

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 50 to 99 head of cattle or calves per hour. In plants that process less than 50 per hour, score one hour of production. 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. Score the same number of animals for stunning scoring. 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

ST = stiff curled tongue (this must occur with another one of the criteria above in order to fail this criteria)

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: ANIMALS FALLING DOWN — *Conventional and Religious*

3A: If you are also using the transportation audit the same day, you may transfer your score here. Count the number of cattle that slip or fall during unloading. Falling is a core criteria slipping is a secondary criteria. 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.” One percent or fewer cattle should fall.

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 _____ For recording as a secondary item: Percent slipping _____

Note where 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. Falling is a core criteria and slipping is a secondary criteria. 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 is 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 _____ For recording as a secondary audit item: Percent slipping _____

Note where 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. All vocalizations in the stun box or restrainer are counted. 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: _____

Notes:

CORE CRITERIA 5: ELECTRIC 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 such as the eyes, ears, nose, anus or testicles; 3) deliberate slamming of gates on livestock; 4) malicious driving of ambulatory livestock on top of one another either manually or with direct contact with motorized equipment. This excludes loading a non-ambulatory animal for transport.; 5) hitting or beating an animal; or 6) live animals frozen to the floor or sides of the trailer. In sheep operations, lifting an animal by the wool or throwing a sheep also is an act of abuse.

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 holding pens (for a period of 30 minutes or longer) where active handling is occurring 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: Falls		
3A: Truck Unload	1% or less falls	_____
3B: In Plant	1% or less falls	_____
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 core 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 employees 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?
 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 _____ Slipping score (3% or less): _____
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. If mounting behaviors were observed, are animals that chronically mount removed from the pen?
 Yes _____ No _____ NA _____
12. Does the company perform internal audits at least weekly?
 Yes _____ No _____
13. Does the company have an emergency management plan for livestock on file?
 Yes _____ No _____
14. The percentage of animals that slipped: _____
 Percentage in stunning area: _____
 Percentage during truck unloading: _____

Final Scoring

Plant passed all core criteria: Yes ____ No ____

Were any acts of abuse observed? Plant passed all secondary criteria: Yes ____ No ____

If no on secondary, include 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 in plants with line speeds greater than 100 per hour. Fifty pigs should be audited in slower plants that process 50 to 99 pigs per hour. In plants that process less than 50 per hour, score one hour of production. 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 that process 500 or more pigs per CO₂ machine per hour 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 _____	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. Score the same number of animals for stunning scoring. 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: ANIMALS FALLING DOWN

3A: If you are also using the transportation audit the same day, you may transfer your score here. Count the number of pigs that slip or fall during unloading. Falling is a core criteria and slipping is a secondary criteria. 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." One percent or fewer pigs should fall.

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 falling occurred:

Percent falling _____ For recording as a secondary audit item: 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. Falling is a core criteria and slipping is a secondary criteria.

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 falling occurred:

Percent falling _____ For recording as a secondary audit item: Percent slipping _____

Notes:

CORE CRITERIA 4: PIG VOCALIZATION DURING ELECTRIC OR CAPTIVE BOLT STUNNING

Vocalization — Electric Stunning or CO₂ Systems With a Restrainer

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 wandering in this section because it is a stunning measurement:

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: _____

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

Count the number of stunning cycles where squealing is heard. 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 of the stunning cycles should have squealing.

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

Electric or CO₂ Stunning Systems Where Pigs Enter in Single File

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
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:

CO₂ Systems where pigs enter a CO₂ chamber in groups and electric stunning systems where pigs are stunned on the floor in groups.

Monitor the percentage of 100 pigs prodded with an electric prod when animals are being moved into a gondola or when electric stunning occurs on the floor in a group setting. 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
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 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) intentionally applying prods to sensitive parts of the animal such as the eyes, ears, nose, anus or testicles; 3) deliberate slamming of gates on livestock; 4) malicious driving of ambulatory livestock on top of one another either manually or with direct contact with motorized equipment. This excludes loading a non-ambulatory animal for transport.; 5) hitting or beating an animal; or 6) live animals frozen to the floor or sides of the trailer. In sheep operations, lifting an animal by the wool or throwing a sheep also is an act of abuse.

Were any willful acts of abuse observed?

Yes _____ No _____

Notes:

CORE CRITERIA 7: ACCESS TO WATER

Observe access to water. Do animals in all holding pens (for a period of 30 minutes or longer) where active handling is occurring have access to clean 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: Falls		
3A: Truck Unload	1% or less falls	_____
3B: In Plant	1% or less falls	_____
Core Criteria 4: Vocalization	5% or less	_____
*Do not count when CO ₂ systems are in use		
Core Criteria 5: Prod Use	25% or less (single file)	_____
	5% or less (group system)	_____
Core Criteria 6: Willful Acts of Abuse	No willful acts of abuse	_____
Core Criteria 7: Access to Water	Yes – water provided	_____
Plant passed all core 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 employees 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?
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 _____ Slipping score (3% or less): _____
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. If mounting behaviors were observed, are animals that chronically mount removed from the pen?
Yes _____ No _____ NA _____
12. Does the company perform internal audits at least weekly?
Yes _____ No _____
13. Does the company have an emergency management plan for livestock on file
Yes _____ No _____
14. The percentage of animals that slipped: _____
Percentage in stunning area: _____
Percentage during truck unloading: _____

Final Scoring

Plant passed all core criteria: Yes ____ No ____

Were any acts of abuse observed? Plant passed all secondary criteria: Yes ____ No ____

If no on secondary, include 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 wanding 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. Since OIE (2008) guidelines state the electric prods should not be used on sheep, electrical prod use must be confined to a single electric prod at the restrainer entrance. The electric prod should only be used on stubborn, large sheep that are too big to be pushed by a person into the restrainer. Electric prod use should be 5% or less and only at the restrainer entrance.

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: ANIMALS FALLING DOWN — *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. Falling is a core criteria and slipping is a secondary criteria. One percent or fewer sheep may fall. 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
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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 falling occurred:

Percent falling _____ For recording as a secondary item: Percent slipping _____

Notes:

3B: If you are also using the transportation audit the same day, you may transfer your score here. 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.” One percent or fewer may fall.

X = no slipping or falling

F = fell

S = slipped

1	11	21	31	41	51	61	71	81	91
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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 _____ For recording as a secondary item: Percent slipping _____

Notes:

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

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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 holding pens (for a period of 30 minutes or longer) where active handling is occurring have access to clean 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: Falls		
3A: Truck Unload	1% or less falls	_____
3B: In Plant	1% or less falls	_____
Core Criteria 4: Prod Use	5% or less	_____
Core Criteria 5: Willful Acts of Abuse	No willful acts of abuse	_____
Core Criteria 6: Access to Water	Yes – water provided	_____
Plant passed all core criteria?	Yes _____ No _____	

Auditor signature

Date

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12. Does the company perform internal audits at least weekly?
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13. Does the company have an emergency management plan for livestock on file
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14. The percentage of animals that slipped: _____
Percentage in stunning area: _____
Percentage during truck unloading: _____

Final Scoring

Plant passed all core criteria: Yes ____ No ____

Were any acts of abuse observed? Plant passed all secondary criteria: Yes ____ No ____

If no on secondary, include notes related to secondary audit items:
