Pasture to Plate:
The True Cost of Canada’s Horsemeat Industry
A Report by the Canadian Horse Defence Coalition on Equine Slaughter
at
Les Viandes de la Petite-Nation Inc. / Le Cerf de Boileau
St-André-Avellin, Quebec
July 13 & 14, 2011
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Cover Image: Horse 19 from Day 2 in stun box at Les Viandes de la Petite-Nation Inc.
St-André-Avellin, Quebec
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Les Viandes de la Petite-Nation Inc. is a private meat processing company that slaughters a variety of species, including horses. In 2010, the company received a $2.0 million infusion from the federal government to help with upgrades to its meat processing facility:


Further, in March 2011, a repayable loan of $2.0 million was granted by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada for the purpose of improving and modernizing slaughter operations and enhancing slaughter capacity in the plant:


The CHDC was provided with full footage from two days and numerous photos taken by an anonymous source at Les Viandes de la Petite-Nation on July 13 and 14, 2011.

Les Viandes de la Petite-Nation differs from other horse slaughterhouses from which we have received slaughter footage (Natural Valley Farms/Natural Meat Company, Bouvry Exports and Viande Richelieu) in that some of the workers, and the shooter in particular, seem to have been provided with training on horse behaviour (the man possibly whipping horses into the kill line, however, was an exception, as he could frequently be heard yelling at and whipping the horses down the kill line).

Regarding the improved handling practices, an article in Alberta Farm Express dated September 26, 2010 entitled “Que. multi-species meat plant gets loan for renos”, stated:

“The company notes its three-year-old plant includes the ‘most modern’ animal handling systems in Canada, designed by the U.S. livestock handling expert Temple Grandin.” “Total respect and consideration are given to the animals in order to minimize stress,’ the company states on its website.”:


This photo shows overcrowded horses in the holding pens at Les Viandes de la Petite-Nation with the trademark Temple Grandin designed walkway for cattle to the left.
While the shooter sometimes made an effort to calm the frantic horses in the stun box, the vast majority continued to be terrified. These attempts to calm the horses did not help to ensure a humane death. **In fact, Les Viandes de la Petite-Nation has the highest failure to stun rate of all the plants we have audited.**

On Day 1, fully 59% of the horses had to be shot more than once (with one horse receiving up to 11 shots). An additional 10% should have been afforded at least a second shot, but were not.

On Day 2, 28% were shot more than once, with an additional 7 requiring a second shot, but never receiving it (even though the shooter may have felt that additional shots were required, and attempted to do so, but it appeared that the captive bolt pistol jammed).

This is a clear indication that good management cannot compensate for the many factors that contribute to making horse slaughter in an assembly-line manner inherently inhumane.

**Canada’s Meat Inspection Act - PART III** (Appendix A) states:
Examination, Inspection, Humane Treatment and Slaughter, Packaging and Labeling
79. Every food animal that is slaughtered shall, before being bled,
(a) be rendered unconscious in a manner that ensures that it does not regain consciousness before death, by one of the following methods:
(i) by delivering a blow to the head by means of a penetrating or non-penetrating mechanical device in a manner that causes immediate loss of consciousness,

As for government oversight, even after the Canadian Horse Defence Coalition (CHDC) had exposed 3 other horse slaughterhouses and the many significant welfare problems within them, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) officials were again conspicuously absent at La Petite-Nation.

In some 20 hours of footage over a span of 2 days, just one inspector or veterinarian (white hard hat, blue smock and stethoscope worn around neck) appeared at the stun box, overseeing the stunning of 3 to 5 horses for a total of only 3½ minutes. He was present for just 1 minute, 11 seconds on Day 2, but no horse was in the stun box at the time.

It is also very likely that a number of horses revived on the suspending line, given that a blood-covered captive bolt pistol was carried in from the suspending/butchering area to the stun box area to be hosed off. The amount of blood on the pistol leads us and our veterinarian auditor to believe that it must have been used on horses that were already bleeding out from the shots applied in the stun box. This would give the plant an **Automatic Fail** - the same rating Natural Valley Farms/Natural Meat Company (now defunct), Bouvry Exports and Viande Richelieu all received.

The sheer terror of the horses was evident in the number of individual animals who whinnied, slipped, and fell in the stun box (including those who even whinnied after receiving one or more shots: Horses 41 and 54 on Day 2). This would also give the plant a **fail** rating on the slaughter audit standards.
The poor design of the stun box with its plastic curtain separating it from the suspending/butchering area added to the horses’ fear. Many horses parted the curtain with their noses to stare into the suspending/butchering area. One horse stared into the butchering area for over 20 seconds and a number of horses were shot while staring into the area, thus resulting in an incorrect angle for the shot.

While the shooter appeared to be diligent in hosing the front of the stun box where he could see blood and brain matter, not once was the stun box hosed thoroughly on the inside, where the majority of matter accumulated. As soon as a horse entered the stun box they were met with dripping blood, brain matter and excrement from those who went before them.

In addition, the time between horses entering the stun box after the horse before them was alarmingly short, with an average of less than 3 minutes (see tables beginning on page 21).

Adding further stress to the horses, but which seems to be common practice in slaughter plants, was they were not provided with hay or water in the overnight holding pens. Many of these horses were thin and dehydrated, and some in a weakened state. From the Equine Information Documents (EIDs) photographed, we know that many of the horses came from the U.S., from States as far away as Tennessee. EID evidence indicates the horses were purchased at Sugarcreek, Ohio; Shipshewana, Indiana; and Ontario Livestock Exchange (OLEX) horse auctions.

One horse on the night of the walk-through, as seen in the evidence provided, appeared sick, diseased or injured and was lying down, putting him at risk of being trampled by the others. If this horse was in this condition upon arrival, the CFIA officials and/or workers at the plant should have segregated or euthanized him, as humane slaughter regulations require.

Since January 2010, it is mandatory for all operators of CFIA inspected facilities in Canada engaged in equine slaughter for edible purposes to have complete identity and medical records for all animals (domestic and imported) presented for slaughter. These records are referred to as Equine Information Documents (EIDs).

CFIA Manual of Procedures, Chapter 17, Annex E sections include: EID Elements; List of Veterinary Drugs Not Permitted for Use in Equines Slaughtered for Food; List of "Essential Veterinary Drugs Permitted in Equines with a 6-Month Withdraw Period", and other sections of information meant to inform how the CFIA intends to meet European Commission requirements for horsemeat exports (Appendix B): http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/fssa/meavia/man/ch17/annexee.shtml

The EID forms at La Petite-Nation uniformly denied any drugs given to the horses, including animals as old as 30 years who had clearly not been with the same owner for the extent of their lives. It is a well-known fact that aged horses may exchange hands numerous times. Also, there is a possibility that the required 6-month quarantine time for some horses would contribute to sick equines becoming sicker and more infectious. This was evidenced in the footage, as 6 horses appeared to have serious eye infections that went untreated.

Upon our review, the 63 EIDs examined received a complete fail grade. All have some form of omission, ranging from incomplete owners’ or agents’ information to the disturbing discovery of some horses whose descriptions do not match their pictures. From a food traceability standpoint, we found these results alarming.
After reviewing all the EIDs it is apparent that some auction houses are helping to complete the documents on behalf of some owners or agents. Consistent statements such as "Drug-free Six Months" in the same hand writing, and the same red pen colour, are written across the top.

In the case of one Agent, a stamp is repeatedly used. The use of a stamp to fill in a government mandated document for the purposes of food safety, at the very least, sets a frightening precedent. The government's directive is “Signature of Agent” not “Signature of Agent or a reasonable facsimile”.

The sloppiness and inaccuracy in how these EIDs are filled out, and the nonchalance in how they are accepted by slaughterhouses that are federally sanctioned in Canada to examine and oversee them, is appalling.

The EID should be treated as a stand-alone document for traceability records; all information relating to that horse should be detailed on them and should be legible, complete and correct. All pictures should be clear and securely attached. None of this has been done in the sampling we've investigated.

Also noted on the EID form is a declaration that the owner signs stating: “I always treated the animal with respect and care to meet the needs.” The reality for some horses can be quite different from this statement, such as this mare, Horse # 31.
We note that some EIDs are pre-printed with the name “Richelieu Meat” in the top right corner. Since this government-based form carries an industry header, one could be led to believe that the CFIA and the slaughter industry are actually quite closely aligned. Also, this form is being used at La Petite-Nation, not Richelieu Meats.

Of interest is the fact that the European Commission (EC), seriously concerned about the potential presence of phenylbutazone in horsemeat, is not permitting horses over the age of 6 months to enter the food chain.

The Irish Veterinary Journal, Volume 63, Number 12: http://www.veterinaryirelandjournal.com/Links/PDFs/CE-Large/CELA_Dec_2010.pdf.pdf states: “The legislation is now in place (EU Commission Reg. No 504/2008), stating that all horses in Europe must have an equine passport. The legislation goes further to state that any passport issued to an equine over six months of age will automatically be excluded from the food chain.”

In view of these and other stringent regulations on European soil, the CHDC questions why the EC places its consumers at risk by allowing potentially tainted horse meat from Canada to end up on dinner plates in Europe.

As this report clearly proves, Canada has a faulty EID system that invites fraud and permits horses of any age to enter the slaughter pipeline, which confirms that the EID system is far from a guarantee that food safety is being addressed.

The evidence also clearly shows that it is impossible, even in a modern designed facility, to humanely slaughter horses in an assembly-line manner.

The CHDC has previously been in receipt of footage from 3 Canadian slaughterhouses killing horses. The previous 3 were from the 2010 investigations of Bouvry Exports and Viande Richelieu, as well as the 2008 investigation of Natural Valley Farms/Natural Meat Company.
After those investigations were released publicly, and despite reassurances from the CFIA and industry that conditions would be improved, this recent investigation demonstrates that a fourth Canadian slaughterhouse is again in violation of humane slaughter regulations.

Based on the evidence and audit failure rating, the CHDC calls on the CFIA and the Canadian government to immediately close Les Viandes de la Petite-Nation slaughter plant and adopt Bill C-322, an Act which will ban the slaughter of horses as well as the importing and exporting of horses to slaughter in Canada: http://www.parl.gc.ca/HousePublications/Publication.aspx?Language=E&Mode=1&DocId=5159966&File=24.

We conclude that horse slaughter must be ended in Canada and all equine slaughterhouses closed.
INVESTIGATION FINDINGS

The CHDC was provided with footage and photos taken by an anonymous source at Les Viandes de la Petite-Nation on July 13 and 14, 2011. The raw images and footage can be made available for review.

**Fear Inducing Environment - Noise**

Noise levels are high in the plant from the machinery, compressors and saws. As horses rely on sound as their second most important sense, this is very likely distressing for them. It also seems likely that the noise presents both a risk to the workers’ hearing and poses a hazard to being able to hear important messages between workers.

It has also been shown that the body’s reaction to noise is similar to its response when under stress. Blood pressure and heart rates can increase and hormone and blood cholesterol levels can change. Exposure to too much noise can make a person feel tired, posing an additional safety hazard to both the workers and horses.

**Horses’ Response**

The horses appeared fearful in this environment and vocalizing was present. Vocalizing was prevalent throughout both days but more frequent on Day 2. Many horses whinnied multiple times, some even after being shot (Horses 41 and 54 on Day 2). 10% and 17% of the horses vocalized over the 2 days respectively, earning the plant a **fail** on the American Meat Institute's humane audit standards (designed by Dr. Temple Grandin).

Also, a common behaviour for the horses in the stun box was extreme shaking from fear. Twitching and flinching was also common. Instances of slipping and losing their footing were also seen.

As each day progressed and the stun box became more covered in blood, the horses became more resistant to enter it, so had to be forced from behind with the use of what appeared to be a whip (footage shows a whip as the primary driving tool with plastic paddles also used in the stun box).

**Lack of Food and Water in Holding Pens**

The lack of basic provisions such as food and water are illegal according to the *Meat Inspection Act*. Given the dehydrated and thin state of many of the horses, as well as the long duration of their transport, the provision of water is a requirement. EIDs show the majority of horses came from U.S. States as far away as Indiana, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Michigan, West Virginia and Tennessee. Not providing water at the slaughter plant shows a total disregard for the welfare of these already stressed and suffering horses.

**Condition of the Horses**

At least 6 horses appeared to have some form of eye injury or infection in the slaughter footage. One horse appeared to have a large tumour in his/her left eye (Horse 29 - Day 2. See photo in Footage Index).

Many of the horses seen during the walk-through photos of the plant were very thin and likely dehydrated (Appendix E). Photos of other horses attached to EID forms also show thin horses (Appendix F).
Several horses in the holding pens appeared to be Thoroughbreds. One very thin chestnut with tag # 9382 (pictured below) had saddle pad sweat marks on his back, indicating that he had been ridden (perhaps even raced) shortly before shipping to slaughter.

Another, seen in the next image, had what appeared to be rub marks from an ill-fitting harness crupper. This horse also had a shaved bridle path, which is very common in Standardbreds to keep the “check rein” from tangling in the mane.

Some of the horses in the slaughter footage were slick with sweat or had dried sweat marks, indicating a high level of stress or that the holding area was not temperature controlled.
One horse documented during the walk-through appeared too sick, diseased or injured to stand. If this was the condition of the horse when it arrived, he or she should have been euthanized or segregated as is required by the CFIA: http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/anima/trans/transpoes.shtml.

Some of the horses documented during the walk-through and in the slaughter footage also had additional USDA kill-only and auction stickers on them. One horse had 4 stickers indicating that he or she was likely put through the trauma of multiple auctions and multiple transports.

A total of 104 horses and mules were slaughtered on Day 1. A further 60 were slaughtered on Day 2.

A large number of horses were “light boned” with partially shaved manes at the bridle path. This is a common practice for racing Standardbreds, horses used in harness to pull carriages, as well as Thoroughbreds, show and pleasure horses. Among the many horses slaughtered were Thoroughbred and Standardbred racing stock.

Faulty Documentation

One registered Standardbred was a 4-year-old mare named “Spill the Ink”, a descendant of Cam Fella. She raced as recently as April 8, 2011, only 3 months before being slaughtered.

Spill The Ink’s EID has some of the worst omissions of all the 63 EIDs we reviewed. The owner’s address was incomplete. No age was specified. The required Primary Location was not filled in, nor was the Primary Use of Animal checked. As she last raced on April 8, 2011, her registered owner is not the name written on the EID. The EID also states that this person had “uninterrupted possession, care or control of the animal” from January 1, 2011 to July 7, 2011, illustrating how poor recording practices are with regard to the EIDs examined. Despite receiving faulty documentation, they are accepted regardless by slaughterhouse personnel and the CFIA.

Note that her EID does not show her age, plus the owner’s address is incomplete.
Horse Breed Notes
There were a wide variety of breeds, including a number of mules. Below is a sampling of the breeds:

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<th>Breed</th>
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<td>Belgian</td>
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<td>Draft Crosses</td>
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<td>Appaloosas</td>
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Transport to Quebec
Les Viandes de la Petite-Nation is located in St. Andre-Avellin, Quebec. EID evidence indicates the horses in this report were purchased primarily from 3 auctions:

Shipshewana Auction - Shipshewana, Indiana
1200 kilometers from La Petite-Nation
Over 13.5 hours transport time

Sugar creek Auction - Sugar creek, Ohio
1050 kilometers from La Petite-Nation
Over 12 hours transport time

Ontario Livestock Exchange (OLEX) - St. Jacobs, Ontario
645 kilometers from La Petite-Nation
Over 8 hours transport time

It's probable that many horses were transported over a number of days, and many may not have been afforded food and water during that time. Not surprisingly, a great number of horses in this report appear thin and dehydrated, as their final days consist of shipment to auction, then auction to holding pen, to long distance transport in crowded trailers, to overnight holding in the slaughter plant without food or water.
**Improperly Designed Stun Box**
The stun box was seen to have many deficiencies.

Most notably, the stun box is too small for the large draft horses that are common here. The Belgian in this image completely fills this small space. Like most of the other large drafts, he hit his head on the stanchion coming in to the box.

![Image of a horse in a small stun box](image)

Also concerning for horses is the layout of the entrance into the stun box. They have to step down into it, as opposed to walking on a level surface from the kill line into the box. This is unsettling for the horses that are already in a frightened state.

Once in the box, the floor is slanted towards the dismembering room to allow gravity to cause the body to slide into the bleed out area.

The next image shows the step down, as well as the slanted floor.
The box and the shooter are on the same level, which means that the shooter must reach well above the heads of most of the horses to hit them with the captive bolt pistol, but in the majority of the time, this does not allow for the proper angle to be achieved.

In this image, this example being common practice, the shooter leans far over the horse’s head to try to hit a moving target, making an accurate hit very difficult.
Most disturbing is that many of the horses were able to push their heads out the front of the stun box and peer into the butchering area where the horses before them were being hung, bled out and butchered. Many horses appeared increasingly agitated and frightened after doing so.

The image below shows Horse # 27 from Day 2 looking into the dismemberment area.
The image below is from the front of the stun box. The long plastic curtain hangs on the left where horses can look through to the dismemberment room. A short plastic curtain lines the side of the box that opens from the bottom to allow the horses’ bodies to slide through into the dismemberment area.

Looking from this view, the area to the immediate right of the box is higher than where the shooter would stand. This makes no sense as reason would dictate that the shooter should be higher than the horses, not lower. The higher level platform on the right was used by an inspector to view slaughter proceedings a few times.

Most horses were head shy and some were also hesitant to lift their heads. With these animals the shooter used a flat plastic paddle to lift up their heads.

The drover who herded the horses to the stun box from the kill line used a whip to get the horses into the box. The whip was heard often and seen several times.

Many horses trembled very badly in the stun box and lost their footing repeatedly. Also, the floor of the box appears to be slanted, which may also partially explain why so many horses lost their footing in the box. Another factor is likely the accumulation of waste and blood from all the horses that went through previously.

In the next two pictures, the left side at the horses’ eye level is completely open, which allows them to look through it easily, as this Percheron and Chestnut horse were able to do.
Improper Stuns
In total, 51 to 61 of 104 horses appeared to not have been rendered unconscious after the first shot on the first day; 17 to 24 of 60 horses on the second day. The shooters frequently made second and third shots, however, many of these appeared to be inaccurately placed.

Many of the shots appeared to have been placed far too high on the horses’ heads (on the poll) or too low (between the horses’ eyes). When the shooter would deliver a second, third, or fourth shot he would often do so to the far right or far left of the original shot. If the horse continued moving after this, the shooter would then “pith” the horse by shooting him or her at the base of the brain (at the poll). This is known to immobilize the animal but does not render it unconscious:

“Pithing unstunned animals is not an acceptable method of destruction as it is inhumane. It is essential on animals that have been stunned only, for example when captive-bolts are used on larger animals. Pithing is also a safety measure to prevent workers being struck by the involuntary movements of a stunned animal.”

The retracting bolt of the captive bolt pistol also appeared to become jammed in the heads of a number of horses or perhaps did not emerge at all, leading to horses being hit repeatedly and growing increasingly frantic with each failed hit.

As mentioned above, the angle of numerous shots appeared to be incorrect. According to the CFIA’s own instruction manual “Meat Hygiene Directive” (below) the angle of the shot should be from above, directed downwards and at an angle towards the spine of the horse. The positioning at La Petite-Nation, however, appeared incorrect, with the shooter standing lower than the horses’ heads. This is especially disastrous for the draft horses.

Chapter 12, Page 22 - Food Animal Handling and Slaughter – Animal Welfare Requirements:
Also according to the diagram, the shot should be just above the point of intersection of an 
X drawn diagonally from each eye to each opposite ear. Yet, many of the shots delivered 
appeared consistently too high or too low on the horses’ heads. Numerous second and 
third shots were either to the left or right of these initial shots and also appeared too high.

The photo below of Horse 40 shot on July 13, 2011 clearly shows where the first shot hit 
the horse towards the right and the other hole is from the second shot.
The shooter had ample opportunity to correctly place the captive bolt pistol in this instance as the photo below here shows that the horse was in a good position to be shot correctly.
It was also concerning that the shooters would frequently pound hard on the horses’ heads with the captive bolt pistol, instead of placing it against the target area, which caused unnecessary fear and suffering to the horses in the moments before being stunned.

As noted above, there were, on occasion, two shooters. The primary shooter appeared to have had some training in working around horses and worked in a reasonably calm manner. The other shooter, whose primary job was to herd the horses into the stun box, appeared to be rough in his handling practices.

In summary, the many systemic problems at Viandes de la Petite-Nation resulted in terrifying, painful deaths for the majority of the horses documented, with over two-thirds being so frightened that their knees buckled, trembled badly and lost their footing, pawed, thrashed about or attempted to jump from the stun box.

Approximately 40% of the horses, having experienced the excruciating pain of a bolt piercing their faces and brains, remained standing, whinnying or flinching away from the shooter, when and if a second shot was delivered. **One horse appeared to have received up to 11 stunning attempts over the course of 3½ minutes** (Horse 33, Day 1).

Contributing to the inaccuracy of the stunning process is the assembly-line speed at which horses are moved from the stun box to the bleed-out room. The chart below illustrates just how little time elapses between one horse entering the stun box to the next horse going in.

The average time is approximately 3 minutes for a horse to be shot and then passed through to the bleed-out room. The larger gaps in time indicate breaks when no horse was in the stun box.

With speed being the driving factor, it is not surprising that the stun box is not cleaned out properly between horses entering it, and that the assembly-line slaughter of horses results in numerous inaccurate shots with unnecessary suffering.

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Subject to the evidence provided by the footage, we conclude that Viandes de la Petite-Nation should receive a **Fail** on 3 of 4 Core Criteria on the American Meat Institute Slaughter Audit standards, with a possible Automatic **Fail** for Bleed-Rail Sensibility.

Based on the evidence and audit failure rating, the CHDC calls on the CFIA and the Canadian government to immediately close Les Viandes de la Petite-Nation slaughter plant and adopt Bill C-322, an Act which will ban the slaughter of horses as well as the importing and exporting of horses to slaughter in Canada: [http://www.parl.gc.ca/HousePublications/Publication.aspx?Language=E&Mode=1&DocId=5159966&File=24](http://www.parl.gc.ca/HousePublications/Publication.aspx?Language=E&Mode=1&DocId=5159966&File=24).

We have done our best at detailing the video in the attached Footage Index. Short compilations of the footage are available on our website at [www.defendhorsescanada.org](http://www.defendhorsescanada.org).

**For further inquiries please contact the undersigned:**

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info@defendhorsescanada.org

Twyla Francois  
Central Region Director  
204.296.1375  
twyla.1@mts.net

Pour un interview en français, contactez Dr. Olivier Berreville – 204.891.8136

**Canadian Horse Defence Coalition**  
December, 2011

150 First Street  
P.O. Box 21079  
Orangeville, ON L9W 4S7
VIOLATIONS OF CANADIAN LAWS

Meat Inspection Act – Part III
Examination, Inspection, Humane Treatment and Slaughter, Packaging and Labelling:

Meat Inspection Act - PART III
Examination, Inspection, Humane Treatment and Slaughter, Packaging and Labelling

62.(1) No food animal shall be handled in a manner that subjects the animal to avoidable distress or avoidable pain.

63.(2) Every food animal that is obviously diseased or injured shall immediately be segregated from apparently healthy food animals.

64. Every holding pen that is used for food animals awaiting slaughter shall be provided with adequate ventilation and shall not be used in a manner that results in their overcrowding.

65. Every food animal in a holding pen awaiting slaughter shall be provided with access to potable water and shall, if held for more than 24 hours, be provided with feed.

78. No food animal, other than a bird or domesticated rabbit, shall be suspended for the purpose of slaughter unless, immediately before being suspended, it is rendered unconscious or killed by a method set out in section 79.

79. Every food animal that is slaughtered shall, before being bled, (a) be rendered unconscious in a manner that ensures that it does not regain consciousness before death, by one of the following methods:

   (i) by delivering a blow to the head by means of a penetrating or non-penetrating mechanical device in a manner that causes immediate loss of consciousness.

80. No equipment or instrument for restraining, slaughtering or rendering unconscious any food animal shall be used by any person for those purposes (a) unless the person is, by reason of the person's competence and physical condition, able to do so without subjecting the animal to avoidable distress or avoidable pain; or (b) where the condition of the equipment or instrument or the manner in which or the circumstances under which the equipment or instrument is used might subject the animal to avoidable distress or avoidable pain.
AUDIT RESULTS

American Meat Institute – Slaughter Audit Forms:
http://www.animalhandling.org/ht/a/GetDocumentAction/i/58636

Based on Dr. Temple Grandin/American Meat Institute Audit
Date of Killing: Wednesday, July 13, 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Core Criteria 1: Effective Stunning</th>
<th>95% accuracy is required for a passing score</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Between 49%-59% of horses (of a total of 104) appeared to have been mis-shot and showed clear signs of revival in the form of remaining standing, standing back up, and/or head shaking. (49% were shot two or more times with one horse shot up to 11 times. An additional 10% showed signs of not being rendered unconscious after the first shot, but were not afforded further shots while in the stun box.)</td>
<td>RESULT: FAIL</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Core Criteria 2: Bleed Rail Insensibility</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any sensible animal on the bleed rail constitutes an automatic audit failure. It is critical that animals showing signs of a return to sensibility be re-stunned immediately. 0% tolerated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>While we are not able to see into the suspension/butchering area, the shooter carried a captive bolt pistol out from the area to hose it off as it was covered with blood. This captive bolt pistol was of a different style than the one used in the stun box. We question why the pistol was so blood smeared. Had it been used on horses in the suspension/butchering area who had already sustained at least one shot and had a blood covered face or head?</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Core Criteria 3: Slips and Falls (only Falls counted and only in the stun box)</th>
<th>1% or fewer falls are required for a passing score</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>While many horses appeared to be terrified in the stun box, lost their footing, thrashed or flailed &quot;only&quot; 4 fell such that their body touched the floor.</td>
<td>RESULT: PASS</td>
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<tr>
<th>Core Criteria 4: Vocalization</th>
<th>3% or less should vocalize (provoked by stress or agitation)</th>
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<tr>
<td>10% of horses vocalized, some as frequently as up to seven times.</td>
<td>RESULT: FAIL</td>
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</table>
Based on Dr. Temple Grandin/American Meat Institute Audit
Date of Killing: Thursday, July 14, 2011

**Core Criteria 1: Effective Stunning**  
95% accuracy is required for a passing score

Between 28%-40% of horses (of a total of 60) appeared to have been mis-shot and showed clear signs of revival in the form of remaining standing, standing back up, and/or head shaking. (28% were shot two or more times). An additional 7 horses showed signs of not being rendered unconscious after the first shot, but were not afforded further shots while in the stun box. In the case of Horse 30, this was because the captive bolt pistol malfunctioned.

**RESULT: FAIL**

**Core Criteria 2: Bleed Rail Insensibility**

Any sensible animal on the bleed rail constitutes an automatic audit failure. It is critical that animals showing signs of a return to sensibility be re-stunned immediately.

0% tolerated

While we are not able to see into the suspension/butchering area, the shooter carried a captive bolt pistol out from the area to hose it off as it was covered with blood. This captive bolt pistol was of a different style than the one used in the stun box. We question why the pistol was so blood smeared. Had it been used on horses in the suspension/butchering area who had already sustained at least one shot and had a blood covered face or head?

**RESULT: POSSIBLE AUTOMATIC FAIL**

**Core Criteria 3: Slips and Falls** (only Falls counted and only in the stun box)  
1% or fewer falls are required for a passing score

While many horses appeared to be terrified in the stun box, lost their footing, thrashed or flailed "only" 1 fell such that their body touched the floor. This horse (Horse 8) fell repeatedly.

**RESULT: FAIL**

**Core Criteria 4: Vocalization**  
3% or less should vocalize (provoked by stress or agitation)

17% of horses vocalized, some as frequently as up to six times.

**RESULT: FAIL**
In summary, at least 40% of the horses were not stunned after the first shot and, according to the OIE (World Organisation for Animal Health) based in Europe, under Chapter 7.5 “Slaughter of Animals”, the standards of humane killing of horses are not being met at this facility.

The EU bases their criteria on the OIE standard:
http://www.oie.int/international-standard-setting/terrestrial-code/

Slaughter of Animals – Horses, Page 15.
NOTE:
NUMEROUS FIRST SHOTS APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN INACCURATELY PLACED TOO HIGH ON THE HEAD.
MANY SECOND SHOTS APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN AIMED BOTH TOO HIGH AND TOO FAR TO THE RIGHT.
MANY THIRD SHOTS APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN AIMED BOTH TOO HIGH AND TOO FAR TO THE LEFT.

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

- Camera is located above and to the rear of stun box, angled downward toward the head of the horse in the stun box and the shooter in front of it.

Colour Key

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Inaccurate hit, horse remains conscious</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purple</td>
<td>Horse shows signs of fear</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Horse slips and falls</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Horse vocalizing from fear</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Horse Shows signs of injury, infection or illness</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>CFIA present</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 2011**

**VIDEO 11082608**

**Horse 12**  
This horse is seen in the video “Pasture to Plate”

04:55  Small bay horse
05:00  Horse sniffs blood left in head stanchion
05:07  Horse attempts to jump out of the stun box, loses footing and falls
05:18  Both the shooter and the man moving the horses into the stun box appear. Shooter says, "Après vous."

05:20  The drover shoots the horse
05:21  The shooter immediately shoots the horse a **second** time with a different captive bolt pistol

In this image the little horse is still trying to regain his footing when the drover reaches in with the captive bolt pistol.
Here the horse is shot a second time.

