

AniMark®



Livestock Global Assurance Program

LGAP 1001 Livestock assurance - *Requirements for animal welfare and management*

Version 1.3



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Foreword

The Livestock Global Assurance Program (LGAP) is an international certification program for Operators and Facilities that export, import, manage and process livestock.

The LGAP Standards underpin LGAP and include the following documents:

- LGAP 1000 *Livestock assurance - Fundamentals and vocabulary;*
- LGAP 1001 *Livestock assurance - Requirements for animal welfare and management;*
- LGAP 1002 *Livestock assurance - Requirements for the management system of Operators and Facilities; and*
- LGAP 1003 *Livestock assurance - Requirements for Operator chain of custody.*

The LGAP Standards have been prepared by the AniMark Standards Committee in accordance with internationally accepted standards development methodologies, including the opportunity for stakeholders and the public to provide comments.

Document control

The latest version of all normative documents can be downloaded from the AniMark website:
<https://www.animark.com.au/>

Language

Original documents are in English. LGAP documents will be translated into other languages and published on the AniMark website. Once published, these official LGAP documents will be the only documents that may be used for certification in that language. In case of discrepancy between translations, the English version shall prevail.

Changes to documents

Normative documents are identified with a unique document code, a version number and date.

The date in the version name indicates the date the document becomes operative.

The updates will be sent to all LGAP Approved Certification Bodies, Certified Operators and Certified Facilities as official communication.

Introduction

This Standard is one of a suite of standards that support the operation of the Livestock Global Assurance Program (LGAP). Together they form a coherent set of standards for livestock assurance and assist organizations, of all types and sizes, to identify and fulfil their livestock assurance commitments.

LGAP is an international conformity assessment and certification program for Operators and Facilities that export, import, manage and process livestock, which are an important source of protein for the global community. How these livestock are treated through the supply chain is of increasing concern to the global community which is seeking assurances that certain expectations for animal welfare and management are met.

This Standard sets out requirements for the welfare and management of livestock. It is applicable to Importer Operators and Feedlot, Farm and Abattoir Facilities. The requirements are structured to address the topics of personnel; infrastructure and equipment; and animal identification, health, movement and slaughter.

A number of Annexes cover subjects such as personnel competences; transportation; methods of animal identification; methods of restraint; permitted stunning methods; unacceptable practices; and indicators for effective stunning, unconsciousness of animals and confirmation of death.

1 Scope

This Standard contains requirements for the welfare and management of livestock that are intended for slaughter and can be applied in any jurisdiction. Slaughter may be for food supply, or for cultural or religious observances.

The requirements cover animal welfare and health; personnel; infrastructure and equipment; animal identification and movement; transport; slaughter and processing.

This Standard is applicable to the following:

a) Operators, including:

i. Importer; and

b) Facilities, including:

ii. Feedlot or Farm; and

iii. Abattoir.

The transport of livestock between Operators and Facilities is also covered.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in LGAP 1000 apply.



4 Personnel

Principle: There are adequate numbers of people available who are competent for the tasks that need to be performed. Competency means personnel need to have the necessary knowledge and skills for the task that they perform.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTER OPERATORS AND ALL FACILITIES

4.1 The Operator or Facility shall:

- a) determine the number of personnel necessary to fulfil the requirements of the LGAP Standards; and
- b) identify and have access to such personnel.

NOTE Determination of the number of personnel is affected by:

- the size, type and frequency of the operation;
- the timing of festivals or cultural events;
- environmental conditions;
- the number and type of livestock; and
- the necessity to verify traceability at critical control points.

4.2 The Operator or Facility shall:

- a) identify and demonstrate that its personnel have at least the competencies contained in Annex A; and
- b) maintain processes and documented information to support the fulfilment of a).

4.3 The Operator or Facility shall identify and allocate responsibilities for fulfilling requirements, including specific personnel at each site with responsibility for:

- a) monitoring processes;
- b) the day-to-day application of the LGAP Standards;
- c) animal welfare that:
 - i. is available or is contactable at all times when animals are in the site; and
 - ii. understands the requirements of the LGAP Standards and communicates those requirements to appropriate personnel, including transport operators and supply chain personnel;
- d) the identification of animals;
- e) recording of livestock movements; and
- f) verifying traceability at critical control points.

5 Environment, infrastructure and equipment

Principle: Infrastructure and equipment are designed, constructed and maintained to ensure that they are appropriate for the livestock being handled, they fulfil the task required and do not cause harm.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTER OPERATORS AND ALL FACILITIES

- 5.1** Infrastructure and equipment shall be designed and provided to prevent escape, injury, slipping and falling during:
- a) loading and unloading of livestock; and
 - b) animal handling or holding.
- 5.2** Infrastructure and equipment shall be:
- a) in good repair and effective working order; and
 - b) maintained in accordance with a maintenance schedule with associated records.
- 5.3** Infrastructure and equipment which enables traceability of livestock shall be:
- a) physically present at critical control points; and
 - b) used in accordance with processes, documented information and manufacturer's instructions.
- 5.4** Back up infrastructure and equipment shall be readily available when needed.
- 5.5** Personnel shall be competent in emergency responses, including knowledge of the location and operation of emergency equipment and the application of any documented information.

NOTE Emergencies include fire, injury to livestock or personnel, truck breakdowns or accidents, acts of nature, power failures, chemical spillage and environmental conditions (e.g. extreme heat or cold, flooding, high winds).



ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FEEDLOT, FARM AND ABATTOIR FACILITIES

- 5.6** All points of access to mains electricity shall be:
- inaccessible to livestock; or
 - protected from livestock.
- NOTE This requirement does not exclude the use of electric fences for livestock management.
- 5.7** Anything that may be toxic to the animal or present a food safety risk (e.g. chemicals, cleaners etc.) shall:
- not be present on surfaces used by livestock; and
 - be stored so that they cannot contaminate livestock or feed.
- 5.8** The flooring of infrastructure and equipment shall be drained, provide a non-slip surface and be hygienically managed.
- 5.9** Lighting shall be conducive to animal movement and sufficient to perform individual animal inspection.
- 5.10** Animals shall be managed to minimize their exposure to adverse environmental conditions.
- 5.11** Livestock shall be kept securely and protected from:
- unauthorised access; and
 - predation.
- 5.12** Holding pens shall allow for animals to stand up, lie down and turn around at all times.

FURTHER ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR STUNNING IN ABATTOIR FACILITIES

- 5.13** Where stunning is used, stunning equipment shall be cleaned and maintained:
- daily when in use; and
 - in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

6 Animal identification

Principle: There is a system in place to ensure all animals on-site are identified to enable traceability throughout the supply chain.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTER OPERATORS AND ALL FACILITIES

6.1 Animals shall be identified using one of the methods outlined in Annex C.

NOTE Only the identification method for the prescribed level of certification may be used for the specified animals.

6.2 Methods of identification shall not:

- a) be toxic to the animal; or
- b) present a food safety risk.

6.3 Animals shall be checked for identification when moved into or out of a site and during their time within a site.

NOTE Methods of identification, including where group identification and individual identification are permitted, are detailed in Annex C.

6.4 If animals are found to be missing identification, the Operator or Facility shall:

- a) reapply identification at the first opportunity;
- b) record of the application of the replacement identification; and
- c) where identification documentation is used, the application of the replacement identification and any other changes shall be recorded.

NOTE Missing identification can include physically absent, damaged or ineffective.

6.5 The Operator or Facility shall check all identification documentation accompanying livestock for accuracy and record any discrepancies.

6.6 The Operator or Facility shall immediately report all discrepancies in identification documentation to supplier of the livestock.

6.7 The Operator or Facility shall report discrepancies in identification documentation to supply chain partners upon request.

6.8 Where individual unique identifiers or physical identifiers are used, new or unused identifiers shall be kept in a secure location at all times.



- 6.9** Where used, a register of new or unused individual unique identifiers shall be maintained and the use of individual unique identifiers shall be recorded. The information contained in the register shall include at least:
- date of use;
 - number of individual unique identifiers used;
 - individual unique identifier identification number; and
 - description of livestock individual unique identifiers are applied to, including if they were used as a replacement for existing identifiers.
- 6.10** Where used, individual unique identifiers shall only be removed from live animals in response to a health and welfare issue or because the individual unique identifier is at risk of becoming detached.
- 6.11** Found or removed used individual unique identifiers shall be:
- recorded in a register that includes the individual unique identifier number, date found or removal and reason for removal (if applicable);
 - not reused; and
 - returned to the legal owner of the individual unique identifier if required; or
 - destroyed.
- NOTE The method of destruction shall be such so as to render the identifier inoperable and unable to be reused.
- 6.12** Upon request, animal identification information and associated documented information required to assist traceability shall be provided without delay to livestock owners, supply chain partners, suppliers, customers, the Program Owner or its agents or regulatory authorities.



7 Animal health

Principle: Effective management practices are in place to reduce livestock morbidity, mortality and other risks to animal health and welfare.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTER OPERATORS AND ALL FACILITIES

7.1 The Operator or Facility shall:

- a) inspect livestock:
 - i. on arrival at the site; and
 - ii. daily thereafter; or
 - iii. twice daily in lairage if held longer than 12 hours; and
 - iv. before leaving the site; and
- b) undertake action based on the outcomes of inspections in order to demonstrate fulfilment of this Standard.

7.2 As a minimum, each inspection shall:

- a) look at each animal to detect abnormalities, including leg health, body condition, respiration and altered demeanour;

EXAMPLES of abnormalities include:

- injury/lameness/swelling
 - hollow flanks
 - panting, open mouth breathing or laboured breathing
 - coughing or nasal discharge
 - blindness
 - scouring
 - ill-thrift
- b) check for prolonged recumbency;
 - c) check amounts of unconsumed feed and feeding behaviour, when animals are being held;
 - d) check faecal consistency and colour and urine colour, when animals are being held; and
 - e) check for manure contamination of sides, belly and legs.



7.3 Livestock leaving the site shall be inspected and assessed as fit for the intended journey in accordance with Annex D at every loading by a competent person.

7.4 Records of inspections shall be maintained and shall include (where relevant):

- a) deaths in transit (with cause where possible and identification information);
- b) deaths in the site (with cause where possible and identification information);
- c) emergency destruction (with reason and identification information);
- d) lameness;
- e) disease;
- f) injury;
- g) post-procedural complications (e.g. infection);
- h) dehydration; and
- i) emaciation.

7.5 In emergency cases, animals shall:

- a) be destroyed by a competent person or under direct supervision of a competent person using:
 - i. a method that is consistent with Annexes E, F, J, K and L; and
 - ii. a method that results in immediate loss of consciousness followed by death while unconscious; or
 - iii. slaughter (without stunning) in situations where there is no appropriate stunning device available; and
- b) be confirmed dead after the process in accordance with Annex K and L.

7.6 Livestock shall:

- a) be handled in a calm and effective manner, avoiding harm, distress or injury;
- b) not have pressure applied when they have nowhere to go or are already moving in the correct direction;
- c) not be subjected to noise that creates stress or panic;
- d) not be isolated (unless unavoidable); and

NOTE Isolation may be unavoidable, for example, the last animal in a mob to be slaughtered or removal from the mob for veterinary treatment.

- e) not be subjected to unacceptable practices and procedures.

NOTE Unacceptable practices and procedures include those listed in Annex H.

- 7.7** Electric goads used for moving livestock shall:
- a) only be used on adult cattle or buffalo;
 - b) only be used on animals that are refusing to move;
 - c) only be used when the animal has room in which to move;
 - d) be limited to battery-powered instruments;
 - e) be used only on the hind quarters of the animal and never applied to sensitive parts of the animal such as the eyes, ears, mouth, nose, genitals, udders or anus;
 - f) not be used repeatedly on the same animal;
 - g) be administered as a short application and not held on the animal after the initial contact;
 - h) be picked up when required and returned after use; and
 - i) only be used by personnel that have been given specific instruction on the appropriate use of electric goads.
- 7.8** During loading and unloading of livestock from land transport vehicles, the Operator or Facility shall monitor the following targets in accordance with sampling from Annex I:
- a) 1% or less fall;
 - b) 3% or less slip; and
 - c) 3% or less of cattle vocalize.
- 7.9** If the targets in 7.8 are not being achieved, then action shall be undertaken immediately to remedy the situation.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FEEDLOT, FARM AND ABATTOIR FACILITIES

- 7.10** Sick or injured animals shall be:
- a) identified;
 - b) segregated and treated; or
 - c) humanely destroyed in accordance with 7.5; and
 - d) for all livestock that cannot stand or walk unaided:
 - i. for cattle or buffalo, destroyed in situ; or
 - ii. for sheep and goats, destroyed in situ or only moved by lifting or using a trolley provided this does not cause further pain or distress.

NOTE: Segregated animals maintain audible and visual contact with animals of the same species.

- 7.11** Animals that are likely to cause each other harm when placed in a group shall not be mixed.
- 7.12** Clean, palatable water shall be available and accessible to animals at all times.
- 7.13** All animals that are to be held over 12 hours shall be provided with feed. Each animal shall have access to feed at intervals depending on their physiological needs and at least once in every 24-hour period.
- 7.14** Feed shall be palatable and free of contaminants, moulds and toxins.
- 7.15** In the event of the interruption of water and feed, arrangements shall be in place to source alternative supply.

FURTHER ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FEEDLOT AND FARM FACILITIES

- 7.16** Operators or Facilities shall have access to animal health services under the guidance of a veterinarian.
- 7.17** The Operator or Facility shall demonstrate that they are actively managing:
- a) the prevention and control of common diseases; and
 - b) health and husbandry covering the whole of the production cycle or year.



- 7.18** Animal treatments shall be administered by trained and competent personnel in accordance with:
- a) the label or documented veterinary directions; and
 - b) any relevant legal requirements.
- 7.19** Where potentially painful husbandry procedures are required to be undertaken, these shall be performed under veterinary guidance.
- NOTE Potentially painful husbandry procedures are those defined in Annex G.
- 7.20** Documented information shall be maintained to enable the traceability of treated livestock, the treatments they received, broken needles that remain in the animal and any information relevant to withholding periods (WHP).
- 7.21** Animals shall receive a daily diet of composition and quantity and containing nutrients to maintain health, meet their physiological needs and avoid metabolic and nutritional disorders.

FURTHER ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ABATTOIR FACILITIES

- 7.22** When livestock are moved from lairage to the entry into restraint, Facilities shall monitor the following targets in accordance with Annex I:
- a) 1% or less fall;
 - b) 3% or less slip; and
 - c) 3% or less of cattle vocalise.
- 7.23** If the targets in 7.22 are not being achieved, then action shall be undertaken immediately to remedy the situation.



8 Livestock movement

Principle: Effective management practices are in place to ensure movements of animals in and out of a site, as well as within a site are recorded to enable traceability throughout the supply chain.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPORTER OPERATORS AND ALL FACILITIES

- 8.1** Operators or Facilities shall maintain records of livestock moved into the site and shall include at least:
- the site from which the animal or group of animals was dispatched, including the LGAP Certification number;
 - the number of animals moved;
 - identification information;
 - date and time transportation commenced and ended;
 - any site used in transit including the time spent in such a site;
 - a description of the means of transport; and
 - identification of the vehicle or vessel.

NOTE Methods of identification, including where group identification and individual identification are permitted, are detailed in Annex C.

- 8.2** Documented information of livestock moved out of the site is maintained and shall include at least:
- nature of movement (e.g. natural death, slaughter or sale for further production, processing or breeding);
 - the destination site and LGAP Certification number;
 - the number of animals moved;
 - identification information;
 - the consigning site (and LGAP Certification number);
 - date and time transportation commenced;
 - a description of the means of transport; and
 - identification of the vehicle or vessel.

NOTE Livestock movement out of the site includes death through natural causes, illness, injury or the process of slaughter, including emergency slaughter, as well as sale for further production, processing or breeding.

NOTE Methods of identification, including where group identification and individual identification are permitted, are detailed in Annex C.



8.3 At sites where livestock from the same species:

- a) come from specified supply chains that are certified under LGAP and non-LGAP certified sources; or
- b) are from specified supply chains that are certified under LGAP for which different levels of certification are being sought or applies;

the Operator or Facility shall identify, segregate and manage the different groups of livestock in a way that will allow the relevant LGAP requirements to be applied to the correct group of livestock.

EXAMPLE An abattoir may be processing local cattle in accordance with Level 1 certification requirements and cattle from a specified source of supply (e.g. Australia) in accordance with Level 2 certification requirements. In these situations, the abattoir demonstrates it identifies, segregates and manages the two groups of livestock to ensure they are not mixed, and that the correct certification requirements are fulfilled for each group.

8.4 Upon request, livestock movement information and associated documented information shall be provided immediately to livestock owners, supply chain partners, suppliers, customers, the Program Owner or its agents or regulatory authorities.

8.5 Upon the discovery of discrepancies in livestock numbers, the Operator or Facility shall;

- a) if theft is suspected, notify the appropriate authorities immediately;
- b) notify any supply chain partner, customer or other relevant party;
- c) retain documented information of such notification activities and relevant livestock identification information; and
- d) make effort to account for the discrepancies;
- e) undertake corrective action to reduce the potential for unaccountable losses in the future.

NOTE Appropriate authorities mean authorities in the Facility's/Operator's jurisdiction who are responsible for investigating theft and prosecuting offenders.

8.6 For transportation, livestock from LGAP Certified Operators or Certified Facilities:

- a) shall be physically segregated from livestock that are not from LGAP Certified Operators or Certified Facilities; and
- b) shall be clearly visually identified from livestock that are not from LGAP Certified Operators or Certified Facilities, with the method of identification recorded on the transport documentation.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FEEDLOT, FARM AND ABATTOIR FACILITIES

- 8.7** Documented information of livestock moved for health and welfare reasons shall be maintained and shall include identification information.

FURTHER ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FEEDLOT AND FARM FACILITIES

- 8.8** Documented information of livestock born in the site is maintained.
- 8.9** Documented information of livestock movements within a site shall be recorded so as to ensure animals can be effectively located within the site at any time.

9 Slaughter and processing

Principle: Restraint, stunning and slaughter processes are carried out in a humane and effective manner.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ABATTOIR FACILITIES (RESTRAINT)

- 9.1** Animals shall be restrained for stunning or slaughter (without stunning) using a method that:
- is designed and operated effectively for the size, class and behaviour of livestock processed and in accordance with Annex E;
 - allows the animal to be positioned for effective stunning or slaughter; and
 - avoids unacceptable practices and procedures.

NOTE Unacceptable practices and procedures include those listed in Annex H.

- 9.2** Livestock shall not be left individually restrained or in raceways during delays or while breaks are taken from work.
- 9.3** Once an animal has been restrained, the subsequent stunning or slaughter method shall occur without delay.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ABATTOIR FACILITIES (RESTRAINT) (CATTLE)

- 9.4** When cattle are restrained for stunning or slaughter (without stunning), the Facility shall monitor the following target in accordance with Annex I:
- vocalization does not occur in more than 5% of cattle from the time when the restraint takes hold.
- 9.5** If the targets in 9.4 are not being achieved, then action shall be undertaken immediately to remedy the situation.



FURTHER ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ABATTOIR FACILITIES (STUNNING)

- 9.6** When animals are stunned prior to slaughter, only the permitted methods described in Annex F shall be used.
- 9.7** A back-up stunning device equivalent to or exceeding the specifications of the primary stunning device shall be available for immediate use.
- 9.8** Where stunning is used, the Facility shall ensure:
- a) stunning is effective as prescribed in Annex J; and
 - b) monitoring of the following target takes place in accordance with Annex I:
 - i) at least 95% of animals being effectively stunned with the first application of the stunning method.
- 9.9** If the target in 9.8b) is not being achieved, then action is undertaken immediately to remedy the situation.
- 9.10** Where the initial stun is not effective or the animal show signs of recovery before death, a re-stun shall be applied immediately.
- 9.11** If the initial stun is ineffective due to a failure of the primary stunning device, the back-up stunning device shall be used.
- 9.12** Where stunning is used, the Facility shall ensure:
- a) all animals at the time of slaughter show signs of an effective stun in accordance Annex J and are unconscious (as indicated in Annex K) during the period between the end of the stunning process and until death; and
 - b) monitoring is undertaken in accordance with Annex I and:
 - i. 100% of animals remain stunned (unconscious) from stunning until death (produced by slaughter).
- 9.13** If the target in 9.12b) is not being achieved, then action is undertaken immediately to remedy the situation.

FURTHER ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ABATTOIR FACILITIES (SLAUGHTER)

- 9.14** Slaughter shall be performed using:
- a) throat cut severing both carotid arteries; or
 - b) thoracic sticking severing the brachiocephalic trunk (only after pre-slaughter stunning).
- 9.15** Knives shall be sharp for the act of slaughter.
- 9.16** Dressing processes shall not be performed before the animal is dead as prescribed in Annex L.
- 9.17** If females are found to be pregnant at the abattoir, then:
- a) they shall be handled separately;
 - b) foetuses shall be removed from the uterus not sooner than five minutes after the slaughter of the female; and
 - c) foetuses shall not be rescued.
- 9.18** If a live foetus is identified, it shall be prevented from inflating its lungs and breathing air.

FURTHER ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ABATTOIR FACILITIES (SLAUGHTER) (STUNNING)

- 9.19** Slaughter shall be performed as soon as possible after effective stunning is confirmed and in accordance with stun to slaughter intervals specified in Annex F.

FURTHER ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ABATTOIR FACILITIES (SLAUGHTER) (NON STUN)

9.20 For slaughter without stunning the throat shall be cut using:

- a) a knife of sufficient length so the point of the knife remains outside of the incision during the cut; and
- b) a single, deep, uninterrupted, fast stroke of the knife.

NOTE Single means one stroke or a reciprocal pass of the blade provided the blade does not leave the wound until the act of slaughter is completed.

9.21 After slaughter when stunning is not used:

- a) livestock shall be visually inspected for complete sectioning of both carotid arteries and the presence of a strong flow of blood from the wound;
- b) inspection of the wound shall avoid contact with the severed edge of the skin;
- c) action shall be taken to re-cut the vessels if a strong flow of blood is not present or the carotid arteries have been missed with the initial cut;
- d) livestock shall have the head kept in extension to prevent the edges of the wounds touching until the animal is unconscious;
- e) livestock shall not have water thrown on them or be otherwise disturbed prior to confirmed unconsciousness in accordance with Annex K; and
- f) livestock shall be assessed as unconscious in accordance with Annex K and Annex L before they are released from restraint, moved or hoisted.



Annex A Personnel competencies

(Normative)

Operators and Facilities shall demonstrate that its personnel have the following competencies:

Competencies (knowledge and skills)	Personnel involved in:				
	handling livestock, including loading, transport and unloading	animal identification and movement recording	feeding and caring for livestock	livestock slaughtering	animal welfare
Knowledge					
a) workplace requirements for maintaining flow and order of animals	✓		✓		✓
b) impact of stress and injury on the animal	✓		✓	✓	✓
c) impact of stress and injury on product quality	✓			✓	✓
d) identification of livestock	✓	✓	✓		✓
e) hazards of handling stock	✓				✓
f) feed and water requirements where relevant	✓		✓		✓
g) relevant processes and documented information associated with tasks undertaken	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
h) workplace processes and documented information for receipt and/or dispatch of animals	✓	✓	✓		✓
i) processes and documented information for monitoring and verifying traceability activities and data		✓			
j) correct operation of infrastructure and equipment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
k) backup processes and responding to emergency situations	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓



Competencies (knowledge and skills)	Personnel involved in:				
	handling livestock, including loading, transport and unloading	animal identification and movement recording	feeding and caring for livestock	livestock slaughtering	animal welfare
Skill					
l) identify sick or injured animals	✓		✓		✓
m) identify out-of-specification animals	✓	✓			✓
n) accurately complete documented information for livestock movement	✓	✓	✓		
o) identify signs and causes of stress in animals	✓		✓	✓	✓
p) comply with workplace processes and documented information for handling livestock and minimising livestock stress	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
q) maintain flow of livestock with minimal livestock stress	✓				✓
r) operation and maintenance of restraint equipment				✓	
s) operation and maintenance of stunning equipment				✓	
t) operation and maintenance of slaughter equipment				✓	
u) operation and maintenance of equipment used to monitor and verify traceability activities and data		✓			
v) operation of emergency and backup equipment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Annex B: Requirements for approved transport operators

(Normative)

B.1 Scope

These requirements cover the transport of livestock by road, rail, and by livestock transport vehicle aboard a vessel.

For the purpose of this Annex, transport relates to the journey of an animal from the consigning location to the final receiving destination which may include short stops (of no more than 48 hours) along the way.

The requirements apply to transport operators as well as infrastructure and equipment used during transport, however conformity with the requirements is the responsibility of the Operator or Facility that initially arranges the transport regardless of change in ownership of the animals during the journey.

B.2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this Annex. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

- LGAP 1000 *Livestock assurance - Fundamentals and vocabulary*
- LGAP 1001 *Livestock assurance - Requirements for animal welfare and management*

B.3 Terms and definitions

The terms and definitions in LGAP 1000 *Livestock assurance - Fundamentals and vocabulary* apply.

B.4 Personnel

B.4.1 Approved transport operators shall have drivers and animal handlers that are competent and that demonstrate:

- a) the fulfilment of their job requirements; and
- b) they can effectively respond and adequately manage animal welfare during transport and in emergency situations.

NOTE Emergency situations may include a road traffic accident, breakdown, theft, acts of nature, environmental conditions (e.g. extreme heat or cold, flooding, high winds etc.).

B.4.2 Personnel responsible for the humane destruction of animals identified as sick or injured during transport shall be competent.

NOTE Refer Annex A.

B.5 Environment, infrastructure and equipment

General requirements

- B.5.1 Materials used for the construction of infrastructure and equipment and in particular for the construction of pens, stalls, ramps, equipment and vehicles with which livestock may come into contact, shall not be harmful to livestock.
- B.5.2 Infrastructure, equipment and vehicles shall be free of sharp edges, protrusions, and faults or flaws that could cause injury to livestock.
- B.5.3 Chemicals that may be toxic to the animal or present a food safety risk shall be stored away from animals and feed.
- B.5.4 The flooring of holding pens, ramps, races and restraint equipment shall be drained, providing a non-slip surface and hygienically managed.
- B.5.5 Lighting shall be conducive to animal movement and sufficient to perform individual animal inspection.
- B.5.6 Animals shall be managed to minimize their exposure to adverse environmental conditions.
- B.5.7 Any additional equipment used by the approved transport operator shall be maintained in working order.

EXAMPLES of additional equipment include:

- portable loading ramps;
 - equipment for handling;
 - equipment for humane destruction.
- B.5.8 Side panels, gates, flaps between the livestock crate and ramp shall be constructed and maintained to avoid livestock from escaping, falling or jumping off.
 - B.5.9 Electric goads used for moving livestock shall:
 - a) only be used on adult cattle or buffalo;
 - b) only be used on animals that are refusing to move;
 - c) only be used when the animal has room in which to move;
 - d) be limited to battery-powered instruments;
 - e) be used only on the hind quarters of the animal and never applied to sensitive parts of the animal such as the eyes, ears, mouth, nose, genitals, udders or anus;
 - f) not be used repeatedly on the same animal;
 - g) be administered as a short application and not held on the animal after the initial contact;
 - h) be picked up when required and returned after use; and
 - i) only be used by personnel that have been given specific instruction on the appropriate use of electric goads.



Requirements for transport vehicles and animal transport crates

B.5.10 Vehicles and livestock transport crates used to contain animals for transport shall be designed and constructed taking into account the species and type of livestock being transported and shall:

- a) have vertical clearance for livestock to ensure a natural standing position;
- b) allow for ventilation and airflow over the animals;
- c) consist of flooring that prevents injury and minimizes the occurrence of livestock slipping or falling;

EXAMPLES of non-slip flooring:

- flooring with mesh overlaid;
- flooring with wooden or metal cross members; or
- flooring covered with rice hulls, sand or saw dust to improve grip.

EXAMPLES of flooring that may cause animals to slip or fall or cause injury:

- sharp protrusions;
- a smooth or polished surface;
- broken surfaces; or
- wet or dirty surfaces.

- d) be free from protrusions, holes or damage that could cause injury or damage to livestock;
- e) provide protection from exposure to adverse weather conditions; and
- f) where transport vehicles include an upper deck, include construction of upper decks that minimize soiling of animals on lower decks;

B.6 Animal identification

B.6.1 Approved transport operators shall make provision to ensure that:

- a) animals are checked for identification as the animals are loaded and unloaded, including loading and unloading during rest stops;
- b) if animals are found to be missing identification, then alternative equivalent identification is applied and a record of that application is made on the accompanying documented information;
- c) all identification documentation accompanying livestock is checked for accuracy and any discrepancies are recorded and reported to the Operator or Facility responsible for arranging the transport;
- d) identification devices are not removed from animals;
- e) identification devices that are found shall be provided to the Operator or Facility responsible for arranging the transport and the occurrence recorded on transport documentation;



B.7 Animal health

B.7.1 Approved transport operators shall ensure:

- a) animals are inspected prior to loading and that all loaded animals are deemed fit to transport (see Annex D);
- b) animals are loaded onto vehicles without being overcrowded or too loosely stocked in a way that causes injury or compromises animal welfare (e.g. causing crushing or suffocation);
- c) animals are transported in compatible groups; and

EXAMPLES of compatible groups:

- animals of the same species;
- animals of similar sizes;
- animals of the same species with horns;
- animals of the same species without horns; or
- animals that have been reared together.

d) sick and injured livestock (that are fit for transport) are segregated in the livestock crate.

B.7.2 Sick or injured animals (that are not fit for transport) shall not be loaded and shall be:

- a) identified; and either
 - i. segregated and treated, with animals only moved if movement will cause no further pain or distress; or
 - ii. for cattle and buffalo, destroyed in situ if they cannot stand or walk unaided; or
 - iii. humanely destroyed in accordance with B.9 Emergency destruction.

B.7.3 Livestock that have been off water for 48 hours, shall be provided with a rest stop for a minimum of 36 hours before starting another journey.

B.7.4 During rest stops, approved transport operators shall ensure:

- a) holding pens allow for animals to stand up, lie down, turn around and access water;
- b) clean, palatable water shall be available and accessible to all animals at all times;
- c) all animals held over 12 hours shall be provided with feed. Each animal shall have access to feed at intervals appropriate to their physiological needs and at least once in every 24-hour period; and
- d) if feed is provided it shall be palatable and free of contaminants, moulds and toxins.



B.8 Livestock movement

General requirements

B.8.1 Approved transport operators shall ensure:

- a) livestock from LGAP Certified Operators or Certified Facilities are physically segregated from livestock that are not from LGAP Certified Operators or Certified Facilities during the entire journey; and
- b) the Operator or Facility responsible for arranging the transport is notified if any animals escape during transit, loading or unloading regardless of whether they are retrieved.

Documentation requirements

B.8.2 For all animals transported, documented information shall be available providing:

- a) identification details of the vehicle and any rest stop facilities;
- b) number, identification, origin and destination of animals loaded;
- c) details of any sick or injured animals being transported; and
- d) journey start and finish dates or times, to show that total time off water has not exceeded 48 hours (unless a suitable rest stop has been provided).

B.8.3 The documented information shall accompany the consignment of animals throughout the journey.

B.8.4 The documented information accompanying the animals shall be checked for accuracy and to ensure the information reconciles with the livestock being transported.

B.8.5 The Operator or Facility responsible for arranging the transport shall be notified if there is any discrepancy between documented information accompanying the animals and the livestock being transported;

B.8.6 Documented information accompanying the animals shall be immediately provided to the Operator or Facility responsible for arranging the transport as well as the receiving Operator or Facility.

B.9 Emergency destruction

Requirements for humane destruction of sick or injured animals

B.9.1 Animals shall be humanely destroyed:

- a) using a method that results in rapid loss of consciousness followed by death while unconscious; and

NOTE Methods shall take into consideration and be consistent with:

- Annex E Methods of restraint;
- Annex F: Permitted stunning methods;

- Annex J: Indicators of an effective stun;
- Annex K: Indicators of unconsciousness in animals that are slaughtered without prior stunning; and
- Annex L: Indicators used to confirm death after slaughter.

b) shall only be destroyed by slaughter (without stunning) in situations where there is no appropriate stunning device available.

B.9.2 A record of the emergency destruction, including the reason, shall be kept.

Annex C: Methods of identification

(Normative)

The use of the following methods of identification are permitted or required where indicated, provided that the use of the method enables the general requirements of the LGAP Standard to be met.

Method of identification	Requirement	LGAP Level 1	LGAP Level 2/Level 3	Evidence guide
Individual, unique identifiers	<p>C1 Identification that is individual to the specific animal to which the identifier is applied and its application is permanent. This may or may not be electronic identification.</p> <p>NOTE 1 The use of the term permanent refers to a method which is unlikely to become easily dislodged, unidentifiable or removed for the duration of the animal's time as it moves through all sites.</p> <p>NOTE 2 Examples of individual, unique identifiers include: Identification devices such as RFID or electronic ear tags or rumen bolus, or visual ear tags with sequential numbering printed or written.</p>	Permitted for cattle, buffalo, sheep and goats.	<p>Required for cattle and buffalo.</p> <p>Permitted for sheep and goats.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working practices conform with any documented information and requirement of the LGAP Standard - either witnessed or assessed through questioning. Observation of animals from specific sources of supply to establish identification method relevant to scope. Electronic identification data files (if used).
Group identification with physical identifier	<p>C2 Group identification with physical identifier - Physical identification that has been applied to a specific group of similar animals. Identification shall be through <i>identification documentation</i> specifying at least the:</p>	Permitted for cattle, buffalo, sheep and goats.	<p>Required for sheep and goats.</p> <p>Not permitted for cattle or buffalo.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working practices conform with any documented information and requirement of the LGAP Standard - either

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Number of animals in the group; ii) species; iii) date of introduction; iv) origin and/or destination; v) person legally responsible for the animals and/or establishment; and vi) physical group identifier. <p>This documentation shall be updated if there are any changes.</p> <p>NOTE Examples of group identification with physical identifier include: An ear tag of a particular size, shape or colour, a particular brand or mark or a distinguishing physical characteristic of the species that is applied to that group.</p>			<p>witnessed or assessed through questioning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification documentation. • Observation of animals from specific sources of supply to establish identification method relevant to scope.
Group identification without physical identifier	<p>C3 Group identification without physical identifier - Identification that is specific to a group of similar animals. In such cases the animals shall be similar in terms of species, origin or destination. Identification shall be through <i>identification documentation</i> specifying at least the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Number of animals in the group; ii) species; iii) date of introduction; iv) origin and/or destination; and v) person legally responsible for the animals and/or establishment. 	Permitted for cattle, buffalo, sheep and goats.	Not permitted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working practices conform with documented information and requirement of the Standard - either witnessed or assessed through questioning. • Identification documentation. • Observation of animals from specific sources of supply to establish identification method relevant to scope.



	<p>This documentation then constitutes a unique group identifier and shall accompany the animals on any movement and shall be updated if there are any changes.</p> <p>NOTE Examples of group identification without physical identifier include: Classification of all animals in the group by species, origin or destination.</p>			
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Annex D Fitness for transport¹

(Normative)

Animals that are **unfit to travel** include, but are not limited to:

- a) those that are sick, injured, weak, disabled or fatigued;
- b) those that are unable to stand unaided and bear weight on each leg;
- c) those that are blind in both eyes;
- d) those that cannot be moved without causing them additional suffering;
- e) newborn with an unhealed navel;
- f) pregnant animals which would be in the final 10% of their gestation period at the planned time of unloading;
- g) females travelling without young which have given birth within the previous 48 hours; and
- h) those whose body condition would result in poor welfare because of the expected climatic conditions.

¹ Drawn from: Meat & Livestock Australia. *Is it fit to load?*

Annex E Methods of restraint²

(Normative)

The use of the following restraint methods are permitted where indicated, provided that the use of the method enables the general requirements of the LGAP Standard and the additional conditions (listed below) to be met.

Presentation of animals	Method of restraint	Specific purpose	LGAP Level 1	LGAP Level 2	LGAP Level 3
Animals are grouped but no individual restraint	Group stunning pen	- Head-only electrical stunning - Mechanical stunning	Permitted for sheep and goats.	Permitted for sheep and goats.	Not permitted.
Individual animal confinement but no physical restraint Animal upright	Individual stunning box	- Head-only electrical stunning - Mechanical stunning	Permitted - all livestock.	Permitted - all livestock.	Not permitted.
Head restrained Animal upright	Halter, head collar or bridle	- Mechanical stunning - Slaughter without stunning	Permitted for cattle and buffalo, where animals are accustomed to human contact and familiar with the use of a halter or head collar.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
	Neck yoke (with or without chin lift)	- Mechanical stunning - Electrical head-only stunning - Slaughter without stunning	Permitted for cattle and for buffalo if in suitable configuration for buffalo.	Permitted for cattle when: a) part of a restraining box (individual confinement); b) with additional body support if used for slaughter without stunning.	Permitted for cattle when: a) part of a restraining box (individual confinement); and b) stunning is used. Permitted for buffalo when:

² Drawn from: World Organisation for Animal Health. *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*. Volume 1.

Presentation of animals	Method of restraint	Specific purpose	LGAP Level 1	LGAP Level 2	LGAP Level 3
				Permitted for buffalo when: a) part of a restraining box (individual confinement) and; b) configured for buffalo; and c) with additional body support if used for slaughter without stunning.	a) part of a restraining box (individual confinement); and b) configured for buffalo; and c) stunning is used.
Body restrained Animal upright	Manual	- Mechanical stunning - Head-only electrical stunning - Slaughter without stunning	Permitted for sheep and goats.	Permitted for sheep and goats.	Not permitted.
	Upright clamp, crush, squeeze, static v-restraint,	- Mechanical stunning - Head-only electrical stunning - Slaughter without stunning	Permitted - all livestock.	Permitted - all livestock.	Permitted - all livestock only when stunning used.
	Static band (straddle) restrainer	- Mechanical stunning - Head-only electrical stunning - Slaughter without stunning	Permitted for sheep and goats. Permitted for cattle.	Permitted for sheep and goats. Permitted for cattle only when stunning is used.	Permitted for sheep and goats only when stunning is used. Permitted for cattle only when stunning is used.
	Moving v-restrainer, moving band (straddle) restrainer	- Mechanical stunning - Head-only electrical stunning - Slaughter without stunning	Permitted for sheep and goats. Permitted for cattle.	Permitted for sheep and goats. Permitted for cattle only when stunning is used.	Permitted for sheep and goats only when stunning is used. Permitted for cattle only when stunning is used.

Presentation of animals	Method of restraint	Specific purpose	LGAP Level 1	LGAP Level 2	LGAP Level 3
Body restrained Animal in lateral position	Manual	- Slaughter without stunning	Permitted for sheep and goats. Permitted for cattle.	Permitted for sheep and goats.	Not permitted.
	In a restrainer, cradle or crush	- Slaughter without stunning	Permitted for sheep and goats. Permitted for cattle.	Permitted for sheep and goats. Permitted for cattle.	Not permitted.
Body restrained	Casting/hobbling	- Mechanical stunning - Slaughter without stunning	Permitted for sheep and goats. Stunning or slaughter immediately after restraint is essential when this method is used.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
Leg restraints	Rope casting	- Mechanical stunning - Slaughter without stunning	Permitted for cattle provided that: a) animals shall be accustomed to close contact with people; b) stunning or slaughter immediately after restraint is essential when this method is used; and c) animals are cast in one movement and using a technique which avoids distress and injury.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
	Tying of 3 or 4 legs		Permitted for sheep and goats. Stunning or slaughter immediately after restraint is essential when this method is used.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.

Presentation of animals	Method of restraint	Specific purpose	LGAP Level 1	LGAP Level 2	LGAP Level 3
Restraint by inversion	Rotating box with fixed sides (e.g. Weinberg pen)	- Slaughter without stunning	Permitted for cattle, provided that: a) the head shall be fully restrained with the neck extended prior to inversion; and b) the inversion shall proceed smoothly and without interruption to minimise the period of restraint; and c) slaughter shall occur as soon as the animal is fully inverted.	Not permitted.	Not permitted.
	Rotating box fitted with compressible sides and head restraint	- Slaughter without stunning	Permitted for cattle, provided that: a) the head shall be fully restrained with the neck extended prior to inversion; b) the inversion shall proceed smoothly and without interruption to minimise the period of restraint; and c) slaughter shall occur as soon as the animal is fully inverted.	Permitted for cattle, provided that: a) the head shall be fully restrained with the neck extended prior to inversion; b) the inversion shall proceed smoothly and without interruption to minimise the period of restraint; and c) slaughter shall occur as soon as the animal is fully inverted.	Not permitted.

Annex F: Permitted stunning methods³

(Normative)

Method	Species	Parameters	Maximum time between stunning and slaughter (seconds)
Non-penetrating concussion stunning	Cattle	Equipment to be applied according to manufacturer's recommendations for appropriate position and charge.	20
	Sheep and goats	Equipment to be applied according to manufacturer's recommendations for appropriate position and charge.	20
Penetrating captive bolt stunning	All species	Equipment to be applied according to manufacturer's recommendations for appropriate position and charge.	60
Free bullet	All species	Equipment to be applied in the correct position with appropriate gauge used. Suitable as an emergency method as local laws allow	Not applicable
Head-only electrical stun	Cattle	Electrode shall span the brain. Minimum current of 1.5A maintained for between 1 and 3 seconds	20
	Buffalo	Equipment to be applied according to manufacturer's recommendations for appropriate position and charge.	20
	Sheep and goats	Electrode shall span the brain. Minimum current of 1.0A maintained for between 1 and 3 seconds	20
Head to body electrical stun/kill	Cattle	Electrode shall span the brain and the heart. Minimum current of 1.5A maintained for between 1 and 3 seconds	Not applicable
	Buffalo	Equipment to be applied according to manufacturer's recommendations for appropriate position and charge.	Not applicable
	Sheep and goats only	Electrode shall span the brain. Minimum current of 1.0A maintained for between 1 and 3 seconds	Not applicable

³ Drawn from: World Organisation for Animal Health. *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*. Volume I.



Annex G Potentially painful husbandry procedures⁴

(Informative)

Procedures that may potentially be painful to livestock include:

- a) castration;
- b) spaying;
- c) dehorning and disbudding;
- d) tail docking;
- e) ear notching;
- f) tattooing;
- g) ear tagging;
- h) freeze branding; and
- i) hot branding.

⁴ Drawn from: World Organisation for Animal Health. *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*. Volume I.

Annex H: Unacceptable practices and procedures⁵

(Informative)

Unacceptable practices and procedures include but are not limited to:

- a) dragging by hair, wool, head, neck, horns, ears or limbs;
- b) application of an injurious object or irritant substance and especially not to sensitive areas such as eyes, mouth, ears, anogenital region or belly;
- c) pressure applied to eyes, ears or genitalia;
- d) whipping, tail twisting and pulling;
- e) nose twitches;
- f) dragging, tripping, dropping or throwing;
- g) hitting or kicking;
- h) forcing livestock to walk over the top of others;
- i) use of livestock handling tools in a manner that causes harm, distress or injury to the animal;
- j) use of equipment that causes suffering which includes but is not limited to:
 - i. large sticks;
 - ii. sticks with sharp ends;
 - iii. lengths of metal piping;
 - iv. fencing wire;
 - v. heavy leather belts;
 - vi. mains powered electric goads;
 - vii. an electric goad when used:
 - 1) more than twice on the same animal during one handling event;
 - 2) on sick or lame animals or animals unable to rise;
 - 3) on sheep or goats; or
 - 4) on young animals;
- k) electro-immobilisation of a conscious animal;
- l) transport of animals not in accordance with Annex B;
- m) causing injury such as cutting or severing the spinal cord (e.g. using a puntilla or dagger), breaking legs or leg tendon;
- n) use of the electrical stunning method with a single application leg to leg or those which bypass the brain;

⁵ Drawn from: World Organisation for Animal Health. *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*. Volume I.



- o) forcing water into an animal's stomach by placing a hose down the throat;
- p) forcing water into an animal's mouth or up its nose in an attempt to make it stand or move;
- q) restraint methods that suspend conscious animals by the limb or limbs;
- r) restraint devices designed to cause falling; and
- s) methods that use clamping of the legs or feet as the sole form of restraint.

Annex I: Sampling procedures and frequencies

(Normative)

The following table shall be used to determine the sample size for monitoring the targets associated with:

- a) animal handling when loading or unloading any livestock species from land transport vehicles under subclause 7.8;
- b) animal handling when moving any livestock species from lairage to the entry into restraint in Abattoirs under subclause 7.22;
- c) the effectiveness of stunning at the first application of the stunning device under 9.8b); and
- d) monitoring unconsciousness between stunning and death (produced by slaughter) under subclause 9.12b).

It is recognised that some small facilities may have total daily consignments of less than 100 animals. In this situation it is acceptable to collate the data over a number of days and calculate percentage based on 100* animals in order to determine achievement of target.

* Grandin, T (2010) Review: Auditing animal welfare at slaughter plants. Meat Science (86) 56-65

	Average daily total of animals received or processed				
	1-10	11-100	101-250	251-500	501+
Sample size: Number of animals to be monitored.	All animals	10	25	50	100

NOTE: Once monitoring commences, animals shall be monitored consecutively until the sample size is achieved.



Annex J: Indicators of an effective stun

(Normative)

Indicators of an effective stun include:

a) for mechanical stunning:

- i. immediate collapse;
- ii. initial tonic reaction then clonic activity;
- iii. no rhythmic breathing;
- iv. eyes unfocused and no corneal reflex;
- v. jaw and tongue are loose; and
- vi. no spontaneous blinking and no blink in response to waving a hand in front of the eye; and

b) for electrical stunning:

- i. immediate collapse;
- ii. phases of epilepsy develop once current stops - tonic and clonic activity;
- iii. no rhythmic breathing; and
- iv. no spontaneous blinking and no blink in response to waving a hand in front of the eye.



Annex K: Indicators of unconsciousness in animals that are slaughtered without prior stunning

(Normative)

Indicators of unconsciousness can include:

- a) complete loss of posture;
- b) no attempts to regain or to retain upright body posture;
- c) absence of tracking by the eye of movements in the vicinity (often accompanied by spontaneous blinking); or
- d) no spontaneous blinking and no blink in response to waving a hand in front of the eye.

Annex L: Indicators used to confirm death after slaughter

(Normative)

Indicators of death include:

- a) cessation of pulsatile bleeding; or
- b) permanent absence of brain stem reflexes such as corneal reflex, rhythmic breathing or gagging.