



Beef Animal Transportation Addendum

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

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

Audit Number: 4180027

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

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Score Summary

	# Cattle in Question	Total Cattle Observed	Results
Electric Prodding (prodded) - unloading	0	161	0%
Slips (slipped) - unloading	0	161	0%
Falls (fell) - unloading	0	161	0%

Transporter Expectations	Points		
	Possible	Actual	Percent
Transportation Policy & Animal Receiving	100	100	100%
Set-up & Loading of Trailer	100	90	90%
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	690	98.6%

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, TBQA, 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. Two trailers were observed without side slats out of the three trucks observed.	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 that cannot be unloaded within 60 minutes of arrival. The policy may cover: - Contacting transporters/dispatchers en route to keep their vehicle moving per the establishment's emergency livestock management plan until there is sufficient room at the plant to unload - Requesting that trucks follow the provided emergency plan and provide a comfortable area for animals to Await disposition - Requesting that crews postpone loading of animals at the source - Requesting that transporters unload animals at an alternate facility	Cattle Procurement was responsible for scheduling appropriate arrival time for animals. The Cattle Transportation Guidelines included provisions for trailers in transit in event of accident, breakdown or plant shutdown. Emergency pen capacity was located at the end of the block at the auction barn.	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. <i>Canadian plants are not allowed to move non-ambulatory animals that arrive at the plant or become non-ambulatory during unloading. The animal must be euthanized where it is found.</i>	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 BB bats 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 at the stunner which was readily available 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. Equipment and ammunition must be stored in a dry place when not in use. Training for personnel performing euthanasia must be documented. Record type of equipment used.	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. Amunition was stored in the pen office in a dry plce.	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 should be constructed such that it will not allow for an animal's head or limb(s) to become wedged under or stuck through a gap or opening (hole).	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, steel bars, wood shavings, sand, salt, 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. An accumulation of ice buildup was not observed.	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	
Properly Trained Staff	Plant personnel working in the unloading area must be trained on proper unloading practices.	Training records were reviewed for Humane Stunning Practices for Cattle, Proper Handling and Movement of Cattle, Unloading and Receiving Cattle at Processing Facility conducted on 1/29/18. Training was conducted at hire and a minimum of annually.	Yes	
**Plant Transportation Policy and preparedness for receiving Animals	Scoring: Excellent: 14 criteria above compliant = 100 pts Acceptable: 12 or 13 of criteria compliant = 90 Not acceptable: 11 or less compliant = 0 pts.	14 /14 = 100%	100	100

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.	A total of five potbelly trailers were observed with appropriate spacing. The trailers observed had a total of 161 head of fed angus steers.	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.	One out of the five trailers was observed with a gap where animals were getting hooves wedged between the trailer and the bumper. After observed the site realigned the trailer prior to commencing the unloading process.	4	
Setup and Loading of Trailer	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p>Scoring: Excellent: 100% = 100 points Acceptable: 90% - 99.9% = 90 points Not Acceptable: <90%</p>	Trailers were observed properly stocked with one out of the five trailers improperly aligned.	100	90
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.		
Trailer height	Trailers must have sufficient height between decks to allow animals to stand in their natural position without their head or back coming in contact with the roof.	Height was observed sufficient between the decks where the animals could stand in their natural position without coming into contact with the roof.		
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.		
Bedding	Trucks follow plant policy or industry best practices for bedding. If bedding is not used it should be noted in the plant policy.	Bedding was not noted in the policy. Side slats were required during cold weather.		
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. Two out of the five trailers assessed at unloading did not have side slats.		

Total 100 90

Timeliness of Arrival & Unloading (Core Criteria 3)				
** Trailer unloading	<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). Trailers should not be warehoused at off-site locations not intended to hold livestock to prevent backups.</p> <p><i>List secondary criteria - unloading time for each trailer. (secondary criteria in italics)</i> <i>Use the following point matrix to determine final score:</i></p> <p><i>Plant begins unloading within: (per trailer)</i> 60 minutes of arrival = 4 of 4 points 61-90 minutes = 3 of 4 points 91-120 minutes = 2 of 4 points ≥ 120 minutes with reason = 1 of 4 points ≥ 120 without reason = 0 of 4 points</p> <p>Scoring: Excellent: 95% - 100% properly unloaded = 100 Acceptable: 85%-94.9% properly unloaded = 90 Unacceptable: < 84.9% properly unloaded = 0 pts.</p>	<p>Five trailers were observed during the assessment: Trailer 1: arrival time 9:12 am, start unload time 9:20 am = 8 minutes arrival to start unload, <i>end unload time 9:28 am = 8 minutes to unload trailer.</i> Trailer 2: arrival time 9:35 am, start unload time 9:45 am = 10 minutes arrival to start unload, <i>end unload time 9:52 am = 7 minutes to unload trailer.</i> Trailer 3: arrival time 9:35 am, start unload time 10:00 am = 25 minutes arrival to start unload, <i>end unload time 10:09 am = 9 minutes to unload trailer.</i> Trailer 4: arrival time 10:05 am, start unload time 10:14 am = 9 minutes arrival to start unload, <i>end unload time 10:30 am = 16 minutes to unload trailer.</i> Trailer 5: arrival time 11:00 am, start unload time 11:05 am = 5 minutes arrival to start unload, <i>end unload time 11:15 am = 10 minutes to unload trailer.</i></p>	100	100
Total			100	100

Falls at Unloading (Core Criteria 4)				
** Falls at unloading	<p>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.)</p> <p>Scoring: Excellent: No falls = 100 pts Acceptable: ≤ 1% falls = 90 pts Unacceptable: >1% falls = 0 pts</p>	<p>Falls were not observed during the 161 animals observed at unloading.</p>	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 out of the 161 animals assessed at 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: ≤ 10% electrical prod usage = 90 pts Unacceptable: > 10% electrical prod usage = 0 pts	Electric prod use at unloading was not observed.	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.	A "No Electric Prod Use" policy was not posted in the unloading area.		
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>	Electric prods were not used at unloading. Rattle paddles and BB bats were utilized.		
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 using electric prods at unloading. Rattle paddles and BB bats were utilized.		
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 BB bats were utilized.		
Total			100	100

Condition of Animals (Core Criteria 6)						
**Condition of Animals	Observe animals at the time of unloading for fitness. Animals must be fit enough to endure the normal stress of transport. Non-ambulatory: an animal unable to walk. 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> Severely Lame: Injured, crippled, or physically disabled animals that appear to have significant pain, especially hoof or leg, forcing the animal to limp or walk with extreme difficulty. Heat Stress: may exhibit open mouth panting and may be reluctant to move. Calving: animals in process of delivering on trailer or have delivered on trailer. Scoring: Excellent: ≤ 1% compromised = 100 pts	Animals observed were in good health and condition. Compromised animals were not observed.			100	100
Condition of Animals (Core Criteria 6)						
DOAs	Note number of DOAs on trailer (this number is not scored and does not include those animals euthanized after arrival at plant.) Euthanized animals on trailer are classified as compromised animals.	DOAs were not observed on the five 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.				
Timely euthanization	Severely injured/severely lame animals are promptly euthanized so they do not enter the slaughter system.	Severely lame animals were not observed.,				
Body Condition (Cull plants only)	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, 2013</i> for further definition.	Market steers were received and harvested by the facility.				
Udder Condition	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.	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; purposefully driving animals off high ledges, platforms or off a truck without a ramp, intentionally driving livestock on top of one another or hitting or beating an animal.	A willful act of abuse was 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, Kaci Janca, 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 site had one harvest shift where 1,100 fed beef cattle were slaughtered daily with the chain speed of 150 per hour.

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