

Natural Pork Production, LLP
AMVC, LLC
MowMar, LLP
Suidae Health & Production, L.C.
Sow Farm
F Avenue and 330th Street, outside Bayard, Ia.

Tuesday, June 10, 2008

- I began employment today at the pig farm.
- I began a training regimen. I am training on my own. I watched training videos, from AMVC, in the morning about farm procedures and employee safety. The video mentioned some basic animal welfare practices, like (paraphrasing) “Take care of the animals” and “A happy pig will deliver more piglets” and “Talk to management if you are ever in a situation where you don’t know what to do”. The video also mentioned that no electric prods are allowed to be used on the pigs, and that the bolt gun is one of the methods they use to kill the pigs (the bolts are driven directly into the pig’s brain, between their eyes).
- In the afternoon, I trained in the farrowing barn, following another employee, Shelly, on her rounds. Shelly works primarily in the farrowing barn. She is a senior employee. The farrowing barn consists of 15 large rooms with 68 stalls in each, each stall containing a very large farrowing sow. The sows here are either about to give birth, giving birth, or have recently given birth.
- I was told the piglets are weaned from their mothers after about 20 days, and then are sold to be raised for eventual slaughter.
- If there are not enough nipples for all the piglets of a litter, the extra piglets are transferred to another sow who does have spare nipples. They call this “fostering”.
- The sows are housed in very small, very confining metal stalls, with only metal grates as flooring. The grates have narrow lanes so that the animals’ feet do not fall through the floor. I estimate that the stalls are about 3 feet wide by 6 feet long. I estimate that the sows weigh between 400 and 600 pounds. The sows are unable to turn around at all. The sows are forced to stand or lie in this very cramped space in their own feces and urine. They are given various amounts of food four times daily and have a water spout which they can pull on to release water.
- The sows average about 11 piglets each. There were 17 litters born today. Twenty percent of these piglets were either stillborn, “mummies”, or runts who were put down. The runts are killed, or supposedly killed, with one blunt blow to the head; their heads are slammed on the concrete floor by the workers.
- The dead piglets born today are deposited in the hallway outside the rooms. They lay in piles all day until they are brought to the “dead room” at the end of the day, where they are collected and dumped into a compost pile on the farm grounds. The birthing waste, including embryonic sacs, placentas and umbilical cords, are also deposited into the compost pile.
- Dead piglets who died today, but were born previous to today, are left in the stalls with the other piglets and the sow until the next day when they are collected and deposited into the hallway.

- The pigs are given various drugs to combat disease and to induce birth.
- Many of these pigs have open abscesses. I am not sure yet how they treat these abscesses.
- One sow today apparently tore four of her piglets apart. They call such a sow a “savage”. I did not see this, as it happened either overnight or in the morning (when I was watching the videos). I was told this had happened by Shelly. The sow was then given some kind of sedative and was also sprayed liberally with purple spray paint on her mouth and nose. I was told by Shelly, the woman I trained with today, that this is done to “get the animal high” so that she will calm down and stop destroying her young.
- The smell inside the facility is hideous and the dust is rampant.

Wednesday, June 11, 2008

- I continued my training regimen today. Jordan Anderson, the Unit Manager, trained me today. Jordan oversees the entire farm. Colleen is the Farrowing Lead and oversees this department. I trained again in the farrowing barn, and will be working in this department for the foreseeable future.
- There were 35 litters born today, at an average of about 11 piglets per litter.
- I watched as Jordan killed two runts by slamming their heads into the concrete floor. He grabs the piglet by the back legs and swings him/her high over his head. The piglet is then slammed down, upside down, so that the top of the head smashes into the concrete floor. He would usually do this just once, but occasionally twice. Most of these piglets are still moving afterwards for several minutes before dying. Nothing is done if they are still moving. They are just expected to die eventually, which they do, but their legs are almost always kicking/convulsing until they die. Jordan is expecting me to perform this action on the runts and piglets with spraddled legs.
- I delivered my first piglet today, using a “sleeve”. Jordan said that he thought there was still a piglet stuck inside the sow’s canal, so I stuck my arm inside her and pulled the piglet out.
- It seems some of the piglets die because they suffocate from a gelatinous membrane which has wrapped around their heads and/or entire bodies after they are born. These piglets are considered “stillborns”. The sows, because of their inability to maneuver around the stall, are unable to recognize and help their struggling piglets. And, because there are so many piglets being born each day, it is impossible to have a worker present at every piglet’s birth, and therefore, these suffocating piglets are without the necessary help from either the mother or the workers, and they die very soon after they are born.

Thursday, June 12, 2008

- I continued my training regimen today in the farrowing barn.
- There were 35 litters born today, at an average of about 11 piglets per litter.
- I watched two individuals—Shelly, the employee who trained me on my first day, and Brady, an intern from a nearby veterinary school—kill three “runts” and two piglets with “spraddled legs” by slamming their heads into the concrete floor. They

used the same method that Jordan had used previously. They thumped the piglets just once. Almost all of these piglets are still moving afterwards for several minutes before dying. Their legs are still kicking/convulsing, as if they are paddling with their limbs. No further action is taken. No arteries are cut.

