



Beef Animal Handling and Welfare Audit

Company: Iowa Premium, LLC. **Audit Date:** February 5, 2018

Facility Physical Address: 3337 L Avenue Tama, IA 52339

Company Contact / Title: Mikel Gager/Food Safety Manager

Contact Phone Number: 641.484.2220 **Fax Number:** 641.484.5481

Email Address: mgager@iowapremium.com

Additional Contacts: NA

Establishment Number: M8 **FSNS Evaluator:** Kaci Janca

Audit Number: 4180028

Audit criteria are based on the June 2017, Rev. 1, AMI Recommended Animal Handling Guidelines - Please refer to Guidelines for further explanation of criteria requirements

Beef Animal Handling and Welfare Audit

Score Summary

	# Cattle in Question	Total Cattle Observed	Results
Electric Prodding (prodded) - crowd pen to restrainer	1	75	1.33%
Vocalization (vocalized)	0	75	0%
Slips (slipped) - crowd pen to restrainer	0	75	0%
Falls (fell) - Unloading	0	161	0%
Falls (fell) - crowd pen to	0	75	0%
Stunning Accuracy (double stun)	0	75	0%
Insensibility (sensible)	0	75	0%

Points

Slaughter Audit	Possible	Actual	Percent
Livestock Receiving	225	215	95.6%
Non-Ambulatory	50	50	100%
Holding and Handling	350	350	100%
Lead-up and Stunning Area	475	475	100%
Management Commitment	50	50	100%
Employee Training	75	75	100%
Section Score	1,225	1,215	99.18%

Audit Outcome	Pass
----------------------	-------------

**** Denotes a Core Criteria.**

**Any failure of a Core Criteria or a score below 90% results in an Automatic Audit Failure.
An Audit Failure requires a re-audit in 60 days.**

Beef Animal Handling and Welfare Audit

**** Denotes a Core Criteria.**

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

An Audit Failure requires a re-audit in 60 days.

Livestock Receiving	<u>Guidelines</u>	<u>Observations</u>	<u>Points</u>	
			Possible	Actual
Transporter expectations	Must have written expectations & humane guidelines for transporters.	Cattle Transportation Guidelines defined the transporters expectations which included the trailer maintenance, semi-trailer design, truck driving, loading, temperature management, and plant requirements.	25	25
Animal spacing / load density	Must comply with NIAA recommendations: 1000# cattle = .6 cattle per running foot 1200# cattle = .5 cattle per running foot 1400# cattle = .4 cattle per running foot	A total of five potbelly trailers were observed with appropriate spacing. The trailers observed had a total of 161 head of fed angus steers.	25	25
Trailer conditions: sanitation and maintenance	Trailers must be cleaned at least once each week to prevent heavy accumulation of feces. Manure should not surpass hooves. Trailers must have slip resistant floors, and no potential injury points (broken gates, sharp metal edges, etc.).	Trailers were cleaned a minimum of once per week. Manure above hoof hair lines and potential injury points were not observed. Trailer flooring was constructed of stamped metal.	25	25
Ramps and unloading area conditions: sanitation and maintenance	Ramps, unloading area, and scales should be slip resistant, $\leq 20^\circ$ slope, with no accumulated manure or standing water. Record all potential injury points (broken gates, sharp metal edges, etc.) in unloading area.	Unloading areas were even with trailers. Rebar mesh and grooved concrete flooring was located at unloading areas. A truck driver was observed tying the door rope loosely which caused a leg to get caught in the rope during unloading.	25	15
** Falls - trailer unloading	Determine number of falls for all animals on trailers observed at unloading. Evaluate at the most probable area and observe multiple unloading chutes if possible. Fall is determined if brisket or belly touches floor. Note number of slips, limb other than hoof touches floor, but do not score. Excellent: No falls = 100 pts Acceptable: $\leq 1\%$ falls = 90 pts Unacceptable: $>1\%$ falls = 0 pts	Falls or slips were not observed during the 161 animals observed at unloading.	100	100

Use of prods	Use of electric prods at unloading should be discouraged by plant. < 5% of animals should be electrically prodded. Record what other handling tools are in use.	Electrical prods were not observed being used during unloading. Rattle paddles and BB bats were used as unloading tools.	25	25
--------------	---	--	----	----

