

CATTLE AND CALVES SLAUGHTER AUDIT FORM

Date: _____ Time: _____

Plant: _____ Auditor: _____

Weather: _____ Line Speed: _____

Stunner Type: _____ Operator: _____

Plant Contact Name: _____ Phone: _____

Email: _____ Establishment No.: _____

CORE CRITERIA 1: EFFECTIVE STUNNING — Conventional Only

Score 100 cattle in plants with line speeds greater than 100 cattle per hour. Fifty cattle should be audited in slower plants processing fewer than 100 head per hour. Ninety-five percent accuracy is required for a passing score. If audit is conducted in a religious slaughter facility, skip to Core Criteria 2.

It can be helpful to note observations about missed stuns using the following guide:

- X = stunned correctly
- G = stunning failed due to apparent lack of maintenance
- A = missed stun due to poor aim

Animal Number:

1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
2	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92
3	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93
4	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94
5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95
6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
7	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97
8	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98
9	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Stun Efficacy Percent _____

Notes:

CORE CRITERIA 2: BLEED RAIL INSENSIBILITY — Conventional and Religious

Any sensible animal on the bleed rail constitutes an automatic audit failure. It is CRITICAL that animals showing signs of a return to sensibility be restunned immediately. There is “zero tolerance” for beginning any procedures like skinning the head or leg removal on any animal that shows signs of a return to sensibility. However, it is important to complete the audit and note observations about insensibility using the following guide:

X = completely insensible; no signs of return to sensibility

E = eyes moved when touched

BL = blinking

RB = rhythmic breathing

VO = vocalization

RR = righting reflex/animal attempts to lift head

Note signs of sensibility observed by animal number:

1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
2	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92
3	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93
4	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94
5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95
6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
7	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97
8	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98
9	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Percent Insensible _____

Notes:

CORE CRITERIA 3: SLIPS AND FALLS — Conventional and Religious

3A: Count the number of cattle that slip or fall during unloading. In large plants where multiple vehicles are continuously unloaded, 100 cattle from three different vehicles are scored. For all species, an equal number of animals from each deck should be scored. Vehicles should be scored in the order of arrival at the unloading ramp. In small plants where vehicles are not continuously unloaded, a single vehicle should be scored. If no vehicle arrives, the scoresheet is marked “unloading not observed.”

X = no slipping or falling F = fell S = slipped

1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
2	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92
3	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93
4	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94
5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95
6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
7	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97
8	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98
9	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Percent falling _____ Percent slipping _____

Note where slipping/falling occurred:

Notes:

3B: Count the number of cattle that 1) slip and 2) fall during handling in any of the following locations: crowd pen, single file chute, barns, alleys or stunning box. A slip is recorded when a knee or hock touches the floor. In cattle stun boxes and the single file chute, a slip should be recorded if the animal becomes agitated due to multiple short slips. A fall is recorded if the body touches the floor. One percent or fewer falls and three percent or fewer slips are required for a passing score.

X = no slipping or falling F = fell S = slipped

1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
2	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92
3	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93
4	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94
5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95
6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
7	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97
8	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98
9	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Percent falling _____ Percent slipping _____

Note where slipping/falling occurred:

Notes:

CORE CRITERIA 4: VOCALIZATION — Conventional and Religious

Monitor the number of cattle that vocalize (provoked by stress or agitation) in the crowd pen, lead-up chute stunning box or restrainer. Vocalizing animals in the crowd-pen and lead up chute are scored during active handling. Score an animal as a vocalizer if it makes any audible vocalization. Three percent or less of cattle should moo or bellow. In Kosher or Halal operations or any operation using a head holder, up to five percent vocalization is acceptable for a passing score. It is helpful to note the possible cause of vocalization using the codes below:

X = non-vocalizer	P = prod
S = stun	F = fell or slipped
U = unknown cause	R = restrainer
M = missed stuns	SE = sharp edges
UN = unprovoked	

1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
2	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92
3	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93
4	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94
5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95
6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
7	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97
8	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98
9	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Percent vocalizing: _____ Percent vocalizing: _____

Notes:

CORE CRITERIA 5: PROD USE — Conventional and Religious

Monitor the percentage of 100 cattle prodded with an electric prod at the restrainer entrance. Twenty-five percent or fewer cattle should be prodded for passing score. If multiple employees use prods, score 100 animals passing by each employee. Add the percentages together to determine final score. Note whether or not a prod was used for each animal and the apparent reason for prod use:

X = moved quietly without an electric prod
P = electric prod used without apparent reason
B = electric prodded in response to balking

1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
2	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92
3	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93
4	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94
5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95
6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
7	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97
8	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98
9	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Percent prodded _____

Percent balking _____

Notes:

CORE CRITERIA 6: WILLFUL ACTS OF ABUSE — Conventional and Religious

Any willful act of abuse is grounds for automatic audit failure. Willful acts of abuse include but are not limited to: 1) dragging a conscious, non-ambulatory animal; 2) intentionally applying prods to sensitive parts of the animal like the eyes, ears, nose or rectum; 3) deliberate slamming of gates on livestock; 4) purposeful driving of livestock on top of one another; 5) hitting/beating an animal. Note any such acts observed.

Were any willful acts of abuse observed?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, detail incident(s) below:

Notes:

Core Criteria 7: ACCESS TO WATER — Conventional and Religious

Observe access to water. Do animals in all pens have access to clean drinking water?

Yes _____ No _____

Notes:

Final Scoring – Cattle and Calves Audit

Core Criteria	Passing Score	Actual Score
Core Criteria 1: Effective Stunning	95% or greater accuracy	_____
Core Criteria 2: Bleed Rail Insensibility	100% insensible	_____
Core Criteria 3: Slips and Falls		
3A: Truck Unload	1% or less falls	_____
	3% or less slips	_____
3B: In Plant	1% or less falls	_____
	3% or less slips	_____
Core Criteria 4: Vocalization	3% or less	_____
	5% or less with head-holder/ritual	_____
Core Criteria 5: Prod Use	25% or less prodded	_____
Core Criteria 6: Willful Acts of Abuse	No willful acts of abuse	_____
Core Criteria 7: Access to Water	Yes – water provided	_____
Plant passed all numerically scored criteria?	Yes _____	No _____

Auditor signature

Date

SECONDARY AUDIT ITEMS

These items may be helpful in gathering general information about a facility. However, because they involve a high degree of subjectivity and because they are almost impossible to score objectively, they should not be used in determining whether a facility passes or fails an audit.

1. Does the facility have a documented training program for its employees or use an outside training program to teach the principles of good animal handling?
Yes ____ No ____
2. Does the facility have a protocol that is written or widely understood for handling non-ambulatory animals?
Yes ____ No ____
3. Are facility personnel trained in handling non-ambulatory animals?
Yes ____ No ____
4. Do they inspect the facility weekly and document for repair any damage or sharp protrusions that may injure animals?
Yes ____ No ____
5. Does the facility provide special training to stunner operators to ensure proper equipment use and stunning efficacy?
Yes ____ No ____
6. Does the facility have a protocol for stunning equipment maintenance with documented results?
Yes ____ No ____
7. Does the facility train its personnel and have a written procedure or protocol about how to handle a sensible animal on the bleed rail?
Yes ____ No ____
8. Is non-slip flooring provided throughout the facility?
Yes ____ No ____

9. Are non-electrical devices the primary tool used to move livestock?
Yes ____ No ____
10. Do crowd pens generally appear to be less than 75 percent full?
Yes ____ No ____
11. Are animals unloaded from trucks promptly (target is within one hour of delivery)?
Yes ____ No ____
12. If mounting behaviors were observed, are animals that chronically mount removed from the pen?
Yes ____ No ____ NA ____
13. Does the company perform internal audits at least weekly?
Yes ____ No ____
14. Does the company have an emergency management plan for livestock on file?
Yes ____ No ____

Notes related to secondary audit items:

PIG SLAUGHTER AUDIT FORM

Date: _____ Time: _____

Plant: _____ Auditor: _____

Weather: _____ Line Speed: _____

Stunner Type: _____ Operator: _____

Plant Contact Name: _____ Phone: _____

Email: _____ Establishment No.: _____

CORE CRITERIA 1: STUNNING

Effective Electrical Stunning – Pigs

Electrodes must be applied properly to pigs to achieve effective stunning. Score 100 pigs. Fifty pigs should be audited in slower plants (fewer than 100 head per hour). A score of 99 percent accurate placement of stunning electrodes is required for passing score. The following coding should be used:

X = electrode placed correctly W = wrong placement

Animal Number:

1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
2	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92
3	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93
4	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94
5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95
6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
7	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97
8	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98
9	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Percent correct placement: _____

Notes:

Amperage

Is the stunner set at a minimum of 1.25 amps for market weight pigs and two amps for sows?

