



HFAC INSPECTION CHECKLIST – FIBER, MEAT & DAIRY SHEEP

TO BE COMPLETED IN FULL

PREMISES/FARM NAME & ADDRESS INSPECTION DETAILS

Producer Name, Farm/Premises Name, and Physical Address: <u>County or Province (for US producers):</u>	Inspector Name:
	Inspection Date:
	Personnel Present:

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DETAILS OF ANIMALS INSPECTED

Number of Animals: Ewes: Rams: Lambs:			Primary Purpose of Flock: <input type="checkbox"/> Meat <input type="checkbox"/> Wool <input type="checkbox"/> Dairy	Name of Veterinarian/Veterinary Practice:
Breed/Strain:	Amount of fiber produced annually:	Pounds of milk produced annually:	# of animals produced for meat annually:	

****Using HFAC Animal Care Standards for Sheep as a reference, verify the operation’s compliance with the numbered standards and record findings. Address all topics noted in the “Guidance & Evidence” column.**** There will be variations from region to region and country by country so a customized checklist for the specific area you are inspecting should be used.

****During the inspection, inspectors should also verify accuracy of information supplied on application form, correct it where necessary, and return the application with the inspection report.****

NOTE: Lack of compliance with shaded items marked with an asterisk (*) indicates Major Noncompliance. Where applicable, the specific part of the standard which constitutes a major n/c is noted (where not specified, all elements must be met).

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
Appl.	Review of Application	Did you review application for completion and accuracy? Return complete, corrected, verified application with insp. report.		
M9	Producers must keep a Complaints Log	Did you review the complaints log? Any complaints regarding HFAC?		
Documentation - Food				
FW 3	FW 3: Feed records a. Producers must have written records of the feed constituents, the inclusion rate and constituents of compound feeds and feed supplements, including records from the feed mill or supplier; and b. These records must be made available to the <i>Humane Farm Animal Care</i> Inspector upon request.	Review feed tags & feed records; identify and note any uncertain or prohibited ingredients. Enclose label if available. Check for statements such as “no antibiotics,” “free from contamination,” or “meat and bone-meal free.”		
*FW 4	FW 4: Substances prohibited in feed a. No feedstuffs containing mammalian-derived protein sources are permitted, with the exception of milk and milk products. b. Sheep must not be implanted with any growth promoter or fed antibiotics deliberately to boost growth or feed efficiency. c. Antibiotics may only be given for therapeutic reasons (i.e. for treatment of disease) and only under the direction of a veterinarian.	Identify feed supplier(s) and what was purchased from them. Copies of invoices / delivery notes are acceptable. Examine any home mixing facilities for hygiene, pest control, storage etc. and record any concerns.		
Documentation ← Environment (building specs may not be applicable for Australia)				
E1	E 1: Records of facility features promoting animal welfare For all buildings and feeding operations SHOULD THEY BE USED, this does not apply for fully pastured operations , key points relating to welfare must be recorded, including: 1. Total floor area; 2. Building volume available to sheep; and 3. Number of sheep in relation to age, weight, feeding and drinking, and bedding space.	IF BUILDINGS ARE USED Review facilities diagram in application; if no facilities diagram in application, they must have one on-site. Verify that facilities diagram provides all information required in the standard.		
E (D) 2.8	E (D) 2: Milking parlor hygiene The highest standards of hygiene must be practiced in the parlor to reduce risk of infection: 8. Milking machinery must be properly maintained (see E (D) 3: Milking Machines).	FOR DAIRY ONLY: Review maintenance records for milking machinery and record any concerns.		
E (D) 2.10	10. Flock somatic cell counts, individual clinical cases of mastitis and mastitis tube usage, must be monitored and recorded.	FOR DAIRY ONLY: Review records for somatic cell count and mastitis tests and record any concerns with results. When reviewing records, identify any evidence of developing or on-going issues based on SCC. Inquire and record how ewes with mastitis are treated, and how long their milk is withheld.		
E (D) 3.a	E (D) 3: Milking Machines a. Milking machine testing must be carried out and recorded at least once annually.	FOR DAIRY ONLY: Review test records for milking machinery and record any concerns.		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
Documentation - Management				
M1	M1: Managers must ensure that <ol style="list-style-type: none"> They have a copy of the Humane Farm Animal Care <i>Animal Care Standards for Sheep</i>; They and the caretakers are familiar with the standards; They and the caretakers understand their content. 	<p>Do they have als there a current copy of the standards on site? Have they read and reviewed the standards? Do they understand the standards? This should be determined through discussion and observation during the inspection: managers and caretakers should be able to describe and demonstrate that they understand the requirements and are abiding by them.</p> <p>Farmers should have been made aware that they are raising sheep under the Certified Humane program. Review training records (may be in application). Inquire of employees what training they have received. Ask questions to elicit information about their knowledge as related to their responsibilities. Note any concerns about lack of training/experience understanding or awareness of this responsibility.</p>		
M7	M 7: Training Prior to being given responsibility for the welfare of livestock, managers must be properly trained <u>or been made aware of the CH program requirements</u> and be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize signs of normal behavior, abnormal behavior, pain and fear; Recognize signs of common diseases, understand their prevention and control, and know when to seek veterinary help; Have a basic knowledge of what constitutes proper nutrition in sheep; Have knowledge of body condition scoring; Understand functional anatomy of the normal foot, its care and treatment; and Have knowledge of lambing, and of the care of the newborn lamb. 			
M2.1	M 2: Management and record keeping activities Managers must: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement a suitable training program for stockpersons, with regular updates and opportunities for continuing professional development; 	<p>Verify claims made on application — review any additional training logs or documents. Compare training log to current employees. Ask employees if they have been trained, and what they have been trained on, and note responses. Inquire and note how employees handlers are assessed.</p>		
M2.2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Be able to demonstrate that staff with responsibility for stock care have the relevant and necessary skills to perform their duties. When deficiencies are noted, managers must provide training to ensure that all stockpersons have the skills required to perform their assigned tasks; 			
M2.3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement plans and precautions to cope with emergencies such as fire, flood, or interruption of supplies: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Provide an Emergency Action Plan, sited adjacent to a telephone point, highlighting procedures to be followed by those discovering an emergency such as fire, flood or power failure; Post emergency contact numbers by phones and entrances to buildings; 	<p>Verify that emergency action plan in application matches what is actually being done on the farm, and that managers and caretakers are aware of what to do in case of various emergencies. Record any concerns about caretaker response to emergencies.</p>		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
M2.4	4. Ensure the Animal Health Plan (see H1) is: a) Implemented; b) Regularly updated; and c) That the required data are recorded appropriately;	Review application and note any discrepancies between what is written in the plan and what is actually done on the farm.		
M2.5	5. Maintain and make available to the <i>Humane Farm Animal Care</i> Inspector records of production data and use of medications. These records must include documentation on all incoming and outgoing stock on the farm as well as types and quantities of medication;	Check medicine and production records. Production records can form the basis of some parts of the health plan. Note any records not being kept.		
M2.6	6. Develop and implement a transport plan that minimizes waiting time for the sheep.	Discuss transportation procedures with producer –what is the normal procedure? How are cull animals assessed to ensure they are fit for transport?		
M2.7	7. Develop a plan for emergency euthanasia of any casualty animals.	Review euthanasia plan in application.		
M2.8	8. Comply with all local and regional local, state, and federal regulations.	Discuss with producers – are they aware of the applicable regulations? Review any regulatory inspection results and record any concerns with results. Local regulations are to be followed first and foremost, note that the farmers understand this and where they make be conflicting guidelines.		
Documentation - Health				
H1.a	H 1: Animal Health Plan a. An Animal Health Plan (AHP) must be drawn up and regularly updated in consultation with a veterinarian.	Verify AHP in application and record any discrepancies between what is written in the plan regarding routine animal health procedures (vaccination, worming, cleaning & disinfection routines, etc.) and what is actually done on the farm. Record biosecurity measures taken to prevent disease transfer on/off the farm. Detail carcass disposal.		
H1.b	b. The AHP must include: 1. Details of any vaccinations; 2. Information on treatments and other aspects of flock health; 3. Causes of morbidity and mortality, when known; 4. Tolerance limits on overall flock performance; and 5. Biosecurity provisions and disease prevention program.	Identify individuals in charge of animal health procedures. Verify vet on application is vet used. Verify euthanasia method listed is what is used.		
H2	H 2: Mitigating health problems All sudden deaths, disease outbreaks and euthanasia performed because sheep are unfit, must be: 1. Recorded; 2. Investigated as appropriate; and 3. The outcome of the investigation and resulting actions recorded.	Review records of sudden deaths, disease outbreaks and euthanasia, and record any concerns.		
H5	H 5: Managing replacement animals Replacement animals brought in from other sources must be quarantined and/or appropriately vaccinated and treated (e.g., ecto/endoparasite control) in accordance with the Animal Health Plan before integration into the flock.	Review records of incoming animals, including treatment records. Verify the process/equipment/medications noted in AHP (application) for incoming animals are being used, and note any discrepancies.		

