American Humane Farm Program

American Humane Certified™

Broiler Chickens

Animal Welfare Standards Audit Tool

Introduction



The American Humane Farm Program (American Humane Certified™ Animal Welfare Standards) is the product of over 140 years of applied experience in farm animal welfare. Since its beginning in 1877, American Humane has had a long history with the humane treatment of farm animals. In its work to improve the treatment of working animals and livestock in transit, American Humane has been involved in almost every major advancement in improving the welfare of animals, including an instrumental role in the enactment of the 28 Hour Transportation Law. In 1916, the U.S. Secretary of War asked American Humane to help with the rescue of horses and other animals on the battlefields of World War I. The program that followed became the American Humane Rescue program, which continues to this day to rescue and shelter animals involved in disasters throughout the country.

Given its history, it was natural that American Humane would create the first farm animal welfare audit program. In 2000, American Humane pioneered the first third party audit and certification program in the United States to encourage and support the humane treatment of animals used for food. Organized as the Free Farmed® certification program, the first *Animal Welfare Standards* were based on the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals' *Welfare Standards*, the Federation of Animal Science Societies' *FASS Guide for the Care and Use of Agricultural Animals in Research and Teaching*, and the governing principles first developed by the Farm Animal Welfare Council (FAWC) known as the "Five Freedoms of Animal Welfare":

- Freedom from hunger and thirst
- Freedom from discomfort
- Freedom from pain, injury, or disease
- Freedom from fear and distress
- Freedom to express normal behaviors

Since its origins, American Humane's farm animal welfare standards have been and continue to be a living document. The standards and the audit process are continually reviewed and updated, using the expertise of the Scientific Advisory Committee. This committee of internationally renowned animal scientists and veterinarians advances new science and regularly evaluates the standards to help ensure that the American Humane CertifiedTM program incorporates the best and current knowledge of humane practices.

American Humane collaborates with institutions and organizations on independent research in animal behavior as well as new handling and housing applications. The program incorporates the practical, hands-on experience of farmers and ranchers, and helps ensure that new technology and knowledge from veterinarians and animal research experts are shared with producers. Third-party audits help to educate, encourage, and support producers in adopting humane practices. The program promotes clear, reasoned communication with consumers and retailers about the meaning and value of humanely raised food and the benefits not only to animals but also to people.

Note: Please refer to Appendix C of the full **Animal Welfare Standards** for a list of additional References consulted in the development of these standards.

Audit Scoring

Score Process

Each individual Audit (e.g., hatchery, grower, processing, or transportation, as applicable at specific sites and facilities) will receive its own score ("Audit Score"). For each audit item, producer will receive the maximum number of points allotted if it meets the standard, and zero points if it does not meet the standard (i.e., no partial credit). When an audit item is deemed not applicable (e.g., because it is not relevant to the type of Audit), it will be removed from the total available points in calculating the Audit Score. To be eligible for certification, producer must pass each mandatory Pass/Fail audit item and receive an Audit Score of at least 85% for each Audit.

Since not every audit item may apply to every farm, some items will be considered Not Applicable (NA). It is necessary to remove these NA questions from the overall count. An example of this process has been provided below:

a.) Tota	al Points F	ossible	b.) Total NA's	c.) Adjusted Points Achievable	d.) Total Points Achieved	Overall Audit Percentage
Items	Value	Points	Example	Example	Example	
1	50	50		50	50	1
20	25	500		500	500	
28	10	280	1 @ 10	270	260	
57	3	171	4 @ 3	159	150	
A.) Tota	al Points P	ossible	B.) Total NA's	C.) Total Points Achievable = AB.	D). Total Points Achieved	D./C. = Overall Audit Percentage
		=1001	=22	=1001-22 =979	=960	Example= 960/979=98%

- Step 1- Count the Total Points Possible for all items on the scored Animal Welfare Standards Audit Tool.
- **Step 2** Count the number of Total Not Applicable (NA) audit items. Subtract the Total NA's from the Total Points Possible for all items. This will give you the Adjusted Points Achievable for the audit.
- Step 3- Count up the Total Points Achieved in the audit. These are the audit items that were in conformance.
- Step 4- Divide the Total Points Achieved by the adjusted Total Points Achievable to find the Overall Audit Percentage.

Non-Conformances

All welfare issues identified with a loss of points during an audit are discussed in the exit interview by the auditor and will be described on the *Non-Conformance Report*. The *Non-Conformance Report* will list the non-conformances found by the auditor and must be signed by both the manager and auditor. All corrective actions agreed upon at the exit interview must be corrected even if your farm receives certification.

Corrective Action Plan

If a producer receives an Audit Score of less than 100%, producer must submit a <u>Corrective Action Plan</u> detailing steps that will be implemented to reach 100% compliance to all relevant Animal Welfare Standards.

Completion Report

Upon implementation of any Corrective Action Plan, a <u>Completion Report</u> confirming implementation of the plan must be submitted for American Humane's review and approval.

➤ The American Humane Certified™ program reserves the right to perform unannounced audits at any time during the certification period.

American Humane Farm Program

American Humane Certified™ Farm Data Form Broiler Chickens



➤ Auditor note: the following information should be completed in full (unless N/A) and reported to the American Humane Certified™ program with submission of the audit.

AUDITOR:	AUDIT DATE:	l A	AUDIT SCORE:
	From: T	o:	
LICENSE HOLDER:			
PRODUCER:	LICENSE MANAGER:		
Address:	Email:		
City:	Office #:		
State:	Cell #:		
ZIP:	Alt #:		
Country:	Fax #:		
AUDIT FARM LOCATION:			
AUDIT FARM:	FARM MANAGER:	STOCKPERSO	ON:
Address:	Email:	Em	ail:
City:	Office #:	Office	e #:
State:	Cell #:	Cel	II #:
ZIP:	Alt #:	Al	t #:
Country:	Fax #:	Fa	x #:
CHICK SUPPLIER:	PROCESSOR:		
NAME:	NAME:		
Address:	Address:		
City:	City:		
State:	State:		
ZIP:	ZIP:		
Country:	Country:		
Contact:	Contact:		
Contact #:	Contact #:		

FARM DATA:		
FOR ALL HOUSES ON-SITE :		
Total Number of Houses:	Total Outside Space (ft²):	
Total Floor Space (ft²):	(Only if applicable)	
Total Number of Broilers:		
FOR AUDITED HOUSE ONLY:		
Audited Floor Space (ft ²):	Audited Outside Space (ft ²):	
Number of Broilers Stocked:	(Only if applicable)	
Estimated Mortality Rate:		
Current Number of Broilers:		
Age of Broilers, Time of Audit:	Feeder Type/ Manufacturer (primary): " (other, if applicable):	
Weight of Broilers, Time of Audit:	No. Birds/ Feeder per Mfr. (primary): " (secondary, if applicable):	
Target Weight of Broilers:		

Name of Marketing or Producer Group if under Forward Contract:

List of Quality Assurance Programs:

Yearly Number of Cycles:

Audit Notes

➤ The American Humane Certified™ standards are written to cover facilities in varying geographic and temperature regions and facilities utilizing different systems. Therefore, not all sections in these standards apply to every facility. Farmers must comply with any local, state or federal mandates for handling and processing broilers that affect the environment or safety of their product.

Waterer Type/ Mfr.:

No. Birds/ Waterer per Mfr.:

- ➤ If an outside company is used for other processes such as transport, processing, etc., auditors must verify this process by observing the practices being conducted. If this is not a viable option for the site, then the company needs to be able to show documentation that the individuals are properly trained in these areas. This can be accomplished through training documents, employee interviews, and/or the Certificate of Conformances. A Certificate of Conformance (COC) is a document signed or otherwise authenticated by an individual certifying the degree to which terms or services meet specified requirements. A COC may be required when third parties, for example, are used for tasks like loading or transporting.
- If the auditor observes willful acts of abuse towards the animals during the course of the audit, s/he must suspend the audit and notify the manager, their audit company, and the American Humane Certified™ program immediately.

Office Records/ Management

A high degree of caring and responsible management and husbandry is vital to help ensure good animal welfare. Managers and stockpersons must be thoroughly trained, skilled, and competent in animal husbandry and welfare. They must have a good working knowledge of their system and the broilers under their care.

The following records and documentation must be made available to the auditor at the time of the audit. These are to be maintained in the form of a Farm Manual at the main office.

Company Policy & Employee Code of Conduct

		Sel	lection	Score
М1	Company Policy The Company Policy must be available to all workers, in their native language. Workers must sign and date that they have been provided a copy of, and that they understand their responsibilities under, the Company Policy, which must include as a minimum: Emphasis of the company's commitment to providing an environment which promotes high standards of animal welfare; The company has implemented a "zero-tolerance" policy which states that kicking, throwing, yelling at, purposefully scaring, and other acts of abuse towards the broilers will not be tolerated and, upon the discretion of the company, these actions are grounds for immediate dismissal; and The company has implemented an animal welfare "whistle blower" policy that protects employees who report animal welfare issues. American Humane recommends that the producer implement an incentive		Yes No N/A	/25
M2	Employee Code of Conduct An Employee Code of Conduct must be available to all workers, in their native language. Workers must sign and date that they have been provided a copy of, and that they understand their responsibilities under, this Code of Conduct, which must include as a minimum: All personnel are expected to handle the broilers in a positive and compassionate manner at all times; Each worker has the responsibility for and is expected to contribute to upholding high standards of animal welfare at all times as they perform their own duties; In addition to the worker's assigned duties, each also must be cognizant that the basic requirements such as adequate feed, water, lighting, ventilation, temperature control, and biosecurity must be provided to the birds at all times, and a supervisor must be notified if any of these basic necessities are lacking; and All personnel have access to the Animal Welfare Incident Report or a similar company document. Personnel are instructed to complete and submit this document whenever they observe incidences related to animal welfare that cause them concern.		Yes No N/A	/25
М3	Animal Welfare Officer Each farm must have at least one designated Animal Welfare Officer (AWO). The AWO is the individual who is responsible for ensuring the implementation of animal welfare policies and for monitoring operations to help ensure that high standards of animal welfare are being provided to the animals at all times.		O Yes O No	/10

	>	Auditor note: The owner/ operator or license manager may designate him or herself as the AWO.			
	>	Auditor note:			
		Name/position of AWO			
Offic	e Rec	ords & Documentation			
		ds of Production			
		rehensive production records must be available for at least one year in			
		c, tabular, or electronic form for each flock cycle recording clinical			
	I	mance parameters including but not limited to:			
		Animal movement logs (incoming and outgoing flocks); Broiler weights, updated weekly;			
		Broiler weights and age of flock at target;		Yes	
M4				res No	/3
14		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		NO N/A	13
		Numbers of cuits (with reasons stated), Numbers of ill or injured birds (with reasons stated, if known);	_	N/A	
		Feed intake & water consumption; and			
	5	• • •			
	_	Daily House temperature.			
	Check	if applicable:			
		ouse recording sheets are used as source records			
		ng Checklists			
		ds must be available for at least one year for each house with the			
	house:	ng information for all birds previously and currently maintained in that			
	l llouse.		П	Yes	
M5		·		No	/3
1413		•		N/A	75
			_	14/7	
		•			
		,			

М6	Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) SOPs must be available at the main office in regularly updated, comprehensive written instructions, in workers' native language, relating to daily, weekly, and monthly activities and procedures including but not limited to: Workers must sign and date that they understand and have been provided copies of the sections of the SOPs that are relevant to their assigned duties; Twice daily inspections of flocks and facilities, and records to be kept by responsible personnel; Daily inspections of equipment (especially feed and water systems), routine maintenance and cleaning, and back-up protocols to be followed, as well as records to be kept by responsible personnel; Daily monitoring and recording of maximum and minimum house temperatures (unless automatically recorded); Daily monitoring and recording of ventilation settings/ rates, any necessary adjustments, and periodic ammonia; Maintenance and management of litter; Monitoring of lighting program, including light intensity Any biosecurity protocols (e.g. maintaining nets, checking rodent bait, etc.); Maintenance and testing of Auxiliary Power Supply; Maintenance and testing of A	☐ Yes☐ No☐ N/A	/10
М7	 Emergency Response Plan The Emergency Response Plan must be available at the main office. This plan includes: ☐ Emergency contact information and numbers, i.e. fire department, local utilities, etc.; ☐ Primary and alternate numbers for at least three responsible farm workers, and a "telephone tree" to help ensure that all responsible parties may be contacted if necessary; and ☐ Contingency plans and precautions to cope with emergencies in order to safeguard the welfare of the animals, and the procedures to be followed by those discovering an emergency such as fire, floods, storms or other severe weather, interruption of power or water, etc. ➢ Auditor note: When buildings are not located on the same property as the main office, an Emergency Response Plan must also be posted on-site. 	☐ Yes☐ No☐ N/A	/3

Nutrition, Lighting, & Animal Health Plans

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	Nutrition Plan			
	The Nutrition Plan must be available at the main office. This plan includes:			
	 Certification or proof that the diet has been developed in consultation with a qualified flock nutritionist. 			
	☐ The flock nutritionist must be identified by name.			
	Records must show that the plan has been updated at least yearly.			
M8	Statements signed and dated by the flock nutritionist which affirm that:		Yes No	/10
	"This diet has been developed in accordance with guidelines provided by the most recently published National Research Council (NRC) standards";		N/A	,
	"Growth promoters are not used as additives to the feed in the stated formulation for the stated producer"; and			
	"In-feed antibiotics or anti-parasitic agents are not used in the stated formulation for the stated producer, except and unless for therapeutic reasons as prescribed by an attending veterinarian and as documented in the Animal Health Plan".			
	The Nutrition Plan must also include:			
	☐ Specifications for a diet that is adjusted as appropriate to the broilers'		Yes	
М9	age and strain in order to promote balanced nutrition.		No	/3
	Changes to the diet are introduced gradually.		N/A	
	When changing feed type, feed intake for the broilers is monitored to help ensure that animals do not lose weight.			
	The Nutrition Plan must also include:			
M10	Feed records that have been retained for at least one year (except in the case of Veterinary Feed Directives, which are required by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to be kept for two years), including:		Yes No	/3
	Identification of feed mills and whether they are major or minor sources of feed; and	□ N/A		
	Feed constituents/ feed concentrates (minerals/amino acids, etc.) used at each site.			
	Lighting Program The lighting system in houses must be designed and maintained to regulate a			
	daily cycle for all chickens 7 days or older through the course of the grow out			
	cycle up to the last week of the grow out period. The lighting program for each house is documented once per each flock with records on file. The lighting			
	program must provide within each 24-hour period:			
	A minimum continuous period of 8 hours of light;		Yes	
M11	The daytime light levels are at an average minimum 10 lux (1 foot-candle) at the birds' head height throughout the house, excluding areas in the shade of equipment.		No N/A	/10
	Supplemental lighting, where provided, is uniformly distributed throughout the house.			
	A minimum period of 4 hours of continual darkness or the natural period of darkness, if less. (<i>The 'dark' period is recommended to be no more than 1 lux (0.1 foot-candles) in intensity.</i>)			

	Animal Health Plan			
	A written Animal Health Plan (AHP) must be available at the main office. This			
	plan must include:			
	☐ Certification or proof that the AHP has been developed in			
	consultation with the flock veterinarian:			
	 The flock veterinarian must sign and date the AHP; 			
	and			
	 The AHP must be regularly, at least yearly; 			
	Records of vaccination protocols and any vaccinations;			
	l			
	Records of treatment protocols and any treatments, including:			
	Identification of the animal(s);			
	The type of treatment and reason for the treatment;			
	□ Dates of treatment;			
	☐ The types/route of administration and quantities of medications used;			
	Details of the therapeutic use, defined as treatment, prevention and			
	control, as allowed by current laws, of any antibiotics (including			
	ionophores), antiparasitics, and antifungals, which includes the			
	requirements that antibiotics, antiparasitics, and antifungals must only		Yes	
	be used therapeutically as prescribed by the flock veterinarian;	_		/0 5
M12	☐ Therapeutic use must be for individual animals OR for specific groups		No	/25
	of animals only when specified by the flock veterinarian through		N/A	
	determination that the entire group is at high risk of contracting			
	disease;			
	☐ Therapeutic use is in conformance with the latest edition of the FDA			
	Judicious Use of Antimicrobials For Poultry Veterinarians and			
	complies with withdrawal periods;			
	Records of any surgical procedures;			
	Tolerance levels for overall flock performance;			
	Causes of morbidity and mortality where known; and			
	Targets for other aspects of flock health.			
	☐ Livestock and poultry must not be implanted or injected with any			
	growth hormone/ growth promoter or fed antibiotics (except			
	ionophores) or fed beta-agonists for the purpose of boosting growth			
	or feed efficiency.			
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	NOTE: Treatment must never be withheld to maintain an antibiotic-			
	free production policy. Animals must be given appropriate treatment,			
	including antibiotics, if prescribed by the flock veterinarian,			
	regardless of antibiotic-free production policy.			
	Flock Performance Parameters			
	Flock Performance Parameters must be continuously monitored for indicators			
	of disease or production disorders.			
	Monitoring of animal performance parameters must include review of			
	records of observations made during daily inspections, AND			
	especially the review of periodic assessment of specific health		Vaa	
	conditions (see "Inspections of Broilers").		Yes	
M13	If any flock performance parameters fall below the tolerance limits		No	/10
	identified in the AHP, the veterinarian or properly trained personnel		N/A	
	must be informed and a program of action developed to remedy the			
	problem, as defined in the AHP. Rates of inspections are increased if			
	necessary.			
	If the mortality level within a house is in excess of 1.5% in 24 hours, a			
	veterinary investigation must be made to determine the cause and if			
	necessary to remedy the problem			
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	Action	and Management Plans in the AHP			
	Record	s of any Action and Management Plans must be retained as part of the			
	AHP, in	AHP, including but not limited to:			
		Action plans to remedy any problems which cause animal			
		performance parameters to fall below tolerance limits;			
		Procedures to be followed in the event of an outbreak of abnormal			
		behavior, including appropriate and immediate changes in the			
	system of management, with records kept;				
		Management plans for the prevention of suffering from chronic joint			
		disease or leg deformation, which includes:			
		the monitoring and assessment of daily inspection logs for			
		culls due to leg abnormalities and/or deformities to help		Yes	
M14		ensure that an increasing problem is not developing, and		No	/10
		where found,		N/A	
		recommendations and guidance from the flock veterinarian			
		to alleviate/ prevent such instances;			
	l u	Monitoring plans for eye conditions, which includes courses of action			
		for the mitigation of eye problems;			
	l u	Action plans for the mitigation/ prevention of recurring injuries seen			
		in a number of birds to suggest that there is a common cause and			
		that is attributable to physical features of the environment or handling procedure; and			
		•			
	u	The program adopted and followed for the reduction and control of			
		and the second s			
		Salmonella, Campylobacter, and other organisms that cause food safety concerns.			

Biosecurity & Sanitation Plans

	builty a builtation i faile			
M 15	 Biosecurity Plan, Structural/Access The structural biosecurity plan must be available and include as a minimum: Maintenance of perimeter fencing, overhead netting in yards (where there is outside access for birds), screening of drains/ vents/ openings, and other physical methods for exclusion of pests, predators, and wild birds; The posting of signs at the farm and/or house entrances which provide biosecurity instructions and information for farm personnel and approved visitors; The exclusion of dogs and other animals from the houses; The provisions of property gates and secured houses and the exclusion of unapproved visitors; and The logging of all approved visitors. Non-farm personnel are not permitted on the site unless approved by farm managers and unless appropriate precautions have been taken including the company policy for the downtime from having contact with non-farm birds. 	000	Yes No N/A	/3
M 16	Biosecurity Plan, Operational The operational biosecurity plan must be available and include as a minimum: The maintenance of outdoor areas adjacent to surrounding buildings to keep vegetation short and tidy within at least 24" from the house (i.e. removing vegetation which provides shelter to pests and predators); The maintenance of pest control methods and protocols such as baiting and trapping; The removal of feed sources and the protection of bulk feed and water supplies to reduce the attraction of pests, rodents, mold, etc.; The protocol for personnel working with older flocks to limit contact with chicks; Facility/ equipment cleaning protocols and schedules; and The provision and maintenance of protective clothing, foot baths, and/or shower facilities for workers, where appropriate.	000	Yes No N/A	/3
M17	Cleaning and Sanitation Plan The Cleaning and Sanitation Plan must be available as part of the overall health plan and must include: details for routine/ scheduled cleaning procedures and cleaning procedures between flocks; and records indicating a minimum layout period of 10 days between flocks.		Yes No N/A	/3
M18	Waste Disposal Plan Each farm must maintain a Waste Disposal Plan which details protocols for the safe and proper disposal of medical waste, sharps, carcasses, and other waste that poses a potential threat to animal and human health and safety.		Yes No N/A	/3

Specific SOPs for Chicks Chicks must be sourced from a location which meets the requirements of the American Humane Certified™ Animal Welfare Standards for ☐ Yes M19 *Hatcheries*. This is documented through the American Humane Certified™ /3 No certification of an on-site hatchery, or through certification or a Certificate of □ N/A Conformance from an outside hatchery. Yes The chicks must be inspected at a minimum of twice daily with records of **M20** /3 No inspections kept. N/A Thermal Environment & Brooders Day old chicks must be handled carefully and placed in an appropriate environment for thermal conditions. ☐ Placement and maintenance of brooder heaters must minimize risk of fire and noxious emissions (such as CO, CO₂, etc.) at the level of the chicks. ☐ Yes **M21** /10 ☐ Brooder area design must allow chicks to move freely towards or ☐ No away from the brooder. N/A ☐ The behavior of the chicks must be closely monitored throughout the brooding period and the brooders adjusted accordingly. (i.e. when all of the chicks are huddled, it is too cold; when all are at the perimeter of the brooder, it is too hot; when all are clustered to one side, it is too drafty.) Lighting

☐ Yes

□ N/A

No

/3

The lighting program used for the chicks must be recorded.

It is recommended that light levels be increased during the first week to help

provided for 24 hours. For each day thereafter, there is an increase of 1 hour

the chicks locate the feed and water, and that for the first day, light is

of darkness until 4 hours of darkness is reached on the fourth day.

M22

Exterior Access SOPs

The *American Humane Certified™ Animal Welfare Standards for Broilers* do not require that broilers have access to range. Where they do, the following standards must be met.

Note: For Organic farms, provisions from the applicable Organic standards (i.e. NOSB for US production) must also be followed. Where provisions from the American Humane Certified™ standards differ from the applicable Organic standards, the applicable Organic standards should be followed.

		le and include as a minimum:		
		Inspection of the chickens and the outdoor facilities, conducted twice daily as a minimum;		
		Maintenance of shade and screening to prevent entry of predators, rodents, and wild birds;		
		Schedule for when chickens have access to the exterior, i.e. daily procedures for opening/ closing pop holes, with continuous access to the outdoor areas during daylight hours weather permitting.		
	Additio	nally for Outside Runs (Porches/ Winter Gardens):		
		If dust-bathing environment for chickens is only provided outdoors, maintenance of suitable substrate for dust-bathing, with access allowed for at least 4 hours every day;		
		Where outdoor runs are provided with a cover of living vegetation, SOPs must: Include provisions for the maintenance and active management to remedy damaged or sodden ground and allow the vegetation to regrow in order to		
M23		provide an appropriate cover of living vegetation; and Include a program for the mitigation of pathogen buildup, with testing performed between flocks to show the absence of pathogenic contamination.		/10
		Where outdoor runs are not provided a cover of living vegetation, SOPs must: Include provisions for the maintenance and cleaning of exterior substrate; and		
		Include a program for the disinfection of exterior surfaces between flocks.		
		nally for Free-Range:		
	u	For mobile housing units, schedule for rotation of mobile housing; and for permanent housing, schedule of pasture rotation;		
		Maintenance and testing of land to prevent buildup of pathogens and allow vegetation to regrow where the climate allows;		
		Maintenance and active management of land to remedy damaged or sodden ground; and		
		Maintenance of shade structures and fencing to discourage predators, rodents, and wild birds.		
		or Access Policy		
	Ine Ex	terior Access Policy must be available and state that:		
		Broilers must have access to the exterior by at least 5 weeks of age; Access must be provided for a minimum of 8 hours each day, except when the natural daylight period is less;	Vee	
M24			Yes No	/10
		Protection must be provided from predators and birds, and birds must be closed in the house or mobile shelter at night.	N/A	
		Inder situations of high risk for avian influenza or other highly pathogenic us diseases, birds can remain indoors as recommended by the veterinarian.		

<u>Handl</u>	ing/ Depopulation (Catching) & Transportation SOPs		
	Handling/ Depopulation (Catching) and Transportation SOPs must be available and focus on maintaining high standards of animal welfare during depopulation and transport and minimize time in transport. (See "Transport" section)	Refer to "Transport" Section for Scoring	I
Proce	essing Plant SOPs		
	Processing Plant SOPs must be available and focus on maintaining high standards of animal welfare during unloading, shackling, stunning, and bleeding. (See "Processing" section)	Refer to "Processing" Section for Scoring	Į.
The cor importal have do	rds of Stockperson Training Intinuing education of personnel who have day-to-day contact with the anim Int ways to help ensure behaviors that support and promote animal welfare Incumentation confirming personnel training in aspects of flock welfare app Incomposed in the stock of the support	e. It is importan	t to
M25	Training Documentation Note: applies to all training in this section "Records of Stockperson Training" Documentation must be available confirming stockperson training at orientation, as well as yearly updates (and opportunities for professional development) and specialized training, appropriate to the level of operation. For all training of personnel: □ Training must be presented in the workers' native language. □ Training may include videos, manuals, and/or SOPs, and must include 'hands-on' experience and evaluations. □ Training records must clearly define what is expected of each stockperson so that each is fully aware of their duties and	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/10

training.

	Training for All Stockpersons Prior to being given responsibility for the welfare of the broilers, all stockpersons must be properly trained. As a minimum, the training program for all stockpersons in direct contact with the birds must include review of the		
M 26	 American Humane Certified™ Animal Welfare Standards as well as how to: Know the normal behavior of broilers and the flock and to recognize the signs that indicate good health and welfare, so that in the eventuality of an impending problem arises they are able to recognize it in the earliest stages; Know the proper way handle broilers in a manner which minimizes unnecessary stress to the birds; Recognize the signs of abnormal behavior and fear; Recognize deviations from normal flock activity; Understand the physical and environmental requirements for broilers; Recognize the signs of common diseases, and be familiar with the appropriate actions for treatment that will be taken by responsible personnel; Understand the factors that affect litter condition (i.e. moisture, nitrogen content, and slippery, caked litter), and identify welfare problems associated with poor litter management (e.g. burnt hocks, paw lesions, and breast blisters); and Know the procedures to be followed in the event of an emergency, i.e. the Emergency Response Plan. 	☐ Yes☐ No☐ N/A	/10
M 27	Specialized Training of Stockpersons Documentation must be available for the training of stockpersons to perform specialized duties, with emphasis on animal welfare and minimizing pain and distress to the animals. Prior to performing any procedures that have the potential to cause suffering, the stockperson must be able to demonstrate to the trainer that they are proficient in performing those procedures. Specialized training includes but is not limited to: Specific training in the correct procedures for performing inspections of the birds; identifying which broilers are to be culled/ euthanized and recognizing unusual conditions or behaviors; and the appropriate and timely remedial actions to be taken, either by the direct action of the stockperson or through the notification of the responsible personnel; Sick birds must be treated immediately, and any birds suffering from injuries must be segregated and treated or must be euthanized immediately. Specific training for those who are responsible for the care of newborn chicks in the brooder area; Specific training and certification of the stockpersons' proficiency in approved techniques for euthanasia; Specific training and orientation for stockpersons responsible for any equipment on which the broilers depend, including: recognizing normal operation of the equipment; operating the equipment competently (e.g., heaters, lighting, ventilation, flaps/fans); carrying out routine maintenance to help ensure that the equipment is kept in good working order; recognizing common signs of malfunction; and carrying out any actions in the event of failures.	☐ Yes☐ No☐ N/A	/10

M28	Training of Catch and Transport Crews The training of catch and transport crews must be documented and full, detailed, written instructions must be available and provided to all crew members. Training includes: □ Catching, Carrying, and Loading protocols; □ Specific training on the proper use of mechanical catchers (where used) and any other equipment such as forklifts and trucks that affect the broilers; and □ Transport protocols and SOPs.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/10
M29	Training of Processing Plant Crews Task-specific training of processing plant crews must be documented, and all members of the crews must be provided full, detailed, written instructions. Training includes: ☐ Handling protocols; ☐ Specific training in the proper operation and maintenance of equipment; ☐ Specific training for workers to recognize and perform a proper stun; and ☐ Specific training for performing the correct ventral cut for workers monitoring birds at the automatic cutter. Training of Outside Workers The training of crews outside the producer's control (transport crews,	☐ Yes☐ No☐ N/A	/10
M30	processing crews, etc.) must be documented to confirm familiarity with and conformance to the standards herein. Training must be validated through employee documents and/or Certificates of Conformance.	□ No □ N/A	/10
Insped	ctions of Broilers		
M31	Records must be kept on file for a minimum of one year showing that the birds and facilities are inspected a minimum of twice daily. These records must: Identify the person performing the inspection, and the time (i.e. AM/PM) and date of the inspection; The numbers of mortalities with reasons stated, if known; and The numbers of culls, with reasons stated. The numbers of ill or injured birds, with causes of illness and injury stated, if known. The stockperson performing the inspections must proceed in a careful, deliberate manner to avoid frightening the broilers unnecessarily, and must follow a path that allows them to see all of individual birds in the house. During inspections or at any other time, if any broiler is found to be in severe pain or is suffering from severe sickness or injury (for example, it walks with obvious difficulty and cannot travel more than 5 feet without needing to sit) then the bird must be immediately euthanized by approved (trained) personnel.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/10

	(conducted by the Producer in the last two weeks at the end of each flock cycle:		
	85% or more of all birds must have a Gait Score of 0 on a 0-2 point scale based on the U.S. Scoring system:		
МЗ	 There are no obvious signs of problems; the bird is able to walk at least 5 feet with no apparent difficulty. (At least 85% of flock must have a Gait Score of 0.) There are obvious signs that the bird walks with a limp, making awkward movements, but the bird is able to walk at least 5 feet. There are signs that the bird cannot walk without great difficulty, and the bird is unable to walk 5 feet before sitting down. (Where birds are found in this category, they must be immediately euthanized.) 	☐ Yes	/10
	□ Where records show that less than 85% of a flock had a Gait Score of 0, there must be documentation available of the corrective actions that the producer took to improve the Gait Score for subsequent flocks.	□ N/A	
	Note: Gait Scoring should be performed after the daily inspection of the broilers has occurred; therefore, at scoring there should be no birds with a Gait Score of 2.		
	Method: At 4 separate, random locations in the house, select 25 birds to observe and record the Gait Score.		
	➤ Auditor note: Score "Yes" to this item if flock records show that at least 85% of birds had a Gait Score of 0, and/or if records show that when less than 85% of birds had a Gait Score of 0, the producer implemented corrective actions to improve the Gait Score for subsequent flocks. Otherwise, score "No" to this item.		
Insp	pections & Maintenance of Equipment		
M3	Equipment Inspections Manual or automatic equipment that is essential to hen welfare, such as waterers, feeders, and fans must be inspected on a daily basis. Stockpersons must also perform routine, scheduled maintenance as defined in the SOPs, and records of any required maintenance must be kept. Where a defect is found (whether on inspection or at any other time): It must be repaired immediately, with records kept of the nature of the defect and how the defect was repaired; or	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/3

Records of Gait Scoring

Records must be kept on file for a minimum of one year of Gait Scoring

manufacturer's recommendations, with records kept.

