



Audit Report

Beef Animal Welfare Transportation Addendum

Missouri Prime Beef Packers
5305 Highway H
Pleasant Hope, Missouri 65725

Audit Date: April 21, 2022
Auditor: Mark Sarratt

Audit criteria are based on the January 2021, NAMI Recommended Animal Handling Guidelines - Please refer to Guidelines for further explanation of criteria requirements.



Audit Summary

Company Name:	Missouri Prime Beef Packers	Company ID:	AUMISPRI
Address:	5305 Highway H Pleasant Hope, Missouri 65725		

Contact Name:	Megan McLaughlin
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Audit ID:	AO-003355
Audit Date:	April 21, 2022
Audit Type:	Annual audit
Audit Result:	Passed

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Beef Animal Welfare Transportation Addendum

Category	# Points Received	# Possible Points	Percentage (%)
Transportation Policy & Preparedness for Receiving Animals (Core Criteria 1)	100	100	100.00
Setup and Loading of Trailer (Core Criteria 2)	100	100	100.00
Timeliness of Arrival & Unloading (Core Criteria 3)	100	100	100.00
Falls at Unloading (Core Criteria 4)	100	100	100.00
Electrical Prod Use at Unloading (Core Criteria 5)	100	100	100.00
Condition of Animals (Core Criteria 6)	100	100	100.00
Willful Acts of Abuse (Core Criteria 7)	100	100	100.00
Overall Score	700	700	100.00

** Denotes a Core Criteria.

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

Beef Animal Welfare Transportation Addendum

Score

Result

Score Summary

	#Cattle in Question	Total Cattle Observed	Percent Acceptable
Electric Prodding (prodded) - Unloading	0	66	100
Slips (slipped) - Unloading	0	66	100
Falls (fell) - Unloading	0	66	100

Comments

The site harvested approximately 500 head per day of cull cows and fat cattle on a single production shift, five days per week at a chain speed of 83 head per hour.

1 Transportation Policy & Preparedness for Receiving Animals (Core Criteria 1)

Result

- 1.1** A written animal welfare policy for transporters hauling livestock to the facility must be in place. An in-house policy, a policy referencing the Canadian Livestock Transporter Certification Program, BQAT, or a combination of these may be used. Yes

Comment: The company Animal Welfare Manual included a section specific to Transport and Delivery that required drivers to fol low company policies for animal handling while delivering or moving animals. It was modeled after TBQA guidelines.

- 1.2** Must provide extreme temperature management tools for both hot and cold weather. In hot weather air movement or other temperature management tool such as natural ventilation or keeping trucks moving. Yes

Comment: The Emergency Action provision in the Animal Handling Manual referenced hot temperature and cold temperature control actions to keep animals comfortable in extreme conditions. This included keeping trailers moving, parking in shade, or wetting animals in warm weather, bedding animals, and slatting trucks in cold weather.

- 1.3** A policy is in place assisting in the arrival management process, minimizing the waiting time at the plant, (plant should have the lairage space and personnel to meet the requirements of the policy). Note any extenuating circumstances if written policy is not met at the time of the audit. Yes

Comment: The company Cattle Buyer was responsible for coordinating truck delivery to minimize wait times. With a total harvest volume of 500 head per day, deliveries were not bunched, and were properly staggered.



- 1.4** A written policy must be in place outlining the company's plan for loaded trailers in transit that cannot be unloaded within 120 minutes of arrival. Yes
 The policy may cover:
- Contacting transporters/dispatchers en route to keep their vehicle moving per the establishment's emergency livestock management plan until there is sufficient room at the plant to unload
 - Requesting that trucks follow the provided emergency plan and provide a comfortable area for animals to await disposition
 - Requesting that crews postpone loading of animals at the source
 - Requesting that transporters unload animals at an alternate facility

Comment: Conditions that impacted ability to harvest cattle resulted in delaying shipments or diverting loads to a nearby feedlot for holding.

- 1.5** A written policy for immobile and fatigued animals must be in place. The facility must also have the tools available for handling immobile and/or fatigued animals on trailers and in unloading area; unless the animal is euthanized prior to movement. Yes
 Canadian plants are not allowed to move non-ambulatory animals that arrive at the plant or become non-ambulatory during unloading. The animal must be euthanized where it is found.

Comment: The Animal Handling Policy specified that animals that could not rise on their own power were euthanized in place without moving the animal or attempting to drive it. This included animals down in the pens, drive alleys, chutes, or on trucks at delivery. Fatigued animals that could move under their own power were diverted to a holding pen where they were given time to recover before decision was made on acceptability for harvest.

- 1.6** Acceptable handling tools are available for use and are used as needed for both plant personnel at point of unloading as well as available for transporters at unloading. Electrical prods should only be used as a last resort. Examples of proper tools include rattle paddles, flags and like items. Handling tools should never be used in a manner other than the normal intended use of the tool. Yes

Comment: Plant employees used rattle paddles, and flags at unloading and when moving animals. Electric prods were available but were only used as the last resort and only by company personnel. Prods were locked in a safe to limit accessibility.

- 1.7** The plant must have acceptable euthanasia tools available for use in barn/ yard and on trailer. Acceptable tools include captive bolt guns and firearms. Yes

Comment: Two Jarvis hand held stunners and one shotgun were available in scale receiving office for use on down animals. Firearms were cleaned according to frequency of use and records were maintained.

- 1.8** Documented records are available for the maintenance and cleaning of euthanasia tools. Preventative maintenance must be performed in accordance with manufacturer recommendations and documented. Yes
 Equipment and ammunition must be stored in a dry place when not in use.
 Training for personnel performing euthanasia must be documented. Record type of equipment used.



Comment: Stunners were cleaned and serviced daily with records presented as verification. The firearm was cleaned and serviced on a schedule applicable to use.

1.9 Gates in unloading area must swing freely, latch securely, and have no sharp protrusions that could injure animals. Gates should never be slammed shut on an animal passing through the gate. Gates should be constructed such that it will not allow for an animal's head or limb(s) to become wedged under or stuck through a gap or opening (hole). Yes

Comment: Gates swung freely, latched securely, and sharp points that could injure animals were not observed. Gates were not slammed on animals during the assessment. Trap points were not observed in gates or pens.

1.10 Unloading areas should have non-slip flooring. Examples include rubber mats, textured concrete, grooved concrete, steel bars, wood shavings, sand, salt, etc. Yes

Comment: The unload areas were constructed from grooved concrete covered with corn husks, and wood chips.

1.11 Unloading area must be properly maintained. There should be no evidence of broken cleats, holes, or gaps where livestock can get stuck or become directly injured. Significant manure buildup should be minimal to reduce the risk of slips and falls. In winter weather the area must be free of ice such that it does not cause slips or falls. Yes

Comment: The unload area was maintained and there was not evidence of broken cleats, holes, gaps, or other conditions that could contribute to entrapment or injury. Manure buildup was not identified, and the area was covered to control buildup of ice.

1.12 Lighting in the unloading area must facilitate the movement of animals. Note of inadequate or excessive lighting was present that affected livestock movement. Yes

Comment: Lighting was adequate to facilitate animal movement and was available for night time unloading.

1.13 Plant personnel should be available to receive animals during receiving hours. If transporters are scheduled to arrive during off-hours a plant employee should be available by phone to assist if necessary. After hours contact number should be available to transporters. Yes

Comment: The receiving area was staffed to allow for animal receiving during normal business hours. An emergency contact list was posted for drivers use in case of unloading need during off hours.

1.14 Plant personnel working in the unloading area must be trained on proper unloading practices. Yes

Comment: Personnel in the unload area were trained annually in animal handling practices and a hard hat sticker signified current status.

1.15 Scoring: 100
 Excellent: 14 criteria above compliant = 100 pts
 Acceptable: 12 or 13 of criteria compliant = 90 pts
 Not acceptable: 11 or less compliant = 0 pts.

Comment: 14 /14 = 100%

2 Setup and Loading of Trailer (Core Criteria 2)

Result

2.1 Assess up to five trailers. Determine if each trailer was loaded at proper density. Signs of overcrowding include vocalization, animals not settled, or animals standing on each other. 2

Comment: Two pot belly trailers holding 33 head of cattle each were observed at unloading. Signs of overcrowding were not observed.

2.2 Incompatible animals have been segregated. Examples of non-compatible animals may include aggressive animals, large vs. small animals. 2

Comment: Incompatible animals were not observed at unloading or in the pens.

2.3 Trailer must be properly aligned with unloading area. No gaps between unloading dock/ramp and bottom of the trailer exit where livestock can get stuck or become injured. Gaps between the back end of the trailer and the side walls of the unloading area must not be of a size that allows animals to become stuck. 2

Comment: Trailers observed were properly aligned and did not present with gaps or other potential injury points.

2.4 Each trailer is scored with one point for proper loading density, one point for proper segregation (if applicable), and one point for trailer alignment. If five trailers are assessed there is a possibility for 15 points. 100

Scoring:

Excellent: 100% = 100 points

Acceptable: 90% - 99.9% = 90 points

Not Acceptable: <90% = 0

Comment: 6/6 = 100%

3 Secondary Criteria: Setup and Loading of Trailer (Core Criteria 2)

		Result
3.1	Trailer flooring must be non-slip. These may include rubber mats, stamped tread, sand, shavings, steel reinforcement rods. Holes must not be present that can cause the animal to trip. Record type of flooring present on observed trailers.	Comment Only
	Comment: Trailer flooring was stamped metal with cross ribbing. Holes were not observed in the trailer assessed.	
3.2	Gates and doors open freely and can be secured shut. Gates and roller doors on trailer should open and close freely. Closed doors must be safely secured and not have gaps or spaces where livestock can get their heads or legs stuck.	Comment Only
	Comment: Trailer gates moved freely and were secured when opened to prevent entrapment. Gaps were not identified.	
3.3	Internal ramps function properly and extend all the way to the floor. Ramps must set level with floor unless aligning with an adjustable chute. Ramps must have non-slip flooring or steps. No holes or gaps are present where animals can get stuck or injured.	Comment Only
	Comment: Internal ramps were secured when used on both trailers observed.	
3.4	Trailers must have sufficient height between decks to allow animals to stand in their natural position without their head or back coming in contact with the roof.	Comment Only
	Comment: The trailers observed had ample room for animals to stand normally.	

3.5 No sharp or protruding objects are present on the trailer that may injure the livestock. Comment Only

Comment: Sharp or protruding objects on trailers that could injure animals were not observed.

3.6 Trucks follow plant policy or industry best practices for bedding. If bedding is not used it should be noted in the plant policy. Comment Only

Comment: Bedding was not required during this assessment which was conducted in mild weather but bedding for extreme conditions was referenced in the animal handling guidelines.

3.7 Side slats or plugs are used at recommended levels during cold weather. Cold weather protection requirements during transport should be included in the facility's animal welfare transportation policy. Comment Only

Comment: The transporters guidelines recommended use of side slats during cold weather.

4 Timeliness of Arrival & Unloading (Core Criteria 3)

Result

4.1 Scoring the same number of trailers as in previous section. Time begins when trailer arrives at the plant premises. Time stops when the first animal steps off the trailer. Trailers should be unloaded within 60 minutes of arrival at the plant. Record time trailer arrived and unloading was started. Also record duration of unloading (time first animal steps off trailer until last animal). Trailers should not be warehoused at off-site locations not intended to hold livestock to prevent backup.

100

List secondary criteria - unloading time for each trailer.
 Use the following point matrix to determine final score:
 Plant begins unloading within: (per trailer)
 60 minutes of arrival = 4 of 4 points
 61-90 minutes = 3 of 4 points
 91-120 minutes = 2 of 4 points
 > 120 minutes with reason = 1 of 4 points
 > 120 without reason = 0 of 4 points

Scoring:
 Excellent: 95% - 100% properly unloaded = 100
 Acceptable: 85%-94.9% properly unloaded = 90
 Unacceptable: < 84.9% properly unloaded = 0 pts.

Comment: Unloading was accomplished in a timely manner during this assessment.

Trailer Unload Times

Arrival Time	Start Unload Time	Minutes Arrival to Start Unload	End Unload Time (Secondary Criteria)	Minutes to Unload Trailer (Secondary criteria)
09:19	09:24	5	09:31	7
09:40	09:45	5	09:50	5

5 Falls at Unloading (Core Criteria 4)

Result



5.1 Falls are scored in unloading area only after all four of the animal's limbs are on the unloading ramp or dock. Score all animals leaving trailers observed. In small plants two vehicles should be scored. Falls are determined when part of the body other than a limb touched the ground after the animal suddenly loses an upright position, (belly, brisket, rump etc.) 100

Scoring:
 Excellent: No falls = 100 pts
 Acceptable: < or =1% falls = 90 pts
 Unacceptable: >1% falls = 0 pts

Comment: Falls were not observed on the 66 head verified at unloading.

6 Secondary Criteria: Falls at Unloading (Core Criteria 4)

	Result
<p>6.1 Temperament of livestock should be noted. Note whether animals were moving normally or difficult to move. If there is a high incidence of slips or falls and the animals are noted as excitable, then a temperament problem is the likely reason for the slips and falls, If there is a high incidence of slips and falls and the animals are noted as being docile, it is probable there is a footing problem.</p>	Comment Only

Comment: Livestock moved calmly at a normal walking pace. A number of animals came off at a run but were not prompted to do so.

<p>6.2 Personnel performing unloading acted in a quiet and calm manner. Personnel should not excessively yell, scream, bang on trailer or demonstrate undue impatience during handling.</p>	Comment Only
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Comment: Plant unload personnel were calm, quiet, and handled animals appropriately.

<p>6.2 Note the number of slips observed and potential source. Slips are determined when part of a limb, other than the foot touches the ground.</p>	Comment Only
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Comment: Slips were not observed on the animals watched during the unload process.

7 Electrical Prod Use at Unloading (Core Criteria 5)

	Result
<p>7.1 Electrical prod use is scored in unloading area only after all four of the animal's limbs are on the unloading ramp or dock.</p>	100

Scoring:
 Excellent: < or = 5% electrical prod usage = 100 pts
 Acceptable: < or = 10% electrical prod usage = 90 pts
 Unacceptable: > 10% electrical prod usage = 0 pts

Comment: Electric prods were not used on the 66 head assessed at unloading.

8 Secondary Criteria: Electrical Prod Use at Unloading (Core Criteria 5)

Result



8.1	Note if plant has a 'No Electric Prod Use' policy posted in unloading area.	Comment Only
Comment: A driver "no electric prod use" policy was posted at the unload area.		
8.2	Note whether plant personnel have electrical prods in their hands at time of unloading. Clearly describe what animal handling personnel were doing.	Comment Only
Comment: A prod was available in the scalehouse office but was not carried. Personnel used rattle paddles if necessary to move animals.		
8.3	Note whether the driver has electrical prod in their hand at time of unloading. Clearly describe what driver was doing.	Comment Only
Comment: The driver opened gates and stood back. Driver had a flag available but it was not used.		
8.4	Document type of animal handling tools used at unloading and if they were being used correctly. Rattle paddles, flags, streamers, etc.	Comment Only
Comment: Rattle paddles and flags were used appropriately to move animals at unload.		

9 Condition of Animals (Core Criteria 6)

		Result
9.1	<p>Observe animals at the time of unloading for fitness. Animals must be fit enough to endure the normal stress of transport.</p> <p>Non-ambulatory: an animal that cannot / will not rise or is unable to walk. Severely injured: broken legs, bleeding gashes or deep, visible cuts, prolapses, or severe eye cancer. All animals not able to walk are scored as non-ambulatory. Severely Lame: Injured, crippled, or physically disabled animals that appear to have significant pain, especially hoof or leg, forcing the animal to limp or walk with extreme difficulty. Heat Stress: may exhibit open mouth panting and may be reluctant to move. Calving: animals in process of delivering on trailer or have delivered on trailer.</p> <p>Scoring: Excellent: < or =1% compromised = 100 pts Acceptable: >1% to <2% compromised = 90 pts Unacceptable: > 2% compromised = 0 pts</p>	100
Comment: Animals verified were cull cows that were in good condition. Evidence of injury or stress was not present.		

10 Condition of Animals (Core Criteria 6)

		Result
10.1	Note number of DOAs on trailer. (This number is not scored and does not include those animals euthanized after arrival at plant.) Euthanized animals on trailer are classified as compromised animals.	Comment Only
Comment: DOAs were not present on the trailers observed.		
10.2	List how issues noted with regard to transport are communicated back to point of loading. i.e. DOAs, improper loading, other issues.	Comment Only



Comment: Unload issues were communicated to the company cattle buyer for conveyance to the producer or transport company.

10.3	Severely injured/severely lame animals are promptly euthanized so they do not enter the slaughter system.	Comment Only
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Comment: Severely lame or injured animals were immediately euthanized and removed to rendering or landfill.

10.4	Note if animals unloaded were excessively emaciated or in poor body condition, (cull operations only - dairy or beef). Emaciated animals will be extremely thin with ribs and backbones easily seen. (It is common to see breeding livestock's hip bones and rib bones but the overall body condition of the animal is good or acceptable. Note only extreme instances) Refer to AMI Recommended Animal Handling Guidelines, 2019 for further definition.	Comment Only
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Comment: The animals observed were cull cows in good condition. Emaciated animals were not present.

10.5	Note any cows with poor udder conditions, (cull operations only). Udders that are severely engorged, that cause difficulty in walking, and highly descended udders which cause obvious pain/ distress.	Comment Only
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Comment: Poor udder conditions were not observed.

11 Willful Acts of Abuse (Core Criteria 7)

	Result
11.1 Any willful act of abuse is automatic grounds for an audit failure. These offenses include, but are not limited to, dragging a conscious, non-ambulatory animal, intentionally applying prods to sensitive parts of the animal like the eyes, ears, nose or rectum; deliberate slamming of gates on livestock; purposefully driving animals off high ledges, platforms or off a truck without a ramp, intentionally driving livestock on top of one another or hitting or beating an animal, animals frozen to the floor of sides of the trailer.	100

Comment: Willful acts of abuse were not observed.

12 Conflict of Interest Declaration

	Result
The Auditor declares that he/ she does not have a conflict of interest with this auditee and the audit has been carried out independently and impartially.	Yes
Comment: I Mark Sarratt, declare that I do not have a conflict of interest with this auditee and the audit was carried out independently and impartially.	