

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE REPORT OF HUMANE HANDLING VERIFICATION VISIT	1. CASE NUMBER 05.13.HH011 2. EST. NUMBER M527	PAGE 1 OF 2 3. EST. ID 5137
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4a. EST. NAME
Rancho Feeding Corp.

4b. EST. ADDRESS/P.O. BOX
1522 Petaluma Blvd. North

4c. CITY, STATE, ZIPCODE
Petaluma, CA 94952

5a. NAME OF DVMS (last, first) (b) (7)(C)	5b. NAME OF PHV (last, first) (b) (7)(C)	5c. NAME OF IIC (last, first - if not PHV)
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6. DATES(S) OF VISIT (MM/DD/YY) FROM: 01/28/13 TO: 01/28/13	7. CIRCUIT VISITED (4-digit no.) 0531	8. PLANT SIZE <input type="checkbox"/> Large <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small <input type="checkbox"/> Very Small
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9. SPECIES SLAUGHTERED (Check all species observed)	10a. VOLUME SPEED (Head/Day)
<input type="checkbox"/> Bovine <input type="checkbox"/> Caprine <input type="checkbox"/> Ovine <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Porcine <input type="checkbox"/> Equine <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____	(b) (4)
	10b. (Head/Hour) (b) (4)

(b) (4)

12. REASON FOR VISIT (Check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> District Office Direction	<input type="checkbox"/> Egregious Violation	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious Exemption
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Routine Assessment	<input type="checkbox"/> Data Driven Visit	<input type="checkbox"/> Special Correlation/Other (specify): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Repetitive Non-Compliance	<input type="checkbox"/> Suspicion of Violations	

13. SYSTEMATIC APPROACH (Federal Register Notice dated September 9, 2004 - "Systematic Approach to Humane Handling and Slaughter")

DOES THE ESTABLISHMENT USE A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO HUMANE HANDLING (all four elements*)?

Yes No

IF NO CHECK ITEMS BELOW THAT HAVE BEEN IMPLEMENTED; NUMBERS CORRESPOND TO THE FOUR STEPS OF THE SYSTEMATIC APPROACH:

- 1. Initial assessment performed.
- 2. Facilities' design and handling practices minimize excitement, discomfort and injury to livestock.
- 3. Periodic evaluations performed on handling methods and, if applicable, stunning methods.
- 4. Handling practices and facilities modified when necessary.

IF THE ESTABLISHMENT HAS NOT IMPLEMENTED A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH TO HUMANE HANDLING, INDICATE THE REASONS PROVIDED:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. Not a regulatory requirement. | <input type="checkbox"/> 5. Paperwork burden. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. History of good compliance. | <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Only have a couple employees. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. The current practices are adequate. | <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Other (specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Handling practices and facilities modified when necessary. | |

* 1. Initial assessment performed; 2. Facilities' design and handling practices minimize excitement, discomfort and injury to livestock; 3. Periodic evaluations performed on handling methods and, if applicable, stunning methods; 4. Handling practices and facilities modified when necessary)

14. RECOMMENDATIONS (Check only one):

No Action NR by IIC Suspension/Withdrawal Other (specify): _____

FOR ALL RESPONSES, OTHER THAN "NO ACTION", CHECK ALL CATEGORIES BELOW THAT ARE RELEVANT TO THE ABOVE RECOMMENDATION:

<input type="checkbox"/> Inclement Weather	<input type="checkbox"/> Ante-mortem	<input type="checkbox"/> Slips/Falls	<input type="checkbox"/> Facilities
<input type="checkbox"/> Truck Unloading	<input type="checkbox"/> Suspect/Disabled	<input type="checkbox"/> Stunning Effectiveness	
<input type="checkbox"/> Water/Feed	<input type="checkbox"/> Prod Use	<input type="checkbox"/> Return to Consciousness	

15. NARRATIVE REPORT - See attached. (Include the categories listed below in the indicated order. Note: the heading for each category should be entered on a separate line above the narrative section for each category):

- Correlated With:
- Summary of Data Assessment Prior to Visit:
- Systematic Approach Comments:
- Summary of Reason(s) for Recommendation:
- Findings/Narrative Report:

Correlated With:

Dr. (b) (7)(C) , SPHV/IIC; (b) (6) ; Mr. Babe Amaral, Owner

Entry Meeting:

A short entry meeting was held with (b) (6) to inform of the routine nature of this visit and to specifically see hog harvest.

Summary of Data Assessment Prior to Visit:

There has been XX noncompliance reports (NRs) issued for humane handling since the last DVMS visit on 2/15/12.

A monthly review of HATS shows an adequate number and distribution of hours devoted to humane handling verification. The average amount of HAT time spent at this facility over a period of six months was approximately 5.7 hours. The HATS data from the previous six months showed the majority of the HATS time is spent on verifying stunning effectiveness (18.1%) and consciousness on the rail (19.6%). 14.8% was spent verifying humane handling during ante mortem inspection. The other HAT categories were as follows: Inclement weather 5.5%, truck unloading 6.3%, Food and Water Availability 7.4%, Suspect and disabled 2.8%, Prod use 13.5%, Slips and Falls 12%. The nonVMO spent more of time on HATS activities than the VMO, which is appropriate as FSIS has hired a nonVMO employee specifically to increase the time spent verifying humane handling of livestock. The hours per day spent on verifying the humane handling of livestock remained consistent over the previous six months, with the distribution of slaughter classes accounting for the variability; bob veal requires more HATS time, normally.

There were 12,715 animals slaughtered during the six months previous to this visit: dairy cattle (38.6%), bob veal calves (15%), bulls (1.3%), heifers (8.7%), steers (7.6%), beef cows (16.4%), heavy calves (1.4%), market hogs (7.6%) and roaster swine (<1%).

This establishment does not have a video camera system.

Systematic Approach Comments:

Rancho Feeding Corp. has a robust systematic approach to humane handling with written protocols that addresses the three of the four steps listed in the Federal Register Notice 04-013N; 2) Facilities' design and handling practices minimize excitement, discomfort and injury to livestock. 3) Periodic evaluations performed on handling methods and, if applicable,

Continued in 05.13.HH011 Narrative Report

Systematic Approach Comments (continued)

1. This facility is over 50 years old and has been adapted over the years to stay in compliance with relevant humane handling regulations.
2. The facility design and handling practices minimize excitement, discomfort and injury to the animals especially with the curved high walled single file chute and no use of an electric prod in the holding pens and drive alleys; it used sparingly at the entrance to the knock box for adult cattle only and there is an air-powered vibrating prod available if needed.
3. Rancho Feeding has a written animal welfare program that delineates the Humane Handling of Livestock Receiving and Holding Procedure, Livestock Transport Vehicles, (b) (4) Stunning Training, Insensibility Procedure, Procedure for Escaped Animal & Emergency Management Plan Suspect Pens Location and Euthanasia of Non-ambulatory Livestock. New protocols for the electrical stunning of hogs and the movement of hogs have been added to the Animal Welfare Program. Weekly Animal Welfare Audits are performed by plant management/ QC staff and this establishment documents deviation from the Animal Welfare Program in an Animal Welfare Deviation Report and/or Livestock Handling Performance Notification. The audit checklist includes electric prod use, slips and falls, stunning, insensibility, NADC, DOA, and inspection of transport vehicles, equipment and facilities. The self audit lists levels for allowable slips/falls, electric prodding, vocalization, stunning accuracy and sensibility that are more stringent than the AMI guidelines. The establishment also conducts hourly sensibility audits for all species. The most recent 3rd Party audit was performed by (b) (4) on 08/24/2012 on animal welfare and received a 97%, with the only demerits for a lack of a humane handling mission statement. All employees and livestock transporters have mandatory Humane Handling Training with a signed quiz in English and Spanish. Employee training on any or all of the following topics; humane handling, stunning, and animal welfare, is conducted at monthly meetings and employees take a graded quiz in English or Spanish. The plant maintains records of training, truck driver certification and stunner maintenance. All audits, deviation forms and maintenance records were verified for CY2012.
4. This establishment has an excellent history of changing animal handling practices when necessary – in fact adapted the low wood unloading ramp used for hogs during this visit when a suggestion by the DVMS.