	Inspections of Water Systems		
	Records must be kept showing the following:	☐ Yes	
N/O /	Water availability is checked daily;		10
M34	■ Water flow rate is monitored and recorded weekly and is verified		/3
	using water meters or the graduated cylinder methodology; and	□ N/A	
	☐ Water lines are flushed between flock cycles.		
	Inspections of Auxiliary Power Supply		
	Records must be kept showing that the auxiliary power supply (such		
	as a standby generator), is available on-site and is tested weekly		
	under load, with the outcome of the test documented.	☐ Yes	
M35	☐ Records must show that the auxiliary power supply has sufficient		12
IVISS	capacity to operate critical equipment such as fans, feeders,		/3
	waterers, and lights for the duration of the outage.	□ N/A	
	Auditor note: An Auxiliary Power Supply is not required for sites that		
	rely on manually operated equipment.		
	Inspections of Alarm Systems		
	For controlled environment houses, records must be kept showing		
	that alarm systems (audible & remote) are tested weekly, with the		
	outcome of the test documented.	☐ Yes	
M36	Records must show that the alarm systems are operational even if	☐ No	/3
14100	the principal electricity has failed.	□ N/A	/5
		□ N/A	
	Alarm systems must be installed and functional for giving notification in the		
	event of an emergency (e.g. during a power failure, high temperatures, water		
	failure, etc.)		
	Ventilation & Environmental Controls		
	Maximum and minimum temperatures must be recorded daily.		
	Documentation on ventilation system must be available that include		
	information on design, capacity and CFM rating. A backup plan must		
	be in place to safeguard birds from suffering pain or distress as a	☐ Yes	
M37	result of a malfunction of the ventilation equipment.	☐ No	/3
	☐ Ventilation equipment must be checked daily and maintained for	□ N/A	
	proper operation, with records kept.		
	☐ Ventilation rates must be monitored and recorded daily, including		
	any adjustments made in order to maintain minimum ventilation		
	requirements and to maintain air quality parameters.		
	Monitoring of Ammonia Levels Pacords must be available showing:		
	Records must be available showing:		
	■ Results of tests of ammonia levels, measured a minimum of twice per flock at the height of the broilers: once at chick placement and		
	again at two weeks prior to depopulation, which are ideally less than		
	10 parts per million (ppm) but in no case exceed 25 ppm.		
	If any ammonia test result was in excess of 25 ppm, records must	☐ Yes	
M38	show that a program of ammonia mitigation was implemented. Along	☐ No	/25
11130	with a description of the steps taken to reduce ammonia levels,	□ N/A	123
	records must show that testing was performed weekly until ammonia	IV/A	
	levels dropped below 25 ppm.		
	Note: Province must be made to help ensure that earlief conteminants do not reach		
	Note: Provisions must be made to help ensure that aerial contaminants do not reach a level at which they are noticeably unpleasant to a human observer. Ammonia levels		

	Litter Maintenance Plan		
	The SOPs and training manuals must have a section detailing proper maintenance of litter, and must include that:		
M39	 Litter is not allowed to become wet, infested with insect pests, or otherwise harmfully contaminated, Litter that is wet or otherwise contaminated is not introduced into the housing, and 	☐ Yes☐ No☐ N/A	/3
	Wet litter resulting from accidental flooding is replaced.		

Euthanasia Policy The Euthanasia Policy must include provisions for routine euthanasia (culls) and emergency euthanasia (incl. mass disposal during disease outbreaks such as highly pathogenic avian influenza.) Euthanasia and disposal of carcasses must be consistent with applicable local, state, and federal regulations. A Euthanasia Policy must be available which includes provisions for humane and timely, routine and emergency, euthanasia. This policy must include: Only properly trained farm personnel or the flock veterinarian are permitted to perform euthanasia. Training records which identify: the names of the stockpersons who have undergone training; the name of the trainer; the specific method(s) of euthanasia covered in the training; confirmation that the trainees' competence in performing the procedure was validated by the trainer, including proper techniques and proper use of any equipment; and the date(s) that the training occurred. ☐ Procedures stating that: If there is any doubt as to whether euthanasia is required: the veterinarian or properly trained personnel is to be called at an early stage to advise whether treatment is possible; OR If the veterinarian or properly trained personnel determine that an animal is in severe, uncontrollable pain, or is unable to move on its own accord, then the animal is to be promptly euthanized to prevent further suffering. For euthanasia methods requiring equipment: records showing that equipment has been maintained per the manufacturer's recommendations and that it is required to be stored securely, protected, and kept clean. The approved methods of euthanasia that are to be used for each age group Yes of animals and under what circumstances, i.e. for routine culling or for M40 /50 No emergency euthanasia for flocks. These methods must be performed □ N/A promptly to prevent further suffering and must comply with the latest edition of the American Veterinary Medical Association's AVMA Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals. The farm performs one of the following approved methods of on-farm euthanasia: Cervical dislocation, to be used for euthanizing a very small number of birds. Cervical dislocation involves stretching the neck to dislocate the first vertebrae in the neck from the skull and cause extensive damage to the major blood vessels. Use of equipment that crushes the neck rather than dislocates the spine, such as pliers, is never

- acceptable practice.
- Electrical stunning, immediately followed by neck cutting.
- Captive bolt euthanasia.
- Controlled atmosphere methods prescribed by the AVMA.
- Any other method approved by the AVMA.
- Procedures stating that the persons performing euthanasia must verify that each animal has been properly euthanized. If necessary, the same method or an alternate method is performed immediately to help ensure that the animal does not suffer.
- For situations other than routine culls, logs stating the reason for euthanasia, numbers of animals euthanized, the date, and the procedure used.
- Procedures for the proper disposal of carcasses, and records of the name of the outlet through which all such carcasses are disposed, unless carcasses are disposed of on-farm, in which case records are kept of the disposal method. Disposal must meet all state, local, and/or federal regulations.

Nothing stated here is intended to discourage the prompt diagnosis and appropriate treatment of any ill or injured animal.

On-Site/Food & Water

Birds must be free from unnecessary hunger, thirst and malnutrition by being provided a wholesome diet and continuous access (until the start of catching) to fresh water to maintain their full health, prevent hunger, thirst, and malnutrition, and promote a positive state of well-being. Feed and water must be distributed in a manner that allows the birds to eat and drink without undue competition.

Selection

Score

Food

	Feed Access & Feed Space		
	Broilers must be fed a wholesome diet in sufficient quantity to maintain their good health and satisfy their nutritional needs.		
	☐ Broilers must have unrestricted, daily access to food, except prior to transport for processing or as required by the flock veterinarian.		
FW1	The number of broilers per feeder must be less than or equal to the maximum number specified by documents from the feeder manufacturer.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/25
	The number of chicks per feeder must be less than or equal to the maximum number specified by documents from the feeder manufacturer.		
	Supplementary feed must be provided in trays or on paper for chicks during their first week.		
FW2	Food must be fresh and not left in a contaminated (i.e. moldy, wet, soiled with rodent feces, etc.) or stale condition.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/3
	Broilers must not have to travel more than 15 feet in the house to reach food.	☐ Yes	
FW3	Feed must be distributed evenly throughout the housing system to minimize competition among the birds.	□ No □ N/A	/3
Water			
	Water Access & Waterers ☐ Broilers must have continuous access to an adequate supply of clean, fresh drinking water at all times, except immediately prior to transport for processing.		
FW4	The number of broilers per waterer must be less than or equal to the maximum number specified by documents from the waterer manufacturer.	☐ Yes	
	The number of chicks per waterer must be less than or equal to the maximum number specified by documents from the waterer manufacturer.	□ No □ N/A	/25
	 Supplementary water must be provided for chicks during their first week. 		
	At the time of audit, no more than 10% of waterers may be inoperable.		

FW5	On-site provisions must be in place to provide clean, fresh water for the duration of the outage during a shut-off or failure of the main water supply, including freezing conditions.	Yes No N/A	/10
FW6	Broilers must not have to travel more than 15 feet to access a drinking point. Waterers must be evenly distributed throughout the house to minimize competition among the birds.	Yes No N/A	/3
FW7	In order to reduce water spillage and prevent consequent problems with litter management, waterers must be of an appropriate design and be placed at optimum height (per the manufacturer's guidelines) for the size and age of the birds. Note: where a new drinking system is being installed, there must be no open water systems that allow water spillage and soaking of litter.	Yes No N/A	/3

On-Site/ Environment

The birds' environment must take into account their welfare needs and be designed to help protect them from unnecessary physical and thermal discomfort, fear, and distress, and allow them to perform their natural behavior. All equipment and fixtures must be selected, installed, and maintained to optimize the well-being of the flocks. The birds must be protected from unnecessary pain, injury, and disease, and their environment must be conducive to good health.

Buildings

		Selection	Score
E1	A copy of the current <i>American Humane Certified™ Animal Welfare Standards for Broilers</i> must be available on-site as a reference for all stock-keepers/ workers in the facility.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/3
E2	Biosecurity, Structural/Access Structural biosecurity must be maintained by: Perimeter fencing, overhead netting in yards (where there is outside access for birds), screening of drains/ vents/ openings, and other physical methods for exclusion of pests, predators, and wild birds; Signs posted at the farm and/or house entrances which provide instructions and information for farm personnel and approved visitors regarding biosecurity procedures; Exclusion of dogs and other animals from the houses; Property gates and secured houses and the exclusion of unapproved visitors; and Logging of all approved visitors. (Log should include statement that non-farm personnel are not permitted on the site except by approval from farm managers, and unless appropriate precautions have been taken, including the company policy for downtime after contact with non-farm birds.)	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/10

E3	Biosecurity, Operational Operational biosecurity must be maintained by: The vegetation adjacent to surrounding buildings in outdoor areas are kept short and tidy within at least 24" from the house; Pest control methods and protocols such as baiting and trapping are in place along with schedules for maintenance of pest control systems;		Yes	440
	 □ Bulk feed and emergency water sources are covered and protected, and other potential attractants of pests, rodents, mold, etc. are removed (i.e. open trash cans with food waste or other items not necessary to the operation of the house); □ Facility/ equipment cleaning protocols and schedules; and □ The provision of protective clothing, foot baths, and/or shower facilities for workers, where appropriate. 		No N/A	/10
E4	Emergency Response Plan An Emergency Response Plan (ERP) must be posted at the entrances to all houses, with the exception that the ERP may be posted at a central office or the main office if the office is located on the same site as the facility. The ERP must include: □ Emergency contact information and numbers, i.e. fire department, local utilities, etc.; □ Primary and alternate numbers for at least three responsible farm workers, and a "telephone tree" to help ensure that all responsible parties may be contacted if necessary; and □ Contingency plans and precautions to cope with emergencies in order to safeguard the welfare of the animals, and the procedures to be followed by those discovering an emergency such as fire, floods, storms or other severe weather, interruption of power or water, etc.	000	Yes No N/A	/10
E5	The physical environment must take into consideration the safety of the broilers, including but not limited to: There must be no sharp edges, projections, protrusions, damaged partitions, etc. that are likely to cause injury or distress to the birds.		Yes No N/A	/3
E6	Electrical equipment must be: ☐ Inaccessible to the broilers; ☐ Well-insulated and properly grounded; and ☐ Safeguarded from rodents.		Yes No N/A	/3
E7	With the exception of insecticidal preservatives, broilers must have no possibility to come into contact with paints, wood preservatives, disinfectants, or other toxins.		Yes No N/A	/3
E8	Where used, euthanasia equipment must show no obvious signs of neglect, i.e. rust, dirt and grime, and must be stored in a secure location protected from the elements.		Yes No N/A	/3

Auxiliary Power & Alarm Systems Auxiliary Power Supply An auxiliary power supply, such as a standby generator, must be available on-site and functional and have sufficient capacity to operate critical equipment for the duration of any power outage. Auditor note: a stockperson must demonstrate that the auxiliary power supply is available and functional. Yes **E9** No There must be records in the office that show that the auxiliary /10 □ N/A power supply has sufficient capacity to operate critical equipment such as fans, feeders, waterers, and lights for at least 24 hours; and that it has been tested weekly under load, with the outcome of the test documented. Auditor note: an Auxiliary Power Supply is not required for sites which rely on manually operated equipment. **Alarm Systems** For controlled environment houses, alarm systems (audible & remote) must be installed, functional, and operate even if the principal electricity has failed. Auditor note: a stockperson must demonstrate that the alarm Yes systems are functional and operational even if the principal E10 /3 No electricity has failed. N/A There must be records in the office that show that the alarm system are tested weekly for emergency circumstances (including but not limited to power failure, high temperatures, water failure, etc.), are operational even if the principal electricity has failed, and that the outcome of the test has been recorded. Thermal Environment & Ventilation Broilers must be maintained in a thermally comfortable environment. ☐ Yes E11 /10 ☐ No Auditor note: The broilers must not show signs of being too cold □ N/A (such as huddling) or too hot (such as panting.) **Automatic Ventilation Systems** Automatic ventilation systems must be provided and include additional ☐ Yes equipment or means of ventilation (whether automatic or not) which, in the E12 No /3 event of such a failure of the ventilation system will provide adequate □ N/A ventilation so as to prevent the birds from suffering unnecessary distress as a result of the failure. ☐ Yes The ventilation system must be connected to an alarm to alert about E13 ☐ No /3 potential failure. N/A Ammonia levels, measured at the height of the broilers at multiple locations in the house, must not exceed 25 parts per million. ☐ Yes E14 ☐ No /25 Auditor note: ammonia levels are to be measured at the height of □ N/A the birds at a minimum of 5 random locations in the house, with

the results averaged.

Lighting The lighting system must provide an average minimum illumination of 10 lux (1 foot-candle) throughout the broiler house. ☐ Yes E15 /10 Auditor note: the light levels must be checked at the level of the No birds at a minimum of 5 random locations throughout the house □ N/A and the results averaged. Locations that are in the shade of equipment should not be included in the sampling. Yes Supplemental lights must be located to cast light evenly throughout the E16 □ No /3 house. N/A Yes Adequate lighting, whether fixed or portable, indoors or outdoors, must be E17 /3 No available to enable broilers to be thoroughly inspected at any time. N/A **Space Allowance** ☐ The stocking density for adult broilers must be based on the target weight of the birds. ☐ Space allowances for the broilers must be at least 1 square foot for each 7.0 pounds of bird weight (1 square meter for each 34 kilograms). Auditor note: Estimated space allowances which comply with this are as follows (extrapolation or direct calculation of rates is also allowable): Avg. market weight/ bird (lbs.) Max. no. birds/ sq. ft Min sq. ft/ bird Yes 10.8 or above (calculate using 1 sq. ft. per 7.0 lbs.) E18 /25 No 9.3 up to 10.7 0.7 1.44 ☐ N/A 8.2 up to 9.2 0.8 1.25 7.4 up to 8.1 0.9 1.11 6.7 up to 7.3 1.00 1.0 6.1 up to 6.6 0.93 1.1 5.6 up to 6.0 1.2 0.83 5.2 up to 5.5 1.3 0.77

1.4

1.5

1.6

1.7

(calculate using 1 sq. ft. per 7.0 lbs.)

0.72

0.67

0.63

0.59

4.9 up to 5.1

4.5 up to 4.8

4.3 up to 4.4

4.0 up to 4.2

3.9 or under

Litter Broilers must have access to well-maintained litter at all times. The litter must: ☐ Yes ☐ Be of a suitable, absorbent material of an appropriate particle size E19 (less than 1 inch); ☐ No /10 ☐ Be a sufficient depth (no less than 2 inches) for dilution of feces; □ N/A ■ Be clean and of good quality. Litter Squeeze Test Litter must be maintained in a dry and friable condition. Auditor note: Litter quality must be checked at three random ☐ Yes locations. Where litter is located near misting equipment, the top **E20** ☐ No /25 surface of the litter should be moved aside. When litter is □ N/A squeezed in the hand, it should not form a clump, and there should be no free water that is released. If no free water is released and the litter crumbles easily, score "Yes" on this item, otherwise the litter is too wet, and score "No" on this item. **Environmental Enrichments** The producer is strongly encouraged to provide environmental enrichments to the broilers, such as straw bales, ramps (with side protection to keep the birds from falling), short perches, etc. ☐ Yes **E21** /10 No Auditor note: this question is scored either "Yes" if enrichments are □ N/A

provided, or "N/A" if they are not. Do not score this question "No".

Provide short description of the enrichments provided.

Exterior Access

The *American Humane Certified™ Animal Welfare Standards for Broilers* do not require that broilers have access to the outdoors. Where they do, the following guidelines must be met.

Note: For Organic farms, provisions from the applicable Organic standards (i.e. NOSB for US production) must also be followed. Where provisions from the American Humane Certified™ standards differ from the applicable Organic standards, the applicable Organic standards should be followed.

	Exterior Access		
	Outdoor Runs (Porches/ Winter Gardens)		
	Where access is provided, outdoor runs:		
	Must be provided at a rate appropriate for the flock population		
	and which allows for effective management of pathogenic		
	contamination and maintenance of vegetation; and		
	Must be provided with shade and cover/ screening to discourage		
	contact with predators, rodents, and wild birds.		
	☐ Where outdoor runs are provided with a cover of living vegetation:		
	The land must be maintained with active management to		
	remedy damaged or sodden ground and to allow		
	vegetation to regrow as the climate allows in order to		
	provide an appropriate cover of living vegetation; and A program must be implemented for the mitigation of		
	pathogen buildup and testing must be performed between		
	flocks to show the absence of pathogen contamination.		
	<u>OR</u>		
	■ Where outdoor runs are not provided with a cover of living		
	vegetation:	☐ Yes	
E22	The outdoor area must be constructed of a material which	☐ No	/10
	is resistant to pathogen buildup and which can be readily cleaned and disinfected between flocks; and	□ N/A	
	The outdoor area must be provided with a well-		
	maintained, suitable substrate (such as dry wood chips).		
	Free-Range		
	Where access is provided, free-range areas must:		
	be provided with feed and drinking water evenly distributed		
	throughout the outdoor area, and accessible to the birds at all times;		
	have active management of damaged ground, including resting		
	(rotation) and reseeding of ground to encourage regrowth of		
	vegetation when the climate allows;		
	be designed and managed to help ensure that the area around the house is well-drained and does not become muddy;		
	not include land used for arable cropping;		
	provide partial overhead cover, either natural or manmade;		
	provide access to a well-drained area for the broilers to rest while		
	outside the building; and		
	in warm months, provide a sufficiently large shaded area so that the broilers are able to spread out to cool off.		
	Exit Area to the Outside (Pop holes)		
	Exit areas to the outside must be provided, evenly distributed and in a	☐ Yes	10
E23	sufficient number to allow birds to readily access the outside areas. Exits	□ No	/3
	must be no smaller than 1½ feet high and 2 feet wide to allow the passage of more than one chicken at any one time.	□ N/A	
		i e	