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Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
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FEED				
FW1	<p>FW 1: Wholesome, nutritious feed</p> <p>a. Sheep must be fed to meet or exceed nutrient requirements as determined by the National Research Council.</p> <p>b. Sheep must be fed a wholesome diet which is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appropriate for their age and species; 2. Fed to them in sufficient quantity to maintain them in good health 	<p>Describe feed type and method. Note if stock is in good body condition for stage of life/reproductive cycle.</p> <p>Inquire about mineral deficiencies in soil and record response. Is any soil testing done? Are any supplemental minerals provided? Record any signs of metabolic disease from mineral deficiency. Record responses to those questions.</p>		
*FW2	<p>FW 2: Free access to feed</p> <p>Sheep must have access to nutritious feed each day, except when directed by a veterinarian.</p>	<p>Verify evidence of recent access to feed or pasture. Is there a plan to ensure continual supplies of feed or edible pasture regardless of weather conditions & feed reserves? Record responses.</p>		
FW5.a	<p>FW 5: Body condition</p> <p>a. The sheep's body condition must be planned, monitored and maintained according to the stage of production.</p>	<p>Record how producer conducts BCS scoring.</p>		
*FW5.b	<p>b. Sheep should not, at any time, have a body condition score of less than 2. ("Body Condition Scoring of Sheep" Clair Engle, Department of Dairy and Animal Science, Pennsylvania State University, publication: DAS 94-09---see appendix).</p>	<p>Score a sampling of animals using the body condition scoring chart in the appendix of this checklist – do they have an appropriate BCS for their stage of life/reproductive cycle? Record results of average BCS for each group. If any animals have a BCS of less than 2, it is a non-conformance with FW5.b.</p>		
FW6	<p>FW 6: Avoiding changes in feed</p> <p>a. Efforts must be made to avoid sudden changes in type and quantity of feed, unless directed by a veterinarian.</p> <p>b. For market lambs and mature sheep, systems involving high intake of cereal-based diets require an appropriate introductory feeding period, during which sufficient roughage or a suitable high-fiber concentrate must also be fed.</p> <p>c. During the adjustment period to high-fiber concentrate diets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High levels of concentrates should be split into more than one meal per day; and 2. Mineral mixtures must be specifically designed, and appropriate for the animal to avoid causing problems (e.g., urinary problems in male animals). 	<p>Review references to diet changes in application. Inquire and record how diet changes are implemented, and how roughage/high fiber concentrate is provided at all times, and especially when cereal based diets are used. Record evidence of diet related problems, e.g. bloat, urinary problems.</p>		
FW7	<p>FW 7: Providing fiber</p> <p>Sheep must be provided with feed or forage containing adequate, suitable fiber to allow rumination.</p>			
FW8	<p>FW 8: Pasture</p> <p>During the grass-growing season, when climatic conditions allow, sheep must have access to pasture or an outdoor exercise area.</p>	<p>Verify farm diagram in application. Record what type of outdoor area sheep have access to (pasture, or an outdoor exercise area). Inquire and record at what age, and during what times of the year, sheep are given access to the outdoor area. If inspecting during grazing season, observe and note condition of pasture and body condition of sheep on pasture even if this is year round access. Record your observations.</p>		

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FW9	<p>FW 9: Feeding supplementary concentrates</p> <p>a. Groups of sheep fed supplementary concentrates must have sufficient trough space to eat at the same time.</p> <p>b. There must be sufficient trough space for forages to ensure that, within 24 hours, all sheep have sufficient access to meet their nutritional requirements.</p> <p>c. When calculating required trough space, the following must be considered:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The size of the animals; 2. The number of animals; and 3. The presence or absence of horns. <p>d. Sufficient trough space or feeding areas must be provided to minimize aggression due to competition for feed.</p>	<p>Observe and record what equipment is used for feeding concentrates, and record if this differs between groups of sheep (e.g., milking ewes vs. growing lambs). Observe and record any competition or aggression in the feeding area. Does the feeding equipment provide all animals with easy access to meet their needs? Record any concerns about feeder space or feeder access if applicable.</p>		
FW10	<p>FW 10: Supplying adequate nutrients</p> <p>Sheep must not be kept for longer than 24 hours in an environment that is known to be nutrient deficient (e.g., holding pens, stubble, or exhausted root crops) unless appropriate nutritional supplements are provided.</p>	<p>Observe, inquire and record if sheep are ever kept in environments that do not provide for their nutritional needs – how is supplemental feed provided in these areas, if needed?</p>		
FW11	<p>FW 11: Appropriate feed for special needs sheep</p> <p>Sheep that are unable to eat normally due to damaged, missing, or loose teeth, must be supplied with feed that they are able to eat and digest (e.g., sufficiently long grass or concentrates).</p>	<p>Inquire and record the procedure for feeding special needs animals, and what feedstuffs they are provided with.</p>		
FW12	<p>FW 12: Trough feeding</p> <p>a. Troughs must be kept clean and stale feed removed.</p> <p>b. Automatic feeding equipment must be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cleaned at least once a week; and 2. Maintained in good working order. 	<p>Comment on general cleanliness and any routine cleaning/maintenance performed. Record any evidence of stale/moldy feed, recent pest activity, or maintenance issues observed. Inquire and record whether automatic feeding equipment is cleaned at least weekly only if it is possible.</p>		
FW13	<p>FW 13: Cleaning tools used for liquid feeding</p> <p>Equipment and utensils used for liquid feeding must be thoroughly cleansed daily, and routinely sanitized.</p>	<p>Inquire and record the procedure for cleaning and sanitizing liquid feeding equipment.</p>		
FW14	<p>FW 14: Wholesomeness of stored feed</p> <p>a. Stored feeds, such as hay and silage, must be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protected from vermin and other animals; 2. Of good quality; and 3. Palatable to sheep. <p>b. To reduce contamination by bird feces and other animals, all feed hoppers/bins (storage containers) must be covered.</p>	<p>Describe feed storage if applicable. How are pests, birds & cats controlled? How is contamination/spoilage/weather damage prevented? Record any evidence of spoilage/contamination.</p>		
FW15	<p>FW 15: Avoiding unsuitable feedstuffs</p> <p>Practices must be in place to prevent access to poisonous plants and unsuitable feedstuffs.</p>	<p>Record the methods of pasture weed control and prevention of poisonous plants.</p>		
FW16	<p>FW 16: Caring for sheep fed on root crops</p> <p>Sheep fed on root crops must be given particular care and attention with regard to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dentition; 2. Ground condition; 3. Provision of shelter; and 4. A dry lying area. 	<p>Observe, inquire and record if sheep are ever kept on root crop fields. Inquire and record how dentition is monitored, and observe, inquire and record how ground condition is maintained, and how shelter and a dry lying area are provided.</p>		

