CANADIAN FEEDLOT ANIMAL CARE ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

COMMON FEEDLOT COMMON AUDIT TOOL

November 2017 Edition, Version 5

Published by:

The content of the Canadian Feedlot Animal Care Assessment program has been independently reviewed by the National Farm Animal Care Council and found to have met all requirements outlined in Canada's Animal Care Assessment Framework. This national framework was developed by consensus among multiple stakeholders and sets a credible process for developing animal care assessment programs based on Codes of Practice.

PAACO
Professional Animal Auditor Certification Organization Inc.
CERTIFIED AUDIT

Transportation Audit Form: Feedlot Cattle

Date: _____

Name and auditing company: _____

Feedlot name: _____

Feedlot location: _____

Feedlot contact: Number of trucks audited: _____

Temperature/weather conditions: _____

Core Criteria 1: Feedlot Transportation Policy and Cattle Receiving/Shipping Preparedness

1. Feedlot has a written emergency response plan, including for fed animals in transit and those injured/sick on arrival _____ **/2**

2. Feedlot staff/owners are available for receiving/shipping cattle or there are posted instructions _____ **/2**

3. Feedlot has extreme temperature management strategies in receiving/shipping pens _____ **/5**

4. Gates in unloading/loading areas swing freely, latch securely, and have no sharp protrusions _____ **/5**

5. Non-slip flooring in loading/unloading areas _____ **/5**

6. Adequate lighting in loading/unloading areas _____ **/5**

Total for Core Criteria 1: _____ **/24 points**

> **Excellent –** 24 points
> **Acceptable –** 17 points
> **Not Acceptable –** Less than 17 points
> **Serious Problem –** Less than 15 points

COMMENTS FOR CORE CRITERIA 1

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Core Criteria 2: Set-Up/Loading/Unloading Of Trailer

For loading and unloading, score at least 1 truck and up to 4 trucks each.

Score 1 or 0

	Loading				Unloading			
Trailer	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Trailer properly aligned with loading/unloading dock to prevent head/legs from being caught in gaps								
Trailer loaded at proper density								
Incompatible animals segregated as required								
CLT or CTQA trained truckers								
Sum								

Total Score: # _____ _____ %

Excellent – 100% average score
Acceptable - 80% average score or greater
Not Acceptable – Less than 80% average score

Target: ≥80%	Points	5/0

Cattle Handling in Loading/Unloading Area

Score 1 or 0

	Loading				Unloading				Total #		%	
Trailer	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	L	UL	L	UL
Core Criteria 3: # animals prodded per load.												
Core Criteria 4: # falls per load.												
Core Criteria 5: Acceptable handling tools available and utilized as needed.												

Excellent – 0% prod use unloading, <10% prod use loading, 0% (falls) average score
Acceptable – ≤10% prod use unloading, ≤25% prod use loading, ≤1% falls average score
Not acceptable – >10% prod use unloading, >25% prod use loading, >1% falls average score
Serious problem – >25% prod use unloading, >35% prod use loading, >5% falls average score

Targets

Prod Use: Unloading ≤10%; Loading ≤25%	Points	10/0
Falls: ≤1%	Points	10/0
Acceptable Handling Tools & Use of Handling Tools: 100%	Points	10/0

Comments: (describe any inappropriate handling tools or misuse of handling tools (including inappropriate or excessive use of electric prods through truck punch holes), note reasons for prod use and falls).

_____

_____

_____

TRANSPORTER ASSESSMENT

For loading (L) and unloading (UL), score at least 1 and up to 4 truck each.

	Loading				Unloading				Total # Cattle	
Trailer	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	L	UL
# Head on truck										
Trucking company										
Truck # or Trucker Name										
Type of trailer (P = pot, S = straight, F = farm)										
Cattle type (C = calves; Y = yearlings; F = fed; NF = non-fed)										

Core Criteria 6: Timeliness of Unloading

☐ **not assessed**

Time to Unload Newly Arrived Cattle
Start at the time the truck arrives on the yard until the first animal steps off the trailer.