05:42 Side of the stun box is lifted
06:00 Horse is pulled through

**VIDEO 1090239**

Horse 27 – 12-year-old Belgian stallion, 19HH
09:40  Large Belgian with halter on tentatively enters still bloody stun box
       (white auction sticker: 140, green kill-only USDA sticker: 3740)
09:41  Horse sniffs blood in head stanchion while drover can be heard yelling
       behind horse trying to get him to move ahead
09:50  Horse looks into suspending/butchering area; moves ahead suddenly
10:00  Horse stares into suspending/butchering area
10:08  Halter is removed
10:13  Horse continues to stare into bleed out room
10:20  Horse is shot with captive bolt pistol (audio lag)
10:26  Horse is shot a second time
10:28  Horse lifting head, moving
10:39  Horse is still slightly moving
10:42  More movement of this horse’s head seen
10:51  Horse falls through open side of stun box
16:54 Nervous, sweaty-looking, probably a Standardbred, thin bay mare with bridle path shaved enters the stun box (white auction sticker: 101, green kill-only USDA sticker: 3746)
17:08 She looks into suspending/butchering area repeatedly
17:31 Shooter has been trying to line up shot saying “whoa, whoa”
17:36 She’s very head shy, swinging head around to avoid shooter
17:38 She’s shot while looking into suspending/butchering area
17:44 Blood can be seen spurting out of the hole when her head falls backwards. She does not appear to be totally unconscious as there is movement of her head as she falls
18:03 Chin lift of stanchion pooling with blood
Horse 31 – 13-year-old Belgian mare, 19HH

Her EID photo shows that she was malnourished, EID does not note 4 white socks, EID Primary Location not filled in, EID owner using phone number of agent.
21:10 Belgian mare comes into stun box (3 tags – 2 white, 1 green white auction sticker: 290, green kill-only USDA sticker: 3738) Hits her head on top of stanchion
21:14 "HEY! HUP!" can be heard as the drover pushes the horse from behind
21:18 Her mane is twitching
21:21 Can hear a horse whinnying
21:35 She's head shy, shooter has difficulty aiming
21:38 She's shot with captive bolt pistol, her body heaves forward and up
21:42 She tries to get back on her feet
21:46 She's shot a second time into right temple, slowly sinks down, shaking

22:08 She falls through as the side of the stun box is lifted and she slides into bleed out
Horse 33 – 9-year-old Belgian gelding, 18HH
This horse is seen in the video “Pasture to Plate”
EID shows head markings as a blaze not stripe as entered, EID
Primary Location not filled in, EID owner is using phone number of agent.
25:22 Very large Belgian (white auction sticker: 451)
25:28 He is looking into bleed out room but snaps head back as shooter comes through door
25:35 He again looks into suspending/butchering area
25:52 He’s shot, head falls into head stanchion
25:56 Second stunning attempt while head in stanchion
26:05 Third stunning attempt, convulsions appear to be increasing
26:10 Horse’s body drops, convulsions increase
26:11 Horse appears to be struggling to regain his footing
26:13 Fourth stunning attempt, just above left eye on the side of his head
26:19 Still reacting to sound
26:29 While attempting to rise, horse receives fifth stunning attempt, into the left temple, head is still up
26:33 Sixth stunning attempt on top at poll; he continues to move
26:40 Seventh stunning attempt on top of head in mane
26:43 Still trying to move, pushing forward, ears are still moving, HORSE IS OBVIOUSLY STILL CONSCIOUS
26:46 Shooter says “Aye - you're not dead”
26:50 Shooter goes into suspending/butchering area
Horse is left struggling and conscious
26:53 Horse struggles, pulls ears back and forward, still clearly breathing heavily, body heaving with each breath
26:57 Shooter returns from suspending/butchering area with a different captive bolt pistol, larger
27:01 Eighth stunning attempt with new captive bolt pistol on top of head in his mane
27:04 Ninth stunning attempt into poll with new captive bolt pistol
27:08 Horse flinches, pulls ears back as though in pain
27:13 Tenth stunning attempt, horse continues to move and breathe
27:16 Horse is still moving
27:26 Eleventh stunning attempt at base of the brain; ears flick then the horse lurches forward and then violently falls backwards, but is still showing signs of movement
28:52 Side of stun box is opened and horse finally slides through
Horse 35 – 15-year-old Belgian gelding, 18.1HH

EID photo shows head markings as a blaze not stripe as entered, EID
Primary Location not filled in, EID owner is using phone number of agent.
32:48 Large Belgian gelding slowly enters still-bloody stun box (two auction stickers, one white auction sticker: 107)
32:59 He repeatedly looks into suspending/butchering area and flinches away from it
33:36 Horse is shot too far back, between his ears and falls down (audio lag)

Can see the hole from the bullet in the horse's poll

33:41 He falls backwards with head caught up on head stanchion chin lift
33:51 Side of stun box is lifted; horse is observed to have visible, excessive lip motion while sliding under door indicating that this horse may not have been fully unconscious
33:56 As with almost all previous horses, shooter follows horse into suspending/butchering area
**VIDEO 11093915**

**Horse 37 – 12-year-old Belgian gelding, 19HH**

EID shows owner and signed name do not match, EID does not note markings on legs, EID Primary Location not filled in, EID owner is using phone number of agent.
00:15  Large Belgian gelding is urged into the stun box as we hear the drover yell "Hup!" (white auction sticker: 289; green kill-only sticker: 3737)
00:17  He sniffs the blood left from the horse before in head stanchion chin lift
00:25  Horse looks into suspending/butchering area
00:33  Horse trembling on his feet
00:49  Horse is shot with captive bolt pistol while shooter talking with someone, horse begins violently thrashing. Thrashing continues and is so strong, camera skips.
00:52  Horse is shot a second time with smaller gun
00:57  Male voice can be heard yelling "YEE-HAW!"
01:03  Horse's thrashing finally stops
01:13  Horse has been slowly sliding down in the box. Can see ears are still slightly moving and forward
01:24  Side of stun box lifted horse slowly slides down and out of box
01:25  Shooter watches as horse slides out of box then goes to the door of bleed room and looks down towards where the horse is then goes into bleed out room
01:46  The drover also goes into the bleed out room looking down toward where the shooter and horse appear to be located
01:53  Can hear someone say “ah, tabernac” as though something has gone wrong

02:10  Drover closes door to bleed out room

02:45  Drover opens door to bleed out room

03:00  Drover appears at front of box and hoses down his boots

03:15  Drover hoses chin lift and front of box

03:39  Drover closes door to bleed out and hoses out rest of box but misses the blood on the inside of the box where the horses can see and smell
Horse 38 – 11-year-old Belgian mare, 18.1HH
EID Owner’s address is illegible (on original), EID does not note markings on legs, EID Primary Location not filled in, EID owner using phone number of agent.
04:10 Large Belgian mare comes into the stun box while drover yells "Hup! Hup!" (4 white stickers, 2 oval stickers - white or USDA green?: 000 and 3741; white square sticker: 523)
04:24 Shooter says to horse: "Hey, whoa, whoa"
04:30 Horse is head shy, repeatedly turning her head away from the captive bolt pistol
04:43 She is shot with captive bolt pistol and falls (audio lag)
04:48 She’s shot a second time on the top of the head to the right
04:58 She’s shot a third time on the top of the head to the left; horse bounces up with impact
05:17 Side of stun box is lifted