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FW 17	FW 17: Weaning a. Lambs must not be weaned before 5 weeks of age. b. Lambs must have access to dry feed (e.g., creep feed, hay, grass) from 2 weeks of age to encourage proper rumen development.	Review weaning information on application, and weaning records. Record the average age of weaning, and at what age lambs are provided with supplemental feed (creep feed, hay, grass). If lambs are weaned earlier than 5 weeks of age, and/or not provided with dry feed by two weeks of age, this is a non-conformance.		
WATER				
*FW18	FW 18: Water supply Sheep, including those on pasture, must be provided with access to an adequate supply of clean, fresh drinking water each day, except when directed by the attending veterinarian.	Observe and record how water is provided to sheep in all facilities, pens, paddocks, and pastures. Is the water clean and fresh?		
FW19	FW 19: Emergency water supply Provision must be made to ensure an emergency supply of suitable drinking water in case normal supplies fail (e.g., in freezing or drought conditions).	Inquire and record the contingency plan for providing water in case of emergency if applicable if applicable , and verify that this corresponds with written emergency plan in the application.		
FW20	FW 20: Watering equipment a. Water bowls and troughs must be checked at least once daily and cleaned as necessary to ensure compliance with standard FW 18. b. Bowls/troughs must be sized, positioned, or protected to prevent lambs from drowning.	Inquire and record who is responsible for checking waterers and how often this is done. How often are waterers cleaned if applicable ? Are waterers designed to prevent lambs from drowning? Record any concerns.		
BUILDINGS				
E2	E 2: Building design and maintenance a. There must be no physical features of the environment that cause recurring injuries or bruising to sheep (to an extent significantly greater than would be caused by occasional bumps and scratches). b. To ensure that there are no sharp edges or protrusions likely to cause injury or distress to animals, the interior of any building, including the floor and all internal surfaces/fittings to which livestock have access, must be: 1. Designed and constructed properly; 2. Maintained and regularly inspected. This includes provision of adequate and safe holding and handling facilities (whether indoors or outdoors).	Observe and record any concerns with environments that are in disrepair or hazards that could cause injuries to the animals, and take photos. Observe animals for any signs of injury that might be due to the environment, and record concerns.		
E3	E 3: Limiting the use of toxic substances in buildings a. Sheep must not come into contact with toxic fumes or surfaces, such as paints, wood preservatives or surface disinfectants. b. Creosote and/or pressure treated wood must not be used in areas where the animals have direct contact with the material.	Inquire and describe what preservatives are used around stock buildings if applicable . Record any concerns about materials that may pose a hazard to animals. Record if creosote or pressure treated wood is accessible by animals – this is a non-conformance.		
E4	E 4: Electrical installations All electrical institutions at main voltage must be: 1. Inaccessible to sheep; 2. Well insulated; 3. Safeguarded from rodents; 4. Properly grounded; 5. Regularly tested; and 6. In adherence with local building codes.	Observe safety and position of electrical lines and installations and record whether they are inaccessible to the animals. Record any concerns about hazards to sheep posed by electrical installations.		

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E5	E 5: Cleaning and disinfection Internal surfaces of housing and pens must be made of materials that can be readily cleansed and be easily replaced when necessary.	Observe and record whether materials used are easy to clean and disinfect, <u>if applicable</u> .		
THERMAL COMFORT, ENVIRONMENT & VENTILATION: <u>Not required for fully pastured sheep in Australia</u>				
*E6	E 6: Thermal conditions The animal's environment must not be so hot or so cold as to cause distress.	Inquire and record how caretakers assess heat or cold stress in sheep. Observe and record the thermal comfort at livestock height on day of inspection. Record any general/specific provisions made to provide for thermal comfort <u>other than available waterers</u> , and any signs of thermal discomfort. Observe and record the features of facilities which help sheep thermoregulate. <u>If available waterers are considered sufficient, record that as well.</u>		
E7	E 7: Ventilation Effective ventilation of buildings to avoid high humidity, condensation, and drafts is essential, to prevent the risk of respiratory diseases.	Properly designed ventilation will permit the free circulation of air above sheep height and avoid drafts at sheep level.		
*E8.a	E 8: Air quality a. Provisions must be made to ensure that, when sheep are housed, aerial contaminants do not reach a level at which they are noticeably unpleasant to a human observer (as specified by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration).	Observe & record any noxious smells. Record evidence of poor ventilation, such as high humidity. Are dust levels high? Is there a presence of ammonia? Is there excessive condensation? When sheep are housed due to climatic conditions, do they measure ammonia levels and adjust ventilation accordingly? Record any concerns about ventilation and air quality.		
E8.b	b. Ammonia must not exceed 25 ppm (averaged over any 8 hour period)			
E9	E 9: Housing for lambs a. A dry bed and effective ventilation must be provided at all times for housed lambs. b. When the temperature falls below the lower critical temperature (when the animals begin to shiver uncontrollably), supplementary heating must be made available for very young animals.	<u>ONLY IF APPLICABLE:</u> Observe and record how housing is provided for lambs, and whether it provides a dry bed and good ventilation. Inquire and record how caretakers provide supplemental heat during cold temperatures.		
E10	E 10: Sheltering lambs on pasture When lambs are being reared on pasture (either with the ewe or artificially) they must all have either natural or artificial 1. Shelter, and 2. Shade.	If lambs are reared on pasture, do they <u>also</u> have access to a <u>physical shelter that effectively protects them from the wind, rain and extreme heat, and provides a dry comfortable lying area?</u> <u>Record any concerns about shelter. This is not mandatory for fully pastured large herds</u>		
E11	E 11: Winter shelter In winter, additional shelter or windbreaks must be provided for stock.	Observe, inquire and record how shelter is provided in the winter <u>if applicable...it is NOT MANDATORY for fully pastured sheep</u> .		
*E12	E 12: Reducing heat stress In summer, sheep must be protected from heat stress. If shade or other methods are used to prevent heat stress, adequate space in the shade must be available to allow all animals access simultaneously (especially right after shearing).	What is provided for heat relief for sheep (e.g., shade, fans, foggers/misters/ <u>waterers</u>)? <u>How does the staff provide cooling for animals on hot days? Is there enough room for sheep to use the shade simultaneously?</u> <i>Having salt, preferably in the form of a sheep mineral mix, near to the water helps to ensure water intake to replace water lost to perspiration. Sheep can sweat considerably.</i>		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
*E13.a	E 13: Protecting shorn sheep a. Sheep must not be shorn unless measures are taken to ensure that they are protected from extremes of temperature.			
E13.b-d	b. In severe winter climates, ewes must not be kept outside or turned out for long periods of time within 2 months of shearing. Even after this time, ewes must be kept indoors until climatic conditions are suitable and adequate shelter must be accessible to all sheep. c. If an effective natural windbreak is not available, other methods of shelter such as straw bales must be provided that will give sufficient protection to all sheep. d. Even when sheep are housed, environment is particularly important after shearing and must be controlled to ensure that drafts and cold stress are avoided.	Not required for Australia.... Inquire when shearing generally occurs during the year, and what protection is provided from extremes of temperature (heat or cold). What type of windbreaks are used for animals on pasture? Is housing provided for shorn sheep during the winter months? Record any concerns about sheep being exposed to heat or cold stress after shearing.		
LYING AREA/FLOORS: Not required for fully pastured sheep in Australia				
*E14	E 14: Indoor lying area a. Sheep kept indoors must be kept on, or have access at all times to, a lying area (see E18) that is: 1. Of solid construction (i.e., not perforated or slatted); 2. Bedded to provide a comfortable, clean, dry area sufficient to avoid discomfort; and 3. Sloped as necessary to provide drainage. b. It must be of sufficient size to accommodate all sheep lying together in normal resting posture.	Observe and record whether sheep have access to a lying area that meets the requirements of the standard. Is there room for all animals to access the lying area comfortably at the same time? Record any concerns with lying area (including bedding, cleanliness or drainage).		
E15	E 15: Outdoor lying area To limit build up of mud or dung on the fleece when sheep are kept outdoors, there must be an area, to which the sheep have ready access, which is: 1. Dry and/or bedded with grass or straw; and 2. Of sufficient size for all sheep to lie down.	Record the type and condition of bedded lying areas provided outdoors. Can all animals lie down at the same time? Record any concerns about mud or dung build-up on sheep.		
SPACE ALLOWANCES: Not required for fully pastured sheep in Australia				
E16	E 16: Total floor space Sheep must always be provided with a total floor space not less than 1.5 times their minimum lying area.	Observe, measure and record whether sheep are provided with a total floor space of at least 1.5 times their minimum lying area, as noted in standard E18.		
E17	E 17: Pen size a. Pen shape and space allowance must be such that there is sufficient freedom of movement to permit exercise. b. Space allowances and group size must be determined according to the age, size, and class of stock.	Observe and record whether animals appear to have enough space, or if crowding or competition for space is observed.		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings																																																											
E18	E 18: Minimum bedded space Minimum lying space allowances for typical dairy breeds (ref: Ensminger) are as follows:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Type of Animal</th> <th colspan="2">Weight of Animal</th> <th colspan="2">Space allowance for straw bedded animals</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Kg.</th> <th>Lbs.</th> <th>m²</th> <th>ft²</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Dry Ewe</td> <td>45-60</td> <td>100-135</td> <td>1.1-1.2</td> <td>12-13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60-90</td> <td>135-200</td> <td>1.2-1.4</td> <td>13-16</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Ewe with Lamb(s)</td> <td>45-60</td> <td>100-135</td> <td>1.3-1.7</td> <td>14-18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60-90</td> <td>135-200</td> <td>1.4-1.8</td> <td>16-20</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Creep Fed Lambs</td> <td></td> <td>2 wk old</td> <td>0.15</td> <td>1.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>4 wk old</td> <td>0.4</td> <td>4.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Feeder Lamb (Hoggett)</td> <td>20-30</td> <td>45-65</td> <td>0.7</td> <td>7.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30-40</td> <td>65-90</td> <td>0.8</td> <td>9.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40-50</td> <td>90-110</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>11.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Ram</td> <td>65-90</td> <td>135-200</td> <td>1.9-2.8</td> <td>20-30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>90-135</td> <td>200-300</td> <td>2.8-3.0</td> <td>30-32</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of Animal	Weight of Animal		Space allowance for straw bedded animals		Kg.	Lbs.	m ²	ft ²	Dry Ewe	45-60	100-135	1.1-1.2	12-13	60-90	135-200	1.2-1.4	13-16	Ewe with Lamb(s)	45-60	100-135	1.3-1.7	14-18	60-90	135-200	1.4-1.8	16-20	Creep Fed Lambs		2 wk old	0.15	1.6		4 wk old	0.4	4.5	Feeder Lamb (Hoggett)	20-30	45-65	0.7	7.5	30-40	65-90	0.8	9.0	40-50	90-110	1.0	11.0	Ram	65-90	135-200	1.9-2.8	20-30	90-135	200-300	2.8-3.0	30-32	<p>Measure and record whether the space requirements are being met for each group of animals.</p> <p>In the case of shorn sheep, these space allowances may be adjusted down by 15%.</p> <p>For dairy breeds: When housed indoors, additional space may be required by dairy ewes when lactating, particularly in the case of higher yielding breeds with larger udders. As a guide, for such animals, the space allowances of E18 should be increased by approximately 20%.</p>		
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*E19	E 19: Confinement and individual housing Sheep must not be closely confined or individually housed (see E20) except under the following conditions and even then only for the shortest period of time necessary: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> For the duration of any examination, routine test, blood sampling or treatment/operation carried out for veterinary purposes; While they are being fed; For the purpose of milking, marking, washing or weighing, vaccination, or dipping; While in fostering or lambing pens; While an accommodation is being cleaned; or While they are awaiting loading for transportation. 	<p>When are animals confined? In what way are they confined? Are there animals confined at the time of inspection and if so, what were the circumstances? What was the attitude of the farm staff to confinement of animals?</p>																																																													
E20	E 20: Rams Rams must be housed with other sheep or at least within sight and sound of flock mates	<p>Observe and record where and how rams are housed, and whether they are kept within sight and sound of flock mates.</p>																																																													
LIGHTING: Not required for fully pastured sheep in Australia																																																															
E21	E 21: Sufficient light in buildings When sheep are housed indoors, adequate lighting, whether fixed or portable, must be available to enable them to be thoroughly inspected at any time.	<p>Is there sufficient light to adequately inspect the sheep? When sheep are in barns are they provided with light comparable to natural daylight during the normal period of daylight hours?</p>																																																													
E22	E 22: Light intensity and period Housed sheep must have access for the normal period of daylight hours to an area lit to a level comparable to natural light.																																																														
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS																																																															
E23	E 23: Protection from hazards and predators All sheep, especially young lambs, must be protected from environmental hazards and/or predators.	<p>Observe, inquire and record how animals are protected from predators and other environmental hazards.</p>																																																													

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
E24	<p>E 24: Moving sheep to safe areas</p> <p>a. To minimize the risk of sheep being trapped in snow or unable to gain shelter, great care must be taken when using shelters, shelterbelts, and fences. As far as practical, sheep must be prevented from gathering in places where they may be buried by snow and must be shepherded into safer areas whenever heavy snowfalls are forecast.</p> <p>b. Similarly, sheep must be removed from areas prone to frequent flooding, when heavy rains or flooding are forecast.</p>	<p>Inquire and record what is done to prevent sheep from being trapped or buried during heavy snows or flooding. How do the caretakers ensure animal well-being during extreme weather?</p>		
FENCING				
E25	<p>E 25: Design and maintenance of fences</p> <p>a. All fencing must be adequately inspected and maintained.</p> <p>b. Electric fences must be designed, installed, used, and maintained so that contact with them does not cause more than momentary discomfort to the sheep.</p> <p>c. Electric mesh fencing must not be used for horned sheep.</p>	<p>Inquire and record the procedure for fencing maintenance – who is responsible, and how often are fences checked for maintenance issues? If electric fences are used, are they checked regularly to ensure they are operating correctly?</p> <p>Observe and record whether fencing is suitable for sheep and record any disrepair observed which may cause injury.</p>		
E26	<p>E 26: Fence inspection</p> <p>a. When any type of mesh fencing is used, in particular for horned sheep and around lambing fields, it must be inspected frequently.</p> <p>b. Fence inspection must be carried out daily in the case of lambing fields.</p>	<p>If sheep have horns, inquire and record how caretakers ensure these sheep do not get stuck in fencing.</p>		
MANAGERS				
M3	<p>M 3: Artificial Insemination</p> <p>Artificial insemination must only be performed by a veterinarian or a skilled and trained individual.</p>	<p>Inquire and record if AI is used – if so, record who is responsible and what training have they received.</p>		
M4	<p>M 4: Range management systems</p> <p>Range management systems must make best use of local knowledge, traditions, and practices to ensure the highest possible welfare standards.</p>	<p>For animals primarily raised on range, inquire and record what resources producer uses to ensure that sheep are provided with the highest possible welfare in this system.</p>		
M5	<p>M 5: Mitigating problems</p> <p>Managers must understand the times and circumstances in which sheep are prone to welfare problems in their own unit and must be able to demonstrate their competence in recognizing and dealing with these problems.</p>	<p>Inquire of managers as to what times and circumstances sheep are prone to welfare problems in their own unit, and note any concerns about managers' competence to recognize and deal with welfare problems. Note how any animal welfare issues observed during inspection are handled by employees/management. What is your assessment of the employee and management attitudes towards animal welfare?</p>		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
M6	<p>M 6: Awareness of welfare implications</p> <p>a. Managers must be aware of the welfare implications of, and also be able to demonstrate their proficiency in, procedures that have the potential to cause suffering so as to minimize that suffering. Examples are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lambing; 2. Injection; 3. Oral dosing; 4. Shearing; 5. Tail docking; 6. Castration; and 9. Euthanasia <p>b. They must know when to give colostrum and how to avoid the problems of mismothering.</p>	<p>Ask employees to describe what welfare issues for the animals occur during the instances outlined in the standard, and record responses. Record any concerns with caretaker competence or attitude.</p>		
*M8	<p>M 8: Compassionate handling</p> <p>a. Managers must be able to demonstrate competence in handling animals in a positive and compassionate manner.</p> <p>b. Managers must be able to demonstrate their proficiency in procedures that have the potential to cause discomfort (e.g. injections, foot trimming, dehorning, castration, and marking).</p>	<p>Observe and record how managers and caretakers interact with the animals. Question them as to how they handle animals in different circumstances, and record any concerns with caretaker competence or attitude.</p>		
HANDLING				
M10	<p>M 10: Handling facilities</p> <p>a. All producers must have suitable facilities for routine handling and management of the flock.</p> <p>b. Handling systems must be designed, constructed, and maintained to minimize the stress and likelihood of injury suffered by the sheep during handling.</p> <p>c. Such systems must be appropriate for the number of sheep kept, and the nature of the procedures carried out.</p>	<p>Observe and record whether the handling facilities are designed, constructed and maintained to minimize stress/injury during handling. Record whether system is appropriate for the size of the sheep and the procedures carried out. Record any concerns about the handling system.</p>		
M11.a-b	<p>M 11: Quiet handling</p> <p>a. Sheep must be handled quietly and firmly at all times, and care must be taken to avoid unnecessary pain or distress.</p> <p>b. Sheep must not be caught by their fleece alone; they must be handled or restrained by means of a hand or an arm under the neck (holding the neck wool, if necessary) with the other arm placed on or around the rear. Lifting or dragging sheep by the fleece, limbs, ears, or tail is not permitted. Horns can break if sheep are roughly handled by their horns.</p>	<p>Observe and describe handling aids and methods, and how they are used. Record any concerns about handling aids or methods which cause undue distress to animals.</p>		
*M11.c	<p>c. Use of electric prods is not allowed under any circumstances.</p>	<p>Are electric prods used? If so, this is a major non-conformance.</p>		
M12	<p>M 12: Handling pregnant ewes</p> <p>Pregnant ewes within one month of lambing must only be handled when absolutely necessary, and must be handled with care to avoid distress and injury, which may result in premature lambing. If animals require daily handling for the purposes of supplementary feeding, then they must be socialized to such handling to minimize possible distress.</p>	<p>Inquire and record how often caretakers handle pregnant ewes and what precautions are used, and record any concerns.</p>		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
SHEARING				
M13	<p><i>M 13: Shearing</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Every adult sheep, except hair breeds, must have its fleece removed at least once every year. b. Personnel must be properly trained, either by <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attending a professional shearing school; or 2. Completing an apprentice period with a professional shearing operation; and 3. Documentation of training must be made available to Humane Farm Animal Care. c. When shearing, care must be taken not to nick or cut the skin: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Particular care must be taken not to cut the teats/udders of female sheep and not to injure the penis/sheath and/or scrotum of rams. 2. If a wound occurs, effective treatment must be administered promptly (by a veterinarian if necessary). d. Shearing equipment must be: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Properly sharpened; 2. In accordance with UL electrical codes; and 3. Properly grounded to prevent shocking sheep. e. Shearers must disinfect shearing equipment between flocks to minimize the risk of spreading diseases such as caseous lymphadenitis and orf (sore mouth). f. Withdrawal of feed is permitted for up to 12 hours prior to shearing, but sheep must be given access to feed immediately following shearing. 	<p>Inquire, observe and record:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Who is responsible for performing shearing, and what training they have received; ■ Any concerns about significant wounds or recurring injuries caused by shearing; ■ How any injuries due to shearing are treated ■ How equipment is maintained and properly used to prevent injury to sheep or handlers ■ The procedure for disinfecting equipment between herds. ■ If feed withdrawal is performed, how long before shearing feed is removed, and whether sheep have immediate access to feed after shearing. 		
IDENTIFICATION				
M14	<p>M 14: Identification</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Identification, in the form of tattoo, ear tag, ear notching, or microchipping, must be done as quickly and humanely as possible by experienced stockpersons. b. Equipment must be sanitized to avoid spreading infection. c. If necessary, the animals must be treated to prevent pest infestation at the site of identification. 	<p>How are stock identified? How are these identifiers put on the animals? Inquire and record who is responsible for identification procedures, and what experience/training they've received. If it is on farm personnel, verify training records. If it is off farm personnel, review their information. Record any concerns.</p>		
EQUIPMENT				
M15	<p>M 15: Using equipment When equipment that affects animal welfare is installed, managers must be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demonstrate their ability to operate the equipment; 2. Demonstrate their ability to carry out routine maintenance; 3. Recognize common signs of malfunction; and 4. Demonstrate knowledge of actions to be carried out in event of a failure. 	<p>Observe managers demonstrate the operation of equipment. Inquire and record how maintenance of the equipment is performed, and how they recognize common signs of malfunction. What is the SOP in the event of a failure of this equipment?</p>		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
M16	<p>M 16: Automatic equipment</p> <p>a. All automatic equipment must be thoroughly inspected daily by a stockperson or other competent person to ensure proper function.</p> <p>b. When a defect is found in automatic equipment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The defect must be rectified promptly, or 2. If this is impracticable, measures must promptly be taken (and must be maintained until the defect is rectified) as required to safeguard livestock from suffering unnecessary pain or distress as a result of the defect. 	<p>Inquire and record how often automatic equipment is checked, and who is responsible. Is there a log kept? When there is a defect found, what is the SOP? What is the emergency back- up if the defect can't be rectified in a very short period of time?</p>		
M17	<p>M 17: Automatic ventilation equipment</p> <p>When automatic equipment includes a ventilation system, the system must contain:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An alarm that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Will provide adequate warning of the failure of that system to function properly and b) Will operate even if the principal electricity supply to it has failed. 2. Additional equipment or means of ventilation (whether automatic or not) that, in the event of a failure of the normal ventilation system, will provide adequate ventilation so as to prevent livestock from suffering unnecessary distress as a result of the failure. 	<p>Observe and describe ventilation equipment – if automatic, note whether an alarm is in place in the event of a power failure, and whether there is a back-up ventilation system in place should the automatic system fail.</p>		
M18	<p>M 18: Harness devices</p> <p>Marking harnesses must be made of suitable material and must be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Properly fitted and adjusted to avoid causing injury or discomfort; and 2. Be closely checked daily. 	<p>Inquire, observe and record if marking harnesses are used on rams, and if so, whether they are properly fitted and adjusted. Inquire how often this equipment is checked.</p>		
INSPECTION				
M19	<p>M 19: Monitoring</p> <p>Stockpersons must inspect their livestock and the equipment on which stock depend daily and record abnormal observations and actions taken.</p>	<p>Inquire and record how often each group of animals is inspected, and who is responsible for checking the livestock and the equipment.</p>		
DOGS				
M20	<p>M 20: Managing stock dogs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Working dogs, herding dogs and guard dogs must be properly trained and all dogs must be under control at all times. b. With the exception of guard dogs, no dog must ever be allowed access to the sheep without an experienced person in attendance. 	<p>Are dogs used? If so, observe how dogs behave around livestock, and have producer explain their training and how they are used. Record any concerns about livestock safety from dogs.</p>		
HEALTH CARE PRACTICES				
H3	<p>H 3: Monitoring flock performance data</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Flock performance data must be regularly monitored for signs of disease or production disorders. b. If flock performance parameters fall outside tolerance limits identified in the AHP (e.g., parasite infestations), the veterinarian must be informed and the problem must be resolved. c. The AHP must be revised to prevent recurrence of the problem. 	<p>Inquire and record how producer monitors flock performance for diseases and injury. Review any vet recommendations and record whether they have been implemented. Visually verify any supplements/ medications used to control diseases – record what is being used, and if it was prescribed by a vet.</p>		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
*H4.a	<p>H 4: Care of sick and injured animals</p> <p>a. Provisions must be made for segregation and care of sick and injured animals when needed to prevent further injury or prevent spread of a contagious condition. Any sheep suffering from a contagious illness or susceptible to further injury must be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Segregated; 2. Treated without delay; and 3. Able to benefit from veterinary advice when needed; or, 4. If necessary, humanely euthanized. 	<p>Verify information in Animal Health Plan on application is in use.</p> <p>Inquire and record what provisions are made to segregate and care for sick or injured animals. Ask producer to describe how they identify sick/injured animals and the sequence of events when a sick/injured animal is identified. Do they provide enough space for the animals, and provide them with feed, water, and shelter? Record any sick/injured animals observed during inspection, and whether they have received appropriate attention.</p> <p>This is a major non-conformance (H4a) please review carefully.</p>		
H4.b H4.c	<p>b. Urine and dung from hospital pens housing sick and injured animals must be disposed of in a manner that prevents spreading infection to other stock.</p> <p>c. Pens must be constructed to facilitate effective cleaning and disinfection of surfaces, and the possible removal of a carcass from the area.</p>	<p>Visually verify & describe the facilities for cleanliness, and inquire and record the procedure caretakers use to prevent spreading disease to the rest of the herd.</p>		
H6	<p>H 6: Controlling parasites</p> <p>a. Measures must be taken to prevent or control external and internal parasitic infestations.</p> <p>b. When infestations such as fly strike are likely, sheep must be given routine treatment such as regular dipping or other effective methods.</p> <p>c. When dipping, operators must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minimize stress to the sheep; and 2. Safeguard human health and safety 	<p>Verify parasite control information on application. Inquire and record how parasites are controlled in sheep, and what preventative measures are taken. Visually verify any internal or external de-wormers used and any physical exclusion methods used. Observe and record any concerns about sheep with signs of parasite infestation.</p>		
H7	<p>H 7: Hoof care</p> <p>Close attention must be given to the condition of the hooves, which must be inspected at least annually for signs of abnormal wear, infection and excessive growth.</p> <p>a. When there is excessive growth or abnormal wear, hooves must be trimmed appropriately.</p> <p>b. Sheep must be checked for foot rot prior to housing indoors.</p> <p>c. Non-irritant solutions must be used for foot bathing.</p> <p>d. When foot rot is detected, affected animals must be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Treated promptly; and 2. Isolated. <p>e. When conventional methods prove ineffective for control of foot rot, a veterinarian must be consulted regarding immunization of the flock against the infection</p>	<p>Inquire and record how often the sheep's feet are checked for signs of abnormal wear, infection or excessive growth.</p> <p>How often are sheep's hooves routinely trimmed?</p> <p>Visually verify and record what methods of prevention are used for acute hoof conditions (such as footbaths, sponge baths or individual spray therapy) and have caretakers explain how they are used. Verify that foot care procedures match what is in the application.</p>		
PREGNANCY/LAMBS				
H8	<p>H 8: Monitoring pregnant ewes</p> <p>Body condition must be monitored throughout pregnancy and diet adjusted accordingly. Every effort must be made to maintain appropriate body condition scores (see FW 5).</p>	<p>Observe and record the average body condition of pregnant ewes. Inquire and record how caretakers monitor BCS of pregnant ewes. <u>Only if possible in a fully pastured system.</u></p>		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
H9	H 9: Assistance during lambing When a stockperson experiences difficulty in delivering a live lamb, skilled assistance must be sought promptly.	Inquire and record the procedure for seeking assistance during lambing – what situations would make caretakers summon help?		
*H10	H 10: Removing dead lambs Fetotomy (removal of dead lambs from the uterus of a ewe using obstetrical equipment) must be carried out only by a veterinarian.	Inquire and record if the vet conducts any fetotomies required.		
H11	H 11: Training for treating lambs Employees working with newborn lambs must be trained in: 1. The use of stomach tubes for feeding weak lambs and 2. Treatment techniques for hypothermia in lambs 3. Perinatal care, including navel dipping.	Review training records on application. Inquire of caretakers about their training for working with lambs, and record any concerns about caretaker knowledge or attitude.		
*H12.a	H 12: Feeding lambs a. All lambs must receive colostrum in the first 8 hours after birth.	Review information in application. Inquire and record how soon after birth lambs are provided with colostrum.		
H12.b	b. To ensure that lambs remain in good condition without dehydration, orphan lambs must be fed a suitable milk substitute (e.g., milk replacer or goat milk): 1. A minimum of 3 times daily in the first four weeks; and 2. At least 2 times daily after week four until weaning.	Review records, inquire and record how often each day lambs are fed milk, and in what quantities. Observe lambs and record details of their body condition, feeding equipment, and access to water and solid feed after two weeks of age. Record any concerns about feeding of lambs.		
H12.c	c. When automatic feeding equipment is provided, lambs must be trained in its use to ensure adequate intake of feed.			
H12.d	d. From the end of the second week of life, lambs must also have access to: 1. Palatable and nutritious solid feed (which may be grass); and 2. Fresh, clean water.			
H13	H 13: Artificial rearing Close attention to individual lamb health and feed consumption and high standards of stockmanship must be applied when artificial rearing is practiced.			
*H14.a.1	H 14: Physical alterations a. The only physical alterations that are allowed under the Animal Care Standards, are as follows (except those done for therapeutic reasons by a veterinarian): 1. Castration a) When necessary, castration may be performed on lambs that are between 24 hours and 7 days old. Castration should ideally be carried out surgically by, or under the supervision of, a veterinarian. Rubber rings are acceptable when castration is performed by trained on-farm personnel, as this is a simpler method, with less potential for complications and infection. In tetanus prone areas, tetanus antitoxin should be administered when castration is performed. b) In the event of a failure, or unintentional omission of the rubber ring, the use of a bloodless castrator, a burdizzo, or surgical castration, performed by a veterinarian, on lambs between the ages of 1 week to 4 weeks is allowed.	Review Animal Health Plan in application. What is the castration procedure used? At what age are the males castrated? What equipment is used? Is pain control used? If so, what is used? Visually verify the equipment that is stated to be used. Verify training records for employees responsible for procedure (on application). Verify procedure has been recorded in animal health records and that records match what is described. Observe castrated lambs – note any signs of infection around castration site.		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
*H14.a.2	<p>2. Tail docking</p> <p>a) Tail docking must not be carried out unless there is an unavoidable and high risk of suffering due to fly strike.</p> <p>b) When necessary, tail docking must be performed on lambs that are between 24 hours and 14 days old. The procedure must be performed using either a rubber ring or a hot docking iron (thermocautery).</p> <p>c) Ultra short tail docking (shorter than distal end of the caudal tail fold) is not permitted. The docked tail must cover the anus, and in females the vulva.</p>	<p>Review Animal Health Plan in application.</p> <p>At what age is the procedure performed? What tail docking method is used? What equipment is used? Who performs the procedure? Is pain control used? If so, what method? Visually verify the equipment and method that is stated to be used.</p> <p>Verify training records for employees responsible for procedure (on application). Verify procedure has been recorded in animal health records and that records match what is described.</p> <p>Observe tail-docked lambs – note any signs of infection around tail docking site, and record whether the docked tail is long enough to cover the anus and the vulva in females.</p>		
H14.b	<p>b. Both castration and tail docking must be:</p> <p>1. Carried out by a suitably trained, competent person; and</p> <p>2. Done in ways that minimize suffering to the animals.</p> <p>c. There must be no cosmetic surgery carried out on sheep for show purposes.</p>	<p>Verify training records for employees responsible for procedure (on application). Inquire and record how animals are restrained during physical alterations.</p> <p>Observe and record if any cosmetic surgery has been performed.</p>		
H15	<p>H 15: Housed lambs</p> <p>For at least the first 3 weeks of life, housed lambs must be kept in groups small enough to facilitate inspection and limit spread of disease. This is particularly important for twin and triplet lambs.</p>	<p>Observe, inquire and record the size of the social groups housed lambs are kept in. Observe and record any signs of illness in <3 week old lambs kept in groups. Inquire and record how producer minimizes the spread of disease among young lambs.</p>		
CASUALTY ANIMALS				
*H16	<p>H 16: Euthanasia</p> <p>a. Each farm must have provisions for humane slaughter of casualty sheep without delay, by either an on-farm method carried out by a named, trained, competent member of the staff, a trained slaughterer, or a veterinarian.</p> <p>b. Euthanasia must be performed in accordance with the American Veterinary Medical Association's <i>2000 Report of the Panel on Euthanasia</i>, which requires use of a captive bolt, gunshot, or acceptable method decided by attending veterinarian for euthanasia of sheep.</p> <p>c. Each farm shall have a written emergency euthanasia plan for each production group of stock.</p> <p>d. If there is any doubt as to how to proceed, a veterinarian must be called at an early stage to advise whether treatment is possible or whether humane slaughter/euthanasia is required to prevent suffering.</p> <p>e. If an animal is in severe pain that is uncontrollable, then the animal must be promptly and humanely slaughtered.</p>	<p>Ask producer and caretakers and record what their SOP is if an animal is sick. How is it diagnosed? How is it treated? When do they call a vet? When and how do they perform euthanasia?</p> <p>Verify training record for performing euthanasia (on application).</p>		
H17	<p>H 17: Carcass disposal</p> <p>Disposal of carcasses must meet local requirements and regulations.</p>	<p>Inquire and record method of carcass disposal – verify application info. Are any carcasses present at time of inspection?</p>		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
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TRANSPORTATION				
T1	T 1: Competent personnel Personnel in charge of sheep transporters must demonstrate competence in handling sheep when loading, unloading and while in transit.	Who is in charge of goat transportation? Observe how they handle the sheep when loading and unloading them or in transit . Ask employees to describe their handling methods during loading and record responses. Observe how knowledgeable they are about sheep behavior in how they respond to the animals. Record your observations. Inquire and record how employees identify when animals are in distress, and what they do to minimize stress.		
T2	T 2: Reducing stress Animal handlers must be trained and must understand the stress factors to which sheep may be exposed (e.g., how sheep react toward other sheep or other animals, towards humans, to strange noises, sights, sounds, and smells).			
T3	T 3: Handling systems All handling systems must be designed and operated so they do not impede movement of sheep and to reduce the amount and intensity of noise.	Observe animals being handled during loading for transport. Observe handling facilities and note any impediments to sheep. Record any excessive noise made by equipment.		
T4.a	T 4: Handling aids a. Sticks and flags may be used as benign handling aids, i.e., as extensions of the arms. b. Sticks must not be used for hitting sheep. c. Well-trained dogs may be used. d. Use of electric prods is strictly prohibited.	Observe and describe handling aids and how they are used.		
T4.b				
T4.c				
*T4.d		If electric prods are used, this is a major nonconformance.		
T5	T 5: Driving sheep a. Sheep must not be driven unless the exit or the way forward is clear. b. Sheep must not be rushed or run along alleyways, passageways or through gateways.	Observe sheeps being handled during loading for transport and record any concerns with caretakers driving animals into obstructions or rushing them through the handling system.		
T6	T 6: Loading ramps a. Loading facilities must provide a ramp of no more than a 20% incline. b. Both loading ramps and tailboards must be fitted with equipment to prevent the sheep from falling off. c. Ramps must be designed to minimize slippage during loading.	Observe and record whether the ramps are at an appropriate angle and allow animals good footing and easy access in and out of the vehicle. Observe and record any concerns about sheep being able to fall off during loading or unloading.		
T7	T 7: Alleyways and gates Alleyways and gates must be designed and operated so that they do not impede the movement of sheep.	Observe sheep being moved through alleyways and gates and record any issues with the equipment impeding the movement of the sheep.		
T8	T 8: Transporting in crates When transporting sheep and lambs in crates, there must be sufficient space for all animals to stand, turn around and lie down comfortably. Hog-tying, where legs are bound together, sometimes to the head or horns is not an acceptable method of transporting or restraining sheep and is prohibited.	Are sheep ever transported in crates? If so, observe crates and inquire and record the stocking density of each crate. Are crates stocked to allow all animals to stand, turn around and lie down? Is hog tying ever used? If so, this is a non-conformance.		
SLAUGHTER				
S1	S 1: Minimizing pre-slaughter handling The pre-slaughter handling of livestock must be kept to an absolute minimum.	Observe, inquire and record how handling is minimized prior to slaughter.		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
S2	S 2: Trained personnel Personnel involved in slaughter must be thoroughly trained and competent to carry out the tasks required of them.	Verify that slaughter plant is the same as the one listed on the application. Inquire and record at what point the farm personnel relinquish the animals to the slaughter handlers (at transport, at delivery to the slaughter plant, etc.).		
S3	S 3: Slaughter guidelines All slaughter systems must be designed and managed to ensure minimum distress and discomfort to the sheep. Producers must use processors who follow American Meat Institute (AMI) guidelines for processing livestock. Processors will be audited based on AMI guidelines.			
SUPPLEMENTARY STANDARDS FOR DAIRY SHEEP ONLY				
** FW (D) 1	FW (D) 1: Weaning Dairy lambs must not be weaned before they are 3 weeks of age, unless in individual cases, health and welfare considerations dictate otherwise. Lambs must not be weaned until they are capable of consuming sufficient quantities of solid feed to fulfill their nutritional requirements.	For dairy sheep, review weaning records, and record the age at which lambs are weaned. Inquire and record how caretakers ensure that lambs are capable of eating solid feed prior to weaning.		
** FW (D) 2	FW (D) 2: Water supply Drinking facilities must be sufficient, and appropriately positioned (e.g. away from the entrance/exit to the dairy), to ensure that all sheep waiting in the holding pens, both prior to and following milking, have ready access to sufficient quantities of clean, fresh water.	It is particularly important that lactating dairy ewes are provided with sufficient quantities of water. Observe, inquire and record whether the drinking facilities provide sufficient access to water for all sheep.		
E (D) 1	E (D) 1: Shade Dairy sheep at pasture must have access to shade and shelter, either natural or artificial at all times, to protect them from adverse weather conditions.	Observe, inquire and record how dairy sheep are provided with shade and shelter at all times.		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
E (D) 2	<p>E (D) 2: Milking parlor hygiene The highest standards of hygiene must be practiced in the parlor to reduce risk of infection:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Ewes must be clean and dry at milking, paying particular attention to udders and teats. 2 Udder, teats and flanks must be clean, dry and free from sores on entry to the parlor. 3 Parlor staff must have clean hands when handling teats and udders; consideration should be given to the use of clean rubber gloves. 4 Single-use udder cloths or paper towels must be used to clean/dry udders. 5 All cases of mastitis must be treated promptly, and underlying predisposing factors corrected. 6 Any sheep with mastitis or other udder diseases must be marked and milked last, and the milk discarded. Alternatively, they may be milked with a separate cluster and bucket. 7 Sheep with chronic mastitis must be identified and humanely slaughtered. 9 Measures must be in place to minimize the risk/incidence of mastitis in dry sheep. 11 Routine 'fore-milk' examination must be made to identify early cases of mastitis. 12 All teats must be treated with an approved teat disinfectant; consideration should be given to the use of an emollient when teats are dry, chapped and cracked. 	<p><u>FOR DAIRY OPERATIONS, YOU MUST OBSERVE MILKING PROCEDURES.</u> During milking, observe and inquire as appropriate and record the following:</p> <p>Are the ewes clean, especially udders and teats? Are the udders, teats and flanks clean, dry and free from sores on entry to the parlor? Do the parlor staff have clean hands when handling teats?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do they use clean rubber gloves? - Do they use single use udder cloths or paper towels? <p>Did you observe any cases of mastitis? How do caretakers check for mastitis? If mastitis is found in a ewe, how do they treat it? What is the mastitis rate? If the rate exceeds their target rates for more than 2 months, do they work with their vet to identify the organism responsible, and develop a treatment plan? Are ewes with mastitis marked and milked last?</p> <p>Is the milk from the ewes with mastitis discarded or pasteurized? Or it can be milked with a separate cluster and bucket?</p> <p>Are all teats treated with an approved post-milking teat disinfectant? Is there an emollient used when teats are dry, chapped or cracked?</p> <p>What practices are used to prevent mastitis in dry ewes?</p> <p>Are ewes encouraged to remain standing for approximately half an hour to allow the teat canal sphincter to close following completion of milking?</p>		
E (D) 3.b	<p>E (D) 3: Milking Machines b. Proper application, function and maintenance of the milking machinery must be ensured, by practicing the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Avoid under and over milking. 2. Select appropriate teat cup liners. 3. Check teat cup liners daily and replace damaged/rough teat liners. 4. Exchange liners according to manufacturer's recommendations. 5. Ensure correct pulsation rate and a correct release/squeeze ratio. 6. The vacuum regulation must be functioning correctly and preventing vacuum fluctuation. 	<p>What training was given to the employees on the milking machinery and who provided the training (the manufacturer? Other farm workers?) Did the employees select appropriate teat cup liners? Do they check teat cup liners daily and replace damaged/rough teat liners? How often do they do this? Do they review manufacturer's recommendations and follow them? Inquire and record how employees ensure correct pulsation rate and a correct release/squeeze ratio. Inquire and record how employees determine that the vacuum regulator is functioning correctly and how they prevent vacuum fluctuation.</p>		
E (D) 4	<p>E (D) 4: Waiting times Ewes must not wait/stand for longer than a total of 2 hours in holding pens prior to or after milking.</p>	<p>Observe, inquire and record how long ewes are kept in the holding pens prior to milking – does it exceed two hours?</p>		