Total 225 215

Non-Ambulatory Animals

Non-ambulatory animals – movement	Movement of sensible non-ambulatory animals should be limited as much as possible. Sensible animals should not be placed in a chute leading to the stunning area. Must have written procedures for handling non-ambulatory animals in pens as well as in the chute.	Procedures for handling of non-ambulatory animals on trailers and in barns was outlined in the Humane Handling Program.	25	25
Dead-on-arrival animals (DOAs)	Staging of dead carcasses should be out of public view. DOAs, animals euthanized in pens, and died after arrival must be tracked.	Staging of dead carcasses were placed in suspect pens. DOAs and dead in pens were tracked on the Drive Alley Log which was maintained in Canopy.	25	25

Total 50 50

Holding and Handling

Adequate protection from elements Adequate ventilation / cooling	Record observations, air temperature, and heat stress index or wind chill index. Pens must have water sprinklers / misters or covered pens or provisions to maintain animal comfort. Must have written procedure for handling of over stressed, over heated, or long haul animals.	The temperature was approximately 13° F with a wind chill of 2°F. Pens were located in enclosed barns. Sprinklers and fans were provided in pens during warm weather. Windows were covered with plastic during winter months. The Humane Handling program included provisions for long haul, over heated and over stressed animals.	25	25
Length of time animals held	Animals must be held a minimum of 1 hour after unloading	Animals were held a minimum of one hour prior to slaughter.	25	25
Conditions of pens and alleyways: sanitation and maintenance, potential distractions	Pens must have slip resistant floors and be cleaned or bedded daily. Manure should not surpass the hoof of the animal and standing water should not be present. Record potential injury points (broken gates, sharp metal edges, broken concrete, etc.) and potential animal distractions in alleys and pens (poor design, poor lighting / shadows, out of place objects, noises, debris, etc.)	Pen flooring was constructed of grooved concrete and were cleaned daily. Manure build up, injury points and distractions were not observed.	25	25
** Falls - Holding pen to restrainer	Determine number of falls out of 100 head. Evaluate at the most probable area. Fall is determined if brisket or belly touches floor. <i>Note number of slips, limb other than hoof touches floor, but do not score.</i> Excellent: No falls = 100 pts Acceptable: ≤ 1% falls = 90 pts Unacceptable: >1% falls = 0 pts	Falls were not observed out of the 75 head assessed at lead up to the restrainer.	100	100

Escaped animals	Plant must have written procedure outlining humane handling of escaped cattle.	The Escaped Cattle Procedure was implemented for handling of escaped animals from barns/pens.	25	25
Mounting Behavior	If mounting behaviors are observed the animals that chronically mount are removed from the pen.	Mounting behaviors were not observed.	25	25
Animal spacing / pen stocking density: holding pens and crowd pen	Must allow for ease of mobility and access to water in holding pens. Holding pens should not appear overcrowded. Crowd pen should be under ¾ full and crowd gate should not be used to forcibly push animals.	Pen stocking densities were determined based on animal size and were less than 3/4 full. Holding pens were not observed overcrowded.	25	25
** Accessibility to feed and water	Animals must have unrestricted access to potable water in pens. Troughs should be regularly cleaned and water cannot be frozen. Water is available in active handling areas if animals are in the area more than 30 minutes. Animals must have access to feed if held over 24 hours.	Automatic filling water troughs were present in pens. Troughs were cleaned as needed to ensure water was not frozen. Water was located in active handling areas. Feed was provided when animals were held longer than 24 hours.	100	100

Total 350 350

Lead-up and Stunning

Conditions of crowd pen, chute, restrainer, knock box area: sanitation and maintenance, potential distractions	Floors must be slip resistant and cleaned daily. Manure should not be excessive and standing water should not be present. Record potential injury points (broken gates, sharp metal edges, etc.) and potential animal distractions (poor design, poor lighting / shadows, out of place objects, noises, debris, etc.) in crowd pen, chute, restrainer, knock box area. Rearing or struggling should be minimal. Knocking guns should be torn down, cleaned, and inspected each shift. Plan must have a back-up stunner. Record type and brand of stunner and type of restrainer or knock box. Air injected stunners are prohibited.	Floors were grooved concrete and cleaned daily. Manure build up and injury points were not observed. The Pneumatic Stunner Planned Maintenance and Magnum and .25 Stunner Planned Maintenance logs were maintained for daily cleaning, inspection and test firing of stunning equipment. PM records were reviewed from December 2017. A hydraulic restrainer and belly belt were used by the facility. Air injected stunning was not permitted.	75	75
** Use of electric prods from crowd pen to restrainer / knock box	Chain speed ≥200/hr., evaluate 100 animals. Chain speed ≥100/hr., evaluate 75 animals. Chain speed < 100/hr., evaluate 50 animals. Record percentage of animals electrically prodded. Electric prods should only be used when necessary and not on the facial, anal, or genital regions. Other primary handling tools should be in use. Excellent = ≤ 5% prodded 100 pts Acceptable = ≤ 25% prodded 90 pts Not acceptable = > 25% prodded 0 pts	An electric prod was utilized one time out of the 75 head observed at lead up to the restrainer.	100	100

<p>** Vocalization from crowd pen to restrainer / knock box</p>	<p>Chain speed \geq 200/hr., evaluate 100 animals. Chain speed \geq 100/hr., evaluate 75. Chain speed < 100/hr., evaluate 50 animals. Record percentage of animals that vocalized from the crowd pen to and including the restrainer</p> <p>Excellent = \leq 1% vocalize 100 pts Acceptable = \leq 3% vocalize 90 pts Unacceptable = > 3% vocalize 0 pts</p>	<p>Vocalizations were not observed out of the 75 head assessed from the crowd pen to the restrainer.</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>100</p>
<p>** Stunning accuracy</p>	<p>Chain speed \geq200/hr., evaluate 100 animals. Chain speed \geq100/hr., evaluate 75 animals. Chain speed < 100/hr., evaluate 50 animals. Record percentage of animals that were stunned more than once to render the animal insensible. <i>If animals are planned to be double knocked, auditor must assess sensibility prior to the second knock.</i></p> <p>Excellent = \leq 1% double stunned 100 pts Acceptable = \leq 4% double stunned 90 pts Unacceptable = > 4% double stunned 0 pts</p>	<p>The facility conducted double knocking on each animal. The 75 animals assessed were insensible after the first knock.</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>100</p>
<p>** Insensibility</p>	<p>Chain speed of >200/hr., evaluate 100 animals. Chain speed of >100/hr., evaluate 75 animals. Chain speed of < 100/hr., evaluate 50 animals. An animal exhibiting characteristics of sensibility on the rail (i.e., immediately after shackling or hanging) will be an automatic audit failure. Insensibility is characterized by floppy head, straight tongue hanging out, no righting reflex, eyes in blank stare (no eye tracking), no natural blinks.</p> <p>Excellent = 100% insensible 100 pts Unacceptable = < 100% insensible 0 pts</p>	<p>The 75 animals assessed were rendered insensible prior to shackling and hoisting.</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>100</p>

Total 475 475

Management Commitment

Mission Statement	An animal welfare mission statement is in place and posted or circulated within the facility.	An animal welfare mission statement was implemented and was posted on doors to the receiving house located in the barn.	25	25
On going monitoring	A program of ongoing monitoring and measurement of animal handling, stunning practices, and outcomes is in place. Each of the seven core criteria should be included. <i>Animal handling and stunning (minimum weekly)</i>	Once per period, three times per day 35 head were observed by QA technicians for ongoing monitoring of animal handling practices.	25	25
Total			50	50

Employee Training

Facility documented animal welfare program and employee training.	The company’s training program must reflect company procedures and policies for livestock receiving, condition of livestock, holding and handling, lead-up and stunning area. A written procedure for handling a sensible animal on the bleed rail and is included in training provided. Retraining should be at least annual.	Training records were reviewed for Humane Stunning Practices for Cattle, Proper Handling and Movement of Cattle, Unlocading an Receiving Cattleat Processing Facility conducted on 1/29/18. Training was conducted at hire and a minimum of annually.	75	75
Total			75	75

Acts of Abuse

** Willful Acts of Abuse	A 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, purposefully driving livestock off high ledges, platforms or off a truck without a ramp.	A willful act of abuse was not observed.	Acceptable, no abusive acts observed.	
--------------------------	--	--	---------------------------------------	--



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, Kaci Janca, do not have a conflict of interest with this auditee.
----------------------------------	--	--

Additional comments:

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

The site had one harvest shift where 1,100 fed beef cattle were slaughtered daily with the chain speed of 150 per hour.