Summary of Reasons for Recommendation:

There were no noncompliances observed during this visit.

HATS Category	Percent Compliant	Acceptable?	NR issued?
Inclement Weather	NA	YES	NO
Truck Unloading	100%	YES (4 trucks – 18 market hogs, 2 dairy cattle and 10 steers/heifers)	NO
Water and Food	NA	YES	NO
Antemortem	100%	YES (23 animals)	NO
Suspect and Disabled	100%	YES (facilities adequate)	NO
Prod Use	100%	YES (0/52 animals)	NO
Slips and Falls	100%	YES (0/52 animals)	NO
Stunning Effectiveness	100%	YES (13 animals)	NO
Consciousness on Rail	100%	YES (13 animals)	NO
Facilities	100%	YES (facilities adequate)	NO

Findings/ Narrative Report:

HAT CATEGORIES:

I. Inclement Weather

Regulations: 9 CFR Sec. 313.1 *Livestock pens, driveways and ramps.*
 (c) U.S. Suspects (as defined in Sec. 301.2) and dying, diseased, and disabled livestock (as defined in Sec. 301.2(y)) shall be provided with a covered pen sufficient, in the opinion of the inspector, to protect them from the adverse climatic conditions of the locale while awaiting disposition by the inspector.

Observations:

The pens that house the cattle off the official premises are uncovered; however there are covered pens on premise that are used to shelter the animals from the elements during inclement weather. In good weather, bob veal are kept in uncovered pens, but were moved to covered pens as it became windy and foggy. This establishment is located in an area that rarely receives strong storms or very hot weather.

Determination:

There are no concerns regarding inclement weather at this establishment.

II. Truck Unloading

Regulations: 9 CFR 3Sec. 313.2 *Handling of livestock.*

(a) Driving of livestock from the unloading ramps to the holding pens and from the holding pens to the stunning area shall be done with a minimum of excitement and discomfort to the animals. Livestock shall not be forced to move faster than a normal walking speed.

9 CFR Sec. 313.1 Livestock pens, driveways and ramps.

(a) Livestock pens, driveways and ramps shall be maintained in good repair. They shall be free from sharp or protruding objects which may, in the opinion of the inspector, cause injury or pain to the animals. Loose boards, splintered or broken planking, and unnecessary openings where the head, feet, or legs of an animal may be injured shall be repaired. (b) Floors of livestock pens, ramps, and driveways shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide good footing for livestock. Slip resistant or waffled floor surfaces, cleated ramps and the use of sand, as appropriate, during winter months are examples of acceptable construction and maintenance.

Observations:

Eighteen (18) market hogs were observed during unloading from two trailers during this visit. The establishment has a wide wooden ramp/pallet to provide a step for unloading hogs as these animals find it harder to negotiate a 12-16" step down than cattle. The DVMS suggested that this not be used for cattle as the animals showed a tendency to try and jump over the side edge of this structure and there was some potential for slips and falls. The plant manager agreed and also stated that they would widen the platform for hogs so as to reach the full width of the trailer door to discourage this behavior in pigs as well. Two (2) dairy cows and a load of ten (10) steers and heifers arrived in two single level trailers - all drivers have been certified and hauling for the establishment for at least 8 years. The cattle exited the trailer in an unexcited fashion with only voice encouragement from the driver. The pigs required the occasional use of the rattle paddle and guidance with a plastic "pig board" during unloading.

Determination:

The minor concern regarding truck unloading at this establishment was addressed immediately by the management.

III. Food and Water Availability

Regulations: *9 CFR Sec. 313.2 Handling of livestock.*

(e) Animals shall have access to water in all holding pens and, if held longer than 24 hours, access to feed.

Observations:

All animals in designated holding pens, on and off premise, had access to fresh water. Animals held over 24 hours (adult cattle only are held over 24 hours) are fed hay, this confirmed in discussion with In-plant personnel and animals in the adjacent but "off premises" yards were observed eating hay. Bob veal are provided with both a water trough and a nipple bucket, although no bob veal calves were observed during this visit.

Determination:

There were no concerns at this establishment at this time regarding food and water availability.

IV. Antemortem

Regulations: *Sec. 313.2 Handling of livestock.*

(a) Driving of livestock from the unloading ramps to the holding pens and from the holding pens to the stunning area shall be done with a minimum of excitement and discomfort to the animals. Livestock shall not be forced to move faster than a normal walking speed. (b) Electric prods, canvas slappers, or other implements employed to drive animals shall be used as little as possible in order to minimize excitement and injury. Any use of such implements which, in the opinion of the inspector, is excessive, is prohibited. Electrical prods attached to AC house current shall be reduced by a transformer to the lowest effective voltage not to exceed 50 volts AC. (c) Pipes, sharp or pointed objects, and other items which, in the opinion of the inspector, would cause injury or unnecessary pain to the animal shall not be used to drive livestock. (d) Disabled livestock and other animals unable to move. (1) Disabled animals and other animals unable to move shall be separated from normal ambulatory animals and placed in the covered pen provided for in Sec. 313.1 (c). (2) The dragging of disabled animals and other animals unable to move, while conscious, is prohibited. Stunned animals may, however, be dragged. (3) Disabled animals and other animals unable to move may be moved, while conscious, on equipment suitable for such purposes; e.g., stone boats. (e) Animals shall have access to water in all holding pens and, if held longer than 24 hours, access to feed. There shall be sufficient room in the holding pen for animals held overnight to lie down.

Observations:

Antemortem Inspection was observed for twenty three (23) market hogs. Animals were handled gently in a slow quiet manner using only flight zone and a pig board.

Determination:

There are no concerns with the humane treatment of livestock during antemortem activities at this establishment at this time.

V. Suspect and Disabled

Regulations: *9 CFR Sec. 313.1 Livestock pens, driveways and ramps.*

(c) U.S. Suspects (as defined in Sec. 301.2 (xxx)) and dying, diseased, and disabled livestock (as defined in Sec. 301.2(y)) shall be provided with a covered pen sufficient, in the opinion of the inspector, to protect them from the adverse climatic conditions of the locale while awaiting disposition by the inspector.

Observations:

There are two labeled designated U.S. Suspect pens that meet all regulatory requirements. There were no disabled animals observed during this visit.

Determination:

There are no concerns at this time at this establishment regarding the humane treatment of suspect and disabled animals.

VI. Slips and Falls

Regulations: 9 CFR 313.2 *Handling of livestock.*

(a) Driving of livestock from the unloading ramps to the holding pens and from the holding pens to the stunning area shall be done with a minimum of excitement and discomfort to the animals. Livestock shall not be forced to move faster than a normal walking speed. (b) Floors of livestock pens, ramps, and driveways shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide good footing for livestock. Slip resistant or waffled floor surfaces, cleated ramps and the use of sand, as appropriate, during winter months are examples of acceptable construction and maintenance.

Observations:

No animal was observed to slip or fall during truck unloading or movement through the drive alleys or single file chute. The footing is grooved concrete with rebar treads through the holding area.

Determination:

There is no concern regarding slips and falls at his establishment at this time.

VII. Prod Use

Regulations: 9 CFR Sec. 313.2 *Handling of livestock.*

(b) Electric prods, canvas slappers, or other implements employed to drive animals shall be used as little as possible in order to minimize excitement and injury. Any use of such

implements which, in the opinion of the inspector, is excessive, is prohibited. Electrical prods attached to AC house current shall be reduced by a transformer to the lowest effective voltage not to exceed 50 volts AC. (c) Pipes, sharp or pointed objects, and other items which, in the opinion of the inspector, would cause injury or unnecessary pain to the animal shall not be used to drive livestock.

Observations:

Employees at Rancho Feeding Corp moved swine with a combination of pig board, rattle paddle and flight zone. No prods of any type were observed during this visit.

Determination:

There are no concerns regarding prod at this establishment at this time.

