Considerations Unique to Mobile Red Meat Slaughter

FSIS NetConference Red Meat Slaughter Units

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Considerations Unique to Mobile Red Meat Slaughter

In general, the evolution of a mobile slaughter facility requires a great deal of creative thinking and problem solving because the Federal Regulations are based on fixed slaughter facilities.

Island Grown Food Coop

- First mobile slaughter unit under Federal inspection in the country
- First to address unique challenges of mobile slaughter
- Established baseline for units that have followed
- Each unit still has their own issues

Puget Sound Meat Producers Coop

- Second mobile unit in Western Washington
- Similar Cooperative approach as IGFC
 - Coop concept greatly helps standardization among members
 - Organic operation also provides challenges

IGFC and PSMPC

- Common issues
 - Inspection
 - Facility
 - Water
 - Staffing
 - Pest and Rodent Control
 - Bleeding and Inedible Control
 - Sanitary Dressing
 - Personal Issues

Inspection Issues

- Grant of Inspection
 - Official address for Grant, PBIS, etc.
- Inspector Duties
 - Location of slaughter
 - Overtime for travel
 - Ferry schedule (IGFC)
- Computer and Telephone Access
 - Data entry
 - Email

Grant of Inspection

- The issue of official address has been resolved by using the address of the land based cut and wrap operation and/or by using the home address of the project manager.
- Sample materials and mail are hand delivered to the IPP in the latter case by the project manager.

Inspector Duties

- Slaughter location
 - Location of slaughter is communicated to IPP one week in advance
 - Directions are provided as needed
 - Sites for PSMPC are pre-approved
- Slaughter schedule has IPP travel time built in to minimize overtime
- Management at IGFC incorporates ferry schedule into their slaughter schedule as well to preclude overtime

Computer and Telephone Access

- Computer access was a problem at first, but with the advent of EVDO wireless cards this is generally not an issue.
- Cell phones provide telephone service, although usually the IPP use personal phones.
 - Some remote locations have no access for either, but that is the exception rather than the rule.

Facility Issues

- Internal
 - Hoist
 - Inspection of viscera, heads, edible offal
 - FSIS carcass inspection
- External
 - Landing site for the trailer
 - Solid site
 - Address blood, water, manure runoff
 - Stalls for AM inspection of animals
 - Adequate restraint for humane stunning

Internal Facility

- IGFC tried several different hoist and location combinations
 - Added a ramp to pull animals up
- Removable head rack added to allow beef head inspection
- Drained tray used for edible offal inspection

Internal Facility

- Inedible offal is inspected on the floor because there is no room for the traditional gut buggy.
- Carcass inspection is performed on the rail after trimming has been completed but prior to washing.

External Facility

- The Coop has enforced their own standards for the most part
- Trailer parked on either gravel or concrete pad
 - Gravel allows blood and water to percolate thru and solid materials are then picked up
 - Concrete pads are sloped with drain fields for runoff
 - No discharge into sewers or storm drains

External Facility

- Ante mortem is conducted in pens adjacent to the trailer landing site
- Stunning is accomplished in pens that restrict movement
- FSIS enforces humane handling requirements

Water

- Water must be potable and certified so
- Multiple slaughter sites requires advance planning
- Some sites have limited water availability

Water

- Each mobile unit has capacity for 500 gallons of water
- The tank is only filled at certain locations where water potability certificates have been obtained
- Water from the local farm may be used for cleaning outside the mobile unit
- There are also holding tanks to contain up to 500 gallons of waste water

FSIS Staffing

- Public Health Veterinarian
 - Saves need for calling in PHV for carcass disposition
 - Not cost effective if there is little pathology
- Consumer Safety Inspector
 - Cannot make disposition of carcasses
 - Typically perform slaughter inspection in small combination assignments.

FSIS Staffing

- IGFC has been staffed since inception with a Consumer Safety Inspector that is supervised by a local SPHV
 - Very low pathology because animals are hand selected for slaughter
- PSMPC is currently staffed by a SPHV as part of a mini-circuit
 - Again, very low rate of pathology for the same reason as IGFC

Pest and Rodent Control

Mobile unit is under inspection, but there is no official establishment premise

- Rodent harborage
 - Mobile unit management is responsible for acceptable slaughter site
- Fly control
 - Door is open while animal is hoisted into the mobile unit
 - Allows fly entry that establishment must address

Rodent Control

- Slaughter operations cannot occur if there is rodent infestation
 - Most slaughter sites are in fields where rodent activity is unlikely because of prior site preparation
 - Vegetation cut short or eliminated to create open space around the truck and trailer
 - Gravel or concrete site for the unit
 - Farm buildings must be free of rodents and harborage if slaughter truck is parked inside a barn
- Coop management is responsible for meeting SPS requirements

Fly Control

Door is left open only long enough to bring in stunned and bled animal.



- 👢 Prior carcass is already in cooler
- Animal is washed prior to entering the mobile unit to reduce fly load
- Mineral oil in hand sprayer is used to immobilize flies on cattle or in the air
 - No insecticides are allowed because of organic operation

Bleeding and Inedible Control

- Carcass washing results in muddy areas and manure accumulation
- Blood pooling creates an insanitary condition
- Rumen contents and viscera are bulky and difficult to deal with
- Inedible materials can attract flies and vermin if not promptly disposed

Bleeding and Inedible Control

- Washington Dep't of Ecology provided help to mobile units to ensure compliance with their statutes
- Gravel allows blood and water to filter thru and not pool
- Concrete pads equipped with lines to drain field
- Inedible materials are typically emptied into a front end loader directly from the mobile unit and are composted per Dep't of Ecology standards under the Farm Waste variance

Sanitary Dressing

- Flies can enter the unit as the carcass is hoisted into the unit
- Facility is small and challenging to move about inside
- Sterilizers and hot water
- Butcher typically is not experienced in working with FSIS regulations

Sanitary Dressing

- Fly control as previously shown; mineral oil in a hand spray bottle effectively controls flies on carcasses and in flight
- The mobile unit has cold water, a heat exchanger to produce 120 degree hot water, and electric sterilizers to achieve 180 degree water
- IPP closely monitor sanitary dress and perform zero tolerance on all carcasses

Personal Issues

- Isolated locations
- Lavatory access
- Inspector office
- Food availability

Lavatory

- There are no rest room facilities on the mobile unit
- Some sites have a portable rest room for use
- Most slaughter sites allow use of the lavatory in the house
- Rate of slaughter also allows travel to nearby convenience store if one exists

Inspection Office

- The front of the trailer has space for the water tanks, compressors, heat exchanger and electrical panel.
- Company provides a file cabinet, storage cabinet and horizontal space for gov't records, computer and printer use, brands, and supplies

Isolated Locations

- IPP are aware in advance if working in remote locations
- Food can be prepared in advance and brought along.