Safe Food for Canadians Regulations

Humane handling for slaughter
Safe Food for Canadians Regulations

How to meet regulatory outcome?

OR
Outcome

SFCR provision 128:

**Avoidable suffering, injury or death**

A licence holder must handle a food animal at the establishment in a manner that does not cause it avoidable suffering, injury or death and must not subject it to any condition that may cause such suffering, injury or death
Preventive Control Plan

SFCR provision 89 (d): animal welfare

1. Risks
2. Preventive measures
3. Monitoring and verification procedures
4. Corrective action procedures
5. Performance criteria
6. Audits
1. Animal Welfare Risks

Examples
A. Landmarks for captive bolt stunning
B. Areas in facility for Slaughter activities
1. Animal Welfare Risks continued

Examples

C. Assessing on receiving for injuries/health problems

D. Assessing for climate conditions for risk of suffering
2. Preventive Measures

Examples
A. Humane Killing Protocol
   - Animal is not moved
   - Must be done as soon as possible

B. Stunning protocol
   - Competency and skills
   - Rotation schedule
3. Monitoring and Verification Procedures and Records

**Doer** conducts slaughter activity (task) and must also be able to monitor animal welfare risks.

**Monitor** evaluates doer’s performance of the task and other points of risk (building design).

**Verifier** evaluates monitor’s performance (quality control step).
4. Corrective Action Procedures

Example

Figure 8. Addition of a sheet plastic overlay on an entry ramp

- non-conductive overlay to isolate birds from the electrical waterbath system
- spacer washers
- original entry ramp
## 5. Performance Criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Pigs</th>
<th>Sheep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stunning effectiveness</td>
<td>≥ 96% for captive bolt or gunshot stunning</td>
<td>Placement of electrodes 1% error allowed Hot wanding</td>
<td>≥ 96% accuracy for captive bolt or gunshot stunning ≥ 98% for electrical stunning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1% error allowed</td>
<td>≥ 98% for electrical stunning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>≥ 98% for electrical stunning</td>
<td>Placement of electrodes 1% error allowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>≥ 98 % for gas stunning</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Overloaded gondolas ≤ 4</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Audits

Self-audit = internal audit program
• Employee qualified/trained in animal welfare risks and controls

3rd party auditor
• Auditor qualifications, certifications
• Audit must meet federal regulations
And ‘evidence of effectiveness’

Evidence of effectiveness

Example
Conclusion

Prevention of animal welfare risks is the key to avoid unnecessary suffering, injury or death.