VIII. Stunning Effectiveness

Regulations: *Sec. 313.15 Mechanical; captive bolt.*

(3) Immediately after the stunning blow is delivered the animals shall be in a state of complete unconsciousness and remain in this condition throughout shackling, sticking and bleeding.(b) Facilities and procedures--(1) General requirements for stunning facilities; operator. (i) Acceptable captive bolt stunning instruments may be either skull penetrating or nonpenetrating. The latter type is also described as a concussion or mushroom type stunner. Penetrating instruments on detonation deliver bolts of varying diameters and lengths through the skull and into the brain. Unconsciousness is produced immediately by physical brain destruction and a combination of changes in intracranial pressure and acceleration concussion. Nonpenetrating or mushroom stunners on detonation deliver a bolt with a flattened circular head against the external surface of the animal's head over the brain. Diameter of the striking surface of the stunner may vary as conditions require. Unconsciousness is produced immediately by a combination of acceleration concussion and changes in intracranial pressures. A combination instrument utilizing both penetrating and nonpenetrating principles is acceptable. Energizing of instruments may be accomplished by detonation of measured charges of gunpowder or accurately controlled compressed air. Captive bolts shall be of such size and design that, when properly positioned and activated, immediate unconsciousness is produced. (ii) To assure uniform unconsciousness with every blow, compressed air devices must be equipped to deliver the necessary constant air pressure and must have accurate, constantly operating air pressure gauges. Gauges must be easily read and conveniently located for use by the stunning operator and the inspector. For purposes of protecting employees, inspectors, and others, it is desirable that any stunning device be equipped with safety features to prevent injuries from accidental discharge. Stunning instruments must be maintained in good repair. (iii) The stunning area shall be so designed and constructed as to limit the free movements of animals sufficiently to allow the operator to locate the stunning blow with a high degree of accuracy. All chutes, alleys, gates and

restraining mechanisms between and including holding pens and stunning areas shall be free from pain-producing features such as exposed bolt ends, loose boards, splintered or broken planking, and protruding sharp metal of any kind. There shall be no unnecessary holes or other openings where feet or legs of animals may be injured. Overhead drop gates shall be suitably covered on the bottom edge to prevent injury on contact with animals. Roughened or cleated cement shall be used as flooring in chutes leading to stunning areas to reduce falls of animals. Chutes, alleys, and stunning areas shall be so designed that they will comfortably accommodate the kinds of animals to be stunned.(iv) The stunning operation is an exacting procedure and requires a well-trained and experienced operator. He must be able to accurately place the stunning instrument to produce immediate unconsciousness. He must use the correct detonating charge with regard to kind, breed, size, age, and sex of the animal to produce the desired results.(2) Special requirements and prohibitions. (i) Choice of instrument and force required to produce immediate unconsciousness varies, depending on kind, breed, size, age, and sex of the animal. Young swine, lambs, and calves usually require less stunning force than mature animals of the same kind. Bulls, rams, and boars usually require skull penetration to produce immediate unconsciousness. Charges suitable for smaller kinds of livestock such as swine or for young animals are not acceptably interchanged for use on larger kinds or older livestock, respectively.

Observations:

Rancho feeding employs a (b) (4) (electrical) set to deliver a stun of at least (b) (4) The establishment utilizes a two phase stun. Thirteen (13) animals were observed during stunning, and all were insensible after the head stun; in every case this was followed by a cardiac stun in an appropriate location. All animals exhibited an appropriate *grand mal* seizure indicating a proper stun. The equipment was well maintained with clean contacts and a readily visible current indicator light.

Determination:

There are no concerns in regards to stunning at this establishment at this time.

IX. Consciousness on the Rail

Regulations: *Sec. 313.15 Mechanical; captive bolt.*

(3) Immediately after the stunning blow is delivered the animals shall be in a state of complete unconsciousness and remain in this condition throughout shackling, sticking and bleeding.

Observations:

Thirteen (13) animals were assessed for consciousness on the rail. None shows any signs of returning consciousness. After the first seven animals, the DVMS suggested to management that, like they do for cattle, the animals should be assessed for consciousness. Dr (b) (7)(C)

explained that because the animals were still partially in seizure while shackled and hoisted it was not only dangerous for the employee but difficult to differentiate between reflexive nystamus and a true palpebral reflex, that swine be assessed for sensibility before sticking and again before scalding. The plant manager thought this was an excellent suggestion and it was immediately put into effect. After this, the team of employees verified the insensibility of every animal before the stick and again before scalding by assessing palpebral reflexes.

