Question

- How many participants have a connection to Religious Slaughter?
Agenda

- Global review of types of Religious Slaughter: Kosher and Halal
- Update on Global Perspective
- Issues and Challenges
Agenda

- Global review of types of Religious Slaughter: Kosher and Halal
Conventional Kosher Method with stun

**Center Track Restrainer** with head holder and stun: *(Europe and N. America)*

- Enter restrainer
- Move body forward
- Lift head
- Cut throat
- Stun *(captive bolt)*

Photo by Temple Grandin
Conventional Kosher (Reform) Methods

Upright restrainer: (worldwide)

- Enter restrainer
- Restrain body
- Lift head
- Cut throat
- Stun (captive bolt)

Photo by Temple Grandin
Orthodox (Glatt) Kosher
No Stun (N. America)

Glatt: Upright “Standing” Restrainer with head holder: pre or post stunning of the animal is not permitted.

- Enter restrainer
- Push body forward with rump pusher
- Raise head with chin lift
- Cut throat and bleed.

Photo by Temple Grandin
Orthodox (Glatt) Kosher
No Stun (N. America)

Glatt: Upright “Standing” Restrainer
Similar unit for sheep and goat.

Photos by Joe Regenstein
Glatt: Cradle Bleeding For sheep, goat and calves.

- Lift and carry animal
- Place upside down on cradle
- Stretch neck
- Cut throat and bleed.

Photos from internet
Orthodox (Glatt) Kosher (N. America and Israel)

Rotating Box: with head holder (Facomia, Norman or Weinberg Pen):
- Enter restrainer
- Restrain body by moving side wall
- Secure head with chin lift
- Rotate box/body
- Cut throat.

Norman Rotating Box
Orthodox (Glatt)
(S. America and Israel)

**Shackle and Hoist:** Restrainer box used to shackle cattle:

- Enter restrainer
- Restrain leg
- Shackle and hoist live animal
- Cut throat

Not allowed by American Meat Institute or Canada

Photo by Temple Grandin
Orthodox (Glatt)
(N & S. America and Israel)

Shackle and Hoist:
- Common with goat, sheep and calves
- Lift animal, restrain leg
- Shackle and hoist live animal
- Cut throat

Not allowed by American Meat Institute or Canada
Halal Slaughter: Unstunned: N. America

Upright restraint with head holder:

- Enter restrainer and push forward
- Restrain body
- Lift head
- Raise belly lift
- Cut throat and bleed.
Halal Slaughter: Electrical Stun

New Zealand and S. America: electrical stun with nose plate (head) and heart contact

- Restrain
- Electrically stun
- Rotate or drop from box
- Cut throat
Central and S. America: electrical stun head with head restraint

- Restrain
- Electrically stun
- Drop from box
- Shackle and hoist
- Cut throat (Muslim slaughter man)
Halal Slaughter: Trip Box with Electrical Stun

C. America and S. America: electrical stun with head stunner:

- Enter box
- Trip or drop animal
- Electrically stun head
- Hoist and bleed

Welfare Concerns

- Banned in some countries
Halal Slaughter: Mushroom Stun

N. American and Australia: Head holder and mushroom stunner (cartridge fired or pneumatic):

- Enter box
- Restrain head
- Stun animal
- Drop animal
- Shackle, hoist and bleed (rapidly)
Halal Slaughter: Captive Bolt Stun

N. American and Australia: Head holder and captive bolt stunner (cartridge fired or pneumatic):

- Enter box
- Restrain head
- Stun animal
- Drop animal
- Shackle, hoist and bleed
Halal Slaughter: Captive Bolt Stun

N. American and Australia: Center track restrainer or stun box captive bolt stunner *(cartridge fired or pneumatic)*:

- Enter box or restrainer
- Stun animal
- Drop animal
- Shackle, hoist and bleed
Halal Slaughter
(S. America and Middle East)

Shackle and Hoist: Restrainer box used to shackle cattle:
- Enter restrainer
- Restrain leg
- Shackle and hoist live animal
- Cut throat

Not allowed by American Meat Institute or Canada

Photo by Temple Grandin
Halal Slaughter
(N & S. America, Middle East)

Shackle and Hoist:

- Common with goat, sheep and calves
- Lift animal and restrain leg
- Shackle and hoist live animal
- Cut throat

Not allowed by American Meat Institute or Canada

Photo from Internet
Halal Slaughter
(China, Middle East)

Street Slaughter:

- Common with all species including poultry
- Restrain animal
- Cut throat
- (Muslim slaughter man)

Photo from Internet
Question

- Any other types of Religious Slaughter that were not discussed?
Agenda

- Global review of types of Religious Slaughter: Kosher and Halal
- Update on Global Perspective
Europe

- European “Convention for the Protection of Animals for Slaughter” generally requires stunning before slaughter, but allows member states to allow exemptions for religious slaughter.
Europe

- EU Directive 93/119: “it is an offence to cause or permit an animal to suffer avoidable excitement, pain or suffering. Animals must be handled, stunned and killed using specific methods by licensed slaughtermen”.

Photo by Temple Grandin
UK: Religious Slaughter: Halal

- Must be carried out only in approved red meat slaughterhouses (licensed abattoir), under veterinary supervision
- By a licensed Muslim slaughter man
- By the Islamic method
UK: Religious Slaughter: Glatt Kosher

- Animal must be healthy and killed with respect
- Animal cannot be slaughtered in front of other animals
- Animal and it’s young not killed on the same day
- Shechita cannot be carried out while animal is lying on its back.
UK: Religious Slaughter: Glatt Kosher

- Must be carried out only in approved red meat slaughterhouses (licensed abattior), under veterinary supervision
- By a licensed Schochetim highly trained (licensed every 12 months by the Rabbinical Commission)
- Also licensed by the local authority
Countries that require stun before slaughter:

- Norway
- Iceland
- Switzerland
- Sweden

Country Laws

Protect Shechita (Religious) slaughter:

- U.S.
- United Kingdom
- Ireland
- Netherlands (After 2011 Controversy)
  - Dr. Regenstein involved
  - Post cut stun if animal survives (40 sec)
- Poland (2012 ban and reintroduction)

Countries that require stun immediately after throat cut:

- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- Lower Austria

Source: Wikipeedia
Humane methods became mandatory. **Two methods** are specified as humane.

**Method 1**: Ritual / Loss of consciousness by anemia.
Method 2: Requires that cattle, calves, horses, mules, sheep, goats, swine, and other livestock must be rendered insensible to pain before being shackled, hoisted, thrown, cast, or cut.
Religious Slaughter: “slaughtering in accordance with the ritual requirements of the Jewish faith or any other religious faith that prescribes a method of slaughter whereby the animal suffers loss of consciousness by anemia of the brain caused by the simultaneous and instantaneous severance of the carotid arteries with a sharp instrument and handling in connection with such slaughtering” is humane.
Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, in order to protect freedom of religion, ritual slaughter and the handling or other preparation of livestock for ritual slaughter are exempted from the terms of this chapter.

Religious “bubble” from alley to bleed rail
Bleeding and Secondary cut:

- In US, a Secondary Cut: Can be made to facilitate bleeding
- In Canada, a Secondary Cut: is not allowed

Secondary cut:
- No other tools can be used (Meat hooks, etc.)
- **Slaughter**: “No food animal shall be handled in a manner that subjects the animal to avoidable distress or avoidable pain.”

- **Religious Slaughter**: Despite section 79, every food animal that is ritually slaughtered in accordance with Judaic or Islamic law shall be restrained and slaughtered by means of a cut resulting in rapid, simultaneous and complete severance of the jugular veins and carotid arteries, in a manner that causes the animal to lose consciousness immediately.
No food animal, other than a bird or domesticated rabbit, shall be suspended for the purpose of slaughter unless, immediately before being suspended, it is rendered unconscious or killed by a method set out in section 79.
Operator must have written AW program

- Animal handling, restraint and all aspects of slaughter
- Every species, size and class of animals
- Training those who handle animals or carry out slaughter

- Where the slaughter person is a contracted third party, processors must have documented evidence of training
Written program must:

- Include monitoring, records, deviations, corrective action, preventative measures and verification
- Address responsibility of individual performing humane ritual slaughter
- Address action to be taken if ritual slaughter is ineffective
- Ensure trained, competent individual to carry out slaughter with well maintained equipment
Restraint and Cutting

- Animal must be calm
- Best Practice: Upright, standing restraint
- Restraint system must be designed: (for animal)
  - Animal species and size
  - Animal to be readily stunned
  - Animal being held forward in the knocking box
  - Head is lifted by forehead bracket and chin lift
    - Moderate pressure only
    - Nose tongs not permitted
  - Neck cut (open wound) can not contact restraining device or any other surface during bleeding which would impede blood flow
Ritual Slaughter Process

- Pre-slaughter handling requirements are the same as for other food animals
- Animal must remain calm
- Slaughter must be performed by a single stroke resulting in rapid, simultaneous and complete severance of both carotid arteries and jugular veins
Ritual Slaughter Process

- Nothing must obstruct blood flow after the cut
- Blood loss must be rapid with rapid loss of sensibility
- Loss of sensibility and animal welfare must be monitored routinely during handling, cutting, bleeding and release from restraint as well as during shackling and hoisting
Ritual Slaughter Process

- Ritual slaughter does not result in instantaneous unconsciousness
- Ritual slaughter takes time
- Shackling must not occur until after animal has lost sensibility (MIR 78)
- No dressing procedure shall occur on an animal until after being rendered insensible and shows no signs of return to sensibility or signs of life
Operators monitor each animal after the cut and make a decision about its welfare.