08:48 Shooter hoses down stun box
Horse 39 – 12-year-old Belgian gelding, 19HH
EID Primary Location not filled in, EID owner is using phone number of agent.
33:21 Large Belgian gelding with a short mane haltingly enters the stun box to the screaming of the drover "HEY! HUP!"; horse backs out again. Can hear the drover yelling "HEY! HEY! HEY!", then "GIT! GIT!"
33:39 Sound of pawing heard
33:52 Can hear worker saying “Get in there”
33:56 Can hear what sounds to be whipping
34:15 Worker with coffee mug moves to around front of stun box attempting to draw horse to him with hand outstretched
34:30 Worker digs in garbage bin, grabs a rag and attempts to entice horse with it but only succeeds in worrying the horse more
34:40 Horse is continually being urged from behind, inches way into stun box, is unsteady on his feet
34:49 Can now see white auction sticker number 119 and green kill-only USDA sticker: 3751
34:50 Horse is shot with captive bolt pistol, jumps and falls to left side (audio lag)
34:56 Horse is shot a second time, aggressively and on poll, horse slides down into stun box
35:05 Horse can be heard thrashing on the floor of the stun box; workers can be heard yelling, shooter pretends to throw himself into the stun box and smiles, meanwhile, the workers can be heard yelling over the thrashing of the horse
35:12 Horse is apparently still thrashing as he lies on the floor of the box
35:18 Finally he’s quiet
35:19 Side of stun box is lifted by shooter
35:23 Shooter goes into suspending/butchering area
02:50  A 3-year-old Clydesdale enters stun box (green kill-only USDA sticker: 3753)
2:51  Horse puts head down to sniff bloody stun box
3:02  Horse's knees buckle and he stumbles in stun box
3:04  Horse looks into suspending/butchering area
3:15  Horse is head shy and continually turns head to avoid captive bolt pistol
3:31  Horse is shot with captive bolt pistol; extremely poorly placed, grazes off horse's right ear
3:38  Shooter says: "Sorry, good girl." He is still standing
3:42  Horse turns head and looks back to move head as far away from shooter as possible, can see red line where bolt skinned across
3:48  Shooter takes second shot, incorrectly aimed too far to the right
3:55  Shooter takes a third shot on the horse's poll as the horse is down in the head stanchion
4:09  Side of stun box is lifted, horse slides through; a large amount of blood is left behind in the chin rest
Horse 43 – 13-year-old Belgian gelding, 18.3HH
EID does not note markings on legs, EID photo shows a blaze not a stripe.
07:21 Another large Belgian comes part way into box then backs out
07:28 Drover can be heard yelling "HEY! GO! GIT! HEY! HYA!" as horse comes back into box
07:31 Drover yells "JESUS CHRIST!"
07:37 Belgian gelding comes into the still bloody stun box with continued yelling by drover (white auction sticker: 134, green kill-only USDA sticker: 3748); he tries to back out again
07:47 He’s trembling, knees are buckling, having difficulty remaining standing
07:54 Horse is shot with captive bolt pistol; incorrectly placed too high and to the right, horse flails, legs moving rapidly
08:01 Horse is shot a second time; incorrectly placed at the horse’s poll
08:09 Horse is shot a third time again incorrectly placed at the horse’s poll, almost at base of horse’s brain
08:20 Horse convulses and shakes his head, shooter looks to be ready to give a fourth shot
08:32 Shooter moves past front of horse who appears to flinch at some noise
08:35 Side of stun box raised, horse partially slides down into stun box
08:40 Shooter grabs the horse’s muzzle and grunts while pushing the horse’s head down into the stun box
08:42 Horse’s ears can be seen flicking while he’s down in the box
08:52 Can see shooter pulling horse through with a crashing noise

Horse 46 – 14-year-old draft gelding, 18HH
EID Primary Location not filled in, EID owner using phone number of agent, owner’s signature and agent’s signature look very similar (on original photo).
23:56 Bay draft is urged into still-bloody stun box (3 white tags, round green kill-only USDA sticker: 3749 and white auction sticker: 115)

- 24:13 Horse is shot with captive bolt pistol and falls
- 24:18 Horse is shot a second time with captive bolt pistol; inaccurately placed on poll
- 24:27 Horse is shot a third time with captive bolt pistol while his ears were turning back; horse's body jumps with the shot again on top of head at the poll
- 24:33 Horse is shot a fourth time; this shot is violent and forceful; horse's body jumps higher with the shot, horse not going limp
- 24:50 Side of stun box is lifted, horse slides through leaving a great deal of blood behind
Horse 57 – 15-year-old buckskin gelding, 16HH
EID owner using phone number of agent
28:32 Shooter tries luring in next horse
28:39 Horse does not want to enter; shooter tries to entice horse (buckskin Quarter Horse) into entering the stun box by holding out a rag from the garbage
29:11 Shooter throws towels back into garbage and uses baby talk to try to encourage horse into the chute
29:30 Shooter gets help from the drover
29:41 Can hear sounds of shod hooves
30:00 Buckskin horse, likely a Quarter Horse, enters then quickly backs up again (green kill-only USDA sticker: 3800)
30:10 Drover yells loudly "HEY! HUP! HAI!
30:17 Horse raises head and looks out open top left side of stun box
30:30 Horse is trembling, feet spinning on stun box floor
30:50 Horse is shot with the captive bolt pistol
30:55 Horse is shot a second time, can see left eye blink as shooter comes fast with captive bolt gun, body jumps
30:57 Second shot has reverse effect, horse on feet, moving and convulsing after shot
31:00 Horse is convulsing violently in box, blood pouring out of his head
31:15 He finally sinks to the floor but does not appear to be unconscious as his ears are still pricked up and his throat is moving
31:15 Side of stun box is lifted regardless

**VIDEO 11112847**

**Horse 60 – 3-year-old possible Standardbred, 14.2HH**
EID lists two different heights – 15 and 14.2HH
Accompanying photo lists height as 14.2HH
12:09  Small bay mare, possibly a Standardbred, enters stun box slowly (EID shows auction tag 834, green kill only USDA sticker: 3812)
12:20  She sniffs around and is visibly shaking
12:26  She is frightened and nervously looking around, loud clanging noises can be heard
12:40  She looks into suspending/butchering area
12:42  She’s head shy, continually turning head away from captive bolt pistol
12:47  She’s shot with captive bolt pistol, can see whites of the her eyes as she looks back. She’s shot while looking to left
13:04  Her eyes appear to be moving after the first shot as her body slides down the stun box
13:04  She is shot a second time. A great deal of blood is seen on her forehead. Captive bolt pistol appears to get stuck in her head and has to be forcefully pulled out. She is trembling as she slides down into the box
13:22  A profuse amount of blood is left behind in the chin lift of the stanchion
13:35  She’s pulled into bleed out room
14:10  Sound of saws starting up again is heard. She was only shot around a half minute or so before the saws started up again.
34:35 Bay with straw in his/her mane very slowly enters stun box
34:57 Horse is nervously looking around, twitching
35:09 Horse is flinching, noticeably flinches when someone coughs
35:09 Horse is shot with captive bolt and starts kicking and convulsing
35:16 Horse is shot a second time, falls down into stun box
35:30 A person wearing a white hard-hat enters to look into the stun box
35:35 The shooter lifts the face of the horse to look into it
35:42 The shooter slaps face of horse while opening the door (First time this behaviour is observed from the shooter)
36:03 Horse pulled through
36:05 Individual in white hat leaves
Horse 64 – 12-year-old Standardbred, mare, 16.2HH

She is seen in the video “Pasture to Plate” at 02:09 in the video. Her registered name was “Major Baby”. Her tattoo indicates that she was 12 years old but her EID shows in the age box one number written over with another, EID owner using phone number of agent.