Determination:

There are no concerns in regards to consciousness on the rail at this establishment at this time.

Other Areas of Assessment:

- Vocalizing - vocalization was at a normal level for the species and numbers of animals present with cattle lowing to each other occasionally and setting off a chorus that quickly stopped. No vocalization heard that was due to pain or distress.

- Pen Stocking Density – all animals had free access to water and room to lie down in the pens.

Exit Interview

Present at the early Exit Interview held at approximately 1130 hours were Dr. (b) (7)(C), DVMS, Dr. (b) (7)(C) SPHV/IIC, (b) (6) and Mr. Babe Amaral, Owner. Topics addressed at this meeting included:

- HATS evaluation

Dr. (b) (7)(C) reported on her verification activities. She stated that she had seen no noncompliances for humane handling during this visit in the following HATS Categories: I Inclement Weather, II Truck Unloading, III Water and Food Availability, IV Antemortem, V Suspect and Disabled, VI Prod Use, VII Slips and Falls, VIII Stunning Effectiveness and IX Consciousness on the Bleed Rail.

- Unloading Ramp for Hogs

Dr. (b) (7)(C) reiterated her discussion on not using this step/ramp for cattle as they tried to bypass it. (b) (6) stated that they would widen the ramp to reach the full width of the

trailer. He also stated that in the fairly immediate future, the establishment had plans to pour a low concrete ramp to secure a more permanent solution to facilitate hog unloading.

- Monitoring Sensibility of Hogs

Dr. (b) (7)(C) stated that the employees appeared to take ownership of the task of assessing sensibility in the hogs. (b) (6) and Mr. Amaral stated that they were already used to doing so in cattle and that they had an experienced and well-trained crew.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE
HUMANE HANDLING AND SLAUGHTER VERIFICATION TOOL

DATE
01/28/2013

EST. NO. M527	EST. NAME Rancho Feeding Corp.		
LOCATION Petaluma, CA	DISTRICT Alameda	CIRCUIT 0531	DVMS (b) (7)(C)
PLANT SIZE <input type="checkbox"/> L <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S <input type="checkbox"/> VS	SLAUGHTER SPECIES/CODE porcine	VOLUME/SPEED (b) (4)	

KEY FOR DATA COLLECTION

X = Acceptable/Not prodded G = Equipment malfunction PA = Poor aim F = Fall(s)
R = Righting reflex V = Vocalization M = Animal movement
O = Other (explain in comments section) P = Elec. pod used S = Slip(s)

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

SECTIONS EVALUATED	TOTALS	REGULATION	SECTIONS EVALUATED	TOTALS	REGULATION
A. S/F O - Animals - Slip/Fall (other area)	0	313.1 (b)	E. ST - Stunning Effectiveness	100	313.5 (a) (1) & (3) 313.15 (a) (1) & (3) 313.16 (a) (1) & (3) 313.30 (a) (1) & (3)
B. PO - Prod use (other area)	0	313.2 (b)	F. Rail - Conscious Animal	100	313.5 (a) (1) (3) 313.16 (a) (1) (3) 313.15 (a) (1) (3) 313.30 (a) (1) (3)
C. S/F C - Animals - slip/Fall (stun chute area)	0	313.1 (b)			
D. PC - Prod use (stun chute area)	0	313.2 (b)			

- In **large** establishments, at least 100 animals (per shift if a 2-shift plant) should be observed at each control point. These animals do not have to be observed consecutively; the data can be collected at different times.
- In **small** establishments, whether using a moving chain or a gravity rail system, at least 10% of animals scheduled for slaughter should be observed at each control point. These animals do not have to be observed consecutively; the data can be collected at different times.
- In **very small** establishments, at least 1 animal or 10% of animals scheduled for slaughter (whichever yields the greater number of animals), should be observed at each control point. These animals do not have to be observed consecutively; the data can be collected at different times.

*At the discretion of the DVMS, a greater number of animals may be observed at selected control points.

COMMENTS (If specific to a particular animal, list observation number before comment)