If animals do not collapse after 30 seconds there is a probability that something has gone wrong.

- the majority of properly cut animals collapse and roll their eyes within 20 seconds.
not every animal that fails to collapse in 30 seconds is necessarily a deviation but it is a good indicator that action should be taken

Animals that do not collapse within 30 seconds, and those that show signs of suffering should be stunned
Occasionally slaughtermen may wish to check the neck cut.

**Palpating** the neck wound is acceptable provided the animal is no longer sensible.

Once the cut is made no procedures that have the potential to cause distress or pain can be undertaken until the animal is unconscious.
Sensibility on the bleed line

- Zero tolerance for conscious animals on the bleed rail
- Operators will monitor animals on the slaughter line and take immediate corrective action if animals are showing signs of sensibility or potential return to sensibility
  - Example: Voluntary blinking, righting reflex
- No dressing procedures until after the animal is rendered insensible and shows no signs of potential return to sensibility (breathing ceased)
Agenda

- Global review of types of Religious Slaughter: Kosher and Halal
- Update on Global Perspective
- Issues and Challenges
Distractions

- Distractions:
  Especially during loading of the box or restrainer system
Rituai Injuries: Worst Case

Rump pusher

Shoulder yoke

Side wall
Ritual Results: Blood Splash

- Flanks: 68%
- Downgrade = $28,000/day
- Ribs/Loins: 28.8%
- 300 carcasses
Ritual Results: Blood Splash

Heavier carcasses: back of loin
Troubleshooting: Blood splash

- **Time of year:**
  Most of blood splash occurs when weather is changing.
  - Warm days, cool nights.
Pre-stress: The animal has been subjected to too much stress prior to slaughter.

- Blood pressure is raised, muscles and capillaries tighten and blood flow is reduced.
- **Cut Location:** Slaughter man is not cutting in the correct location (Target: Close to the jaw, as religiously possible, through both carotid arteries and jugular veins)

- **Multiple cuts:** Knife is straight, but not sharp. (Arteries are closing over after the cut).
Blood splash

- Knife blade is *sharp but not straight* (needs to be steeled or honed properly)
- Knife is not sharp and being dragged over the wound, resulting in closure of arteries and veins, after the cut is made.
Sharpening Stones and Hones

- Glass Hone
- Diamond Hone
Blood splash

- **Head holder is too tight:** Pressure is not being released after the cut is made.

- **Restrainer is too tight:** Blood is not being released from the animal (especially large animals).
Solution

- Keep the animal **CALM**, prior to slaughter!!!
- Minimized pressure
- Fast, effective cut
- Quick loosening or **release** of head holder and rump pusher after the cut
- Blood splash is **controlled**

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**Grandin Data:**

**John Morrell: Upright Restrainer**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Percent Blood splash</th>
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<tr>
<td>Percent Blood splash</td>
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<tr>
<td>Average Blood splash</td>
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</table>
Blood splash

Restrainer pressure too high: Muscles are damaged during restraint (especially large animals).

Causes:

- Abrasion
- Stretching of muscles
- Restriction during bleeding
Blood splash

Solution:

- Separate regulated pressure controls for each part

Solution:

- Pressure bleed off (limit)
Blood Splash: Head Restraint

Blood Splash: 60-80 %
Savings: $20,000/Day

Challenge: Excessive Restraint (pivot)

• Long Term: Modified forehead bracket
Vocalization

With a butt pusher, prevent rebar from catching on toes

No horizontal rebar
Vocalization

With a butt pusher, prevent rebar from catching on toes

Original design
Non-slip bar height lowered and smoothed

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Vocalization

- Slaughter man and restrainer operator behaviors may be scaring animals or causing agitation
- Hosing equipment
- Move slowly and calmly. Avoid rapid or jerky movements
Restrainer Vocalization

Look for the PAIN: Missing Hair, Bruise

Same Animal
Challenge: Excessive Restraint

- **Short Term:** Operator loosens control
- **Medium Term:** Pressure bleed off
- **Long Term:** Pressure control limit
**Vocalization: Restrainer**

**Challenge:** Excessive Head Restraint

- **Long Term:** Modify forehead bracket and chin lift
You Manage What You Measure
## Ritual Audit Results:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Critical Point</th>
<th>PASSING Score</th>
<th>Worst Audit Score</th>
<th>Best Score</th>
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<td>% Vocalisation</td>
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3rd Party Audit of Ritual plants with Head and Body Restrainers: since 1999.
## Ritual Audit Results:

### Critical Point Score

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Critical Point</th>
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<th>Worst Audit Score</th>
<th>Best Audit Score</th>
<th>Avg. Score</th>
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**3rd Party Unannounced Audit of Ritual plant with Rotating Box**
Reducing stress and pain throughout the life of the animal

- Improves the final product
- Improves employee safety
Questions???

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