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Findings
E (D) 5	E (D) 5: Dairy requirements The dairy must meet the State and Federal Pasteurized Milk Ordinance requirements.	Ask producer if they are aware of State and Federal Milk Ordinances, and verify they are being followed.		
** H (D) 1	H (D) 1: Euthanasia of surplus lambs Every effort must be made to avoid the need to dispose of animals and euthanasia should happen only as a last resort. Lambs that are not required for rearing, not being incorporated into the milking herd or marketed after weaning, must be euthanized using a humane method by a named, trained competent member of farm staff, a trained slaughterer, or a veterinarian.	Inquire and record how surplus lambs are handled. If euthanasia is performed, is it only used as a last resort, and performed by a trained and competent caretaker?		

Please address any additional findings not previously covered in this report:

Signature _____
(inspector)

Date _____

Transfer any items marked as “NO” to the non-conformance section of the Exit Meeting report form with the standard number and description of violation.

Std. Ref.	HFAC Standard	Guidance & Evidence	Being Met? Y/N/ N/A	Comments
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BODY CONDITION SCORING SCALE

Score	Appearance	Condition
0	Emaciated, unthrifty, weak	Spine sharp and prominent, no fat cover, wasted muscle structure, transverse processes protrude
1	Extremely thin, unthrifty but agile	Spinous processes prominent, no fat cover, transverse processes protrude
2	Thin, but strong and thrifty	Spinous processes prominent but smooth, slight fat cover, muscle fullness, transverse processes rounded
3	Moderate, thrifty with limited fat deposits in fore-rib	Spinous processes rounded, muscle development full, transverse processes rounded
4	Fat	Spinous processes evident only as a line, fat cover considerable but firm, transverse processes cannot be felt
5	Obese	Spinous processes not detectable, fat cover dense and soft, transverse processes not detectable