00:10 Thin black mare with black mane comes into still-bloody stun box (green kill-only USDA sticker: 3803)
00:15 She smells the bloody chin lift smearing the blood
00:24 She looks into suspending/butchering area
00:28 She’s shot with captive bolt pistol and falls but still has trembling movement
00:35 Possible CFIA inspector returns (white hard hat, blue smock), looks in on horse
00:30 Shooter puts hand on top of her head
00:42 She suddenly rears back up as though attempting to rise to feet or flinching from shooter’s hand just as inspector is out of view then crashes down and falls to the right
00:44 Shooter says to the male possible CFIA inspector: "Probably dead"
00:50 Inspector responds "Maybe not...(inaudible)", then shooter smiles and winks. Then shooter raises side door of stun box seemingly oblivious to the fact that Major Baby is still moving
00:58 Shooter goes into suspending/butchering area

01:06-01:19 Possible CFIA inspector looks in at horse pulled into suspending/butchering area

Horse 69 – Aged, bay gelding, 16.2HH
EID shows two ages – 18 has been crossed out and 25 written in, EID photo shows a stripe not a blaze as indicated.
12:03  Large, aged, bay with stripe comes quickly in to stun box (green kill-only USDA sticker: 3817)

12:15  Horse stares into suspending/butchering area for 20 seconds, until
12:35  Horse is shot while looking into bleed out room but angle is incorrect and
       placed too far to the right, horse sways, ears are still forward
12:40  Horse is shot a second time; again shot too high and on the right
12:41  Horse is starting to move, trying to right himself, then slides down
12:59  Shooter grabs and shakes muzzle of horse
13:03  Side of stun box is lifted, horse’s head snaps back as he slides under
13:19  Horse is pulled through stun box door
Horse 71 – 2-year-old Paint gelding, 15HH
16:45 Young Paint horse with white stripe in mane

17:15 He stares into suspending/butchering area
17:20 He is shot with captive bolt pistol; can hear squeaking of his sweaty coat against the metal sides of the stun box as he slides down.
Ears are still erect, though
17:26 He’s shot a second time, hear more squeaking
17:28 Can see what appears to be a cold branded capital letter S on right side of his neck
17:40 Shooter partially opens door to bleed out room
17:45 Horse falls down, white face spattered with blood; shooter sprays chin rest while horse’s head is still in view spraying the horse’s face

18:00 Horse appears to have voluntary movement of his head
18:10 Horse is pulled through into suspending/butchering area
Horse 96

This horse is seen in the video “Pasture to Plate”.

22:51 Chestnut horse with flaxen mane (green kill-only USDA sticker: 9437)
23:00 Horse is head shy, repeatedly turns face away from captive bolt pistol
23:18 Horse appears to be having difficulty remaining standing, trips and slips
23:20 Both head and feet of horse are moving frantically
23:23 Horse pushes his/her head through the curtain to stare into the suspending/butchering area; frantically darts eyes around
23:33 Continues staring into the suspending/butchering area
23:34 There’s a discussion about the horse with some laughter. The shooter seems to have put down the captive bolt pistol
23:36 Horse again pushes nose through curtain to stare into the suspending/butchering area
23:37 Shooter goes into suspending/butchering area
23:45 Horse attempts to jump out of stun box
23:49 Horse starts to become frantic, attempts to rear, looks again into suspending/butchering area
23:55 The drover comes in
23:56 Drover shoots the horse while horse is looking into suspending/butchering area; appears to be an incorrect angle
24:03 Drover shoots the horse a second time, does so extremely aggressively with lips pursed
24:13 Drover waves "Bye-Bye!" into horse's face and lifts side of stun box
24:24 Drover pulls lever that slams against the horse's head
24:31 Potential CFIA inspector leans over and looks in at the horse falling down into the stun box
24:34 Can see face of potential CFIA inspector
24:45 Horse is pulled through
THURSDAY, JULY 14, 2011

VIDEO 11074922

Horse 8 This horse is seen in the video “Pasture to Plate”.

25:45 Tall chestnut horse with a flaxen, partially shaved mane enters still-bloody stun box, looking back with whites of eyes showing
25:57 Whinnying (sounds like horse next in line)
26:01 Horse sniffs stun box, looking around, keeping head low
26:03 Whinnying
26:05 Whinnying
26:07 Whinnying
26:09 Horse falls repeatedly until 26:36 (shot appears edited but is not, camera skipped because of movement in stun box. Look at shooter for perspective)
26:41 Horse is head shy, repeatedly turning face away from captive bolt pistol
26:46 Horse is shot with captive bolt pistol (audio lag)
27:04 Side of stun box is raised, horse falls through
30:35 Side of stun box is raised, horse falls through, flaccid
VIDEO 11090227

Horse 29
03:43  Chestnut slowly enters stun box; appears to have something wrong with left eye (enlarged eye with discharge)
03:51  Horse is urged into the stun box the rest of the way; is jittery
03:59  Horse is shot with captive bolt pistol and falls, convulsing
04:15  Side of stun box is raised
04:17  Shooter hoses down the stun box while the horse is still in it on floor
VIDEO 11101527

Horse 54

This horse is seen in the video “Pasture to Plate”.

14:44 Nervous bay horse enters stun box, twitchy, eyes darting
15:06 Horse is head shy and repeatedly turns face to avoid captive bolt pistol
15:16 Horse is shot with captive bolt pistol and lunges forward
15:17 Just-shot, the horse whinnies and convulses
15:24 Shooter attempts to shoot horse a second time but bolt does not discharge
15:26 Horse is shot a second time; inaccurately placed on poll
15:27 Horse whinnies again
15:35 Shooter talks to horse in baby-talk, difficult to hear
15:41 Horse slumps down into the stun box
15:43 Side of stun box raised, horse falls through
**Horse 57**

This horse is seen in the video “Pasture to Plate”

21:16 Terrified chestnut horse is being urged into the stun box; can hear drover: "HEY! UP! Come on!"

21:21 Horse is thrashing in stun box so violently the film appears to skip

21:34 Horse is frantic, resisting moving forward but continually being pushed; twitching

21:35 Horse is shot with captive bolt pistol and falls (audio lag)

21:47 Side of stun box is raised

22:04 Horse is pulled through

27:29 Side of stun box is raised, horse falls through

**Horse 60**

28:30 Large black and white Paint enters stun box, chin lift has pooled blood from previous horse

28:45 Horse is shot with captive bolt pistol while horse looking into suspending/butchering area when shot
Horse 60 hit with the first shot.

28:50 Shooter tries to shoot the horse a second time into left temple but the bolt does not appear to discharge, horse appears to flinch from the touch of it.

Horse 60 shot a second time under left ear.

28:55 Horse is hit a third time in same inappropriate location - under left ear - bolt discharges this time horse again appears to flinch at touch.
Horse 60 shot a third time.

29:00  Horse’s body appears to be very rigid and starts to sink to floor
29:03  Wall of stun box is raised
29:26  Horse is pulled through

30:27  Whistling is heard
31:06  Shooter emerges from suspending/butchering area with a larger size captive bolt pistol which is covered in blood. He hoses the blood off of it.
31:15  Shooter returns just-hosed-off captive bolt pistol to suspending/butchering area
31:28  Shooter carries another captive bolt pistol back from the suspending/butchering area and places it on a shelf near the stun box
APPENDIX A


CONSIDERATION

Meat Inspection Regulations, 1990
SOT:90-288

CONSOLIDATION

Règlement de 1990 sur l’inspection des viandes
DORS:90-288

CODIFICATION

Current as of September 21, 2011
Last amended on July 30, 2009

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À jour au 21 septembre 2011
Dernière modification le 30 juillet 2009

66
79. Every food animal that is slaughtered shall, before being bled,
(a) be rendered unconscious in a manner that ensures that it does not regain consciousness before death, by one of the following methods,
(i) by delivering a blow to the head by means of a penetrating or non-penetrating mechanical device in a manner that causes immediate loss of consciousness,
(ii) by exposure to a gas or a gas mixture in a manner that causes a rapid loss of consciousness, or
(iii) by the application of an electrical current in a manner that causes immediate loss of consciousness; or
(b) be killed by one of the methods set out in paragraph (a) or, in the case of a bird or a domesticated rabbit, by rapid decapitation.

SOR/89-309, s. 9.
SOR/99-309, s. 4.

80. No equipment or instrument for restraining, slaughtering or rendering unconscious any food animal shall be used by any person for those purposes
(a) unless the person is, by reason of the person’s competence and physical condition, able to do so without subjecting the animal to avoidable distress or avoidable pain; or
(b) where the condition of the equipment or instrument or the manner in which or the circumstances under which the equipment or instrument is used might subject the animal to avoidable distress or avoidable pain.

Post-mortem Examination and Inspection
[SOR/2001-167, s. 16]

81. [Repealed, SOR/2001-167, s. 17]

82. Every operator shall ensure that
(a) all blood harvested from a food animal in a registered establishment for processing as an edible meat product is identified in a manner that indicates the car-
It is mandatory for all operators of Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) inspected facilities in Canada engaged in equine slaughter for edible purposes to have complete identity and medical records for all animals (domestic and imported) presented for slaughter. These records are referred to as equine information documents.

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E.8 Frequently Asked Questions and Answers
APPENDIX B (Cont’d)

Equine Information Document (EID) Template

A PDF interactive user-friendly individual animal EID developed for use by equine owners may be found at the Canadian Food Inspection Agency website:

APPENDIX C

Canadian Food Inspection Agency
List of Federally Registered Meat Establishments and their Licensed Operators

Last Update: 2011/11/29


Telephone numbers:
Ending with /F = Fax Number.
Ending with /I = Inspection Number.
Not ending with anything = Location Number.
* at the end of the operator's name means the establishment is temporarily inactive.

The licensed operator of a registered establishment has a HACCP system (prerequisite programs and HACCP plans) in place that meets FSEP requirements as required by section 29 of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1990

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registration Number</th>
<th>Name of the Operator (Address(s))</th>
<th>Function Codes</th>
<th>Telephone Number(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>076</td>
<td>VIANDE RICHELIEU INC./RICHELIEU MEAT INC.</td>
<td>1abehi, 3x, 6x, 11ADGHLNR,</td>
<td>(450) 788-2667, (450) 788-2622/F, (450) 788-2061/I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Location Address: : 595 RUE ROYALE, MASSUEVILLE, QC, J0G 1K0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mailing Address: : C.P. 101, MASSUEVILLE, QC, J0G 1K0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>505</td>
<td>LES VIANDES DE LA PETITE-NATION INC. Also Doing Business As Name : LES CERFS DE BOILEAU</td>
<td>1abcdefg, 3xgf, 6xfg, 11ADGHKN,</td>
<td>(819) 983-7941, (819) 983-4041/F, (819) 983-7941/I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Location Address: : 517, RANG STE-JULIE EST, ST-ANDRÉ-AVELLIN, QC, J0V 1W0</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mailing Address: : 421, RUE ST-PAUL ESTBUREA 200, MONTRÉAL, QC, H2Y 1H5</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>506</td>
<td>BOUVRY EXPORT CALGARY LTD.</td>
<td>1acehij, 3x, 11ADGHN,</td>
<td>(403) 553-4431, (403) 553-3037/I, (403) 553-3222/F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Location Address: : S.W. 1/4 SEC. 17TWP. 9, RG. 25, W. 4, HWY # 3 EAST, FORT MACLEOD, AB,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mailing Address: : P.O. BOX 2024, FORT MACLEOD, AB, T0L 0Z0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>657</td>
<td>CANADIAN PREMIUM MEATS INC.</td>
<td>1aehi, 3x, 11ADHLMNV,</td>
<td>(403) 782-9366, (403) 782-7163/F, (403) 782-7991/I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Location Address: : 3401 - 53RD AVE., LACOMBE, AB, T4L 2L6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mailing Address: : RR 4, RED DEER, AB, T4N 5E4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This search found 4 establishment(s).
APPENDIX C (Cont’d)


Key To Function Codes:
1. Slaughter  a) Cattle  b) Calves  c) Sheep, lambs and goats  d) Swine  e) Horses  f) Poultry  g) Rabbits  h) Others
1. Ritual Slaughter  i) Halal  j) Kosher
2. Canning  f) Poultry Meat  x) Red Meat  g) Rabbit Meat
3. Boning and Cutting  f) Poultry Meat  x) Red Meat  g) Rabbit Meat
4. Edible Rendering
5. Casing Preparation
6. Other Processing  f) Poultry Meat  x) Red Meat  g) Rabbit Meat
7. Packaging, Labelling and Storing
8. Inedible Rendering
10. Storage Only  A) Cold Storage  B) Dry Storage
11. Establishments approved for export to specified markets. Please be advised that the approval of the establishments may be limited to specific products and/or that restrictions may apply. For details on the eligibility status of the establishment click on the following link and consult the applicable section on the market of destination of chapter 11:

*With the exception of St-Pierre et Miquelon
12. Trichina Treatment Facilities
APPENDIX D

Equine Anatomy
APPENDIX E

Photographs of Horses in Overnight Holding Pens

Horses in overcrowded holding pens - no food or water present

Thin horses, with “downer” horse on floor on left at risk of being trampled
“Downer” horse at risk of being trampled; metal shoe still on right fore hoof

Close up of “downer” horse
Thin and frightened horses in holding pen at La Petite-Nation
Fit but thin Thoroughbred in holding pen

Kill-only USDA stickers listed acronym USEZ
APPENDIX F

Sampling of Photos Attached to EID Forms

Showing tattoo
This registered Standardbred's name was “Hurricane Jeff”. He was 8 years old but his EID states 5. In his racing career he earned $108,446 for his owners and his ancestry is traced back to Cam Fella.
Below is an EID purportedly for an 18-year-old mare that was listed as a workhorse.

This EID has multiple errors. The EID owner and signature do not match. The mare’s age was scratched out, and written over beside it is the number “18” (on closer examination of the original photo, the scratched out number appears to be “30”). Instead of a phone number for the owner, the agent’s number is written in that field. Under Drugs section, white-out tape has been used to cover over the ‘YES’ box with a large box and an ‘X’ marked in the ‘NO’ box.

It seems highly doubtful that this fancy, show-type horse is an 18 or 30-year-old workhorse.
The EID below shows what could possibly be a 20-year-old pregnant mare who appears to be close to term. Her enlarged belly and prominent milk vein leads us to believe that she was 2 weeks to a month before foaling, however, the EID does not state the sex of this horse.
On this EID someone has written the word ‘MULE’ on the description. As well, 3 different heights have been entered: 12.2 and 15.2 on the EID, and 15.1 on the accompanying photo.

The photo attached to this EID is that of a horse, not a mule.
This view of the kill box shows the plastic curtain lining the side door to the bleed out/butchering room and the flimsy plastic curtain on the far left that many horses were able to move aside enabling them to look into the bleed out/butchering area.
Stun box from front looking in from shooter’s point of view

© Canadian Horse Defence Coalition
Discarded halters near the stun box.
Horse carcasses inside the cold storage room.
Horse hides.
Skids piled high with horse hides.
Canadian Horse Defence Coalition
150 First Street
P.O. Box 21079
Orangeville, Ontario L9W 4S7
Phone: (250) 768-4803
Email: info@defendhorsescanada.org
Web: www.defendhorsescanada.org