Points		

Points
≤ 60 minutes of arrival = 4 points
61-90 minutes = 3 out of 4 points
91-120 minutes =2 out of 4 points
≥ 120 with reason = 1 out of 4 points
≥ 120 without reason = 0 out of 4 points

Trailer	1	2	3	4
Start Time				
End Time				
Points				

Excellent – 95% or greater
Acceptable – 85% or greater
Not Acceptable – Less than 85%
Serious Problem – Less than 80%

Total Score: # _____   _____ %

Target: ≥85%	Points	5/0

Comments:

_____

_____

_____

Core Criteria 7: Timeliness of Loading

☐ not assessed

Time from when the first animal steps on truck until loaded trailer leaves the yard.

Points
≤ 60 minutes of arrival = 4 points
61-90 minutes = 3 out of 4 points
91-120 minutes =2 out of 4 points
≥ 120 with reason = 1 out of 4 points
≥ 120 without reason = 0 out of 4 points

Trailer	1	2	3	4
Start Time				
End Time				
Points				

Total Score: # _____   _____ %

Excellent – 95% or greater
Acceptable – 85% or greater
Not Acceptable – Less than 85%
Serious Problem – Less than 80%

Target: ≥85%	Points	5/0

Comments:

_____

_____

_____

Core Criteria 8: Willful Acts of Abuse/Egregious Acts of Neglect

Any willful act of abuse/egregious act of neglect are grounds for automatic audit failure.

Willful acts of abuse include, but are not limited to: 1) Dragging a conscious, non-ambulatory animal off truck, 2) intentionally applying prods to sensitive parts of the animal such as eyes, ears, nose, anus or testicles, 3) deliberate slamming of gates on cattle unless for human safety, 4) malicious driving of ambulatory cattle on top of one another, 5) maliciously hitting or beating an animal, 6) animal frozen to the floor or sides of the trailer, 7) loading unfit cattle as defined per CFIA transport regulations e.g. severe lameness/injury (unable to use a foot to walk), calving heifer/cow, uterine prolapse, severely emaciated animal (BCS<2).

 Egregious acts of neglect include, but are not limited to: 1) failing to provide immediate medical care to cattle after unloading that are unfit or compromised cattle as defined per CFIA transport regulations e.g. severely lame/injured, calving, prolapse, severely emaciated and dehydrated, 2) failing to euthanize a distressed non-ambulatory animal on a truck as soon as possible where recovery is unlikely or emergency salvage slaughter is not feasible e.g. broken leg, 3) loading compromised cattle without special provisions as defined per CFIA transport regulations.

Any willful act of abuse or egregious acts of neglect observed?   ☐ Yes or ☐ No

Comments:

_____

_____

_____

Secondary Criteria from Cattle Transport Audit

Secondary Item within Core Criteria 1:

1. Shipping/receiving schedules are communicated between feedlot management and staff before the scheduled cattle are to arrive or be loaded. ☐ Yes or ☐ No

   Comments: _____
   _____

Secondary Item within Core Criteria 2:

1. Nonslip flooring in trailer.   ☐ Yes or ☐ No
2. Ramps are in good repair and free of obstacles   ☐ Yes or ☐ No
3. Bedding is used when required.   ☐ Yes or ☐ No
4. Cattle can stand in normal posture without contact with roof or upper deck of truck. ☐ Yes or ☐ No

   Comments: _____
   _____

Secondary Items within Core Criteria 3, 4 and 5:

1. Total number of slips (tally slips here): _____
2. Temperament of livestock (circle one):   Excitable   Normal   Docile
3. Did the person doing the loading/unloading do so quietly and calmly?   ☐ Yes or ☐ No

   Comments on the attitude and behavior of the people unloading/loading the cattle here. As an example, their temperament may be correlated to the number of slips and falls.