Yes _____ Volts _____ Stun Time in Sec. _____
No _____ Amps _____

Hot Wanding

Score 100 pigs in the restrainer. Measure the percentage that vocalize due to application of fully energized electrodes. No more than one percent of animals may vocalize due to hot wanding.

Animal Number:

1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
2	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92
3	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93
4	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94
5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95
6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
7	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97
8	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98
9	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Percent hot wanded: _____

Notes:

CORE CRITERIA FOR CO₂ SYSTEMS: OVERLOADING OF GONDOLAS

Score 50 gondolas in large plants to determine the percentage of gondolas (elevator boxes) that are overloaded. In small plants score 25 gondolas. A gondola or elevator is to be scored as overloaded if there is not sufficient space for the animals to stand or lie down without being on top of each other. No more than four percent of gondolas may be overloaded for a passing score. Score on a per gondola basis:

Gondola Number:

1 _____	11 _____	21 _____	31 _____	41 _____
2 _____	12 _____	22 _____	32 _____	42 _____
3 _____	13 _____	23 _____	33 _____	43 _____
4 _____	14 _____	24 _____	34 _____	44 _____
5 _____	15 _____	25 _____	35 _____	45 _____
6 _____	16 _____	26 _____	36 _____	46 _____
7 _____	17 _____	27 _____	37 _____	47 _____
8 _____	18 _____	28 _____	38 _____	48 _____
9 _____	19 _____	29 _____	39 _____	49 _____
10 _____	20 _____	30 _____	40 _____	50 _____

Percent overloaded _____

* For gas systems where the animals ride head to tail on a continuous conveyor that does not have separate animal compartments, do not use this scoring system. Omit this score and score the percentage of animals prodded with an electric prod.

Notes:

CORE CRITERIA 2: INSENSIBILITY ON THE BLEED RAIL

Any sensible animal on the bleed rail constitutes an automatic audit failure. It is CRITICAL that animals showing signs of a return to sensibility be restunned immediately. There is “zero tolerance” for beginning any procedures like skinning the head or leg removal on any animal that shows signs of a return to sensibility. However, it is important to complete the audit and note observations about insensibility using the following guide:

X = completely insensible; no signs of return to sensibility

BL = blinking – do not count a vibrating eye as a blink; only natural blinks like those that might be observed in the yards should be documented

RB = rhythmic breathing

VO = vocalization no matter how small

RR = righting reflex/animal attempts to lift head while hanging on the rail

Note signs of sensibility observed by animal number:

1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
2	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92
3	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93
4	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94
5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95
6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
7	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97
8	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98
9	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Percent Insensible _____

Notes:

CORE CRITERIA 3: SLIPS AND FALLS

3A: Count the number of pigs that slip or fall during unloading. In plants where a large truck holds more than 100 animals, a minimum of two vehicles should be observed. For all species, an equal number of animals from each deck should be scored. Vehicles should be scored in the order of arrival at the unloading ramp. In small plants where vehicles are not continuously unloaded, a single vehicle should be scored. If no vehicle arrives, the score sheet is marked “unloading not observed.”

X = no slipping or falling

F = fell

S = slipped

1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
2	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92
3	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93
4	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94
5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95
6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
7	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97
8	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98
9	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Note where slipping/falling occurred:

Percent falling _____ Percent slipping _____

Notes:

3B: Count the number of pigs that 1) slip and 2) fall during handling in the crowd pen, single file chute, barns, alleys or stunning box. One percent or fewer pigs may fall and three percent or fewer pigs may slip for a passing score. A fall is recorded if the body touches the floor. Even slight slipping should be noted. If flooring results in slight slipping for most animals, this can result in fear or agitation and should be corrected.