Auditor Evaluations of Birds on Farm

- 10.0	zi Evaluationo di Birdo di Falin		
	Gait Observations and Gait Score		
	Gait Observations No more than 10% of the flock may show difficulty walking (walking with a limp making awkward movements, but being able to walk at least 5 feet.) ➤ Auditor note: the producer must have performed the daily inspection of the house before the audit, and any birds that are unable to walk must be immediately euthanized. ➤ Auditor note: Slowly walk through 1/3 of the house, and record the number of birds that walk with a limp making awkward movements, but that are still able to walk at least 5 feet (after being goaded gently, if needed). If this number is less than or equal to 10% of the flock, score "Yes" on this item, and skip 'Gait Score' next. If this number is greater than 10% of the flock, proceed to 'Gait Score'		
E24	 Gait Score ■ 85% or more of all birds have a Gait Score of 0 on a 0-2 point scale based on the U.S. Scoring system: 0- There are no obvious signs of problems; the bird is able to walk at least 5 feet with no apparent difficulty. (Must be at least 85% of flock.) 1- There are obvious signs that the bird walks with a limp making awkward movements, but the bird is able to walk at least 5 feet. 2- There are signs that the bird cannot walk without great difficulty, and the bird is unable to walk 5 feet before sitting down. (There must be no birds with a Gait Score of 2- the producer must have performed the daily inspection of the broilers, and birds in this category must have been immediately euthanized.) ▶ Auditor note: At 4 separate, random locations in the house, select 25 birds to observe and record the gait score. Where 15 birds or less have a score of 1, score "Yes" on this item. Otherwise, score "No". 	☐ Yes☐ No☐ N/A	/25

Transport

The transport and handling of broilers must be kept to an absolute minimum. Personnel involved in transport must be thoroughly trained and competent to carry out the tasks required of them. Animal transport systems must be designed and managed to help ensure broilers are not caused unnecessary distress or discomfort.

Catching & Handling SOPs

The Catching & Handling SOPs are available and include the following protocols:

		Selection	Score
T1	 Water and Food Withdrawal □ Broilers must be provided water up to the time when catching begins; and □ Broilers must be not deprived of food for more than 16 hours in total, including the period from loading, transport, and up to the time of processing. 	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/25
T2	Where possible, feeders, waterers, and other obstacles must be raised or removed from the house prior to catching to minimize the risk of bruising.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/3
Т3	Managers must have provided the catching staff full and detailed written instructions for catching, handling, loading, and unloading, and catching staff are fully aware of their duties and responsibilities.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/3
Т4	Catching must take place in low lighting to minimize birds' fear reactions. It is recommended that catching be done at night or early morning.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/3
Т5	 Actions must be taken to prevent broilers from crowding together. Where crowding occurs, the birds are allowed to spread out calmly and quietly, and given time to settle before catching is resumed. 	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/3
Т6	Adequate ventilation at bird height must be provided for uncaught birds up to time of loading.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/3

DepopulationThe following must be verified by direct observation of the auditor:

Т7	Animal Welfare Officer An Animal Welfare Officer (AWO) must be identified and present at the time of the audit. The AWO is a member in the catching crew who is responsible for supervising, monitoring, and maintaining high welfare standards throughout the depopulation process.		Yes No	/3
Т8	By Hand: □ Birds must be caught individually. □ No more than three birds may be carried in one hand at one time unless the following performance-based metrics data is provided and monitored: broken wing score, foot health/paw score, broken leg score, and leg bruising score. □ Birds must be carried by one or both legs at all times, and never by the wings or the neck. □ Birds must be placed in the transport coop within 20 seconds of being caught. The transport coops must be advanced to within a few steps of the catch crew as the chickens are placed in the transport coops. By Mechanical Catchers: The mechanical harvesting of birds has been shown to offer some welfare advantages compared with traditional manual catching. Units considering using such a system should check with the American Humane Certified™ Program. Where mechanical systems are used for the catching and loading of birds: □ There must be sufficient personnel as required by the manufacturer for the operation of the machinery; □ Birds must be guided smoothly towards the mouth of the catcher, and the machine is run at a speed to allow the smooth loading of the birds into the coops; and □ All personnel responsible for operation of the machinery must maintain constant vigilance throughout loading to help ensure that no birds are caused injury.	000	Yes No N/A	/25
Т9	 Transport Coops Transport coops: ☐ must be appropriate for the size/ weight of the broilers; ☐ must have no sharp edges or other protrusions or mechanisms which may cause injury to the broilers; and ☐ must have a solid floor surface to prevent soiling of the birds in the stack below. 		Yes No N/A	/3
T10	Catch Supervisor A catch supervisor must be identified and present, and is responsible for checking that: ☐ All birds are upright in the coop and that and no birds have their body parts caught in coop door. ☐ The density of birds in the coops is appropriate for the size of birds and the ambient temperature: ○ Birds have room to spread out as they desire and are not loaded atop one another. ○ The number of birds is increased during cold weather and decreased during hot weather. ☐ Unfit or injured birds are not transported but instead are immediately euthanized.	000	Yes No N/A	/3

Transport SOPs

Transport SOPs must be available and include the following protocols:

T11	All personnel in charge of transportation and transport equipment, including non-employees must be trained in handling birds when loading and unloading them and while in transit. This must be verified through SOPs or a Certificate of Conformance (COC).	Yes No N/A	/3
T12	In periods of hot weather, broilers must be transported at night or in the coolest part of the day OR systems must be in place to provide cooling during load out of birds.	Yes No N/A	/3
T13	The transport SOPs must describe appropriate actions to be taken during catching, loading, and unloading when high ambient temperatures and/or high humidity pose a threat of heat stress to the birds. Prior to depopulation, weather forecasts must be consulted to determine the expected weather conditions, and if necessary supplemental ventilation or other cooling systems must be provided to reduce the risk of heat stress to the birds. This is especially true of birds reared in houses with tunnel ventilation.	Yes No N/A	/3
T14	The transport SOP must identify steps that are to be taken to shelter and protect the birds when they are transported during extreme weather.	Yes No N/A	/3
T15	The transport SOPs must address procedures to be followed in the event of an emergency, such as an accident.	Yes No N/A	/3
T16	Every effort must be made to help ensure journeys are completed without unnecessary delays, i.e. drivers must be aware of any potential traffic problems and plan their journey accordingly.	Yes No N/A	/3
T17	The person supervising the catching and loading of birds must work closely and coordinate with the processing plant to minimize the time birds spend waiting on the vehicle.	Yes No N/A	/3
T18	Time in Transport Records must be kept on file for at least a year for each flock documenting that the time of arrival at the broiler farm to the time of unloading at the processing plant for each transport truck does not exceed 12 hours.	Yes No N/A	/25
T19	If it is necessary to keep birds on a stationary vehicle, the driver must take action to avoid thermal stress to the birds.	Yes No N/A	/3

Processing Plant

All processing systems must be designed and managed to help ensure that poultry are not caused unnecessary distress or discomfort. The pre-slaughter handling of broilers must be kept to an absolute minimum. Personnel involved in slaughter must be thoroughly trained and competent to carry out the tasks required of them.

Processing Plant Records

		Selection	Score
P1	Assessments by Plant Personnel To assist in the monitoring of on-farm welfare, routine assessments must be made of birds at the processing plant and records made available to the auditor. This includes records of: Shackling Scoring; Stunning Rate Scoring; Missed Birds at Auto Knife Scoring; Broken Wing Scoring; Paw Scoring; Paw Scoring; Broken Leg Scoring; Bruised Leg Scoring; and Number of condemns by the USDA. Where scores are outside of acceptable parameters, records must be available to show the corrective actions that were taken to the management and/or the environmental conditions. Note: All Scoring items are based on a 500-bird sample using the performance criteria listed in the 'Environment' section and later in the 'Processing' section.	☐ Yes☐ No☐ N/A	/10
P2	Records of DOAs All transport deaths and injuries must be recorded and reported to the AWO and the farm manager before the next consignment from the same source is collected. Records must be made available to the auditor. Where mortalities during transport are traced to a single cause, prompt action must be taken to prevent further deaths, injury, or suffering from occurring. Levels of transport mortality above 0.2% in any three-month period are subject to investigation and must be reported to the American Humane Certified™ program.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/10

Processing Plant SOPs

Processing Plant SOPs must be available and include the following protocols:

	Animal Welfare Policy		
P3	The Processing SOPs must include an Animal Welfare Policy. This policy must include written procedures with regard to maintaining animal welfare in the processing plant, including the responsibilities and duties of staff and emergency procedures and contingency plans. The animal welfare policy must be regularly reviewed and updated.	Yes No N/A	/10
P4	Animal Welfare Officer Managers must appoint at least one trained Animal Welfare Officer (AWO), who is responsible for the implementation of the animal welfare policy. A number of processing plants have installed closed circuit television (CCTV) monitors within the holding and slaughter areas. This allows those responsible for animal welfare including the AWO to help ensure that animal welfare standards are maintained. The installation of CCTV systems is recommended by American Humane.	Yes No N/A	/10
P5	Managers, in conjunction with the AWO, must develop and implement a training program for all staff handling and slaughtering birds to help ensure that staff members are properly trained to carry out their duties and are competent to perform them. Records of staff training are available.	Yes No N/A	/3
P6	The AWO must make frequent checks throughout the day to help ensure that birds are being effectively stunned and are insensible throughout the slaughter operation. Where this is not found to be the case, they must take immediate remedial action.	Yes No N/A	/3
P7	All transport coops must be examined on arrival at the slaughterhouse to identify any birds suffering from injury, heat or cold stress. Immediate action must be taken to prevent suffering and help ensure that similar occurrences are prevented. Any bird identified as suffering from injury, heat or cold stress must be immediately euthanized.	Yes No N/A	/3
P8	The person in charge of any premises must help ensure that any bird on their premises awaiting slaughter is: Protected from direct sun and from adverse weather, i.e. wind, rain, hail, snow, etc.; Provided with adequate ventilation- temperature and humidity in the holding area and within chicken loads must be regularly monitored and controlled; and Immediately euthanized if found to be suffering.	Yes No N/A	/3
P9	Broilers must be placed in a thermally comfortable holding area immediately on arrival at the processing facility.	Yes No N/A	/3
P10	The holding area must have reduced or blue lighting, or if outdoors, proper shade/protection from direct sunlight.	Yes No N/A	/3
P11	Once birds have arrived at the premises at which they are going to be slaughtered, they are not moved on to other premises. Standby equipment, e.g. a generator, is available for emergency breakdowns.	Yes No N/A	/3
P12	All broilers must be slaughtered in a timely manner but no later than 10 hours after arriving at the processing facility.	Yes No N/A	/3

SOPs for Shackling, Stunning, and Bleeding

Note: American Humane has approved of the use of the LAPS (Low Atmospheric Pressure Stunning) and CAS (Controlled Atmosphere Stunning) system for the irreversible stunning of broilers. Where LAPS or CAS equipment is in use, this section should be marked N/A, and the auditor should proceed to the section entitled "SOPs for LAPS/CAS".