   _____
   _____

Secondary Items within Core Criteria 8:

1. Number of dead animals on the trailers (tally animals here): _____

   Comments on animal condition:

   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

Auditor Signature: _____   Date: _____

Cattle Transportation Audit Form – Final Scoring

Core Criteria	Total Points Available	Points or Score Achieved	Percentage Score
Core Criteria 1 Feedlot Preparedness	24		
Core Criteria 2 Set-up, loading and alignment	5		
Core Criteria 3 Electric Prod Use	10		
Core Criteria 4 Cattle Falls	10		
Core Criteria 5 Acceptable handling tools	10		
Core Criteria 6 Timeliness of UnLoading	5		
Core Criteria 7 Timeliness of Loading	5		
Overall Points	69		
Core Criteria 8 Any egregious acts of neglect or willful acts of abuse observed?	**Yes or No**		**Pass or Fail**

Summary of Nonconformities from Primary Core Criteria that Require Corrective Actions:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Feedlot passed all secondary items: ☐ Yes   ☐ No

Notes on Secondary Items:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Auditor's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Feedlot Operator/Manager Signature: _____ Date: _____

Signatures attest that the feedlot animal care audit was completed on that date. The feedlot operator or manager's signature does not signify agreement or disagreement with the findings of the auditor.

Canadian Feedlot Animal Care Assessment Common Feedlot Audit Tool

Date: _____ Feedlot Legal Business Name: _____

Feedlot Common Name: _____

Feedlot Legal Land Location: _____ Premise ID: _____

Feedlot Contact Name: _____ Office Phone: _____

Cell #: _____ Feedlot Fax: _____ Email: _____

Feedlot Mailing Address: _____

One-Time Capacity of Feedlot (# head): _____ Number Feeding Pens: _____

   # sick (hospital) pens: _____ # chronic pens: _____ # buller pens: _____ # rail pens: _____

Current Cattle on Feed (# head): _____ Type of Feedlot: ☐ backgrounding ☐ finishing

Type of Cattle on feed: ☐ calves ☐ yearlings ☐ cows ☐ bulls ☐ beef ☐ Holstein

Type of Feedlot: ☐ outdoor pens ☐ indoor barns ☐ other
(describe): _____

Recent Weather (temperature, precipitation): _____

Name of Assessor: _____ Company of Assessor: _____

Assessor's Phone #: _____

Purpose of Assessment: ☐ internal (1st party or self) ☐ 2nd party ☐ 3rd party
☐ describe _____

Feedlot staff present during assessment: _____

Comments/Other: _____

Feedlot agreed to participate in Audit: ☐ yes ☐ no
(Comments):

_____
_____
_____

Primary Core Criteria 1: Commitment to Animal Care

Feedlot has a copy or access to the most recent version of the Canadian Beef Code of Practice	2/0
Feedlot has conducted a self-assessment of its own feedlot animal care management system within the last year and has supporting documentation	2/0
Feedlot has a written animal care emergency response plan	2/0

Points _____ /6

Comments:

_____

_____

_____

Primary Core Criteria 2: Feedlot Facilities

Feedlot cattle have access to areas, either natural or man-made, that provide relief from inclement weather that is likely to create a serious risk to cattle welfare, including windbreak fences and dry bedding packs	5/0
Feedlot has equipment and facilities to safely handle, restrain, treat, and segregate cattle, including nonslip floors and gates in handling areas that swing freely, latch securely, and have no sharp protrusions. Handling equipment includes chute, snake, tub, and bloat/calving chute	5/0
Adequate lighting is provided in cattle handling areas	5/0
For indoor feedlot pens, indoor air quality and ventilation are maintained and there are no indicators that ammonia levels are > 25 ppm (can you smell it?)	5/0/NA

Points _____ /15 outdoor/20 indoor

Comments:

_____

_____

_____

Primary Core Criteria 3: Cattle Handling

Feedlot staff is trained on low stress cattle handling techniques	5/0
Feedlot has training records on low stress cattle handling	2/0

Points _____ /7

Comments:

_____

_____

_____

CC. 3 Cattle Handling at Chute

Assess 1/3rd of cattle at each location: chute, snake, and tub. Do not assess the same animal repeatedly at multiple locations.

Count at least 100 head or at least 1 hour –SCORE DURING ACTIVE HANDLING

Animal can only be scored once per category.
Assessment codes – mark 1 in boxes to right if condition found

Miscaught (M)	caught/restrained with head NOT fully outside of chute head bars **OR** body from the shoulders backwards NOT within chute **OR** next animal caught in tail/back gate **AND** not released immediately
Vocalizer (V)	any audible vocalization (moo, bellow) during chute handling (not related to a processing activity)
Prod (P)	touching an animal with a prod (whether or not discharge of electrical current)
Prod Misuse (PM):	prod use with nowhere to go **OR** prod use without attempting to move using alternative means **OR** repeated and excessive prod use
Falls (F)	body (belly, brisket) touches the floor

	#	%	Target	Points
Miscaught (M)			0%	10/0
Vocalizer (V)			≤15%	10/0
Prod (P)			≤10%	10/0
Prod Misuse (PM):			0%	10/0
Falls (F)			≤2%	10/0
Acceptable handling tools available and used appropriately	Yes or No		Yes	10/0
Total Points		/60		

Comments: Record any slips, racing or jumping. Record where falls/slips occur; suspected reason for vocalizing e.g. hydraulic pressure too high in chute, miscaughts in chute (with release), sharp edges in facility; reason for jumping/racing e.g. prod use, belly bar in chute, dog biting animal, inappropriate handling equipment or inappropriate use of appropriate handling tools; reasons for electric prod misuse, and patterns of repetitive poor cattle handling behavior.

_____

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✔		M	V	P	PM	F	✔		M	V	P	PM	F
	1							51					
	2							52					
	3							53					
	4							54					
	5							55					
	6							56					
	7							57					
	8							58					
	9							59					
	10							60					
	11							61					
	12							62					
	13							63					
	14							64					
	15							65					
	16							66					
	17							67					
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	36							86					
	37							87					
	38							88					
	39							89					
	40							90					
	41							91					
	42							92					
	43							93					
	44							94					
	45							95					
	46							96					
	47							97					
	48							98					
	49							99					
	50							100					
	Σ							Total					
		M	V	P	PM	F			M	V	P	PM	F

Primary Core Criteria 4: Nutrition and Feed Management Program

Feedlot works with a nutritionist and/or veterinarian to ensure rations meet the nutritional requirements of all cattle, including requirements for feeding during inclement weather, and how to reduce the risk of digestive disorders, such as grain overload and bloat.	**10/0**
Feeding records e.g. batch mix sheets, feed delivery sheets, veterinary feed prescriptions are documented as per CFIA Feed Regulations.	**2/0**
Feedlot has a training program for feed staff	**5/0**

Points _____ **/17**

Comments:

_____

_____

Primary Core Criteria 5: Animal Health Management

Feedlot cattle are identified with a CCIA/ATQ RFID ear tag and missing tags are replaced (regulatory not welfare requirement)	**10/0**
Feedlot has a valid veterinary-client-patient relationship (VCPR) with a licensed provincial practitioner to ensure animal health and care and responsible animal health, and food safety product use	**10/0**
Feedlot has documented processing and treatment protocols developed by their veterinarian. Treatment protocol includes: • requirement to monitor cattle on an ongoing basis and provide prompt treatment or care • how to prevent, treat, control, and manage common disease and health problems in feedlot cattle, including but not limited to respiratory disease, lameness including non-ambulatory cattle, injuries, bloats, grain overloads, bullers, pregnant and calving heifers, heat stress, newborn calves, broken horns, castration infections, prolapses • what to do if an animal doesn't respond to initial treatment, including when to euthanize or cull animals, • how to manage chronically ill or injured animals, and railers	**2/0**
Feedlot cattle are observed daily for health, sickness, and injuries by trained competent staff	**2/0**
Feedlot has individual animal or group processing records (vaccination, implanting, deworming)	**2/0**
Feedlot has individual animal treatment and mortality records, and veterinary prescriptions for all prescription drugs, including those in the feed	**2/0**
If feedlot staff replace rectal/vaginal/uterine prolapses, spay heifers, or perform other surgical procedures, pain control is used, and the procedure is performed by trained competent staff	**10/0/NA**
If the feedlot castrates bulls, they use pain control for bulls older than 9 months of age. As of 2018, pain control will be used for castrating bulls older than 6 months of age.	**10/0/NA**
If the feedlot dehorns cattle, they use pain control when dehorning cattle, in consultation with their veterinarian	**10/0/NA**
If the feedlot castrates bulls, they have approved, well maintained equipment for castrating	**5/0/NA**
If the feedlot dehorns cattle, they have approved, well maintained equipment for dehorning or tipping cattle	**5/0/NA**
If the feedlot brands cattle, cattle hides are dry when branded, and cattle are branded by trained people using approved, well maintained equipment for branding cattle	**5/0/NA**
Feedlot has an animal health training program for staff developed and implemented by their veterinarian	**5/0**

Points _____ **/33-78**

Comments:

_____

_____

Primary Core Criteria 4, 5 and 6: Feed Management, Animal Health Management, and Environment

Score at least 5% of the home feeding pens, 1 receiving pen, 1 shipping pen, 1 or 2 sick pens, 1 chronic pen, and 1 rail pen with cattle. If there are < 5 pens in the feedlot, assess all pens. Select pens as per Introduction, pages 8 and 9. Assess all cattle in the pen after the pen-riders have checked, pulled and treated sick cattle for the day. For sick and chronic pens, only score those animals in the pen that are an egregious acts of neglect or willful act of abuse that need euthanasia or immediate emergency slaughter (see page 26, 28 and 29 for definitions). Describe in Comments.

Type	Pen #	# head	DOF	CC4. Feed — Feed	CC4. Feed — Water	CC6. Environment — Properly Stocked	CC6. Environment — Clean Pen	CC5. Animal Health Management Number of Cattle Observed with Condition — Extreme Tag	Dead	Down	Animals Needing Attention	Comments
Feeding				1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0					
Feeding				1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0					
Feeding				1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0					
Feeding				1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0					
Feeding				1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0					
Receiving				1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0					
Shipping				1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0					
Total #												

CC5. Animal Health Management — Animals Needing **Euthanasia or Immediate Emergency Slaughter*** — Comments

Type	Extreme Tag	Dead	Down	Animals Needing Attention	Comments
Sick	1/0	1/0	1/0		
Sick	1/0	1/0	1/0		
Chronic	1/0	1/0	1/0		
Rail	1/0	1/0	1/0		
Total #					

Category	Description
Feed	Feed available at least once daily in home feeding pens
Water	Access to water at all times in home feeding pens, receiving and shipping pens (no water required in temporary holding pens)
Properly Stocked	All cattle can adopt normal resting postures at the same time (consider usable space)
Clean Pens	There is no extreme mud in pens i.e. extreme mud is > 4" over the fetlock/mid-cannon bone/~12" above ground) for > 1/3 of pen floor (excluding area for feed bunk, water trough and bedding pack)

In small feedlots, the sick, chronic and rail pens may be combined so score at least 4 of these pens if available with cattle. Receive points if condition met e.g. clean pen = 1, properly stocked = 1. For CC5. Animal Health Management, record the number of animals with the condition e.g. 1 Down, 2 Animals Needing Attention.

*egregious act of neglect

Primary Core Criteria 4 and 6: Feeding and Environment Targets

	Points if meet target
Feed: 100% (feed must have been provided within the last 24 hour period)	10/0
Water: 100% (water must have been provided in feeding pens at all times)	10/0
Properly Stocked: ≥90%	10/0
Clean Pens: ≥70%	5/0

Comments: (Describe reasons feed may be absent in bunk, any reasons why cattle may not be able to reach feed, as well as bunk conditions. Feed must have been provided within a 24 hour period or this is an egregious act of neglect. Water must be provided at all times in feeding pens; else, this is an egregious act of neglect. Additionally, if any nonambulatory animals are noted, they must be provided with water. The only exception to providing water at all times is when cattle are temporarily housed in holding pens for a few hours e.g. re-implanting or weight sorting cattle. Describe any special circumstances to explain muddy pen conditions or taggy cattle e.g. weather conditions, and if pen conditions make it difficult for cattle to access feed and water or find a dry resting area. Note any efforts underway to clean pens. Describe any reasons cattle may have difficulty reaching feed or water.)

_____

_____

_____

Primary Core Criteria 5: Health Condition of Animals in Pens

	Points if meet target
HEALTH TARGETS IN FEEDING PENS (HOME, RECEIVING, SHIPPING):	
Down (nonambulatory): 0%	10/0
Extreme Tag: ≤10%	10/0
Dead: 0%	10/0
Animals needing attention: ≤1%	10/0

Total _____ /40

	Points if meet target
HEALTH TARGETS IN SICK, CHRONIC, AND RAIL PENS:	
Down (nonambulatory): ≤1%	10/0
Extreme Tag (Extreme): ≤10%	10/0
Dead: 0%	10/0

Total _____ /30

Animals needing euthanasia or immediate emergency slaughter: 0%   **Pass or Fail (Egregious Neglect)**

Comments: describe how long animals have been non-ambulatory or any extenuating circumstances to explain what you observe--do they have an action plan to deal with the adverse situation, including timeframe for resolution. Are they following the veterinarian's health protocols on how to treat and manage these animals. If the auditor notices any severely compromised animals above, the auditor must request the feedlot to deal with these immediately).

_____

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_____

Primary Core Criteria 7: On-Farm Humane Stunning/Euthanasia of Feedlot Cattle

Feedlot has a documented Euthanasia Protocol and Emergency Slaughter/Salvage Slaughter Protocol (if latter applicable). **The protocol includes requirements to euthanize or cull for salvage slaughter without delay, cattle that:** • are unlikely to recover • fail to respond to treatment and convalescent protocols • have chronic, severe, or debilitating pain and distress • are unable to consume feed and water • show continuous weight loss or emaciation • are non-ambulatory and nonresponsive for more than 24 hours unless otherwise ordered treatment by feedlot veterinarian	2/0
Feedlot's documented Euthanasia Protocol and Emergency Slaughter/Salvage Slaughter Protocol (if latter applicable) include: • requirement that non-ambulatory cattle are not dragged (i.e. willful act of abuse) or forced to move prior to stunning for emergency slaughter or euthanasia • information on the correct placement and direction of a gun-shot or captive bolt • information on how to confirm insensibility and death • information on what to do if the first attempt doesn't render the animal insensible • requirement not to move or leave the animal until confirmed dead	2/0
Feedlot has acceptable stunning and euthanasia equipment for feedlot cattle. (Note: acceptable stunning and euthanasia equipment for feedlot cattle include a 22 magnum or larger caliber rifle, shotgun or penetrating captive bolt gun with secondary kill step)	10/0
Feedlot has ample ammunition (properly stored) to euthanize or stun for emergency slaughter feedlot cattle at all times	10/0
Feedlot has a back-up method on premises or readily available if gun doesn't work or breaks e.g. second gun	10/0
Feedlot has a cleaning kit to maintain the stunning and euthanasia equipment	5/0

Comments:

Points _____ /39

Effective Stunning and Euthanasia

Cattle Available to Assess: ☐ Yes ☐ No

During an on-site assessment, if there are any animals being stunned for salvage slaughter or euthanized by gunshot, score the effectiveness of the stunning. When evaluating the effectiveness of stunning, the auditor monitors whether or not an animal is rendered insensible with a single shot. Insensibility means the animal does not vocalize, raise its head, or blink its eyes. If an animal is not rendered insensible immediately, then a second and third shot, if required, must be delivered immediately. If more than 2 shots are required to render the animal insensible or the operator does not deliver additional shots immediately to render the animal insensible, then stunning for insensibility is considered ineffective. Note: additional shots after insensibility may be required to render the animal dead and those shots are not counted here when determining the effectiveness of stunning for insensibility.

Cattle available to assess?	Y/N	1	2	3	4	5
Effective stunning so animal insensible		1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

Effective Stunning: Total: # _____ **%** _____

Target: ≥90%   **Pass or Fail**

Comments

Primary Core Criteria 8: Egregious Acts of Neglect or Willful Acts of Abuse

Any egregious act of neglect or willful act of abuse that is observed in the feedlot are grounds for automatic assessment failure.

Egregious acts of neglect include but are not limited to:

- **failing to follow veterinary protocols related to timely euthanasia of critically ill/distressed animals,**
- failing to euthanize a chronically diseased or injured animal with a BCS < 2 as per veterinary health and euthanasia protocols,
- failing to provide daily feed to cattle within a 24 hour period,
- failing to provide ad libitum water to cattle in home feeding pens,
- failing to provide water to nonambulatory animals,
- failing to assist a known calving heifer in a timely manner,
- failing to assist a newborn calf in distress, and
- failing to immediately assist and provide medical care to a nonambulatory animal
- failing to provide immediate medical assistance to a "compromised" animal unloaded from a livestock truck, as defined per CFIA Transportation Regulations
- loading a "compromised" animal without special transport provisions, as per CFIA Transportation Regulations.

Willful acts of abuse include, but are not limited to:

- dragging of conscious animals by any part of their body except in the rare case where a non-ambulatory animal must be moved from a life threatening situation,
- deliberate application of prods to sensitive parts of the animal such as the eyes, ears, nose, anus, vulva, udder, or testicles,
- deliberate slamming of gates on cattle unless for human safety,
- malicious hitting/beating of an animal which includes forcefully striking an animal with a closed fist, foot, handling equipment e.g. sorting paddle or other hard/solid objects that can cause pain, bruising or injury,
- deliberate driving of ambulatory cattle on top of one another,
- tail docking unless on the advice of a licensed veterinarian,
- abdominal surgery e.g. rumen fistula, C section, spaying, conducted by an unqualified untrained person without anesthetic and analgesia,
- rectal/vaginal/uterine prolapse replacements with suture or amputations without anesthetic or analgesia,
- euthanasia by means other than approved guns or euthanasia drugs administered by a licensed veterinarian,
- during euthanasia by gunshot, failing to immediately deliver additional shots if the first shot does not render the animal insensible and then dead (assuming no secondary kill step was used after rendering insensible by gunshot, such as pithing or jugular exsanguination),
- live animal on the dead stock pile,
- unchecked dog biting cattle in chute with cattle having nowhere to go,
- live animal frozen to the ground,
- branding wet cattle
- loading cattle unfit for transport as per CFIA Transport Regulations

Observed: ☐ YES ☐ NO   **YES = AUTOMATIC AUDIT FAILURE**

Comments on any egregious acts of neglect or willful acts of abuse observed (if any)

_____

_____

_____

Secondary Criteria

Secondary Item within Core Criteria 1: Feedlot Commitment to Animal Care

1. Feedlot has a written animal care policy.   ☐ Yes or ☐ No

Secondary Items within Core Criteria 2: Facilities

1. For indoor feedlot pens, supplementary light is provided to cattle that do not have access to natural light to facilitate normal behavior (can you see in barn?)   ☐ Yes or ☐ No
2. Nursing heifers/cows and newborn calves are provided with an environment that is safe and clean for calving and promotes calf survival   ☐ Yes or ☐ No
3. Feedlot has a documented pen maintenance plan or records to show how manure/mud build-up in pens is minimized   ☐ Yes or ☐ No

Comments on facilities: _____

_____

Secondary Items within Core Criteria 3: Cattle Handling

1. Total number miscaught in chute and immediately released (tally here):   _____
2. Total number of slips (tally slips here):   _____
3. Total number of cattle jumping and racing (tally jumping and racing here):   _____
4. Temperament of cattle (circle one):   **Excitable   Normal   Docile**
5. Did the persons handling the cattle do so quietly and calmly?   ☐ Yes or ☐ No

Comments on attitude and behavior of people handling cattle: _____

_____

Secondary Items within Core Criteria 4: Nutrition and Feed Management Program

1. Feedlot has a documented feeding protocol that includes: ☐ Yes or ☐ No
    a. how to gradually transition cattle from high-forage to high-energy rations to avoid abrupt dietary changes and reduce the risk of nutrition-induced disorders, such as grain overload and bloat (describes ration changes, there is more than 1 ration)
    b. how to ensure sufficient forage/fiber in high-energy rations to avoid digestive disorders, such as grain overload and bloats
    c. how to adjust rations when feed intake is disrupted by events such as storms, power outages, mill or truck breakdowns, or sudden major ingredient changes
    d. how to monitor cattle behaviour, performance, body condition score, and health; adjusting rations accordingly
    e. how to assess water quality and quantity and adjust as needed
2. Feedlot monitors feed bunks daily to assess prior consumption and adjust feeding accordingly, taking into account weather changes (i.e. feed bunk call and delivery sheets)   ☐ Yes or ☐ No
3. Feedlot has training records for feed staff   ☐ Yes or ☐ No
4. Feedlot takes steps to prevent exposure to toxins and feed with adverse physical qualities that limit intake or cause injury e.g. inspects incoming feeds, tests suspect feed   ☐ Yes or ☐ No
5. Feed in bunks is of poor feed quality (frozen, moldy, foreign material, full of snow)   ☐ Yes or ☐ No
6. Water in water bowls is of poor water quality (frozen, hot, sludgy)   ☐ Yes or ☐ No

Comments: _____

_____

Secondary Items within Core Criteria 5: Animal Health Management

1. Feedlot has a written protocol which is well understood by staff on how to promptly and properly handle non-ambulatory cattle   ☐ Yes or ☐ No

2. Feedlot has a written protocol about how to promptly and properly handle seriously injured cattle e.g. broken leg   ☐ Yes or ☐ No

3. Feedlot has written veterinary health protocols with pain control for all surgical procedures performed by feedlot staff, including but not limited to spaying, rectal, vaginal and uterine prolapse repair, claw amputations, rumen fistula   ☐ Yes or ☐ No ☐ NA

4. Feedlot management and/or veterinarian monitor disease rates and the veterinarian is notified to investigate any unusual or high disease occurrences (treatment, death); advising the producer how to reduce losses by examining animals and reviewing existing biosecurity, health (treatment, mortality) and feeding protocols and records to prevent reoccurrences   ☐ Yes or ☐ No

5. If performance enhancing technologies (e.g. implants, beta-agonists) are used, they are used as per label directions and/or veterinary prescriptions   ☐ Yes or ☐ No ☐ NA

6. Feedlot has a documented castration protocol, including for retained testicles (belly nuts), developed by their veterinarian that includes use of pain control or a policy to return bulls to seller or a policy to feed intact bulls   ☐ Yes or ☐ No ☐ NA

7. Feedlot has a documented dehorning protocol developed by their veterinarian that includes use of pain control   ☐ Yes or ☐ No ☐ NA

8. Feedlot has a documented branding protocol   ☐ Yes or ☐ No ☐ NA

9. Feedlot has animal health training records   ☐ Yes or ☐ No

Comments: _____

_____

Secondary Items within Core Criteria 7: Euthanasia

1. Feedlot has employee training records on euthanasia and emergency slaughter of feedlot cattle.   ☐ Yes or ☐ No

Comments: _____

_____

Secondary Item: Care of Other Working Animals in the Feedlot

*** non-cattle welfare section

1. Feedlot uses horses to monitor or move cattle.   ☐ Yes or ☐ No
2. Feedlot uses dogs to move cattle   ☐ Yes or ☐ No

If yes to 1 or 2, then answer the questions below:

1. Feedlot horses/dogs are provided with feed and water daily (within 24 hour period)   ☐ Yes or ☐ No
2. Feedlot horses/dogs are provided with shelter to protect them from extreme inclement weather that would affect their welfare   ☐ Yes or ☐ No
3. Feedlot horses/dogs are in good body condition (BCS > 2), appear healthy and sound (i.e. no lameness), and have no open untreated wounds   ☐ Yes or ☐ No

Feedlot's Final Score of their Animal Care Assessment Program

Primary Core Criteria	Points Available	Points Achieved	Percentage Score %
Feedlot participation in animal care assessment	-	PASS/FAIL	-
1. Feedlot's Commitment to Animal Care	6		
2. Facilities	15 outdoor 20 indoor		
3. Cattle Handling	67		
4. Nutrition and Feed Management	37		
5. Animal Health Management	103-148 pending NA		
6. Environment	15		
7. Euthanasia	39		
7. Effective Stunning and Euthanasia	-	PASS/FAIL/Not Observed	-
8. Egregious Acts of Neglect or Willful Acts of Abuse	-	PASS/FAIL	-
Total Points	282-332 pending NA		

Feedlot passed all primary core criteria: Yes _____   No _____

Summary of Nonconformities from Primary Core Criteria that Require Corrective Actions:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Feedlot passed all secondary items: Yes _____   No _____

Notes on secondary items:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Auditor's Signature: _____   Date: _____

Feedlot Operator/Manager Signature: _____   Date: _____

Signatures attest that the feedlot animal care audit was completed on that date. The feedlot operator or manager's signature does not signify agreement or disagreement with the findings of the auditor.