factory specifications.
BioDiesel
EN 14214 / ASTM D6751

We build BioDiesel plants worldwide, using our own technology.

Guaranteeing highest yield
feedstock flexibility
best efficiency
no limits in FFA content.

The BDI Process leads to the lowest position on the cost curve while avoiding the food vs. fuel risk.

BioGas
The most advanced solution in the field of anaerobic digestion: the revolutionary ENBAFERM Multi-Feedstock BioGas Technology.

Designed for various challenging industrial feedstock:
• Highly reliable and stable biotechnological process with maximum possible output of energy.
• Up to 3 times more throughput than conventional systems.
• Compact in size; therefore easy to integrate in existing industrial plants or offered as Greenfield turn-key plants.

www.bdi-bioenergy.com
Dupps builds replacement shafts for all types of rotary disc equipment — the shaft shown above on the Dupps floor is for a Rota-Disc®.

Rx for Disc-Type Cookers and Dryers

If you have a worn Dupps Discor® — or other brands of rotary disc cooker/dryer — a replacement shaft from Dupps can be the key to restoring lost performance and productivity. It’s often the best way to breathe new life into an existing system for a fraction of the cost of new equipment.

Built to Factory Specs
Replacement shafts from Dupps are guaranteed to meet or exceed the original factory specifications, regardless of the equipment’s original manufacturer.

OEM, Made in America
Dupps is the only domestic source for OEM rotary disc replacement shafts, regardless of the shaft design or manufacturer.

Everything You Need
Dupps’ expert field service team provides comprehensive, expert installation of replacement shafts. We also perform certified shaft repair in your plant or ours.

Learn More Today
Visit www.dupps.com for all the details. Or phone 937/855-6555; fax 937/855-6554. Email: info@dupps.com
Contents

Features

10 Proactive Promotion a Priority
For the green and sustainable rendering industry.

16 Lengthy Court Battle for Griffin
Finally over with a claim of victory.

23 Renderers Get Year Extension
For spill prevention control and countermeasure compliance.

27 BSE Surveillance in Canada
Is front and center.

Departments

6 View from Washington
Getting the message across to the 112th Congress.

8 Newsline
Poultry renderer seminar hits the mark.

18 From the Association
Growth, innovation, and teamwork for a successful future.

20 Biofuels Bulletin
Tyson, Syntroleum open renewable diesel plant.

24 International Report
WRO busy with global meetings.

28 ACREC Solutions
New technologies for rendering processing.

30 Labor and the Law
Addressing distracted driving: Employers need to keep their eyes on the road.

32 People, Places & ...

34 Mark Your Calendar

36 Classifieds
Industrial Steam first introduced the Zero Flash over 40 years ago. We continue to create innovative methods of saving energy in rendering plants through the conservation of condensate and the recovery of lost flash steam. Our equipment is built with rugged, heavy duty materials and is designed to withstand the harsh environment directly adjacent to a cooker or evaporator.

If you are currently sending your condensate to a vented tank or a pressurized deaerator call Industrial Steam for an analysis to see if this equipment is right for your plant. It could save 10% of your fuel bill and increase the throughput of existing equipment.

Contact us at: 630-368-0332 dsusin@industrialsteam.com
210 W. 22nd St. Suite 105, Oak Brook, IL 60523

INDUSTRIALSTEAM.COM

No Matter What Your Odor Problem, LANTEC Has The Media Solution for You!

Scrubbers using Q-PAC® High Capacity Packing:
- Resist fouling with self-cleaning design
- Substantially reduce pressure drop
- Boost scrubber capacity
- Operate above 600 fpm
- Improve removal efficiency

RTOs using LanteComb® Heat Recovery Media:
- Destroy all odors such as H2S, mercaptans, DMDS, amines, organic acids & aldehydes
- Minimize production loss due to bake outs
- Eliminate use of chemicals

Call or email us for a Free Design!

(617) 265-2171 - sales
sales@lantecp.com
www.lantecp.com
Getting the Message Across to the 112th Congress

The voting public has spoken and the House of Representatives rests firmly in the control of the Republicans; the Senate remains a Democrat-dominated chamber, but with a significantly narrower majority. What does all this mean for the 112th Congress?

Keeping in mind that as I write this four House races are still undecided and the powers that be in Alaska are feverishly counting write-in votes, but the net effect is the same. The balance of power has shifted, and come January 2011, all eyes will be on the new House leadership, the 83 new Republicans joining the House, and President Barack Obama to see just how far the public calls for bipartisanship and shared goals will go.

By the time you read this, much of the drama of reorganizing the House should be over. Representative John Boehner (R-OH) will be the 61st Speaker of the House, and Representative Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) will be the Democrat minority leader. Committee membership percentages will be hammered out, chairs should be named, and the final assignment of committee members should be completed.

Make no mistake – Boehner and his party understand exactly what happened on November 2nd. Rather than America declaring a new-found love for the GOP, it sent a very clear collective message to all incumbents and the White House: you’ve got two-years; deliver on our priorities or we’ll bounce you out as quickly as we bounced your predecessors.

Boehner created a 22-member transition team to handle the logistics of getting his party from minority to majority. That team wisely includes several of the incoming freshmen members to maintain the continuity of inclusion touted so strongly during the election campaigns. This is Boehner’s biggest challenge, riding herd on a number of maverick newbies, some of whom will be coming to Washington, DC, with the notion that they – either single-handedly or in a bloc – will change how this city operates, put Congress back on the right track – pun intended – and right all perceived wrongs. The informal transition work began within days of the election. Serious doses of political and Washington reality are being administered to the incoming members, not so much to try and drive notions of reform out of their heads, but to ensure they understand it still takes 218 votes to pass a bill in the House. Majorities of one are lone voices in a political wilderness.

Contrary to media reports, the freshman class of the 112th Congress is not a passel of inexperienced, slogan-shouting cave dwellers. More than 85 percent of the new House members have city, county, or state legislative experience. Four are former House members, and most come from professional backgrounds. Conservative? Absolutely. Reactionary? Not so much.

Working to his advantage is Boehner’s leadership style. Pelosi operated as a despot of the “my way or the highway” school of political leadership, and was unabashed about her willingness to reward those most loyal while punishing those who resisted her. Boehner is a smart, laid-back master of consensus. While not shy about yanking up his caucus when it appears it’s lost its way or afraid to go totally partisan when he has to, Boehner prefers finding the points of agreement – whether his allies are GOP or Democrat – and crafting a consensus end product.

The hallmarks of a Republican-controlled House, Boehner and his party pledge, will be deficit reduction/spending control and smaller federal government. His party stalwarts and the incoming class have both been told in uncertain terms there are no sacred cows, no special favors. To get back to controlled spending – the GOP target is to return to fiscal year 2008 spending levels – and to shrink the federal bureaucracy means everything is on the table.

To achieve those goals, the GOP House strategy for the 112th Congress begins with “oversight.” This means every House committee is charged with holding hearings for the next several months to review all legislation passed under Democrat control, as well as Obama administration rulemakings both proposed and on the books. At the same time, every action by the federal government is a candidate for cost-cutting or elimination. From this oversight process, the Republicans will fashion a list of targets for amendment, revision, or outright repeal.

First up will be repeal of federal health care reform, a major plank in the GOP national election platform. While several members of both parties campaigned on full repeal of the controversial law, that won’t happen. The GOP acknowledges certain aspects of the new law are workable and can be refined to make them more user- and cost-friendly. However, several sections of the new law are deemed by opponents as not only unworkable, but in several cases illegal or unconstitutional. The poster child for this latter category would be mandatory health care coverage and the fines that go with refusing to buy insurance.

Another major battleground will be the 2012 farm bill. Current House Agriculture Committee Chair Collin Peterson (D-MN) held nearly three dozen hearings in 2009-2010 in Washington, DC, and across the country to convince beneficiaries of farm programs the golden days of federal check-writing are over. While all agreed there’s need for an income safety net, Peterson’s warning is clear: the money simply won’t be there. The expected baseline from which the farm bill is formulated is shrinking as the deficit increases. Peterson advised groups that rely upon farm program payments to bring to him reinvented programs. For his part, Peterson has pushed a revision of federal crop insurance from an individual crop protection device to a whole-farm program.

Incoming committee chair Repre-
sentative Frank Lucas (R-OK) will be at ground zero in this fight. Lucas is a traditional farm program champion, but he’s also a realist. There are several realities that farm and ranch groups should take note. First, federal farm program payments – or “subsidies” – are consistently identified by deficit/spending reduction hawks as prime candidates for elimination, and when he was a member of the House Agriculture Committee, House Speaker-presumptive Boehner strongly opposed most federal farm program payments, and there’s little evidence that thinking has changed. And don’t forget, that means cooperator programs designed to enhance exports are at risk as well.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Lisa Jackson will continue to be in the crosshairs of most GOP and several Democrat members. Her agency is the poster child for regulation deemed out of control, in some cases illegal, and in all cases cited, just plain badly done. Critics say EPA works in a vacuum, ignoring the social and/or economic impact of its actions. Dust regulation, farm runoff, dioxin, stormwater runoff, and several other agency actions are up for oversight and review.

Energy policy will get close scrutiny as well. Anything resembling cap and trade to control greenhouse gas emissions is dead; incentives for industry to adopt “green” technologies may get better traction. However, this is where the rubber hits the road. How do you provide federal incentives – traditionally tax credits and/or tax forgiveness – and still control spending? Biofuels will continue to get attention, but perhaps not the kind of attention they desire. Ethanol will continue to be controversial – how mature does an industry have to be before federal tax credits and import tariffs are unnecessary? But advanced biofuels will be viewed more positively, say biodiesel and renewable diesel advocates.

How does the House strategy play out in the Senate? The very narrow majority enjoyed by the Democrats should signal clearly to Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid (D-NV) and Minority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-KY) that the days of political sniping and partisan gamesmanship are over. However, based on the public exchanges between the two since the election, they didn’t get the message. R
Nearly 80 poultry renderers and others who work with this niche group gathered in early October in Nashville, TN, to learn about what the pet food industry expects from its suppliers, how to determine the carbon footprint of a rendering plant, the emerging export markets for rendered products, and other issues affecting how they do business.

Wayne Hudson, Perdue Farms, Inc., began by recapping the activities of the Poultry Protein and Fat Council (PPFC), who hosted the seminar and whose members process about 220,000 tons of material annually. The council announced new officers as Dan Henson, Simmons Foods, president; Chuck Malone, Tyson Foods, chairman, Advertising Subcommittee; and Ken Smith, American Proteins, chairman, Subcommittee on Technology.

Renderers then got some insight into the expectations of the pet food industry from Jim Eastin, The Nutro Company. “Rendered material is a critical ingredient for pet food,” Eastin declared. “Because pets are part of our families, the ingredients you supply are not feed, they are food.” He informed renderers that pet food is highly regulated at the federal level, that 71.4 million U.S. households (62 percent) own a pet with that figure continuing to grow despite the recession, and that an estimated $47.7 billion will be spent this year by U.S. consumers on pet food.

In the 1970s, consumer perception of pet food ranked low on the priority list; today, consumers put pet food as or more important than human food. Because of this, the challenge for pet food manufacturers is the freshness and shelf life of dry pet food with rendered ingredients having a high risk of contributing to rancidity issues. Eastin presented a “wish list” of expectations from renderers that include:

- no foreign material or contamination in ingredients;
- pest-free, fresh ingredients that consistently meet specifications;
- proper documentation;
- a load that is safe and secure from potential tampering;
- on-time and complete delivery using reliable carriers; and
- ingredients sourced from sustainable raw materials.

The key to meeting the pet food industry’s expectations is plant quality programs. Eastin said manufacturers sometimes see a disconnect from food safety program documentation and what is actually happening on the rendering plant floor. He told renderers that process control is essential and antioxidant application, especially in fat, is critical, providing pet food kibble with a barrier containing antioxidants.

Eastin also encouraged renderers to ensure biosecurity measures are in place and that containers/trailers/rail cars are inspected and previously-hauled loads are verified to prevent cross-contamination. Renderers should also encourage an open, two-way communication with their customers and make rendering sites available for on-site visits.

Dr. Charles Gooding, Clemson University, presented the results of an Animal Co-Products Research and Education Center (ACREC) project on determining the carbon footprint of the rendering industry. He said, generally, a carbon footprint is a measure of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from an activity, but since there is no official definition creating many “ifs, ands, and buts,” for industry, the answer is not so simple and many questions can go unanswered.

Gooding highlighted the various activities that should be reported. The first scope of activities are mandatory and include all direct emissions from company-controlled sources, such as combustion and process vents, wastewater treatment, and company vehicles. The second is recommended and encompasses emissions attributable to purchased energy using data on local utility methods of generation and emission factors.
“But this can get a little murky,” Gooding commented. The third scope of activities are voluntary and include indirect emissions related to company activities but from sources not controlled by the company, such as transportation of raw materials and products by contractors, employee commuting, and business travel. He recommended two Web sites to learn more: www.ghgprotocol.org and www.theclimateregistry.org.

The ACREC research project resulted in various calculators for the rendering industry, which Gooding demonstrated. While determining GHGs is a “dynamic system,” by Gooding’s calculations, the rendering industry actually prevents more carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from being released than rendering plants emit, resulting in a CO₂ “avoidance.” He has submitted his research for peer review and is currently evaluating the feedback.

Isaac Botbol, IB Communications, discussed developing effective communication and cross-culture skills when dealing with Hispanic workers. He said Hispanic workers, of which there are 18 million in the U.S. workplace, have one of the strongest work ethics, with over 50 percent of them dominantly Spanish-speaking. One way to bridge the Hispanic language barrier is showing the worker by example, especially since those workers who do speak English may lose some of the communication because of translation or their understanding of the language. An important note Botbol made is that first generation Hispanic supervisors are often divided between their hard-working, family-oriented culture and the company’s business-oriented, competitive American-style management. This is primarily due to these supervisors having had very little, if any, leadership and interpersonal communication training.

Botbol reminded renderers that first generation Hispanics primarily come to the United States to earn money, not to learn English, so providing “workplace English” classes can be beneficial provided that are offered in a location that is comfortable to the workers, such as in an area of the production floor. He also said Hispanic workers rarely complain about work conditions because complaining is a sign of weakness and they fear their job may be in jeopardy. To help them overcome this fear, American managers need to walk the plant floor periodically and use basic Spanish language to show employees they are important to the company. Botbol believes this “emotional” connection is easier to do with Hispanic workers than American workers because of the family/community culture they were raised in.

“Under ideal situations, language in the United States should not be an issue because we are an English-speaking country,” stated Botbol. “But reality is, this is a problem.”

Kent Swisher, National Renderers Association, covered export markets, explaining that in 2009, nine percent of animal proteins (325,000 metric tons) and 30 percent of animal fats and greases (1.3 million metric tons) produced in the United States were exported, reaching a value of one billion dollars in recent years. Attendees learned that import requirements and regulations will differ between countries and customers, and that on occasion an import certification must be obtained from the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Animal and Plant Health

Continued on page 26
Long been called the “invisible industry,” renderers have traditionally gone about their business largely unnoticed by communities, regulators, and the media. But since the discovery of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and a recent drive by government to increase regulations, rendering has lately been on the radar more often than preferred. While each renderer deals with any publicity, whether wanted or not, in its own way, members of the National Renderers Association (NRA) decided at the group’s 77th Annual Convention in late October that it’s time to be more proactive and start promoting the rendering industry as the green and sustainable industry it is.

In almost every meeting, educating the public, government, and media was addressed. The Fats and Proteins Research Foundation, the research arm of the rendering industry, also focused on promoting its agenda at a meeting held in conjunction with the NRA convention (see “Research Foundation Focuses on the Future” on page 13). But while renderers decide how best to publicize the benefits rendering provides to the livestock, restaurant, biofuels, and other industries, far more hard-pressing issues required their attention at the convention, including an impending election.

While the outcome of the November 2010 mid-term elections is now known, one week prior, several speakers at the NRA convention attempted to make some predictions and forewarnings about the impending day. Jennifer Duffy, senior editor, The Cook Political Report, was up first with some polling statistics: 49 percent of U.S. citizens disapprove of the president and 73 percent are very unhappy with the job Congress is doing. She explained that the current political turmoil began in 2008 when the government started regulating heavily because of the collapse of private companies like Lehman Brothers and General Motors.

“Never underestimate any political party to screw things up,” Duffy warned. “Republicans still have a negative image, but the good news is this election isn’t about them, it’s about Democrats.”

As for the welfare of individual states, half of which voted in a new governor this election, Duffy doesn’t expect most will see an economic recovery until 2013.

Providing another perspective on the election was Sara Wyant, Agri-Pulse Communications, who said Congress will change, “but it’s going to be another ugly two years until the 2012 elections.” She thinks there will be some opportunities for compromise after the mid-term elections, and highlighted the amount of money being spent at the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). President Barack Obama wants to double total U.S. exports in the next five years to $1.6 trillion, which Wyant said is a lofty but laudable goal (agriculture accounts for six percent of exports). She is, however, very concerned about the future of U.S. agriculture due to the increase in regulations, activity by animal rights groups, and other challenges.

Wyant sees only a mountain of debt in the country’s future, and stressed that 80 percent of farm bill spending goes toward feeding people so these programs will be spared budget cuts, but other agriculture programs, such as the Foreign Market Development and Market Access Program, will face the funding ax.

Ashley Peterson, American Meat Institute, didn’t have any good news about the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), including its new greenhouse gas (GHG) reporting rule. Companies that emit over 25,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) per year must report annually beginning March 31, 2011, for data collected in the previous year. A tailoring rule released earlier this year increased the CO₂ threshold to 75,000 tons per year, but there are provisions to lower that threshold and Peterson warned that will happen eventually so all stationary sources, from the local Wal-Mart to a small cow producer, will eventually have to report their GHG emissions.

EPA is also establishing total maximum daily load requirements for the Chesapeake Bay, the biggest watershed in the United States, by the end of this year due to the threat of a lawsuit by environmentalists. Peterson stated that the agency has already admitted their model is flawed, but won’t
accept assistance or make it public. EPA has also disregarded its own scientific advisory board recommendations on dioxin legislation.

Mike Miller, Cattlefax, didn’t have a much brighter picture from the beef industry.

“At the end of the day, everything that impacts beef production will have an effect on you,” he informed renderers. Miller said his sources predict it will be 2014 before the U.S. economy begins to resemble its past. On the positive side, the global stock market, for the most part, is fairly positive, except for Japan, which buys a lot of U.S. beef and pork. He cautioned that despite hide and offal prices at near record high levels, commodity prices are still volatile.

Another positive is that cattle are heavier, with an average increase of six pounds per year. This translates to carcass weight being 66 pounds heavier in 10 years, adding about 2.2 billion pounds of beef to production, assuming future slaughter rates remain at current levels. However, Miller pointed out that beef demand has been declining since 2004, although 2010 is up slightly from last year. His livestock outlook is that the beef supply will shrink but weight will be up, pork and poultry supplies will grow, there will continue to be increased regulations and costs, and the domestic demand for proteins will be slow to recover while the global demand remains strong.

Mark Jekanowski, Informa Economics, presented very preliminary data collected from a rendering industry survey conducted over the summer. He said five million tons of protein was produced this year, which is comparable to the last survey conducted in 2005. In general, prices are up overall since 2001, on average, nearly double. On the down side, the percentage of dead stock rendered has dropped in the past few years, with 25 percent of calves and 43 percent of cattle rendered in 2010 compared to 40.5 percent of calves in 2003, and 52.4 percent of cattle in 2005. The number of cattle over 30 months of age collected and rendered is declining and will continue to do so since many renderers stated they have now stopped collecting these cattle altogether due to the cost of separating the prohibited material as required by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

Jekanowski reported that 10 billion pounds of animal fats and greases were produced in 2010, and grease thefts have doubled in the last five years with an average of more than 5,000 incidents a year over the last two years. Grease theft is rarely reported because it’s often not taken seriously by authorities and is hard to prove. Besides lost material, renderers are also suffering equipment damage. Jekanowski is finalizing the survey results and will provide them to NRA very soon.

Continued on page 12
Business Meetings

NRA committees gathered during the convention to address the hard pressing challenges the industry is facing. Environmental Committee Chairman Robert Vogler, Valley Proteins, also discussed EPA’s GHG regulation, which he said will move forward despite efforts by many to stop the requirements. EPA is taking steps to ensure U.S. states will be ready to implement GHG regulations beginning January 2, 2011, or the agency will take over regulating a particular state that can’t or won’t act to legislate GHGs.

Vogler highlighted the numerous comments NRA has submitted on various environmental issues, such as fats as a nonhazardous secondary solid waste material, boiler standards, ammonia standards, and a proposed new national ambient air quality standard for ozone, which NRA opposes because it will greatly increase the number of nonattainment areas with tighter restrictions on sulfur dioxide, nitrous oxides, and particulate matter. He commented that EPA is under fire for its top-down approach imposing unworkable standards and emphasizing enforcement.

Biofuels Committee Chairman Chuck Neece’s, FUMPA Biofuels, bad news is that there is still no tax credit from Congress, the Renewable Fuel Standard 2 hasn’t had the impact on the biofuels industry as expected, and the public is beginning to view biofuels as being more costly and of no additional benefit. The credit for ethanol is expiring at the end of this year and it appears to have more support than the biodiesel credit did. Neece said there is some hope that if the ethanol industry gets a tax credit, other alternative fuels will follow.

TSE (Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy) Committee Chairman Larry Angotti, Darling International, reported that “all the cows in Canada and the United States are happy so we don’t have much on our agenda today.” Ross Hamilton, Darling International, examined FDA investigation documents on this past summer’s egg recall, noting FDA is most critical that the farms did not follow their own written procedures. “So if you have written procedures, be sure you’re following them,” Hamilton encouraged.

Due to the Salmonella issue in eggs this past summer, the Animal Protein Producers Industry Committee has decided to allow additional testing of a member’s rendered products to assure customers that rendered products are safe. Dr. David Meeker, NRA Scientific Services, said the association is fairly pleased with the FDA draft guidance document on Salmonella released in August 2010.

The Legislative Committee was told by NRA President Tom Cook that the $1.75 million the association receives in matching funds from the USDA for international programs is in jeopardy. Steve Kopperud, Policy Directions, brought to light that the biggest issue with grease theft is no one knows the extent of the problem. The committee decided to determine how large the crisis is, which states/localities have laws currently in place, and then publicize the facts to a broader audience, including local media, in those areas with the most thefts.

Kopperud emphasized that with a lot of new Congress members arriving in Washington, DC, after the November elections, renderers need to attend the NRA Washington Fly-in next June more now than ever before to educate these new members of Congress.

Michael Koewler, Sacramento Rendering, updated the committee on various issues in California, including waste hauling companies that currently collect produce and food waste for composting now want to collect meat scraps as well, something renderers are fighting to defeat. Oregon and Washington are also considering extending their compost rules to include meat scraps. Hamilton said this trend, and that of meat scraps going into digesters, is spreading across the country and the rendering industry needs to step-up and promote rendering as the best way of recycling this material to prevent biosecurity issues.

NRA’s International Market Development Committee (IMDC) said the $1.75 million in matching government funds
must be used for expenses outside the United States to promote rendered products in overseas markets. Chairman Mike Gilbert, Griffin Industries, reminded meeting attendees about the benefits all NRA members receive from IMDC activities, such as when overseas teams are brought to a U.S. rendering plant to examine its processes, or when an NRA member needs assistance in obtaining the proper permits when exporting a product.Dave May, Farmers Union Industries, LLC, provided his company’s reason for recently joining IMDC: two years ago a finished product that contained its animal protein meal was having difficulties obtaining an export permit. The IMDC staff was able to get the problem resolved so the finished product could be exported. This incident convinced Farmers Union/ Central Bi-Products to support and join IMDC.

Committee members vowed to actively encourage exporters to join NRA and IMDC since they often use IMDC staff for export assistance. Other potential members will also be recruited.

**Worldwide Focus**

Challenges don’t stop at the U.S. border, and with the industry becoming more global, what happens in other countries can oftentimes impact how U.S. renderers do business.

World Renderers Organization President Alan von Tunzelman educated convention attendees on the Global Outlook for Aquaculture Leadership conference in Malaysia he recently attended, where WRO had a sponsorship role. Over 53 million tons of aquaculture was produced last year around the world, and processed animal proteins (PAPs) are recognized by the Global Aquaculture Alliance as a permitted ingredient in aquaculture feeds. Tunzelman said Brazil has a growing beef industry, and welcomed Argentina, India, Brazil, and Thailand as the newest WRO members.

Niels Nielsen, president, European Fat Processors and Renderers Association (EFPRA), said after 10 years of talking...
about it, the reintroduction of PAPs in animal feed in Europe is getting closer. He also said that in Europe, the rendering industry prefers not to use the word “waste” because of the negative connotation it brings. EFPRA will soon launch a PAP Web site to ensure accurate information on animal proteins is accessible.

Tim Juzefowicz, Australian Renderers Association (ARA), quickly pointed out that Australia does not have BSE and “is very fortunate for that.” The country boasts 100 rendering plants employing from 600 to 700 people, and produces about 1.2 million metric tons of product with a value of about $800 million. About 30-35 percent of protein meals and 65 percent of tallow is exported.

“The Asian market has been good to Australia,” Juzefowicz commented. The land down under has not been affected by the global recession and currently has a strong economy, although export values are currently down due to a lower supply and higher Australian dollar.

ARA members represent about 80 percent of the country’s production, and the group offers a five-day intensive training workshop covering Salmonella, laboratory testing, hazard analysis and critical control point programs, plant processes, and other industry-related subjects. To date, 25 workshops have been held with 677 individuals accredited. Juzefowicz echoed the NRA members’ sentiment that it needs to be made clear to regulators how valuable the rendering industry is to the environment and society.

A glimpse at other world markets was provided by the NRA international team, starting with Kent Swisher, International Programs vice president, who began by welcoming first-time convention attendees from Brazil, China, Argentina, and France. He then provided some key messages on the rendering industry: sustainable – yes, as long as humans eat meat; green – yes, since rendering recycles products that would otherwise be added to landfills into high quality products; eco-friendly – yes, as rendering is relieving pressure on the world stocks of ocean fish; and renewable – yes, as rendering produces an excellent affordable raw material for clean biofuels.

Swisher pointed out emerging world markets for rendered products as Peru, Columbia, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Mexico, Vietnam, and the Philippines, and new product markets as fish meal replacement.

German Davalos, NRA Latin America director, said the association was instrumental in assisting a major Mexican feed manufacturer resolve some quality issues that were determined to be caused by grain products. This company is now looking for additional U.S. rendered product suppliers. Davalos said Mexico is experiencing a white spot virus in its shrimp so production is down about 40 percent thus the reduction in the use of animal by-products. However, despite the current problems with shrimp production, the sector will recover and continue to grow.

Peng Li, NRA Asia director, reemphasized the continued growth in the aquaculture industry even though fish meal production is not growing. NRA sponsored various seminars throughout Asia the past year educating feed manufacturers on the use of animal proteins, especially in aquaculture.

Bruce Ross, NRA European consultant, put the spotlight back on Europe, and encouraged renderers to read The TSE Road Map 2, A Strategy Paper on Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathies for 2010-2015 released in July 2010 by the European Commission because “it makes clear the EU’s idea on reopening the feed markets to PAPs.” His optimistic timetable is first a proposal that the feed ban be relaxed expected in the second half of 2011, and then an agreement in the European Council and European Parliament could take up to two years.

Albert Tacon, NRA consultant, reiterated the importance of the aquaculture industry, which only represents four percent of all global animal feed but is the fastest growing food producing sector in the world in the past 25 years. He said animal proteins and fats need to be part of the mix in providing the 40 essential nutrients required in aqua feeds. Tacon also encouraged renderers to tell their “great” story.

The WRO held its annual meeting in conjunction with the NRA convention and promotion was the key subject of discussion. A draft roadmap has been drawn that addresses the challenges faced by the global rendering community, positive messages the industry needs to promote and ways to get the message across, the negative perceptions the sector needs to counter, and, most importantly, identifying the opinion-formers who need to be influenced. The goal is to have the roadmap finalized by the next annual meeting in Sydney, Australia, July 2011. WRO members also agreed upon the various affiliated meetings WRO should participate in over the next year, and welcomed its newest member from China, Shanghai Genon Biological Products Co., Ltd., the largest local provider of animal protein blood.

“It is a big honor for us to become a member of WRO,” said Li Hong. He said China has a young rendering industry that began in 2004, and believes they can contribute to help communicate with the Chinese agriculture government.

NRA will hold its next annual convention October 18-21, 2011, in Tucson, AZ. R

More photos from the convention are available on Render magazine’s Facebook page. Search for us!
A comprehensive Salmonella control program

Maintain Salmonella-negative status of complete feeds and feed ingredients for up to 21 days with Sal CURB®. Plus, take advantage of our technical expertise, laboratory support, application equipment and regulatory and safety training.

Contact your Kemin representative for more information.

800-752-2864
WWW.KEMIN.COM/SALCURB
Despite a seven-year battle, Griffin Industries, Inc., and the rendering industry, claimed victory in a round of litigation that only recently came to a final conclusion.

In 2003, the U.S. government filed suit against Griffin Industries and five of its employees alleging violations of the Clean Water Act at its Dublin, GA, rendering facility. The criminal investigation was triggered by an affidavit from a disgruntled employee who claimed the company discharged pollutants into a nearby creek in violation of its permit and added bottled water to ground water samples to keep them within acceptable limits. Although the former employee later admitted to providing false testimony in the affidavit due to coercion from an attorney retained by the City of East Dublin and Laurens County, both in Georgia, the government ultimately sought five superseding indictments against the company and its five employees.

Despite a magnitude of evidence to the contrary and numerous unsuccessful negotiations with government officials, Griffin and its five employees chose to go to trial and clear the company and individuals of any accused wrongdoing. On the eve of the trial in November 2004, the government offered the company and its employees a settlement that avoided trial and exonerated all defendants. In the settlement, Griffin Industries agreed to plead guilty to a misdemeanor discharge of fuel oil that occurred on a Sunday, a day that the Dublin facility was closed, and all claims against the five Griffin employees were dismissed with prejudice (meaning the plaintiff is barred from bringing an action on the same claim).

At no time has the company’s Dublin, GA, facility ever been cited for a notice of violation regarding its operating permits. According to Christopher Griffin, director of legal affairs for Griffin Industries, “the federal government successfully prosecutes 98.5 percent of all cases it files and the fact that Griffin achieved a result only obtained in 1.5 percent of all federal cases is certainly a victory for Griffin and the rendering industry.”

On the heels of the government’s action, a class action lawsuit containing about 2,000 residents was filed in April 2003 and alleged civil claims that mirrored the federal complaint, along with claims of trespass and nuisance related to odor. The class action lawsuit was filed by the same attorney that procured the false affidavit used in the government’s action, and this attorney was later disqualified for a conflict of interest. The class action was stayed pending resolution of the federal case. After dismissal of the federal case, counsel for the class action amended the complaint and dropped all allegations of water pollution, pursuing only nuisance and trespass claims. The class was certified based in large part on the false affidavit from a former employee.

For the next five years there was very little activity on the case because of the lengthy appeals process regarding class certification. Discovery resumed in late 2009, and based on information Griffin Industries obtained during this time, the company filed a motion for decertification and dismissal of the class action. Shortly thereafter, the parties reached a settlement whereby Griffin admitted no wrongdoing and agreed to donate $30,000 to the local fire department and spend $100,000 per year for three years on odor control chemicals and related equipment – something it was already doing. All parties agreed that the settlement is a good result that provides an avenue for all parties involved to put the matter behind them and move forward in a positive direction.

One of the measures Griffin will take is to install a synthetic cover over its anaerobic lagoon. In 2007, Griffin’s East Dublin facility was recognized by the Georgia Association of Water Professionals for its outstanding operation of its wastewater treatment facility. The addition of a synthetic cover to its anaerobic lagoon will further enhance the facility’s wastewater treatment process while continuing Griffin’s commitment to environmental stewardship.

Christopher Griffin said that this is one of the most defense-oriented settlements one will see in a class action context. “We ended seven years of litigation by essentially agreeing to do what we have always done, continually investing in our plants and process,” Griffin commented. “While it was a long fought battle, Griffin felt it was important to remain aggressive and defend the reputation and integrity of the company, its employees, and the industry.”

---

**Durable, non-corrosive polyethylene containment solutions for waste grease collection**

**Custom design capabilities in rotational molding**

Contact Moeller Plastics to learn more about our open stock parts inventory

www.moellerplastics.com 931-738-8033

www.rendermagazine.com
FDA Extends Comment Period on Salmonella Draft Guide

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is extending to December 31, 2010, the comment period for a notice of availability of a draft Compliance Policy Guide, Section 690.800, Salmonella in Animal Feed, which appeared in the August 2, 2010, Federal Register. In the document, FDA requested comments on its proposal that certain criteria should be considered in recommending enforcement action against animal feed or feed ingredients that are adulterated due to the presence of Salmonella. The agency extended the comment period in response to requests for an extension to allow interested persons additional time to submit comments. Written comments were previously due November 1, 2010.

The draft guidance document, when finalized, will help guide FDA staff’s regulatory policy relating to animal feed or feed ingredients that are contaminated with Salmonella and that come in direct contact with humans, such as pet food and pet treats.

FDA states in the draft guide that Salmonella in pet food will be deemed to be adulterated as it is handled in the home and can be pathogenic to those people handling it. For other animal feeds, only those feeds containing pathogenic Salmonella for animals will be considered adulterants, or only if contact with humans is likely to be a problem. According to the National Renderers Association, this appears to support the way FDA’s Center for Veterinary Medicine has been interpreting Salmonella regulation.

Industry Granted $1.77 Million in Export Funds

The National Renderers Association (NRA) has received $1.77 million in funding from the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) to help expand commercial markets for U.S. rendered product exports. The fiscal year 2010 allocations were provided under FAS’ Foreign Market Development (FMD) program and Market Access Program (MAP).

NRA was one of 21 organizations that benefited from receiving a total of $34.15 million in fiscal year 2010 through the FMD program that provides cost-share assistance to nonprofit U.S. agricultural trade organizations to develop and maintain foreign markets for U.S. agricultural products. FMD cooperators must match a minimum of 50 percent of the funds allocated under the program. FMD funds are allocated to U.S. trade organizations with the broadest possible producer representation. NRA received $945,818 in FMD funding, comparable to previous years.

Total MAP allocation was $197 million, providing cost-share assistance to 66 nonprofit U.S. trade organizations and small-sized entities to help create, expand, and maintain foreign markets for U.S. agricultural commodities and products. MAP participants must match a minimum of 10 percent of the funds allocated under the program for the cost of generic marketing and promotion activities and a dollar-for-dollar match for branded promotions. NRA funding under MAP was $824,664, similar to prior years’ allocations.

www.rendermagazine.com Render • December 2010 17
Editor’s Note – The following is a speech given by Kevin Golding, Rothsay, at the National Renderers Association 77th Annual Convention in October.

I have personally been involved in the meat and poultry industry for over 30 years, with the first 20 spent in the packing and processing sector and the last 10-plus years in rendering. I am both honored and humbled to be the chairman of the National Renderers Association (NRA), particularly when I consider the tremendous quality of people who have preceded me in this role.

One of the things that really appeals to me about our industry is the dedication and commitment of so many people, and the teamwork and sense of community that exists when renderers tackle common issues and come together as a group in forums such as the NRA annual convention, its spring meeting, and the Washington fly-in held in June. So many of us compete very hard, head to head, on a daily basis, yet we have a number of common interests and goals that are dealt with as a team through the NRA.

Rendering is a service industry at its core with customers on all sides of its business. Whether it’s providing excellent environmental by-product services to all areas of the North American animal protein chain, or selling top quality finished products to dozens of different outlets from feed to fuel around the world, rendering touches many aspects of the day-to-day production and consumption of food. How many industries have hundreds of thousands of customers and in the many forms that renderers do, as well as continuing strong commodity prices – many have been dealing with or are faced with flat and/or declining volume for their core service business.

The North American animal protein business is mature and we have all heard the many reasons why the industry is flat or, in some specific areas, declining. Whether it is perceived health and food safety concerns, an aging population unable to consume as much meat, or the rise in vegetarians and vegans in the Generation Y group, the news lately has not been great. This of course is coupled with restrictive import legislation for some countries, along with the competitiveness compared to North America from emerging protein producing countries. For the rendering industry, this issue is critical in nature.

Being a service-based business, our volumes are contingent on a healthy animal/protein chain in North America.

This can be looked at as both a threat and an opportunity and while it is certainly not an easy issue to deal with and there are a number of things out of our control, we can begin to make a difference. The industry can continue to drive home its message even harder to North American legislators who for the past 15 years have put in increasingly restrictive regulations that have resulted in less volume and higher costs. This is particularly true in my home country of Canada and equally as true in the United States. This is where a strong industry association and solid teamwork like that which happens at events such as the Washington fly-in come into play. The rendering industry absolutely needs to be a cohesive team in dealing with government on regulatory issues. It is also important that we continue to highlight the safety of rendering processes and products as well as the importance of the service we provide. While the recent egg recall caused grief to one of our renderer members, it once again showed the safety of rendering processes and products and the media attention the industry received was positive.

The other area the rendering industry can focus on is innovation with our core service volumes. Perhaps there are areas where growth is possible. Goodness knows there are many groups currently running around touting new ways to deal with organic materials, some of which we currently process and some of which we do not. These groups, largely unproven, are usually looking for some form of government assistance. I urge the rendering industry to consider
innovation in this area as a priority in the coming years. The Fats and Proteins Research Foundation, in the area of finished products, and International Market Development Committee, in market development, have already done some great work – maybe we should be looking at raw material the same way.

I also urge renderers to continue to get involved in the NRA. A strong association can make a difference and we need 100 percent representation. On that note, I would like to both thank and welcome new members JBS and Washington Beef who have joined NRA, and thank all current renderer and associate members for their participation in NRA and their ongoing support.

I would like to recognize the people who serve on the various NRA committees, and in particular, the efforts of the committee chairs. These individuals give a lot of their time to get a lot of work done. My gratitude also goes to Ross Hamilton, NRA second vice chair, and J.J. Smith, first vice chair, as well as Michael Koewler, immediate past chairman, for their guidance and support. These men give countless hours of their time to this industry and NRA and are excellent role models for us all. I have learned a lot from them and many others over the past year.

I also want to acknowledge Tom Cook, NRA president, and his staff for the excellent work they do for the rendering industry. I had the chance to spend a day at the NRA offices recently reviewing current issues, action plans, and the state of the business in general. I came away impressed with the professionalism, dedication, and understanding of the industry that Cook and his staff have. They do a great job representing renderers and if you ever get the opportunity, please visit them at the headquarter offices. You will be glad you did.

Remember, teamwork as an industry, along with innovation and growth, are keys to a successful future for all of us. R
Operations are finally underway at the Tyson Foods, Inc., and Syntroleum Corporation joint renewable diesel fuel plant in Geismar, LA. Production began in early October at the Dynamic Fuels plant, with 2,500 barrels of the biofuel being produced each day, and growing, using animal fats and greases.

“We’re very pleased with the progress of the plant and the quality of the fuel it’s producing,” said Jeff Webster, group vice president of Tyson’s Renewable Products Division. As of early November, the plant has manufactured renewable diesel with a cloud point as low as minus 26 degrees Fahrenheit and cetane as high as 88, more than twice that of the ASTM International petroleum diesel specification. The facility’s renewable diesel fuel product meets all ASTM D975 specifications for diesel fuel.

Dynamic Fuels, LLC, a 50/50 joint venture of Syntroleum and Tyson, has been making jet fuel for testing by the Air Force Research Laboratory. According to the company, this is the first renewable jet fuel to be tested by the Air Force that has been produced in a domestic commercial scale facility. The plant also makes renewable distillate products that can be used in a wide variety of applications such as dry cleaning, ink cartridges, and drilling fluids, and the company is pursuing these markets.

The plant uses non-food grade animal fats produced or procured by Tyson Foods, such as beef tallow, pork lard, chicken fat, and greases. The plant is designed to produce up to 75 million gallons of renewable fuels per year, and currently has 44 permanent full-time positions onsite, and maintains 13 full-time start-up support personnel.

Tyson and Syntroleum officials remain hopeful Congress will restore the $1 per gallon renewable diesel tax credit that expired in December 2009. Fuel from the Geismar plant qualifies for the credit, which would help the economic feasibility of the operation and help recover development costs.

California Awards Energy Grants

The California Energy Commission approved eight grants that leverage more than $9.6 million in state funding with $11.9 million in private funds for projects that will reduce petroleum use, cut pollution, and provide jobs by advancing the manufacture of electric vehicles and vehicle batteries, adding vehicle charging stations, and encouraging the use of biofuels. The funding is from the Energy Commission’s Alternative and Renewable Fuel and Vehicle Transportation Program.

Of the four biofuels projects awarded, two were for biodiesel production. The first was $1 million awarded to the East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) in San Francisco, CA, toward its wastewater treatment plant project in Oakland. The process utilizes waste fats, oils, and grease collected at its wastewater treatment plant to make an estimated 300,000 gallons of biodiesel each year. EBMUD provided $1.5 million in matching funds to construct the facility and install two 30,000 gallon storage tanks.

Western States Oil Company received $69,233 to convert an existing 8,000 gallon retail tank used for premium gasoline into one that can dispense wholesale biodiesel. The tank is immediately adjacent to the Kinder Morgan Pipeline Terminal in San Jose, CA, so delivery trucks leaving the terminal will be able to easily access the biodiesel.

The tank will hold 99 percent biodiesel that will be mixed in the vehicle to make blends of five percent, 20 percent, and up to 99 percent biodiesel. The project lowers the price of biodiesel by reducing the cost of distribution in the southern part of the San Francisco Bay Area. Western States Oil will provide funding of at least $217,380 to match the energy grant.
EPA Releases Draft Guidance on Underground Storage Tanks

As part of its commitment to help ensure that biofuels, such as ethanol and biodiesel, are safely stored in underground storage tanks (USTs), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released in the November 17, 2010, Federal Register draft guidance for UST owners and operators who wish to store these fuels.

EPA is requesting comments on the proposed guidance that clarifies how an UST owner or operator can comply with the federal compatibility requirement for UST systems storing gasoline containing greater than 10 percent ethanol, and diesel containing a percent of biodiesel yet to be determined. After reviewing comments that are due December 17, 2010, EPA intends to issue the final guidance in early 2011.


NBB Elects Leadership

National Biodiesel Board (NBB) members selected their trade association leadership, including the first producer to take the chairman role. Members also elected four returning governing board members and three new members to serve on the leadership committee.

Officers elected to direct the board are Gary Haer, chairman, Renewable Energy Group, Inc. (producer); Ed Ulch, vice chair, Iowa Soybean Board (farmer); Ron Marr, secretary, Minnesota Soybean Processors (producer); and Jim Conway, treasurer, Griffin Industries (producer).

Biodiesel board members also voted to fill seven board member spots. Members elected to the governing board include officers and the following: Greg Anderson, Nebraska Soybean Board, and David Womack, Tennessee Soybean Promotion Board, both farmer members; and Ramon Benavides, GEN-X Energy Group; Steven Levy, Sprague Energy; Dave Smith, Baker Commodities; and John Wright, Owensboro Grain Company, all of whom are producer members.

Florida Companies to Build Brown Grease Recycling Plants

Green Equity Holdings, Inc., of Deerfield, FL, and Strategic Energy Supplies Corporation (SESC), also based in Florida, have entered into a letter of intent to jointly build and operate brown grease feedstock recycling plants nationwide. SESC currently operates one such plant in Florida.

The agreement provides that SESC will initiate construction of not less than three brown grease recycling plants within the first year of the joint venture, and Green Equity Holdings will be required to invest up to $1.5 million for each plant under construction in the first year in exchange for scaled ownership interests.

SESC is the owner of patent-pending thermal depolymerization2 grease trap waste technology that uses hydrous pyrolysis for the reduction of complex organic materials into light crude oil.

Continued on page 22

Antioxidant Stabilizers

ANIMAL PROTEINS    FATS         OILS            BIODIESEL

Amalfi Synthetic EXTEND-OX tm Antioxidant based formulas:
BHA, BHT, TBHQ, and Propyl Gallate actives

Amalfi NATURAL Antioxidant based formulas:
Mixed Tocopherols, Rosemary Extract actives

Quality    Service    Value

Amalfi Ingredients
We are Antioxidants

AmalfiIngredients.com Phone: 631-392-1526
Info@AmalfiIngredients.com
Fax: 631-392-1529

www.rendermagazine.com Render • December 2010  21
New Biofuels Association Formed

The Global Biofuels Alliance (GBA), Inc., is a new nonprofit trade association representing small and midsize biofuels producers, traders, marketers, distributors, and other interested biofuels parties. The GBA's formation was prompted by the need for a voice for small and medium size companies active in the U.S. biofuels industry to ensure that federal policy and policymakers respond to issues facing its members.

GBA welcomes new members to join the five founding members who are existing biofuels producers, a biofuels equipment manufacturer, and biofuels traders from various parts of the United States. New members will have an opportunity to immediately participate in shaping the GBA’s advocacy agenda and strategy, and have access to Tier 1 health effects testing data for biodiesel from an agreement the alliance has with one of its founding members, Nextfuels, Inc.

GBA's current focus is to advocate for reinstating and extending the federal biodiesel blenders tax credit that expired at the end of 2009.

Trap Grease-to-Biodiesel Plant Opens

A demonstration plant that creates biodiesel from restaurant trap grease and located at the Oceanside Wastewater Treatment Plant in San Francisco, CA, has begun operation.

Developed by URS Corporation, it is the first municipal wastewater program in the United States to create biodiesel from the waste feedstock. The demonstration treatment plant will process 10,000 gallons per day of trap waste, recovering 300 to 500 gallons a day of brown grease and converting it to biodiesel.

The program is an extension of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission’s (SFPUC) SFGreasecycle program to prevent fats, oils, and grease (FOG) from being released into city sewers where they solidify and constrict wastewater flow, causing back-ups and damage to sewer lines. For the past three years, the SFPUC and URS have worked to develop a comprehensive FOG control program that considers the needs and characteristics of restaurant operators, city government, residents, environmental agencies, and the commercial grease industry.

It is estimated that the demonstration plant will save about 1,200 tons of carbon dioxide equivalents a year with a commercial scale facility of more than 40,000 tons a year. A URS-developed, 12-month research and testing program will be used to monitor the brown grease recovery and biodiesel production plant’s performance and to establish a business case that will facilitate program replication by other municipal agencies.

The program was financed by federal funds and approximately $1 million from the California Energy Commission.

University Set to Produce and Sell Biodiesel

The Loyola University Chicago Center for Urban Environmental Research and Policy’s (CUERP)
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is extending the compliance date by one year for certain facilities, including rendering plants, subject to recent amendments to the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) rule. Some facilities are not eligible for the one year extension and must comply by the current date of November 10, 2010.

Last year, EPA amended the SPCC rule to strengthen certain provisions. Regulated facilities are required to amend and implement these changes as part of their overall SPCC plans. The purpose of the SPCC rule, which was finalized in 1973, is to establish requirements for facilities to prevent a discharge of oil into navigable waters or adjoining shorelines. EPA has no SPCC jurisdiction over drilling, production, or workover facilities seaward of the coastline.

Types of facilities eligible for the one year extension include onshore oil production, farms, manufacturing facilities using and storing animal fats and vegetable oils, electric utility plants, petroleum refining and related industries, chemical manufacturing, food manufacturing, metal and other manufacturing, contract construction, petroleum bulk stations and terminals, accommodation and food services, fuel oil dealers, gasoline stations, mining, warehousing and storage, military installations, and government facilities.

Types of facilities not eligible for the extension that must comply by November 10, 2010: drilling, production, or workover facilities that are offshore or that have an offshore component, or onshore facilities required to have and submit facility response plans (FRPs), due to the threats these facilities could pose of significant oil spills to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines.

In summary, the rule would:

• extend the date by which the owners or operators of certain facilities must prepare or amend and implement an SPCC plan by one year to November 10, 2011;

• delay the compliance date by which facilities must address milk and milk product containers that are constructed according to the current applicable grade “A” pasteurized milk ordinance (PMO) or a state dairy regulatory requirement equivalent to the current applicable PMO until one year after EPA finalizes a rule for these facilities;

• maintain the current November 10, 2010, compliance date for drilling, production, and workover facilities that are offshore or that have an offshore component, and for onshore facilities required to have and submit FRPs;

• reconcile the compliance dates for new production facilities.

These amendments do not remove the regulatory requirement for owners or operators of facilities in operation before August 16, 2002, to maintain and continue implementing an SPCC plan in accordance with the SPCC regulations then in effect.

More information on the rule can be found at www.epa.gov/emergencies/content/spcc/compliance_dates.htm. ©2010 Ameri-Pac, Inc.
October is probably the busiest month on the World Renderers Organization (WRO) calendar, with three major events involving WRO members. First, the annual International Feed Industry Federation (IFIF)/Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) feed meeting in Rome, Italy. Second, the Global Aquaculture Alliance (GAA) conference in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and finally (but not least) the annual WRO meeting, held this year in conjunction with the National Renderers Association convention in Naples, FL.

I attended the first meeting to represent the views of WRO at this annual gathering held at the headquarters of FAO. WRO is a member of IFIF and as members actively involved in the supply of quality feed nutrients to the global feed industries, this is a vital alliance to maintain. As IFIF represents more than 90 percent of compound feed production worldwide, continued involvement is essential. Although the European Union (EU) resolutely (but only for the time being) is not able to supply significant amounts of proteins to the global feed industry for food producing animals, the EU is still recognized as a member of the feed club, albeit one with a suspended sentence.

On the first afternoon, there were three committee meetings under the “PET” umbrella – policy, education, and technical. Each session was handled by the respective committee chairman, and the highlights included a review of the Global Feed and Food III Congress held earlier this year in Cancun, Mexico, was reviewed in some detail. In spite of the Icelandic volcano attempting to disrupt the event, it was felt that the overall impact of the event was still good. Nonetheless, lessons were learned, specifically in relation to the venue and the ability to attract local (Mexican) feed industry members as well as international visitors. It was concluded that the Cancun venue was successful with regard to the latter, but not the former.

Overall, however, it was decided there is a demand for such meetings following similar lines, and that WRO would indeed be welcome to participate with a specialized session as it had done in the last two events. In conclusion, the fourth Global Feed and Food Congress has been penciled in for South Africa (probably near Johannesburg) in April 2013. The final choice of venue will reflect the lessons learned previously as the organizers wish to attract as many local feed industry partners as possible. As a result, the global meeting will probably run alongside the triennial African feed industry meeting.

Daniela Battaglia from FAO outlined an exciting new development that WRO members will be able and need to engage with. This is the development of a specific Internet site hosted by FAO and termed a “global gateway” that will effectively attempt to deliver a one-stop shop on the subject of animal feeding. Of course this will be a very important central location for all things related to animal feed, including feed ingredients. By engaging with the development of this gateway, WRO will be able to ensure that all the factual and up-to-date information on rendered products are entered onto this platform. After a period of development, the Global Gateway to Animal Feeding will be publically available.

There was also an in-depth discussion on the upcoming Codex Alimentarius ad-hoc working group on animal feeds. This working group has been convened as a result of the electronic working group over the last two years and a decision by the 33rd Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission in May 2010 to agree to a new, but limited, mandate for animal feed. Switzerland has offered to chair this working group and three Swiss delegates were present to introduce the topic and join in discussions about the best way forward. The actual mandate comprises two aspects:

1. Development of guidelines intended for governments on how to apply the existing Codex risk assessment methodologies for the various hazards that might arise in feed for food producing animals.

2. Develop a prioritized list of hazards in feed ingredients and additives for government use.

The majority of delegates at the IFIF/FAO meeting considered that item two should be discussed and agreed upon before turning to item one. The discussion on the Codex feed task force working party will be picked up at the
IFIF feed regulators meeting in January 2011 and hopefully by then a systematic approach will have been agreed upon. WRO will again take an active role in the deliberations. Although the hazards under discussion are not those that the rendering industry would normally expect to encounter, WRO recognizes that taking part will ensure that this limits the possibility of any surprises that might arise in the future.

WRO President Alan von Tunzelman represented the organization at the GAA conference. His take-home message from this event was, “Look east for great business opportunities.” Tunzelman was very impressed with the size and potential of the markets for rendered products in Asia, and will no doubt discuss this in more detail in the next issue of Render magazine.

At the WRO annual meeting in Naples, FL, there was lively debate on a number of key issues. There were two highlights: first, an agreement between members to adopt the principles of the document prepared by Bruce Ross and Kent Swisher as an effective WRO manifesto for the future.

Second, WRO members were very pleased to welcome to the meeting Shanghai Genon Biological Products Co., Ltd., a producer of animal blood proteins. Prior to the meeting they applied to join WRO as a representative of China. In accepting their application, Tunzelman warmly welcomed the delegation and looked forward to a period of close cooperation and information exchange with other WRO members.

In fact, the WRO meeting generated so much discussion and interest, including a separate session on research and development objectives, that these will be explored in more detail in future issues of Render.

WRO meeting dates to be noted for next year are an informal meeting at the European Fat Processors and Renderers Association Congress June 8-10, 2011, in Dublin, Ireland, and the annual WRO meeting to be held in Sydney, Australia, in conjunction with the Australian Renderers Association Symposium July 27-29, 2011.

(800) 928-7220
www.HighPerfSystems.com
HighPerfSystems@Yahoo.com
Inspection Service (APHIS). Exporters can work with an area APHIS office in the state where the product is produced, shipped, processed, or the broker or shipper is located. If the area office veterinarian isn’t helpful, exporters can then go to one of two regional offices – one for states west of the Mississippi, one for states to the east.

Swisher returned the following day providing information on specific export markets, such as emerging markets like Indonesia, Peru, Ecuador, and Costa Rica. He also discussed the new European Union animal by-products regulation, 7066-2009, due to go into effect March 2011, and highlighted that global biodiesel production increased about eight percent from 2008 to 2009, with 79,000 metric tons of poultry fat being used by U.S. biodiesel producers. Swisher concluded by explaining how rendered animal proteins, including poultry products, make a good partial alternative to fish meal in global aquatic and terrestrial rations.

A rendering operations open forum moderated by Dan Craig, Pilgrim’s Pride Corporation, got a lukewarm response from the audience, but a few renderers provided their experience, including one from Tyson Foods who said it’s important to get involved with the community to make residents aware that rendering is not a “menace” to society. Another attendee pointed out the efforts of Waste Management in their attempt to change the perception of trash, including changing the negative term “dump” to the more widely received “landfill.”

Many agreed that renderers need to develop better relationships with the raw material customers they service, explaining which raw materials are not acceptable and can cost the customer money if not separated. It was suggested to inspect a processing plant’s procedures to help solve problems such as material containing contaminates like metals and plastics.

“We are the number one customer for (meat) processors,” said Craig. “We buy their product and we need to tell them what we expect.” Another recommendation was to communicate, in simple terms, to plant workers that research being performed is important to the industry.

Plant safety and educating plant managers on export requirements was also addressed. One renderer has three human resources/safety management employees go into its plants and do a mock Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) inspection to determine the safety of the plant. Plant managers can ensure rendered products are processed properly to meet export requirements if they are trained on what is included in the pre-inspection checklists.

The first day of the meeting rounded out with presentations on air scrubbers by Trip Walker, AC Corporation, wastewater by Andy Brashear, Simmons Foods, and natural stabilization of pet food ingredients by John Johnston, Geo. Pfau’s Sons Company, Inc.

The second day began with a look at physical security in rendering plants by Kort Dickson, Perdue Farms, Inc. Lack of planning is the biggest problem in security and renderers were told they should examine the Department of Homeland Security’s Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards. Dickson highlighted the various security zones around a plant and explained how personnel need to approach the flow of security from outside the plant inward, and from inside the plant outward. Items such as landscaping, fencing, lighting, and non-pedestrian entrances can all provide unauthorized access to rendering facilities.

“Thieves take because they can,” Dickson commented. “The benefits of security far outweigh the hassle of possible liabilities.” Employees should challenge individuals who come onto company grounds, and keeping a facility’s perimeter clear of trash and debris shows others a company cares about its property.

Bo Watson, Tyson Foods, Inc., shared his company’s experience with an accidental spill of dissolved air flotation sludge that occurred earlier this year due to a combination of equipment failure and extremely cold weather.

“There were a lot of holes in what we thought was a solid spill prevention, control, and countermeasure program,” Watson commented. He warned renderers to pay particular attention to containment valves, which should be locked, because they are the first line of defense against any spill. Tyson took the spill event very seriously, spending two days evaluating exactly what happened, taking corrective and prevention actions, including retraining employees, and reporting exact contents of the spill in gallons, further defining the amounts into oil and grease, solids, and water. Watson urged renderers to make sure policies and procedures are in place...
After seven long years, suffice to say bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) is something the Canadian cattle industry would prefer to put behind it for good. The reality is it will take several more years of continued robust surveillance before Canada can definitively say that BSE is eradicated from the Canadian herd.

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) counts on beef producers’ continued support of the national BSE surveillance program. Robust surveillance will play a critical role in demonstrating how effective the enhanced feed ban of July 2007 – which further protected animal health by banning specified risk materials from all animal feeds, pet foods, and fertilizers – has been when the CFIA starts its review of the feed ban in 2012.

“The then we will have good scientific information to determine what adjustments we can and cannot make within the feed ban scenario,” said Dr. Brian Evans, the CFIA’s chief veterinary officer/chief food safety officer.

Another reality of the enhanced feed ban is that the animals born since then are only now in the three to four year age range. Canada has never found a BSE case in an animal that young, so the impact of the enhanced feed ban in terms of getting Canada past BSE and truly eradicating it from the herd won’t be fully assessed until animals born in 2006 and 2007 reach the six, seven, and eight year age range.

“That means we’re in this for a few more years,” Evans said.

The Canadian Cattlemen’s Association supports BSE surveillance as a tool to measure the effectiveness of Canada’s animal health controls that will benefit the long-term economic well-being of the cattle industry.

The CFIA’s reminder call for surveillance participation comes amid shrinking test numbers. Tests declined from 2007 to 2008 by 13,598 tests to 48,808 and softened again from 2008 to 2009 by 14,190 to 34,618 tests. While Canada still met its minimum threshold during this period in terms of making sure the integrity of the surveillance program wasn’t compromised, Evans said a higher level of participation is the goal going forward.

As of the end of September, Canada had performed 27,460 BSE surveillance tests, a number largely in line with the same time last year and nearing Canada’s minimum annual surveillance target of 30,000 BSE tests. This target was originally based on a national herd size of between five million and six million adult cattle. Based on Statistics Canada data, the adult cattle population is still fluctuating in this range, at approximately 5.4 million as of January 1, 2010. Ideally, Evans would like to see surveillance numbers return to 2008 levels if at all possible. He believes this a realistic goal, based on the current size of the national herd and ongoing commitment present within the cattle industry to responsibly manage BSE.

“We don’t want to be seen as doing the minimum necessary; we want to make sure we’re doing what’s appropriate and that it meets the broad needs of all the people that are watching what we’re doing,” he explained.

And while there are frustrations around the pace of which foreign market access is being restored, Evans said surveillance is a necessary component of opening new markets as Canada continues to move forward to demonstrate its level of commitment to surveillance, while the surveillance results show it’s effective.

“It’s not just about market expansion, it’s also about market maintenance in terms of that trust,” Evans said.

Under Canada’s national BSE surveillance program, when an eligible sample is submitted for testing, the CFIA pays the producer $75 to help cover eventual carcass disposal costs. The national program targets animals most at risk for the disease: cattle over 30 months of age that are dead, down, dying, or diseased, and cattle exhibiting strong clinical signs of BSE.

In Alberta, the surveillance program is a joint effort of Alberta Agriculture and the CFIA and managed differently. The focus is on cattle between 30 and 107 months of age that are sick and deemed unfit for human consumption and on animals that are down, distressed, or dead. Cattle over 107 months of age no longer qualify for sampling for BSE testing unless the animal is displaying clear neurological signs confirmed by a certified veterinarian. R
New Technologies for Rendering Processing

Rendering processing has long relied on primarily thermal means of initiating separation of components. The basic procedures employed in rendering typically include size reduction, thermal cooking and pressing to separate fat and protein, and grinding. Dr. Christopher Kitchens, assistant professor of Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering and a member of the Clemson University Animal Co-Products Research and Education Center team, is working on a project entitled, “Tunable Fluids for Economic Separation of Rendered Materials for Fuels and Polymers,” in which he is studying alternative, cutting edge methods of materials separation.

Finding cost-efficient methods of further separating products can open new markets for value-added products in the energy, consumer products, and commodity chemicals areas. Typically, solvent extraction methods used for separating fat from proteins have relied on solvents such as hexane, a particularly hazardous chemical. It is volatile, flammable, and an irritant to the respiratory tract, skin, and eyes. It can affect the central and peripheral nervous system, causing a variety of symptoms including headache, nausea, blurred vision, and in higher doses, it can cause muscle weakness and numbness, and even death. It also can adversely affect a developing fetus. Hexane is commonly used in soybean oil extraction but has not had widespread use in commercial rendering due to the hazards. It also is costly, further prohibiting its use in many applications.

Recognizing that better methods of fat separation are needed, Kitchens initiated an exploratory project in which he uses a category of solvents known as “tunable solvents” or “tunable fluids” to isolate value-added fractions from rendering materials. Tunable fluids are solvents in which their properties are manipulated using pressure, temperature, or the addition of a gas such as carbon dioxide (CO2). For instance, it is known that water and fat are not miscible. In general, water only dissolves polar compounds and is unable to dissolve non-polar compounds. However, at higher temperatures and pressures, the solvent properties of water change. Near the critical temperature of water (250 degrees to 350 degrees Celsius), hydrogen bonds within the water molecule are broken, and, as a result, the properties of water are changed.

Water under these conditions is referred to as “near critical water” or NCW. As the water heats to its critical temperature, it develops useful new properties. NCW can dissolve organic chemicals as well as salts that allow a variety of chemical reaction and separation scenarios. After a reaction or extraction, separation is simply a matter of cooling the mixture, which allows the organic compounds to come out of solution. At high temperatures, water also dissociates into natural acid and base, which can catalyze reactions. Upon reduction of the temperature, water returns to normal and acid or base neutralization is not required.

Other tunable solvents that can be created include CO2 and CO2-expanded methanol. In this scenario, methylicarbonic acid is formed from the reversible reaction between methanol and CO2 under pressure. The methylicarbonic acid can be used to catalyze specific reactions, and then acid is neutralized by simply depressurizing. This eliminates the need for acid neutralization, product purification, and salt by-product disposal. Under pressure, CO2 can exist as a liquid or supercritical fluid, where its properties enable its use as a solvent for reactions or extractions. Afterwards, simply releasing the pressure allows for the isolation of the desired products as well as capture and recycle of the CO2 solvent. In general, tunable solvents also have excellent penetrating abilities on solid matrices, making them ideal for extractions.

Kitchens has conducted previous research in which he demonstrated the use of tunable solvents in the processing of lignocellulosic biomass, synthesis and processing of nanoparticles, and as a reaction medium for homogeneous catalysis. These solvents are classified as green chemistry because they have low toxicity, are environmentally benign, and are easily recycled, generating little to no waste solvent. The simplicity of solvent recycle and product purification steps often can provide significant cost savings and energy efficiency compared
to conventional industrial operations, such as distillation. Furthermore, altering the solvent composition, pressure, and temperature can provide controlled extraction and create selective fractionation conditions. Concerns of solvent or fugitive emissions and toxic residual solvent in products can be reduced or eliminated. Additionally, CO2 can act as an alternative to thermal disinfection and may eliminate unwanted microorganisms; however, the effect on microbial populations found in the rendering process is not known.

Kitchens will begin his work on separating components of meat and bone meal. His objectives are to process meat and bone meal with liquid and supercritical CO2 to separate fractions that could be used as biodiesel and specialty chemical feedstocks. These include fractionation of triglyceride, lipid, cholesterol, and fatty acid components. He will compare his methods with lipid extraction via hexane and other methods. Next, he will process meat and bone meal with CO2/methanol mixtures. Methanol increases the solvent strength and Kitchens believes it will help break the fat and protein matrix. CO2 will enhance the transport properties allowing the solvent to better penetrate and allow better extraction.

In the third phase of the study, Kitchens will use NCW to remove fat compounds and amino acids, leaving a clean protein matrix that could be used as a thermoplastic grade material. Such materials may have application for foam materials in automotive products, soil binders for agricultural applications, or for films. In the final phase, Kitchens will conduct a cost-benefit analysis for the procedure and the derived materials. He also will conduct a life cycle analysis of the proposed separation treatments to determine feasibility for industrial use in the rendering industry.

Kitchens’ projects that benefit of using tunable fluids in rendering will be to assist biodiesel production from rendered fats. In addition, rendered by-products contain a wide variety of high-value components for the specialty chemicals industry, if isolated effectively. Of course, in the industry, separation cannot focus on one single component, but must account for the entire product landscape and seek to minimize waste while enhancing efficiency. Availability of effective, low-cost separation techniques may allow renderers to seek new markets for products that are not measured in cents per pound, but several dollars per pound. The results of Kitchens’ study could lead to new partnerships for biomaterials and bioenergy and open new markets for rendered products.

---

**Newsline Continued from page 26**

and being followed “because this isn’t something you want to go through.”

David Fairchild, National Grain and Feed Association (NGFA), provided guidelines to safe transportation of feed and ingredients, which is covered under the Sanitary Food Transportation Acts of 1992 and 2005. In April 2010, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) released an advance notice of proposed rulemaking to amend the acts and include inspection procedures, but Fairchild thinks it will be several years before any rule is published. He said transporters must now follow requirements under FDA’s Bioterrorism Act and new bovine spongiform encephalopathy regulations to ensure safeguards are in place to prevent cross-contamination of prohibited material. FDA has performed 568 transporter inspections since 2008, with nearly half of those inspections being done in Texas.

Fairchild anticipates animal feed safety system regulations, first brought up by FDA in 2003, to finally emerge next year that will identify gaps and address the current feed regulatory framework; transportation is viewed as part of the food/feed continuum. He explained the various NGFA trade rules and practices that cover all feed ingredients defined by the Association of American Feed Control Officials, and the feed association’s model feed quality assurance program designed for compound feed manufacturers.

Wrapping up the seminar was Paul Schlumper, Georgia Tech Research Institute, who reported on dust control. He said first and foremost “test your dust” to see if it is combustible and become familiar with OSHA’s National Emphasis Program on Combustible Dust. Although there is currently no federal standard on combustible dust, while OSHA works on developing one, they are following the National Fire Protection Association’s 654 standard. Schlumper emphasized there are five elements that need to be present for dust to combust: fuel (dust), source of ignition (i.e., electrical sparks, friction, static), confinement, oxygen, and dispersion (i.e., compressed air). Particle size of the dust is critical for combustion, with the hazard increasing as the particle size decreases.
Addressing Distracted Driving: Employers Need to Keep Their Eyes on the Road

By Mark A. Lies II and Meagan Newman
Seyfarth Shaw, LLP

Editor’s Note – Mark A. Lies II is a partner with the Chicago, IL, law firm of Seyfarth Shaw, LLP. He specializes in occupational safety and health and related personal injury and employment law litigation. Legal topics provide general information, not specific legal advice. Individual circumstances may limit or modify this information.

Meagan Newman is also an attorney with Seyfarth Shaw, specializing in occupational safety and health and environmental law.

Employers whose businesses require the use of cars, vans, or trucks must understand that their policies and training regarding the safe operation of those vehicles – and the inclusion of a clear prohibition against texting while driving – are of strong interest to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the law enforcement community, insurance carriers, and potential civil litigants. Failure to address this hazard can result in significant employer liability.

Employers Required to Ban Texting While Driving

In a recent open letter to employers, OSHA’s Assistant Secretary of Labor David Michaels said, “It is your responsibility and legal obligation to have a clear, unequivocal, and enforced policy against texting while driving. Companies are in violation of the Occupational Safety and Health Act if, by policy or practice, they require texting while driving, or create incentives that encourage or condone it, or they structure work so that texting is a practical necessity for workers to carry out their jobs. OSHA will investigate worker complaints, and employers who violate the law will be subject to citations and penalties.” OSHA will use its General Duty Clause, Section 5(a)(1) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, to issue citations and proposed penalties in these circumstances. The agency considers “distracted driving,” which can include texting (and potentially the use of cell phones for telephone calls), to be a “recognized hazard” under the General Duty Clause to employee safety. Penalties for willful violations of the act under the General Duty Clause can be as high as $70,000.

Costs Greater Than Regulatory Penalties

Of course, OSHA citations and associated penalties are not the only liabilities that employers must be concerned about when it comes to distracted driving. For example, 30 states have already enacted bans on texting while driving and in many of the remaining states similar bans are in place at the county or city level. Additionally, in 2009 more than 200 state bills were introduced that ban cell phone use – both texting and talking.

These laws make texting while driving illegal and also open employers to liability for accidents that result from their employees’ distracted driving.

Employees face both individual civil and criminal liability for damages that result from accidents caused by texting while driving a vehicle. Likewise, employers face liability for the acts of their employees under agency law with increased costs. When an accident happens as a consequence of distracted driving while the employee is on company time or even running a work-related errand, which can include a quick trip to pick up lunch for himself and a supervisor, the employer is potentially liable. Where the employer has not affirmatively prohibited texting while driving and enforced that policy, the employer faces potential liability as a result of the accident.

Vicarious liability, as it is called, is not a new legal concept. Employers have faced liability in similar situations for decades for the acts of their employees that occur during the course of the employment relationship.

Consider the claims made against pizza delivery companies whose drivers were instructed to deliver a pizza in 30 minutes or less. In the context of distracted driving, the price of vicarious liability can be significant. In Florida, a lumber wholesaler settled for over $16 million after one of its salesmen hit and severely disabled an elderly woman while talking on a cell phone. In Virginia, a major California-based law firm was sued for $30 million by the parents of a 15-year-old girl who was killed by a car driven by one of the firm’s lawyers while the lawyer was utilizing a cell phone. A jury ordered the attorney to pay the family $2 million and the law firm settled for a confidential amount.

Beyond potential OSHA administrative penalties and civil and criminal liability, employers should also consider how their policies and practices can affect their insurance rates. There is no question that with an increase in accidents caused by distracted driving, the cost of workers’ compensation and other insurance coverage will rise.

What Should Employers Do?

Employers need to put in place clear policies that unequivocally prohibit texting and talking on a cell phone while operating any kind of motorized vehicle while performing work activities. This includes cars, buses, trucks, forklifts, and construction and agricultural vehicles. The “workplace” includes any location that the employee is operating a vehicle in their role as an employee. For example, many employers require employees who operate motor vehicles to take the vehicle out of moving traffic lanes, stop the vehicle completely, and then utilize the cell phone or electronic device to communicate.
Employers should also carefully evaluate existing policies and the nature of their workplaces to ensure that there are no incentives or un-written policies and practices that encourage the use of hand-held communication devices for texting or data entry while operating a vehicle.

While OSHA’s recent message addresses texting, employers should consider whether the use of other forms of hand-held communication or data entry while operating vehicles is creating a hazard. If the answer is “yes” – or even “maybe” – further evaluation of these policies and practices is needed to ensure that employees are protected from recognized hazards.

Consider the use of certain applications in company-issued devices that can block the use of cell phones, including texting and internet access, while a vehicle is moving.

Enforce bans on texting while operating a vehicle. Enforcement of these policies must be consistent and cover both management and non-management employees alike.

If texting or data entry is a necessary part of an employee’s job while on the road, consider devising a schedule that allows for routine breaks during which vehicles are stopped to allow for the communication or data entry to be completed.

On October 4, 2010, OSHA announced a new online resource intended to inform workers of their rights and employers of their responsibility to provide safe workplaces, and offer best practices and policies on achieving safe workplaces in motor vehicles. More information from OSHA is available at www.osha.gov/distracted-driving, and additional information from the Network of Employers for Traffic Safety is found at http://trafficsafety.org/drivesafelyworkweek/about-dsww.php.

Conclusion

As OSHA’s enforcement of this new agenda gains more notoriety, it can be expected that it will have a significant impact on law enforcement at all levels to regulate this hazard. If the foregoing recommendations are considered and adopted by employers, they will reduce potential individual civil and criminal liability of employees as well as the vicarious liability of the employer.

Note:

1. There has been exhaustive analysis about the negative impact of the use of electronic devices on the ability of a driver to focus on the numerous road conditions that are constantly occurring while operating a vehicle. For example, see “Understanding the distracted brain: Why driving while using hands-free cell phones is risky behavior,” National Safety Council white paper, March 2010.

Biofuels Continued from page 22

Biodiesel Program has become the first school program in the United States to be licensed by state and federal authorities to produce and sell its biodiesel fuel. The program has received the approval of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Internal Revenue Service, Illinois Department of Revenue, and the National Biodiesel Board.

Loyola’s first customer is The Free Enterprise System, Inc., which runs the university’s shuttle service between its Chicago, IL-based Lake Shore and Water Tower campuses. Purchasing biodiesel fuel from Loyola will allow the company to run its six Loyola buses with less diesel fuel, eliminating the use of nearly 3,000 gallons of diesel every year on the shuttles.

In addition to selling biodiesel fuel, the university will also sell the lab’s “BioSoap” at its campus stores and select retailers across Chicago. The BioSoap is made from glycerin, a by-product of the biodiesel fuel production, and retails for $7.99, or $2.49 for a sample size.

The university’s biodiesel program began in 2007 when CUERP was awarded a $10,000 grant from the EPA to implement a new educational model on campus called “Solutions to Environmental Problems,” or STEP. This interdisciplinary program brought together faculty, staff, and students from all over the university to tackle a tangible environmental problem that Loyola was facing.

The program’s first project was to focus on the problem of carbon dioxide gas emissions on Loyola’s campuses. From there, the students identified, designed, and implemented an array of projects to contribute to the solution, including fuel production research, the drafting of a biofuels legislative bill, the development of a documentary film, the establishment of the biodiesel lab, and outreach to local high schools that allowed teachers to deliver the STEP curriculum to their students.

After another $75,000 grant from the EPA for high-school outreach, the biodiesel program is now its own stand-alone program and is run by students with the help of one staff member, the biodiesel lab manager. To date, the lab has produced more than 1,500 gallons of biodiesel fuel.
American Proteins Hires New President

Donald W. Mabe Jr. has been named president and chief operating officer of American Proteins, Inc., effective November 1, 2010.

Mabe joined Gold Kist Poultry in 1978 as hatchery manager and in 1998 became vice president of operations, a position he held until Pilgrim’s Pride acquired Gold Kist in January 2007. In January 2009, he left Pilgrim’s Pride to become vice president of sales at Aviagen, Inc., where he was responsible for North American sales. Mabe has a bachelor’s degree in chemistry from Emory University and later attended Harvard Business School’s Advanced Management Program while at Gold Kist.

American Proteins is a poultry protein and lipids conversion operation, annually producing more than 750,000 tons of pet food and feed grade poultry protein meal, pet food and feed grade poultry fat, and feather meal.

Brown to Lead Farmland

Smithfield Foods, Inc., has named Michael E. Brown president and chief operating officer of Farmland Foods, Inc., effective October 4, 2010. Farmland is a subsidiary of Smithfield Foods, headquartered in Kansas City, MO.

Brown served as president of Armour-Eckrich, LLC, since 2008 and has nearly 30 years of experience in the food industry. He will be responsible for leading all aspects of the business, including sales and marketing, operations, quality, food safety, finance and accounting, human resources, and procurement. Brown will report to George Richter, president and chief operating officer of the Pork Group.

Brown graduated from the University of Missouri in 1981 with a bachelor of arts in education and joined Swift and Company as a sales representative in Kansas City. Swift was later acquired by ConAgra Foods, where Brown held positions of increasing responsibility in sales and general management of various business channels and distribution.

Chicken Council Installs Officers, President Retires

Bernard Leonard, group vice president, Food Service, Tyson Foods, has been installed as chairman of the National Chicken Council (NCC). Lamkin Butts, president of Sanderson Farms, took office as vice chairman, and Bill Lovette, president and chief operating officer of Case Foods, became secretary-treasurer. Officers were installed during the NCC annual conference held in early October and will serve one-year terms.

Leonard spent 12 years on the U.S. Poultry and Egg Association board, serving as an officer for four years culminating as chairman in 1999. He joined the NCC Board of Directors in June 2007 and was elected to the executive committee in February 2008.

Butts has served on the NCC board since 2004 and has also served on the boards of the U.S. Poultry and Egg Association and the Mississippi Poultry Association. Lovette has served in many leadership roles in the industry, including chairman of the U.S. Poultry and Egg Association and the International Foodservice Manufacturers Association.

George Watts was elected to another term as president of NCC, a post he has held since 1972, but announced shortly after that he will retire March 31, 2011, after 38 years at the helm.

“It has been a tremendous experience to be closely associated with the chicken industry, our allied industry members, and this association for almost four decades,” said Watts, who advised the NCC officers in mid-October that the timing of his retirement was due to a temporary medical condition that has somewhat limited his ability to travel and therefore “give 100 percent” to his duties as president. He is only the second full-time chief executive in the history of NCC, which was founded in 1954.

Delaware to Get New Rendering Facility

Mountaire Farms, a diverse poultry and agriculture company, plans to build a 46,400-square-foot rendering and resource recovery plant in Millsboro, DE, to service its two poultry processing facilities in Millsboro and Selbyville, DE. The operation will create 31 new plant jobs by December 2011. About 300 workers would be employed during construction.

This will be the first rendering facility for Mountaire Farms. The new plant will render 3,500 tons of feathers, entrails, carcasses, and other processing by-products weekly into poultry meal and feed grade fat. The company currently has its by-products collected by an independent renderer. The Delaware Economic Development Office provided a $787,500 grant in the form of tax credits from the Delaware Strategic Fund for the job-creating project.

The Millsboro, DE-based company also has a poultry processing plant in North Carolina, employs about 6,000, and reported in 2009 an output of 31.5 million pounds of chicken weekly from 2,654 poultry houses on 893 farms.

DynaEdge Launches New Web Site

DynaEdge Transportation Cleaning Solutions has launched its new interactive Web site, DynaEdge.net. The site provides users a comprehensive look at the wide offerings of products and services available from this division of Cleaning Systems, Inc.

Specializing in industrial transportation, DynaEdge offers environmentally friendly cleaning products and application solutions. The Web site features product information, application methods, industry information, company history, safety, and a welcome video by Dave Wingert, vice president of sales. The site also features cleaning comparisons showing before and after results in a number of challenging applications.
Dupps Celebrates 75th Anniversary

Dupps Company employees, retirees, and their families celebrated the 75th anniversary of the company’s founding with an open house in mid-September. The festivities included a buffet, tours of the headquarters offices and manufacturing plant in Germantown, OH, and demonstrations of the latest state-of-the-art machining technology. In all, over 300 guests attended the event.

In his keynote address, company President Frank Dupps Jr. expressed gratitude for all the employees and family members, past and present, whose efforts made the anniversary possible. He highlighted the need to harness the same spirit of innovation, productivity, and entrepreneurship that has served the company and its rendering customers so well through the generations and apply it to future rendering opportunities.

In a tribute to the many advances made in the service of its customers, Senior Vice President David Dupps noted that thanks to each worker’s diligence, a mark of one million man hours without a single hour lost to accident or injury has been achieved. In his remarks, Executive Vice President Hank Dupps acknowledged the loyal efforts of current employees and retirees, especially all those who have offered particularly long service to the company.

Herd Retirements to End, Focus Shifts to Exports

Members of Cooperatives Working Together (CWT), the dairy farmer-funded self-help program, voted in late October to focus the seven-year-old program exclusively on building export markets after 2010. That means that CWT, which is managed by the National Milk Producers Federation (NMPF), will no longer fund any herd retirement rounds, through which CWT member farms are paid to reduce their herds.

“The decision to drop the herd retirement program, but to maintain the basic structure of CWT with an exclusive focus on helping sell U.S.-made dairy products in foreign markets, allows CWT to continue making positive contributions to dairy farmers’ bottom lines,” said Jerry Kozak, president and chief executive officer of NMPF.

Through the export assistance program, for every one dollar spent assisting CWT member cooperatives in making export sales, U.S. dairy farmers received $15.53 in additional revenue, with CWT’s export activity in 2010 returning 18 cents per hundredweight.

Haarslev Opens Asia Sales Office

After seeing a steady growth in Asian economies, Haarslev Industries Group has decided now is the right time to gain a stronger foothold in Asia and has established Haarslev Industries Sdn Bhd in Malaysia. Hired to run the company is Stewart Chang, who has 16 years experience in the meat industry from his previous employment with Linco Food Systems.

“The Asian office will not only focus on the meat sector, but will also help to explore Haarslev Industries’ possibilities in the fish, alcohol, biomass, and environmental sector,” said Chang. In the future, Haarslev plans to establish a spare parts depot and service center for the region together with the sales office.

Haarslev Industries A/S is a Danish company and a global supplier of drying and evaporation equipment for processing by-products from meat, fish, distilleries, wastewater treatment plants, and biomass. The company employs 550 people and has subsidiaries in the United States, Brazil, Peru, Spain, Russia, China, Malaysia, Germany, Norway, and the United Kingdom.

JBS Increases its Stake in Pilgrim’s Pride

JBS S.A. has increased its ownership share of Pilgrim’s Pride Corporation (PPC) to more than 67 percent through a common stock purchase.

The Sao Paolo, Brazil-based meat company purchased seven million common Pilgrim’s Pride shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange in early November. The unit price was $5.96 per share, for a total of $41.7 million paid to Pilgrim Interests, a company owned by the Pilgrim family. The purchase price was based on the 30-day average closing price of PPC stock. This block of shares represents 3.27 percent of the total number of outstanding PPC shares and now elevates JBS ownership of Pilgrim’s Pride from 64 percent to 67.27 percent.

PPC’s audit and equity committees approved the transaction, as required by its shareholders agreement. JBS officials were told by representatives for Pilgrim

Continued on page 35
Mark Your Calendar

January 2011

Association of American Feed Control Officials Midyear Meeting, January 16-21, St. Pete Beach, FL. Log on to www.aafco.org.


February


National Biodiesel Conference and Expo, February 6-9, Phoenix, AZ. Log on to www.biodieselconference.org/2011.


Pacific Coast Renderers Association 79th Annual Convention, February 25-26, Carmel Valley, CA. E-mail Jeanette Caiito at caitosf@mcn.org.

Aquaculture America 2011, February 28-March 3, New Orleans, LA. Log on to www.was.org.

March

13th Annual International Above-ground Storage Tank Conference and Trade Show, March 1-3, Orlando, FL. Log on to www.nistm.org.

April


California Grain and Feed Association Annual Convention, April 14-17, Newport Beach, CA. Log on to www.cgfa.org.

Have an upcoming event or meeting? Send event date, name, location, and registration contact information by e-mail to editors@rendermagazine.com.

---

GOING GLOBAL

• World’s Largest Poultry, Feed, and Rendering Technology Exchange
• 14 Acres of Equipment, Supplies, Services
• Cutting-Edge Education Programs
  o Salmonella and Campylobacter Reduction Conference
  o Hatchery-Breeder Clinic
  o Benefits of Modern Poultry Production
  o International Poultry Scientific Forum
  o Animal Agriculture Sustainability Summit
  o Poultry Market Intelligence Forum
  o Pet Food Conference
  o Feed Manufacturing Program
• Expo Revenue Supports NRA

19,000 Industry Leaders from Over 100 Countries.
People Continued from page 33

Interests and Lonnie Bo Pilgrim that the stock sale was intended to further diversify the Pilgrim family’s investment holdings.

JBS Ordered to Monitor Drivers

The U.S. Department of Transportation’s Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) has ordered JBS Carriers, Inc., of Greeley, CO, to install electronic on-board recorders (EOBRs) on its entire fleet of over 700 commercial trucks by March 2011 or pay $81,780 in civil fines. The order comes in response to a comprehensive investigation by FMCSA’s Western Service Center that found the company in serious violation of federal hours-of-service rules and commercial driver’s license requirements.

In the final settlement agreement issued by FMCSA on October 7, 2010, the agency cited JBS Carriers for 102 counts of falsifying drivers’ hours-of-service records and three counts of allowing drivers with a suspended, revoked, or canceled commercial driver’s license to operate a motor vehicle. JBS Carriers must also train current and future drivers on the proper use of EOBRs and develop a safety management system that incorporates EOBR data into drivers’ hours-of-service oversight.

Kemin Begins Worldwide Expansion

Kemin Industries, Inc., has announced a five-year expansion plan that will add six new manufacturing facilities, three new research facilities, and a new corporate headquarters building in southeast Des Moines, IA. In addition to the new facilities, the company’s expansion will create 98 new jobs in the areas of research, marketing, and information technology, as well as other support functions.

“As we approach our 50 year anniversary in 2011, we are pleased to be well-positioned to make this significant investment in the future and our commitment to our employees, customers, and the millions of lives we touch every day,” said Dr. Chris Nelson, president and chief executive officer of Kemin Industries.

New Leadership for AMI

The American Meat Institute (AMI) elected officers at its annual meeting in October to serve for the next year.

Elected as chairman is Dennis Vignieri, president and chief executive officer (CEO) of Kenosha Beef International, Ltd. Larry Odom, chairman, president, and CEO of Odom’s Tennessee Pride Sausage, Inc., will serve as vice chairman, and Nick Meriggioli, president of Oscar Meyer, a Kraft Foods Business Unit, was elected treasurer.

Serving as secretary is Greg Benedict, president and chief operations officer, American Foods Group, LLC, and reelected to serve a twenty-second term as the group’s president and CEO is J. Patrick Boyle.

New Book Focuses on By-product Disposal

Waste Disposal Systems in Slaughterhouses Suitable for Developing Countries is a new book written by Mahendra Kumar of India who has done in-depth study on wastage of animal-based by-products and animals dying of natural death in developing countries.

Many publications have been written on the subject, but this book updates information of earlier publications and reproduces some material considered essential. Topics not covered in earlier works, such as sanitation and hygiene, disposal of condemned materials, and treatment of slaughterhouse effluents, have been added.

Dr. David Meeker, senior vice president, Scientific Services, National Renderers Association, penned the foreword for the book. He wrote that the book will be most useful to those involved in animal agriculture in countries where by-products are not fully utilized and the rendering industry is not yet developed.

Patrick Cudahy Settles Air Pollution Violations

Patrick Cudahy, Inc., which owns and operates a meat processing facility in Cudahy, WI, has agreed to pay $95,000 to settle state claims under Wisconsin’s air pollution laws.

Under Wisconsin law, Patrick Cudahy obtained and is required to follow a permit that controls the emissions of pollutants, including nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide, from the facility. In particular, the facility uses three industrial boilers, and state regulations and the permit impose standards for the boilers that include specific monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements. The complaint charges that Patrick Cudahy operated in violation of state regulations and its permit by operating one of its boilers without an approved monitoring plan between 2007 and 2008, and by failing to submit required monitoring reports between 2006 and 2008 for the three boilers and the facility.

The Cudahy facility is in an ozone nonattainment area, making the identification and resolution of violations particularly important. Upon discovery by the Department of Natural Resources of the violations during an inspection, Patrick Cudahy promptly took steps to correct the violations.

Secretary General of IFIF Steps Down

Roger Gilbert, the secretary general of the International Feed Industry Federation (IFIF), stepped down at the end of October after 23 years serving the global feed industry. The federation represents the animal and aquaculture feed industry around the world. Gilbert was one of three individuals who co-founded the organization in 1987 with the clear objective of representing the industry at the global level, to coordinate feed production standards, and address feed safety concerns.

Gilbert was appointed secretary general shortly after IFIF’s inception, and under his management raised an organization that today represents 90 percent of all compound feed produced globally, that works closely with Codex Alimentarius on animal and aquaculture feed and food safety issues, and that led the adoption of a Codex Code of Practice on Good Animal Feeding. He also oversaw the development and publication of the industry’s first feed manual and more recently set up the International Feed Regulators Meeting that brings together feed regulators with national association representatives to resolve trade and safety issues that hinder the trade in feedstuffs and feed ingredients, and the development of feed production in developing countries.
EQUIPMENT/SERVICE

Classifieds

Used and Rental Boilers
Used for Sale to 75,000 PPH
Rental Boilers to 70,000 PPH
Complete Retube Service Nationwide
See www.McCainEngineering.com
Sales@McCainEngineering.com
Toll Free (888) 662-0123

- 3 used Anco cookers, 5’ x 12’, painted. Auger and elec. equipment. Vertical centrifuge, polisher, Westfalia SA-60-06-177 stainless 40 hp. Call Bud at (704) 485-4700
- 2005 FL rendering truck, no CDL, w/Kesla 500Z loader and 15’ body. Call Brian Stanley, (715) 340-1480

NEW PROCESS: DRY FAT
Convert liquid greases into non-oily and free-flowing dry fat products w/better peopertie and more value
www.rigeltechcorp.com/dry_fat

LOST SOMETHING LATELY?
Supplier list not growing, but rapidly shrinking? Lost rapport with employees? Industry image not where you really want it to be? Renderers, biodiesel producers causing you lack of sleep? Biodiesel companies having trouble increasing customer base? I have over 40 years serving the rendering, meat, food, and alternative energy industry. I’m certain that I can assist your company to obtain the lion’s share of suppliers that you need.
All correspondence confidential.
wastecookingoil@aol.com

EMPLOYMENT

Agricultural Commodity Sales
Outstanding opportunity for a direct sales and management position with a well established agricultural commodity producer located in the Southeast. A successful candidate will possess at least three years of experience in the trading of agricultural commodities and/or feed ingredients.
Competitive salary and excellent benefits provided.
Please submit resume via e-mail to renderingjobs@yahoo.com.

Rendering and Hide House Manager
We are seeking a Rendering and Hide House Manager to join our management team at our beef processing plant in Augusta, GA. Experience as a rendering manager is necessary, but we are willing to train the right candidate for the hide house responsibilities. Responsible for two supervisors and 29 hourly employees, three shift rendering and one shift hide house operations. Job responsibilities include inventory control and scheduling of finished products including hides, meat, bone meal, and tallow. Must also know how to perform price negotiation and sales, scheduling, measuring yield, and monitoring lab analysis data. Previous knowledge of rendering maintenance and machinery necessary.
Computer and analytical skills required. Relocation package, and full benefit package and two weeks vacation available on first day.
Interested candidates, please respond via resume to: veronica.seaborn@fpfood.com

ADVERTISER INDEX

Amalfi Ingredients ......................................................... 21
Ameri-Pac, Inc. .............................................................. 23
Baker Commodities, Inc. .............................................. Back cover
BDI - BioEnergy International AG .......................... 2
C.A. Picard, Inc. ............................................................ 7
Centrisys Centrifuge Systems ....................................... 19
Dupps ............................................................................. 3/Inside back cover
Haarslev, Inc. ............................................................... 1
High Performance Systems Corp. ............................. 25
Industrial Steam .......................................................... 5
International Poultry Expo ........................................... 34
Kastalon ................................................................. 27
Kemin Industries, Inc. .................................................. Inside front cover/15
Lantec Products, Inc. .................................................... 5
Moeller Plastics ........................................................... 16
Onken, Inc. ................................................................. 31
Par-Kan Company ....................................................... 29
Redwood Metal Works ................................................. 25
Rendeq ................................................................. 9
Scaffidi ................................................................. 26
Travis Body & Trailer, Inc. ......................................... 22
Walinga Engineered Transportation Equipment ........... 17

Moving??
Send old and new address to:
P.O. Box 1319
Camino, CA 95709-1319
editors@rendermagazine.com
Fax: (530) 644-8429

36 December 2010 • Render www.rendermagazine.com
A word about quality from a friend at Dupps

“In the machine shop, we all understand how every part in a Dupps system works. That’s important, because we know the tolerances we have to hold to make sure each part is right.

“We design the fixtures, we create the CNC programs and we test the tooling. All in an effort to make the best parts we can. A case in point: our new manufacturing cell that makes our Pressor® cast flights. We applied the latest machining and tooling technology so we could take advantage of a new casting process—today our cast flights are much stronger and have a much longer service life. We can make the flights quicker now too, so they’re always on the shelf when a customer needs them.

“I enjoy my contact with our customers too, because it’s a chance for me to learn what their needs are. We promise that a customer can reach us twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, and one of my jobs is to answer calls on weekends. We’ll pull parts from the warehouse and ship the same day to keep a customer up and running.

“I feel our biggest advantage is our experience. We take our knowledge of what our customers need and apply it in ways to make better equipment.”
Peace.
From your friends at Baker Commodities Inc.