P13	Conveyor System Birds are unloaded from the coops onto the conveyor belt in a way to minimize injury and distress to the birds. The operator at the unloader must proceed slowly and be responsible for ensuring that the coop doors open properly and no birds are caught on or left in the coops. If so, the birds must be carefully removed from the coop by carrying the bird's body or by both legs.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/3
P14	The shackling line must be located in a closed area, and the belt on the line must include a fence to prevent birds from falling off. Where loose birds are found they must be taken immediately to the hanging area or, if injured, immediately euthanized away from the line.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/3
P15	Processing plant managers must ensure that sufficient personnel are employed on shackling lines at all times to help ensure due care and diligence.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/3
P16	Personnel working on the shackling lines are rotated frequently to avoid fatigue.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/3
P17	Shackling teams must be thoroughly trained to handle the birds in such a way as to avoid injury.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/3
P18	Appropriate measures must be taken to prevent wing flapping and birds raising their heads before reaching the stunning bath, i.e. the use of a breast bar, curtains, reduction in noise, low light intensity, running a hand down the bird's back at shackling.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/3
P19	Shackles must be of a size and type, and the slaughter line run at a speed, which permits the birds to be hung on properly without causing unnecessary pain or distress.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/3
P20	Birds must be hung on the shackles by both legs.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/3
P21	Broilers must not be suspended for more than 90 seconds before they are stunned.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/3

P22	Stunning Electrical water bath stunning, controlled atmosphere stunning (CAS), low atmospheric pressure stunning (LAPS), or hand-operated stunning are acceptable methods of stunning: Where an electrical water stunning bath is used: The water bath stunner must be designed and set up to prevent birds from receiving pre-stun shocks. The water bath used for stunning or euthanizing broilers must be of sufficient size and depth, and the water must not overflow at the entrance. The electrode immersed in the water must extend the length of the water bath. The stunning bath must be set at a height appropriate for the size and number of birds. In particular, the height must be set such that the heads of all birds make an effective contact with the water bath. A current sufficient to induce insensibility in all birds prior to neck-cutting must be used. The water bath must be fitted with a controller that clearly displays voltage, current, and frequency settings to accurately monitor current flow through the bath when loaded with birds. Where hand-held electrical stunners are used: The birds must be restrained in a cone or on a shackle. They are stunned immediately after shackling. The stunning electrodes are placed carefully and firmly in the optimum position (between the ear and the eye). Stunners are operated until initial wing flapping ceases, or until the legs become rigid and extended.	Yes No N/A	/10
P23	All stunning and bleeding equipment must be regularly maintained, cleaned, and checked daily to help ensure that it is in proper working order. Any problems must be reported to the AWO and repaired immediately.	Yes No N/A	/3
P24	There must be contingency plans in place to deal with occasions when unavoidable delays may occur and it is not possible to process birds. Specifically, if the slaughter line is stopped, birds between the point of shackling and the stunner must be removed and any birds that have already been stunned must be immediately euthanized.	Yes No N/A	/3
P25	All birds leaving the stunner must be checked to ensure they have been effectively stunned or euthanized. Birds that miss the initial stun must be either manually stunned or humanely euthanized prior to entering the bleeder.	Yes No N/A	/3

	Staff must be trained to recognize the signs of an effective stun, and use these signs to recognize that birds have been effectively stunned or are dead.					
P26	The most reliable indicator that a bird is properly stunned by the low voltage method is the electro-epileptic fit. The characteristics of this condition are: • Neck arched with head directed vertically • Eyes opened • Wings held close to body • Tail turned inward • Legs rigidly extended with constant rapid body tremors	000	Yes No N/A		/3	
	The physical condition of the electro-epileptic fit are shorter lasting and less pronounced when cardiac arrest is induced at stunning. They are followed by: Completely limp carcass No breathing Loss of nictitating membrane reflex Dilated pupil Comb pinch					
P27	Each bird must be checked to ensure that the carotid artery has been cut. This cut must be checked by the appointed member of staff who must be given sufficient time to sever the blood vessels manually, if necessary. Carotid arteries and jugular veins must be effectively severed manually or		Yes No N/A		/3	
	by using automated equipment that performs a ventral cut.					
P28	No more than 10 seconds must elapse between stunning and neck cutting.		Yes No N/A		/3	
P29	Broilers must not be immersed in a scalding tank or plucked until at least 90 seconds have elapsed since the major blood vessels in their necks have been severed.		Yes No N/A		/3	
	SOPs for LAPS Auditor note: where LAPS is not used, all items in this section are marked "N/A"					
	Training of Personnel Operators must be able to demonstrate the ability to operate the equipment correctly and perform routine maintenance. Documentation must be available confirming that operators of LAPS equipment have been provided specific training, appropriate to their level of operation and in the operator's native language, including but not limited to training for:	е				
P30	 Procedures for starting up, using, and shutting down equipment; Correct operation of equipment and the duties and responsibilities of each operator; 	of		Yes No N/A	/10	
	 Expected operation of equipment and how to recognize when equipment is not operating correctly or is not calibrated; Instructions for performing routine maintenance and troubleshooting Protocol to be followed in the event of alarms or error messages, ar how to distinguish between minor alerts and those problems that warrant immediate shutdown of the equipment; and Protocol to be followed in the event of equipment or power failure. 	•				
P31	Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) must be available in the form of a written manual for operators of the equipment, provided in the operator's nat language, which includes the following information:	ive		Yes No N/A	/10	

		Daily checklists and inspections;		
		Warning signs and troubleshooting;		
		Schedules for routine maintenance;		
		Protocols to be followed in the event of deviations from expected		
		equipment function (i.e. when the equipment may be repaired in house		
		and when the manufacturer needs to be called. This does not include		
		defects or failures of the primary equipment, which shall automatically		
		result in the system being shut down and the manufacturer and		
		American Humane being notified);		
		Protocols for manually opening LAPS chamber and evacuating the birds in the event of power failure or equipment breakdown. (<i>Note:</i>		
		LAPS equipment should open automatically in the event of power		
		failure or equipment breakdown.); and		
		Protocols to be followed in the event of power failure, including back-		
		up procedures (i.e., use of electric stun baths or other method of		
		stunning approved by American Humane).		
İ		Daily Checklists, Observations, & Inspections		
		Records are available documenting that daily procedures and inspections are		
		being performed, including as a minimum:		
		☐ System Start-Up Checks:		
		Sensors are working properly		
		All cameras are working properly		
		☐ Vacuum pumps are on		
		□ No alarms are present		
		☐ No alarms are present ☐ Leak Test:		
		 Automatic leak tests are performed on each chamber as a minimum once per day, verified on the main screen 		
		☐ Chambers that pass are indicated with a green light. The operator		
		must verify daily that each chamber in use has passed the leak		
		test.		
		If any chambers fail, indicated with a red light, the system shall be	Yes	
	P32	put into bypass and back up protocols shall be followed (i.e. use of	No	/25
	FJZ	electric stun baths or other stunning method approved by	NO N/A	123
		American Humane)	 IN/A	
		Operation of Cycle:		
		Operator puts system into Auto setting.		
		On the Auto screen, the Operator is able to view the internal		
		pressure and elapsed time of each cycle. Operator to verify that all		
		8 steps in the cycle display a green light, indicating that the cycle		
		is functioning properly.		
		The Operator has no control over the parameters or settings for pressure and time of cycle. The presence of any negative (i.e. red)		
		indication lights should result in the automatic or, if necessary, the		
		manual shutdown of the system and backup protocols.		
		☐ The Operator must remain vigilant and is responsible for		
۱		continuous observation of the indicators of system performance		
l		while it is in operation.		
۱		Note: the LAPS Operator has the ability to set delay times for start of cycle, but		
I		this does not affect the time of chamber cycle		

P33	 □ Defective Cages: □ The Operator shall be vigilant for defective cages. If a cage does not sequence through the system properly, the Operator must pause the system and manually sequence the defective cage; and □ The defective cage must be removed from use until repaired or replaced. 			
	 □ Daily Critical Observations: □ The Operator and all members on the processing line must remain vigilant for any recovery by the birds. If any indications of bird recovery are observed, including but not limited to eye, wing, or leg movements, the line manager and manufacturer must be notified immediately, all cycles in process must be allowed to complete, then the system must be shut down and backup protocols put into effect until corrective action is taken; and □ Operators shall inspect the equipment for defects and keep records of inspection on a daily basis. Where a defect is found (whether on inspection or at any other time), the defect is repaired immediately; or if the defect cannot be repaired immediately, the equipment shall not be used and backup procedures shall take effect until the defect is repaired. 		Yes No N/A	/10
P34	Records & Documentation Records must be kept in tabular, graphic, or electronic form, and produced for the auditor's review, including records of: Company SOPs; Processing line speed/ max capacity of plant; Design capacity of LAPS equipment; Plant processing rates, i.e. daily/ weekly/ monthly numbers being processed; and Records of all inspections and observations.	000	Yes No N/A	/3
P35	 Measurements by Auditor The auditor must take the following measurements and/or make the following observations during the audit: □ Review of all documentation and records of all deviations from normal activity. □ Per each chamber, visual inspections of two cages upon exit from the chamber to verify that no birds show any signs of recovery (eye, wing, or leg movement) or ineffective stun. □ Observations of two consecutive cycles of the video feed to confirm that there are no signs of aversion, mandibulation, or gasping prior to loss of posture (LOP). Note: The Auditor must be specifically trained to recognize the normal operation of the LAPS chamber, as well as to recognize normal behavior and activity of the birds in the chamber and the signs that indicate that loss of posture has occurred. 	000	Yes No N/A	/10