X = no slipping or falling

F = fell

S = slipped

1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
2	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92
3	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93
4	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94
5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95
6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
7	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97
8	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98
9	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Note where slipping/falling occurred:

Percent falling _____ Percent slipping _____

Notes:

CORE CRITERIA 4: PIG VOCALIZATION

Vocalization — Electric Stunning

Monitor the number of pigs that squeal in the restrainer. Score only squeals determined to be provoked by humans or equipment. Pigs that are provoked to squeal should not exceed 5%. It is helpful to note the possible cause of squeals using the codes below. Do not count hot wanding in this section:

X = non-vocalizer P = prod S = stun
F = fell or slipped O = other R = Restrainer

1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
2	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92
3	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93
4	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94
5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95
6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
7	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97
8	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98
9	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Percent vocalizing: _____

Vocalization — CO₂ Stunning

Count the percentage of pigs that squeal as they enter a CO₂ gondola. Count as in the gondola if the squeal occurs when the pig's rear is past the entrance. No more than five percent of pigs may squeal for a passing score. In plants that use CO₂ group stunning systems, squeals should be counted in the final loading pen where gates move pigs into a gondola or other conveyance.

1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
2	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92
3	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93
4	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94
5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95
6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
7	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97
8	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98
9	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Percent vocalizing: _____

Room Vocalization – All Stunning Systems — FOR INTERNAL AUDITS ONLY:

Count the number of squeals that can be heard in the room during each stunning cycle. Count 100 stunning cycles. Note: there is a high degree of variability due to room acoustics and human factors. This criterion cannot be compared across plants, but is effective in monitoring internal performance. Fewer than 50 percent squeals is acceptable.

1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
2	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92
3	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93
4	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94
5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95
6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
7	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97
8	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98
9	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Percent vocalizing: _____

Notes:

CORE CRITERIA 5: ELECTRIC PROD USE

Monitor the percentage of 100 pigs prodded with an electric prod at the restrainer entrance. Twenty-five percent or less of pigs may be prodded for a passing score. Note whether or not a prod was used for each animal and the apparent reason for prod use. If multiple employees use prods, score 100 animals passing by each employee. Add the percentages together to come up with a final score:

X = moved quietly without an electric prod without apparent reason
P = electric prod used
B = electric prodded in response to balking

1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
2	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92
3	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93
4	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94
5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95
6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
7	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97
8	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98
9	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Percent prod use _____

Percent balking _____

Note: prods should not be used in group/CO₂ stunning systems

Notes:

CORE CRITERIA 6: WILLFUL ACTS OF ABUSE

Any willful act of abuse is grounds for automatic audit failure. Willful acts of abuse include, but are not limited to: 1) dragging a conscious, non-ambulatory animal; 2) applying prods to sensitive parts of the animal like the eyes, ears, nose or rectum; 3) purposeful slamming of gates of livestock; 4) purposeful driving of livestock on top of one another; 5) hitting/beating an animal. Note any such acts observed.

Were any willful acts of abuse observed?

Yes _____ No _____

Notes:

CORE CRITERIA 7: ACCESS TO WATER

Observe access to water. Do animals in all pens have access to drinking water?

Yes _____ No _____

Notes:

Final Scoring – Pig Audit

Core Criteria	Passing Score	Actual Score
Core Criteria 1: Effective Stunning	1% or less inaccurate wand placement	_____
	1% or less hot wanded	_____
	4% or less overloaded gondolas	_____
Core Criteria 2: Bleed Rail Insensibility	100% insensible	_____
Core Criteria 3: Slips and Falls		
3A: Truck Unload	1% or less falls	_____
	3% or less slips	_____
3B: In Plant	1% or less falls	_____
	3% or less slips	_____
Core Criteria 4: Vocalization	5% or less	_____
Core Criteria 5: Prod Use	25% or less prodded	_____
Core Criteria 6: Willful Acts of Abuse	No willful acts of abuse	_____
Core Criteria 7: Access to Water	Yes – water provided	_____
Plant passed all numerically scored criteria?	Yes _____	No _____

Auditor signature

Date

SECONDARY AUDIT ITEMS

These items may be helpful in gathering general information about a facility. However, because they involve a high degree of subjectivity and because they are almost impossible to score objectively, they should not be used in determining whether a facility passes or fails an audit.

1. Does the facility have a training program for its employees or use an outside training program to teach the principles of good animal handling?
Yes ____ No ____
2. Does the facility have a protocol that is written or widely understood for handling non-ambulatory animals?
Yes ____ No ____
3. Are facility personnel trained in handling non-ambulatory animals?
Yes ____ No ____
4. Do employees inspect the facility daily for damage or sharp protrusions that may injure animals?
Yes ____ No ____
5. Does the facility provide special training to stunner operators to ensure proper equipment use and stunning efficacy?
Yes ____ No ____
6. Does the facility have a protocol for stunning equipment maintenance?
Yes ____ No ____
7. Does the facility train its personnel in how to handle a sensible animal on the bleed rail?
Yes ____ No ____
8. Is non-slip flooring provided throughout the facility?
Yes ____ No ____
9. Are non-electrical devices the primary tool used to move livestock?
Yes ____ No ____

10. Do crowd pens generally appear to be less than 75 percent full?

Yes ____ No ____

11. Are animals unloaded from trucks promptly (target is within one hour of delivery)?

Yes ____ No ____

12. If mounting behaviors were observed, are animals that chronically mount removed from the pen?

Yes ____ No ____ NA ____

If yes, detail incident(s) below:

Final Scoring

Plant passed all numerically scored criteria? Yes ____ No ____

Were any acts of abuse observed? Yes ____ No ____

Notes related to secondary audit items:

SHEEP SLAUGHTER AUDIT FORM

Date: _____ Time: _____

Plant: _____ Auditor: _____

Weather: _____ Line Speed: _____

Stunner Type: _____ Operator: _____

Plant Contact Name: _____ Phone: _____

Email: _____ Establishment No.: _____

Note: Sheep naturally vocalize. Therefore vocalization scoring is omitted as a criterion for this audit. Hot wandering also is omitted as a criterion.

CORE CRITERIA 1: EFFECTIVE STUNNING — Conventional Only

Captive Bolt Stunning

Ninety-five percent or more sheep must be stunned effectively with a single shot. It can be helpful to note observations about missed stuns using the following guide:

- X = stunned correctly
- G = stunning failed due to apparent lack of maintenance
- A = missed stun due to poor aim

Animal Number:

1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
2	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92
3	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93
4	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94
5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95
6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
7	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97
8	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98
9	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Percent of sheep stunned effectively with a single shot: _____

Notes:

Electric Stunning — proper application of electrodes to sheep

Electrodes must be applied properly to sheep to achieve effective stunning. Score 100 sheep. A score of 99 percent accurate placement of stunning electrodes is required for passing score. The following coding should be used:

X = electrode placed correctly

W = wrong placement

Animal Number:

1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
2	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92
3	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93
4	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94
5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95
6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
7	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97
8	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98
9	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Percent correct placement: _____

Is the stunner set at a minimum of 1 amp?

Yes _____ No _____

Notes:

CORE CRITERIA 2: INSENSIBILITY ON THE BLEED RAIL — Conventional and Religious

Any sensible animal on the bleed rail constitutes an automatic audit failure. It is CRITICAL that animals showing signs of a return to sensibility be restunned immediately. There is “zero tolerance” for beginning any procedures like skinning the head or leg removal on any animal that shows signs of a return to sensibility. However, it is important to complete the audit and note observations about insensibility using the following guide:

- X = completely insensible; no signs of return to sensibility
- BL = blinking – do not count a vibrating eye as a blink; only natural blinks like those that might be observed in the yards should be documented
- RB = rhythmic breathing
- VO = vocalization no matter how small
- RR = righting reflex/animal attempts to lift head while hanging on the rail

Note signs of sensibility observed by animal number:

1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
2	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92
3	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93
4	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94
5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95
6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
7	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97
8	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98
9	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Percent Insensible _____

Notes:

CORE CRITERIA 3: ELECTRIC PROD USE — Conventional and Religious

Monitor the percentage of 100 sheep prodded with an electric prod. Twenty-five percent or less of sheep may be prodded for a passing score. Note whether or not a prod was used for each animal and the apparent reason for prod use. If multiple employees use prods, score 100 animals passing by each employee. Average the scores together to come up with a final score:

- X = moved quietly without an electric prod
- P = electric prod used without apparent reason
- B = electric prodded in response to balking

1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
2	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92
3	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93
4	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94
5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95
6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
7	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97
8	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98
9	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Percent prod use _____

Percent balking _____

Notes:

CORE CRITERIA 4: SLIPS AND FALLS — Conventional and Religious

3A: Count the number of sheep that 1) slip and 2) fall during handling in the crowd pen, single file chute, barns, alleys or stunning box. One percent or fewer sheep may fall and three percent or fewer sheep may slip for a passing score. A fall is recorded if the body touches the floor. Even slight slipping should be noted.

X = no slipping or falling

F = fell

S = slipped

1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
2	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92
3	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93
4	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94
5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95
6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
7	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97
8	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98
9	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Note where slipping/falling occurred:

Percent falling _____ Percent slipping _____

Notes:

3B: Count the number of sheep that slip or fall during unloading. In plants where a large truck holds more than 100 animals, a minimum of two vehicles should be observed. For all species, an equal number of animals from each deck should be scored. Vehicles should be scored in the order of arrival at the unloading ramp. In small plants where vehicles are not continuously unloaded, a single vehicle should be scored. If no vehicle arrives, the score sheet is marked “unloading not observed.”

X = no slipping or falling F = fell S = slipped

1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
2	12	22	32	42	52	62	72	82	92
3	13	23	33	43	53	63	73	83	93
4	14	24	34	44	54	64	74	84	94
5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95
6	16	26	36	46	56	66	76	86	96
7	17	27	37	47	57	67	77	87	97
8	18	28	38	48	58	68	78	88	98
9	19	29	39	49	59	69	79	89	99
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

Note where slipping/falling occurred:

Percent falling _____ Percent slipping _____

Notes:

CORE CRITERIA 6: WILLFUL ACTS OF ABUSE — Conventional and Religious

Any willful act of abuse is grounds for automatic audit failure. Willful acts of abuse include but are not limited to: 1) dragging a conscious, non-ambulatory animal; 2) applying prods to sensitive parts of the animal like the eyes, ears, nose or rectum; 3) purposeful slamming of gates of livestock; 4) purposeful driving of livestock on top of one another; 5) hitting/beating an animal; 6) throwing them; 7) lifting by the wool. Note any such acts observed.

Were any willful acts of abuse observed?

Yes _____ No _____

Notes:

CORE CRITERIA 7: ACCESS TO WATER — Conventional and Religious

Observe access to water. Do animals in all pens have access to drinking water?

Yes _____ No _____

Notes:

Final Scoring – Sheep Audit

Core Criteria	Passing Score	Actual Score
Core Criteria 1: Effective Stunning	95% or greater accuracy — captive bolt	_____
	99% or greater accurate placement — electric	_____
Core Criteria 2: Bleed Rail Insensibility	100% insensible	_____
Core Criteria 3: Slips and Falls		
3A: Truck Unload	1% or less falls	_____
	3% or less slips	_____
3B: In Plant	1% or less falls	_____
	3% or less slips	_____
Core Criteria 4: Prod Use	25% or less prodded	_____
Core Criteria 5: Willful Acts of Abuse	No willful acts of abuse	_____
Core Criteria 6: Access to Water	Yes – water provided	_____
Plant passed all numerically scored criteria?	Yes _____	No _____

Auditor signature

Date

Secondary Audit Items

These items may be helpful in gathering general information about a facility. However, because they involve a high degree of subjectivity and because they are almost impossible to score objectively, they should not be used in determining whether a facility passes or fails an audit.

1. Does the facility have a training program for its employees or use an outside training program to teach the principles of good animal handling?
Yes ____ No ____
2. Does the facility have a protocol that is written or widely understood for handling non-ambulatory animals?
Yes ____ No ____
3. Are facility personnel trained in handling non-ambulatory animals?
Yes ____ No ____
4. Do employees inspect the facility daily for damage or sharp protrusions that may injure animals?
Yes ____ No ____
5. Does the facility provide special training to stunner operators to ensure proper equipment use and stunning efficacy?
Yes ____ No ____
6. Does the facility have a protocol for stunning equipment maintenance?
Yes ____ No ____
7. Does the facility train its personnel in how to handle a sensible animal on the bleed rail?
Yes ____ No ____
8. Is non-slip flooring provided throughout the facility?
Yes ____ No ____
9. Are non-electrical devices the primary tool used to move livestock?
Yes ____ No ____

10. Do crowd pens generally appear to be less than 75 percent full?
Yes ____ No ____
11. Are animals unloaded from trucks promptly (target is within one hour of delivery)?
Yes ____ No ____
12. If mounting behaviors were observed, are animals that chronically mount removed from the pen?
Yes ____ No ____ NA ____

If yes, detail incident(s) below:

Final Scoring

Plant passed all numerically scored criteria? Yes ____ No ____

Were any acts of abuse observed? Yes ____ No ____

Notes related to secondary audit items:
