



Beef Animal Transportation Addendum

Company: Iowa Premium, LLC **Audit Date:** February 9, 2017

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Establishment Number: M8 **FSNS Evaluator:** Alyssa McMahan

Audit Number: 4170042

Audit criteria are based on the July 2013, Rev. 1, AMI Recommended Animal Handling Guidelines - Please refer to Guidelines for further explanation of criteria requirements



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Score Summary

	# Cattle in Question	Total Cattle Observed	Results
Electric Prodding (prodded) - unloading	0	184	0%
Slips (slipped) - unloading	0	184	0%
Falls (fell) - unloading	0	184	0%

Transporter Expectations	Points		
	Possible	Actual	Percent
Transportation Policy & Animal Receiving	100	100	100%
Set-up & Loading of Trailer	100	100	100%
Timeliness of Arrival	100	100	100%
Falls at Unloading	100	100	100%
Electrical Prod Use at Unloading	100	100	100%
Condition of Animals	100	100	100%
Willful Acts of Abuse	100	100	100%
Total Score	700	700	100%

Audit Outcome	Pass
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**** Denotes a Core Criteria.**

Any failure of a Core Criteria or a score of below 90% results in an Automatic Audit Failure.



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**** Denotes a Core Criteria.**

Any failure of a Core Criteria or a score of 90% or below results in an Automatic Audit Failure.

<u>Guidelines</u>		<u>Observations</u>	<u>Compliant</u>	
Transportation Policy & Preparedness for Receiving Animals (Core Criteria 1)			Yes/ No	Actual
Transporter expectations	A written animal welfare policy for transporters hauling livestock to the facility must be in place. <i>An in-house policy, the Canadian Livestock Transporter Certification Program or a combination of these may be used.</i>	The Cattle Transportation Guidelines were implemented and communicated to transporters of animals to the facility.	Yes	
Temperature management	Must provide extreme temperature management tools for both hot and cold weather. <i>In hot weather air movement or other temperature management tool such as natural ventilation or keeping trucks moving.</i>	During warm weather trucks were instructed to keep driving to aid in ventilation on trailers. During cold weather, side slats were used to help keep cattle warm.	Yes	
Arrival management	A policy is in place assisting in the arrival management process, minimizing the waiting time at the plant. (plant should have the lairage space and personnel to meet the requirements of the policy) <i>Note any extenuating circumstances if written policy is not met at the time of the audit.</i>	Trailers were scheduled to arrive at set times by procurement as outlined in the Humane Handling program.	Yes	
Emergency Plan - Animals in transit	A written policy must be in place outlining the company's plan for loaded trailers in transit. The policy may cover situations such as accidents, mechanical breakdowns, plant shutdowns, traffic delays etc. <i>The policy may include radio/ call trucks to keep moving, request trucks to park where animals can be kept comfortable, postpone loading, unloading animals at an alternate location.</i>	The Cattle Transportation Guidelines included provisions for trailers in transit in event of accident, breakdown or plant shutdown.	Yes	
Immobile or fatigued animals on trailer	A written policy for immobile and fatigued animals must be in place. The facility must also have the tools available for handling immobile and/or fatigued animals on trailers and in unloading area.	The Humane Handling program outlined handling of animals which were non-ambulatory. In event of animals being non-ambulatory they were knocked and bled.	Yes	
Tools for unloading livestock	Acceptable handling tools are available for use and are used as needed for both plant personnel at point of unloading as well as available for transporters at unloading. Electrical prods should only be used as a last resort. Examples of proper tools include rattle paddles, flags and like items. <i>Handling tools should never be used in any manner other than the normal intended use of the tool.</i>	Rattle paddles and flags were used as driving tools for unloading of animals. Electrical prods were not permitted to be used.	Yes	



Availability euthanasia tools	The plant must have acceptable euthanasia tools available for use in barn/ yard and on trailer. Acceptable tools include captive bolt guns, and firearms.	Hand held captive bolt stunners were maintained in the pen office for use in pens.	Yes	
Maintenance and training for euthanasia tools	Documented records are available for the maintenance and cleaning of euthanasia tools. Captive bolt guns must be cleaned each day of use and documented. Preventative maintenance must be performed in accordance with manufacture's recommendations and documented. Equipment and ammunition must be stored in a dry place. Training for personnel performing euthanasia must be documented. Record type of equipment used.	The Pneumatic Stunner Planned Maintenance and Magnum .25 Stunner Planned Maintenance logs were maintained for daily cleaning, inspection and test firing of stunning equipment. PM records were reviewed from January 2017. Employees received training annually on stunning of animals. Records from January 2017 trainings were reviewed.	Yes	
Unloading area gates	Gates in unloading area must swing freely, latch securely, and have no sharp protrusions that could injure animals. Gates should never be slammed shut on an animal passing through the gate.	Gates observed swung freely, latched securely and did not have injury points. Gates were not used to move animals.	Yes	
Non-slip Flooring at unloading	Unloading areas should have non-slip flooring. Examples include rubber mats, textured concrete, grooved concrete, etc.	Unloading areas were equipped with square rebar mesh and grooved concrete flooring.	Yes	
Condition of unloading ramps and ramp area	Unloading area must be properly maintained. There should be no evidence of broken cleats, holes, or gaps where livestock can get stuck or become injured. Manure buildup should be minimal to reduce the risk of slips and falls. In winter weather the area must be free of ice.	Potential injury points, manure build up and ice were not observed at unloading areas.	Yes	
Adequate lighting	Lighting in the unloading area must facilitate the movement of animals. Note of inadequate or excessive lighting was present the affected livestock movement. Plant must have lighting if nighttime unloading is performed.	Lighting was provided for day and night time unloading. Lighting was sufficient for unloading of animals.	Yes	
Staff at receiving	Plant personnel should be available to receive animals during normal receiving hours. If transporters are scheduled after normal receiving hours a plant employee should be available by phone to assist if necessary. The after hours contact number should be available to transporters.	Plant personnel were available for receiving of animals during production hours and after hours. Security had contact information in event of animals receiving after barn employees had left at night.	Yes	



**Plant Transportation Policy and preparedness for receiving Animals	Scoring: Excellent:13 criteria above compliant = 100 pts Acceptable; 11 or 12 of criteria compliant = 90 Not acceptable:10 or less compliant = 0 pts.	13/13 =100%	100	100
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Total 100 100

Setup and Loading of Trailer (Core Criteria 2)				
Trailer loaded at proper density	Assess up to five trailers**. Determine if each trailer was loaded at proper density. Signs of overcrowding include vocalization, animals not settled, or animals standing on each other.	Five potbelly trailers were observed with two containing 35, and the remainder containing 40, 36 and 38 head of market steers. Overcrowding was not observed.	5	
Separation of incompatible animals	Incompatible animals have been segregated. Examples of non-compatible animals may include aggressive animals, large vs. small animals, or animals that are fit for transport but may be weak or compromised and should be loaded on the back of the trailer so they do not have to travel as far during loading and unloading.	Incompatible animals were not observed on the five trailers assessed.	5	
Trailer Alignment	Trailer must be properly aligned with unloading area. No gaps between unloading dock/ ramp and bottom of the trailer exit where livestock can get stuck or become injured. Gaps between the back end of the trailer and the side walls of the unloading area must not be of a size that allows animals to become stuck.	Trailers were appropriately aligned with unloading areas. Gaps and holes were not observed.	5	
** Setup and Loading of Trailer	Each trailer is scored with one point for proper loading density, one point for proper segregation (if applicable), and one point for trailer alignment. If five trailers are assessed there is a possibility for 15 points. Scoring: Excellent: 100% = 100 points Acceptable: 80% - 99.9% = 90 points Not acceptable: 79.9% - 70% = 50 points Serious problem: <70% = 0 points	15/15=100%	100	100
Secondary Criteria: Setup and Loading of Trailer (Core Criteria 2)				
Non-slip, solid flooring (trailer)	Trailer flooring must be non-slip. These may include rubber mats, stamped tread, sand, shavings, steel reinforcement rods. Holes must not be present that can cause the animal to trip. <i>Record type of flooring present on observed trailers.</i>	Trailer flooring was constructed of stamped metal. Holes were not observed.		



Trailer gates/ doors	Gates and doors open freely and can be secured shut. Gates and roller doors on trailer should open and close freely. Closed doors must be safely secured and not have gaps or spaces where livestock can get their heads or legs stuck.	Gates and doors opened freely and secured shut. Gaps and holes were not observed in doors or gates.		
Internal ramps	Internal ramps function properly and extend all the way to the floor. Ramps must set level with floor unless aligning with an adjustable chute. Ramps must have non-slip flooring or steps. No holes or gaps are present where animals can get stuck or injured.	Internal ramps were constructed of stamped metal and extended to the floor. Ramp stairs were staggered to provide traction. Holes and gaps were not observed.		
Sharp objects - trailers	No sharp or protruding objects are present on the trailer that may injure the livestock.	Sharp or protruding objects were not observed.		
Trailer Cleanliness	Manure should not exceed the height of the hoof where the hoof meets the hairline.	Manure build up above hoof hair lines was not observed.		
Winter Slats/ Plugs	Side slats or plugs are used at recommended levels during cold weather. Cold weather protection requirements during transport should be included in the facility's animal welfare transportation policy.	Side slats were used during cold weather months in accordance with cold weather requirements outlined in the Cattle Transportation Guidelines.		

Total 100 100



Timeliness of Arrival & Unloading (<i>Core Criteria 3</i>)				
** <i>Trailer unloading</i>	<p>Scoring the same number of trailers as in previous section. Time begins when trailer arrives at the plant premises. Time stops when the first animal steps off the trailer. Trailers should be unloaded within 60 minutes of arrival at the plant. Record time trailer arrived and unloading was started. Also record duration of unloading (time first animal steps off trailer until last animal)</p> <p><i>List secondary criteria - unloading time for each trailer. (secondary criteria in italics)</i></p> <p><i>Use the following point matrix to determine final score:</i></p> <p><i>Plant begins unloading within: (per trailer)</i></p> <p><i>60 minutes of arrival = 4 of 4 points</i></p> <p><i>61-90 minutes = 3 of 4 points</i></p> <p><i>91-120 minutes = 2 of 4 points</i></p> <p><i>≥ 120 minutes with reason = 1 of 4 points</i></p> <p><i>≥ 120 without reason = 0 of 4 points</i></p> <p>Scoring:</p> <p>Excellent: 95% - 100% properly loaded = 100</p> <p>Acceptable: 85%-94.9% properly loaded = 90</p> <p>Unacceptable: < 84.9% properly loaded - 0 pts.</p>	<p>Five trailers were observed during the assessment:</p> <p>Trailer 1: arrival time 5:28 pm, start unload time 5:35 pm = 7 minutes arrival to start unload, <i>end unload time 5:40 pm = 5 minutes to unload trailer.</i></p> <p>Trailer 2: arrival time 5:28 pm, start unload time 5:45 pm = 17 minutes arrival to start unload, <i>end unload time 5:54 pm = 9 minutes to unload trailer.</i></p> <p>Trailer 3: arrival time 8:41 am, start unload time 8:43 am = 2 minutes arrival to start unload, <i>end unload time 8:48 am = 5 minutes to unload trailer.</i></p> <p>Trailer 4: arrival time 8:41 am, start unload time 9:00 am = 19 minutes arrival to start unload, <i>end unload time 9:09 am = 9 minutes to unload trailer.</i></p> <p>Trailer 5: arrival time 9:40 am, start unload time 9:44 am = 4 minutes arrival to start unload, <i>end unload time 9:51 am = 7 minutes to unload trailer.</i></p> <p>20/20=100%</p>	100	100
	Total 100 100			

Falls at Unloading (<i>Core Criteria 4</i>)				
** <i>Falls at unloading</i>	Falls are scored in unloading area only after all four of the animal's limbs are on the unloading ramp or dock. Score all animals leaving trailers observed. In small plants two vehicles should be scored. Falls are determined when part of the body other than a limb touched the ground after the animal suddenly loses an upright position. (belly, brisket, rump etc.)	Falls were not observed during the 184 animals observed at unloading.		
	Scoring: Excellent: No falls = 100 pts Acceptable: ≤ 1% falls = 90 pts Unacceptable: >1% falls = 0 pts		100	100



Secondary Criteria: Falls at Unloading (Core Criteria 4)				
Temperament of livestock	Temperament of livestock should be noted. Note whether animals were moving normally or difficult to move. <i>If there is a high incidence of slips or falls and the animals are noted as excitable, then a temperament problem is the likely reason for the slips and falls. If there is a high incidence of slips and falls and the animals are noted as being docile, it is probable there is a footing problem.</i>	Animals observed unloading were calm and moved normally.		
Temperament of personnel	Personnel performing unloading acted in a quite and calm manner. <i>Personnel should not excessively yell, scream, bang on trailer or demonstrate undue impatience during handling.</i>	Personnel observed unloading animals were calm and quiet.		
Slips	Note the number of slips observed and potential source. Slips are determined when part of a limb, other than the foot touches the ground.	Slips were not observed during the 184 head observed unloading.		
Total			100	100

Electrical Prod Use at Unloading (Core Criteria 5)				
**Electrical Prod Use	Electrical prod use is scored in unloading area only after all four of the animal's limbs are on the unloading ramp or dock. Scoring: Excellent: ≤ 5% electrical prod usage = 100 pts Acceptable: ≤ 25% electrical prod usage = 90 pts Unacceptable: ≥ 26% electrical prod usage = 0 pts.	Electrical prods were not observed being used during unloading.	100	100

Secondary Criteria: Electrical Prod Use at Unloading (Core Criteria 5)				
No Electrical prod posting	Note if plant has a No Electric Prod Use policy posted in unloading area.	Electrical prods were not permitted at unloading. Signs were posted in the barn.		
Personnel	Note whether plant personnel have electrical prods in their hands at time of unloading. <i>Clearly describe what animal handling personnel were doing.</i>	Electrical prods were not observed being used during unloading.		
Drivers	Note whether driver was using electric prod on the livestock in the trailer, through the sides or roof of trailer. <i>Clearly describe what driver was doing.</i>	Drivers were not permitted to use electrical prods at unloading.		
Animal handling tools	Document type of animal handling tools used at unloading and if they were being used correctly. Rattle paddles, flags, streamers, etc.	Rattle paddles and flags were used as driving tools for unloading of animals. Electrical prods were not permitted to be used.		
Total			100	100



Condition of Animals (Core Criteria 6)				
**Condition of Animals	<p>Observe animals at the time of unloading for fitness. Animals must be fit enough to endure the normal stress of transport.</p> <p>Non-ambulatory: any animal unable to walk.</p> <p>Severely injured: broken legs, bleeding gashes or deep, visible cuts, prolapses, or severe eye cancer. <i>All animals not able to walk are scored as non-ambulatory.</i></p> <p>Heat Stress: may exhibit open mouth panting and may be reluctant to move.</p> <p>Calving: animals in process of delivering on trailer or have delivered on trailer.</p> <p>Scoring: Excellent: $\leq 1\%$ compromised = 100 pts Acceptable: $>1\%$ to $\leq 2\%$ compromised = 90 pts Unacceptable: $> 2\%$ compromised = 0 pts.</p>	Animals observed were in good health and condition. Compromised animals were not observed.	100	100
Condition of Animals (Core Criteria 6)				
DOAs	<p>Note number of DOAs on trailer (this number is not scored and does not include those animals euthanized after arrival at plant.)</p> <p>Euthanized animals on trailer are classified as compromised animals.</p>	DOAs were not observed on trailers assessed.		
Communication	List how issues noted with regard to transport are communicated back to point of loading. i.e. DOAs, improper loading, other issues.	Procurement personnel reported DOAs, issues with trailers and transport back to producers.		
Ambulatory Disabled	<p>Severely lame market weight animals are not able to keep up with other animals when walking in a group. Score of 4 or 5 on the Zinpro cattle lameness scoring scale. List number of animals observed and define basis for scoring.</p> <p><i>Do not use criteria on fully ambulatory cull dairy or breeding animals.</i></p>	Severely lame market animals were not observed.		
Body Condition (Cull plants only)	<p>Note if animals unloaded were excessively emaciated or in poor body condition. (cull operations only - dairy or beef) emaciated animals will be <i>extremely</i> thin with ribs and backbones easily seen. (It is common to see breeding livestock's hip bones and rib bones but the overall body condition of the animal is good or acceptable. Note only <i>extreme</i> instances) Refer to <i>AMI Recommended Animal Handling Guidelines</i>, 2013 for further definition.</p>	Market steers were received and harvested by the facility.		
Udder Condition	<p>Note any cows with poor udder conditions. (cull operations only) Udders descending more than 3" below hock, <i>significantly</i> push out against rear legs that causes difficulty in movement, and highly descended udders which cause obvious pain/ distress.</p>	Market steers were received and harvested by the facility.		



Willful Acts of Abuse (Core Criteria 7)				
** Willful Acts of Abuse	Any willful act of abuse is automatic grounds for an audit failure. These offenses include, but are not limited to, dragging a conscious, non-ambulatory animal, intentionally applying prods to sensitive parts of the animal like the eyes, ears, nose or rectum; deliberate slamming of gates on livestock; intentionally driving livestock on top of one another or hitting or beating an animal.	Willful acts of abuse were not observed.	100	100
Total			100	100

Conflict of Interest Declaration

Conflict of Interest Declaration	The Auditor declares that he/ she does not have a conflict of interest with this auditee and the audit has been carried out independently and impartially.	I, Alyssa McMahan, do not have a conflict of interest with this auditee.
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Additional comments:

Include chain speed, number of shifts, and head slaughtered per shift/ day.

The facility harvested 1,100 head per day on one shift of operations, five days per week. The line speed was 150 head per hour.

Number of trailers assessed should be consistent for all categories. Five trailers for large plants and three trailers for smaller plants.