SOPs for CAS

> Auditor note: where CAS is not used, all items in this section are marked "N/A"

P36	Training of Personnel Operators must be able to demonstrate the ability to operate the equipment correctly and perform routine maintenance. Documentation must be available confirming that operators of CAS equipment have been provided specific training, appropriate to their level of operation and in the operator's native language, including but not limited to training for: □ Procedures for starting up, using, and shutting down equipment; □ Correct operation of equipment and the duties and responsibilities of each operator; □ Expected operation of equipment and how to recognize when equipment is not operating correctly or is not calibrated; □ Instructions for performing routine maintenance and troubleshooting; □ Protocol to be followed in the event of alarms or error messages, and how to distinguish between minor alerts and those problems which warrant immediate shutdown of the equipment; and □ Protocol to be followed in the event of equipment or power failure.	Yes No N/A	/10
P37	Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) must be available in the form of a written manual for operators of the equipment, provided in the operator's native language, which includes the following information: Daily checklists and inspections; Warning signs and troubleshooting; Schedules for routine maintenance; Protocols to be followed in the event of deviations from expected equipment function. (I.e. when the equipment may be repaired in house and when the manufacturer needs to be called. This does not include defects or failures of the primary equipment, which shall automatically result in the system being shut down and the manufacturer and American Humane being notified); Protocols for manually opening CAS chamber and evacuating the birds in the event of power failure or equipment breakdown. (Note: CAS equipment should open automatically in the event of power failure or equipment breakdown.); and Protocols to be followed in the event of power failure, including back-up procedures. (I.e., use of electric stun baths or other method of stunning approved by American Humane).	Yes No N/A	/10

P38	 Daily Checklists, Observations, & Inspections Records must be available documenting that daily procedures and inspections are being performed, including as a minimum: System Start-Up Checks: Sensors are working properly All cameras are working properly No alarms are present Leak Test: Automatic leak tests are performed on each chamber as a minimum once per day, verified on the main screen. Chambers that pass are indicated with a green light. The operator must verify daily that each chamber in use has passed the leak test. If any chambers fail, indicated with a red light, the system shall be put into bypass and back up protocols shall be followed (i.e. use of electric stun baths or other stunning method approved by American Humane). Operation of Cycle: The Operator must remain vigilant and is responsible for continuous observation of the indicators of system performance while it is in operation. Note: the CAS Operator has the ability to set delay times for start of cycle, but this does not affect the time of chamber cycle. 	000	Yes No N/A	/25
P39	 □ Defective Cages: □ The Operator must be vigilant for defective cages. If a cage does not sequence through the system properly, the Operator must pause the system and manually sequence the defective cage; and □ The defective cage must be removed from use until repaired or replaced. □ Daily Critical Observations: □ The Operator and all members on the processing line must remain vigilant for any recovery by the birds. If any indications of bird recovery are observed, including but not limited to eye, wing, or leg movements, the line manager and manufacturer must be notified immediately, all cycles in process must be allowed to complete, then the system must be shut down and backup protocols put into effect until corrective actions are taken; and □ Operators must inspect the equipment for defects and keep records of inspection on a daily basis. Where a defect is found (whether on inspection or at any other time), the defect must be rectified immediately; or if the defect cannot be rectified immediately, the equipment must not be used and backup procedures must take effect until the defect is rectified. 		Yes No N/A	/10
P40	Records & Documentation Records must be kept in tabular, graphic, or electronic form, and produced for the auditor's review, including records of: Company SOPs; Processing line speed/ max capacity of plant; Design capacity of CAS equipment; Plant processing rates, i.e. daily/ weekly/ monthly numbers being processed; and	000	Yes No N/A	/3
	Records of all inspections and observations.			

P41	 Measurements by Auditor The auditor must take the following measurements and/or make the following observations during the audit: Review of all documentation and records of all deviations from nor activity. Per each chamber, visual inspections of two cages upon exit from chamber to verify that no birds show any signs of recovery (eye, we or leg movement) or ineffective stun. Observations of two consecutive cycles of the video feed to confirm that there are no signs of aversion, mandibulation, or gasping prior loss of posture (LOP). 	mal the ing,	000	Yes No N/A	/10
	Note: The Auditor must be specifically trained to recognize the normal operation of the CAS chamber, as well as to recognize normal behavior an activity of the birds in the chamber and the signs that indicate that loss of posture has occurred.	nd			
Audito	or Evaluations of Birds at Processing Plant				
	Shackling Score (Note: does not apply to birds stunned prior to shackling, such as LAPS or CAS stunning. Mark "N/A" for LAPS/CAS.)				
P42	 A count of 500 birds leaving the shackling area must show: □ No more than 2 birds hung on the shackles by one leg alone; and □ No more than 5 birds hung high on the shackle (i.e. by the bird's shank.) 	000	Yes No		/25
	Shackles must be of a size and type and the slaughter line run at a speed which permits hanging of the bird correctly causing no unnecessary pain or distress.		N/A		
	Auditor note: where the Shackling Score results in a "No" response, management must be notified and the non- conformance must be corrected immediately.				
	Stunning Score				
	Electric Water Bath Stunning A count of 500 birds leaving the stunner must show no more than 5 birds missing the stun.		Vaa		
P43	LAPS Stunning		Yes No		/25

□ N/A

A count of 500 birds leaving the stunner must show 0 birds who have

Auditor note: where the Stunning Score results in a "No" response, management must be notified and the non-

conformance must be corrected immediately.

failed to be properly stunned.

	Missed Birds (at Automatic Knife) Score		
P44	 A count of 500 birds leaving the automatic knife must show: No more than 5 birds that have missed the automatic cutter; AND There must be a manual backup available to perform the effective ventral cut on each bird that missed the automatic cut. Auditor note: where the Score for Missed Birds at the Automatic Knife results in a "No" response, management must be notified and the non-conformance must be corrected immediately. 	☐ Yes☐ No☐ N/A	/25
P45	Absence of Live Birds in Scalder A count of at least 500 birds entering the scalder must show no live birds entering the scalder: Auditor note: The presence of live birds in the scalder is a severe non-conformance, and results in automatic failure of this audit.	Refer to "Pass/Fail Auditors Evaluations" Section	No points assigned
P46	Broken Wing Score A count of 500 birds leaving the stunner must show no more than 15 birds with either broken or dislocated wings.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/25
P47	Foot Health/ Paw Score A count of 500 birds must show no more than 50 birds with a Score of 1 on the 0-1 point scale "AAAP Paw Scoring System" as referenced by the NCC.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/25
P48	Broken Leg Score A count of 500 birds leaving the de-feathering area must show no more than 2 birds with broken legs with hemorrhaging. Auditor note: Only score broken legs with hemorrhaging.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/25
P49	Leg Bruising Score A count of 500 birds leaving the de-feathering area must show no more than 2 birds with bruised legs.	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A	/25

Pass/Fail Auditor Evaluations

<u> </u>	i ali Auditoi Evaluations		
	No Instances of Willful Acts of Abuse or Neglect Throughout the course of the audit, the auditor must not have observed farm personnel committing willful acts of abuse or neglect, which include but are not limited to kicking, throwing, yelling at, or purposefully scaring the birds, or neglecting to provide feed, water, or health care.		
P/F1	 Auditor note: this item has no point value. A mark of "Yes" indicates that the auditor did NOT observe willful acts of abuse or neglect committed by farm personnel towards the birds. A mark of "No" indicates that the auditor believes that willful acts of abuse or neglect towards the birds have been committed. The auditor must document the incident observed and s/he must inform farm management, their audit company, and the American Humane Certified™ program immediately. Upon the discretion of the American Humane Certified™ program, the audit may be suspended. 	☐ Yes ☐ No	/-
	The presence of willful acts of abuse or neglect is a severe non-conformance, and results in automatic failure of this audit.		
P/F2	Absence of Live Birds in DOA Bin At the shackling area, there must be no live birds in the DOA bin. Auditor note: this item has no point value Mark "Yes" to this item if there are NO live birds in the DOA bin. Mark "No" to this item if live birds are observed in the DOA bin, and see below:	☐ Yes ☐ No	/-
	The presence of live birds in the DOA bin is a severe non- conformance, and results in automatic failure of this audit.		
P/F3	Absence of Live Birds in Scalder There must be no live birds entering the scalder. A "live bird" is defined as any bird missing both the automatic and the backup knife whose carotid arteries have not been effectively severed prior to the bird entering the scalder. Refer to Standard P45 for the minimum number of birds to observe entering the scalder. Auditor note: this item has no point value. Auditor Note: this item has no point value. Mark "Yes" to this item if there are no live birds in the scalder. Mark "No" to this item if live birds are observed in the scalder, and see below:	☐ Yes ☐ No	/-
	The presence of live birds in the scalder is a severe non- conformance, and results in automatic failure of this audit.		

Audit Completion

To be signed at the end of the on-site audit:

Information in the completed *Animal Welfare Standards Audit Tool* and attached *Non-Conformance Report* and Farm Manual documentation is complete, correct, and has been verified by the auditor. All corrective actions agreed upon at the exit interview must be corrected even if the farm receives certification.

Farm Owner / Manager	 Date
Auditor	Date

American Humane Certified™ Notification of Non-Conformance



Form to be filled out by Auditor and signed at the exit interview. One copy should be left with Producer and one copy should be retained for American Humane.

Auditor:		
Producer Name:		
Farm Name:		Building ID:
On Farm Contacts: Manager		
Caregiver		
Others		
Cell Phone:	Email:	
action to be taken, and the completed. After correction to the American Humane C training records, veterinary progress reports as correct should be submitted electrons.	ne person responsible for the control submit a Corrective Action Completerified™ program. Documentation health plan adjustments, etc. Protive actions are taken. All correctionically.	ective Action Plan that includes the corrective rrection, and the date the correction will be pletion Report with supporting documentation in may include pictures, copies of daily reports, oducers/ managers are encouraged to submit ons must be made within 90 days and reports
Notes should include each Attach additional pages as	, .	ble: FW3, H12) and details of infraction.
Auditor signature:		Date:
	ill submit a Corrective Action Co	Plan within 10 days. All corrections will be ompletion Report and agree to additional
Producer signature:		Date: