

What happens when a chicken dies?

Just like ANY pet, the homeowner is responsible for removal.

Carcass needs to be removed from the premise within 24 hours per Illinois State law.

A veterinarian can be contacted for disposal or cremation.

Forever remember crematory-Woodstock

Could cremate a chicken

Private cremation- \$192.50

Semi Private cremation- \$165.00

Don't want remains back- \$100.00

Prices seem similar at other crematories

Burial is an option depending on your property see below for requirements. OR, if you have a family/friend with land they may be willing to allow you to bury it on their property.

Brianna from MDC says landfills DO take dead animals. You would call and setup a time for drop-off.

(225 ILCS 610/17) (from Ch. 8, par. 165)

(b) The owner, operator, caretaker or animal collection service may dispose of bodies of dead animals, poultry or fish by composting on the site where the death of the animals occurred, or by transporting the bodies to a licensed landfill for disposal.

Section 90.105 Owner Transportation to Landfill

When an owner or person employed by the owner is transporting a dead animal to a landfill that is open and willing to accept animals, the following guidelines shall be followed:

- a) The most direct route shall be utilized.
- b) The bed of the vehicle transporting the animal shall have covering to prevent leakage to the road surface (e.g., plastic covering or barrels).
- c) The animal shall be covered during transport.

(Source: Added at 20 Ill. Reg. 294, effective January 1, 1996)

Section 90.110 - On-Site Disposal

Persons disposing of animals (including fish or poultry) or parts of bodies thereof, other than to a licensed renderer, shall comply with the following:

a) Disposal by Burning

1) No open burning will be permitted.

2) Any disposal by burning must be performed with an incinerator that is in compliance with the Illinois Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5].

b) Disposal by Burying

1) Burial shall be consistent with the following requirements:.

A) Location shall be in an area where runoff will not contaminate water supplies or allow leachate to discharge into streams, ponds or lakes.

i) Dead animals shall not be buried less than 200 feet from a stream, private potable water supply well, or any other potable water supply source, except in accordance with Section 14.2(b) of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act.

ii) Dead animals shall not be buried within the applicable 200 or 400 foot minimum setback zone of an existing community water supply well as established pursuant to Section 14.2 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act.

B) Dead animals shall not be buried less than 200 feet from any existing residence not owned or occupied by the owner of the animal.

C) No more than a ratio of one pound of dead animals per one square foot of surface area shall be buried on an annual basis. No more than 3,000 pounds of dead animals shall be buried in each site location, and the same site shall not be used more frequently than once every 2 years for burial purposes. There shall be no more than three site locations within a radius of 120 feet.

2) Burial depth shall be sufficient to provide at least a 6" compacted soil cover over the uppermost part of the carcass. Precautions shall be taken to minimize soil erosion.

3) The abdominal cavity of large carcasses shall be punctured to allow escape of putrefactive gasses.

4) Lime or other chemical agent shall not be used to prevent decomposition.

5) Precautions shall be taken at the site of burial necessary to prevent any disturbance by animal or mechanical means.

6) Disease and nuisance vectors are to be minimized and controlled.

7) Burial site locations shall be available for inspection by Department personnel during normal working hours.

c) Disposal of Poultry by Composting. Persons disposing of poultry by means of composting shall comply with the following requirements:

1) The composter shall meet the following criteria:

A) Control disease vectors, dust and litter.

B) Ensure that carcasses are not visible from public roads or habitable structures.

C) Rot-resistant building materials such as preservative-treated lumber shall be used.

D) Keep carcasses in the composting facility until completely composted before spreading compost on the land.

E) The size of the composter shall be based on the facility's projected mortality rate of poultry, in which one pound of dead poultry per cubic foot of primary compost space per day is provided.

2) Composting shall comply with the following guidelines:

A) A mixture of one part dead poultry (by weight), one and one-half part poultry litter, and one-tenth part of straw shall be used. For example: 400 pounds of dead poultry will require 600 pounds of poultry litter and 40 pounds of straw.

B) Layering shall be done in the following order, starting from the floor:

i) First Layer: straw, poultry litter, straw, birds, and poultry litter.

ii) Second and Subsequent Layers: straw, birds, and poultry litter.

C) A 36" probe-type thermometer shall be inserted daily into the pile to check the temperature. Within 2 to 4 days, the temperature should peak between 135° F. and 150° F.

D) Once the temperature begins to fall from the peak (normally 7 to 10 days), the material shall be removed to the secondary treatment bin.

E) After 7 to 10 days in the secondary bin, the compost may be agronomically distributed over land under cultivation or reused in the composting process. For the purpose of this subsection (c)(2)(E), the agronomic rate is the annual application rate of poultry compost, either alone or in combination with other nutrient supplying materials, that is necessary to achieve a reasonable crop yield without exceeding crop nutrient requirements.

3) The composted material may be substituted for up to one-half of the poultry litter and one-half of the straw.