- There are many stillborn piglets born on this farm. One of the older sows in the farm delivered six stillborns and one mummy today, and only three living piglets. (A stillborn is a piglet who has developed fully but is born dead. They are no longer in their embryonic sac. A mummy is a piglet who has died at an earlier point during the pregnancy, appears brown in color, and is still in their embryonic sac.) This was the sow's 6th "parity" (aka litter). It is becoming painfully obvious that the more parities a sow has, the more health problems she and her offspring will incur. The older sows with higher parity counts birth many more abortions, stillborns, mummies, runts and piglets with spraddled legs. A piglet with spraddled legs is a piglet who is born with deformed or broken rear legs. Their rear legs shoot out to the sides. They are unable to stand up on their own and are thus deemed undesirable. These deformities, miscarriages and underdevelopment may be the result of the pigs' poor living conditions, poor mental and physical states, poor treatment, inferior feed and overbreeding.
- Many of the sows can be seen biting the metal bars and metal feed bins, as well as bobbing and swaying their heads. I have not seen any enrichment—ropes, chains, balls, etc.—in any of the farrowing areas.
- The waste pit, beneath the farrowing barn's metal floor grates, is just 5 feet below the floor. The stench of feces, urine, afterbirth material, rot and ammonia from the waste pit is overwhelming. The sows and piglets breathe in these noxious fumes 24 hours a day, as they never leave the stalls while in the farrowing area. Many of the sows' eyes appear red and irritated. The waste pit is cleaned once a year, according to Jordan, the Unit Manager.

Friday, June 13, 2008

- I continued some training today and also worked alone in the farrowing barn.
- There were 42 litters born today, at an average of about 11 piglets per litter.
- After trying a water spout in a sow's stall to make sure it was functional, I realized it was turned off. The water should never be turned off. Pigs will not eat when they do not have water. I alerted Shelly to this. She was very surprised and unhappy about it. After checking all of the farrowing rooms, we realized that two rooms had their water accidentally turned off during the cleaning of the room (after it had been cleared of pigs who were done farrowing and before a new lot had been stationed there, the latter of which occurred Sunday, June 8th). This cleaning had apparently been done on Sunday, June 8th, and I only discovered the lack of water today, Friday, June 13th. That means that 136 heavily-pregnant sows had been without water for five full days. Immediately after turning the water back on in the two rooms, every single sow began drinking heavily from the spout in the stall to which she was confined. According to records at Weather.com, the high temperatures in Bayard for June 8th through June 13th, in degrees Fahrenheit, were 79, 79, 88, 87, 79, and 77, respectively.

- The temperature in the barn is usually moderate, perhaps 60 degrees Fahrenheit. There is a cooling system.

Saturday, June 14, 2008

Sunday, June 15, 2008

- I was off these days.

Monday, June 16, 2008

- I worked mostly with Shelly today in the farrowing barn. I believe this is the proper spelling of her name.
- There were 28 litters born today, at an average of about 11 piglets per litter.
- I witnessed a bloodbath today. Twice a week, on Wednesdays and Fridays, the pigs are weaned, sold and sent off in trucks. I will certainly try my best to inspect the cab of said trucks to see if any company name is listed on the doors. Failing that, I will try to ask the drivers for whom they work. This will help us determine just what company ends up slaughtering and marketing these animals. The pigs are usually 20 or 21 days when they are weaned and sold. This is no longer a small piglet. On the days prior to the sale, piglets are culled if they do not weigh more than roughly 7.5 pounds, as they are deemed unsellable below this weight. These piglets are then killed by employees who smash their skulls into the concrete floor, via the same method I previously described. I witnessed at least thirty piglets killed today in this manner. Brady, the vet intern, did the majority of said killings from what I was able to see. Blood soaked the concrete floors. Generally speaking, piglets are thumped and killed in view of their peers. Many of the piglets were still moving after being thumped just once and are left there to die a slow death. I did not see any piglets thumped more than once on this day. I have yet to see anyone confirm thumped piglets' deaths - by confirming that they stopped breathing and that their hearts stopped - before walking away from piglets or tossing them in the dead pile. I will note such things when I see them in the future.
- I was introduced to something called "feedback". Feedback is used to address the "scours" issue amongst the pigs. Scours is a bacterial infection that is passed from sow to offspring. Piglets with scours have a tell-tale yellow liquid substance on them after birth. It is not fatal and is supposedly treatable with drugs that are administered to the piglets by farm employees. Farmers do not know why pigs get scours. In an attempt to curb the rate of scours in the farm, dead piglets' [stillborns and mummies are not used for this, but only piglets that were born alive and then either died on their own or were thumped to death] stomachs are cut open with a scalpel and their stomachs and intestines are pulled out, as well as any milk that remained in the stomach. Some of these dead piglets have scours; some do not. Then these parts are stuck into a food processor, along with a "stabilized water" additive (to remove chlorine), and ground up into a liquid medium. Tap water is then added to the stew. The stew is set aside for a few days in a room so that the scours bacteria will grow. This bacteria-rich stew is what is called feedback. The feedback is then frozen to be used at a later date. It is then added to the sows' feed. The sows are literally eating

their own. The belief is that this method will curb the rate of scours. I am not sure exactly how, but I believe it has something to do with the feedback creating antibodies to scours in the sows. I will certainly attempt to get any footage of this process.

Tuesday, June 17, 2008 (photos)

- I worked with Brady today in the farrowing barn.
- Brady killed about five “undesirable” piglets via the same method previously described. The piglets were thumped in full view of his peers. No piglets were thumped more than once. Brady took no action to confirm thumped piglets’ deaths - by confirming that they stopped breathing and that their hearts stopped - before walking away from piglets or tossing them in the dead pile.
- I took three photographs of a single sow in a farrowing stall (photos). The blood-covered newborn, like the one in the corner of one of the pictures, is a frequent occurrence. It is the bloody remnants of the embryonic sac. Sometimes piglets will sit alone when just born, as they acclimate to their new world and figure out how to stand on all four legs.
- Lutalyse is the drug we are directed to administer to sows in order to induce contractions if they have not started farrowing by a certain date. This is done by injecting one CC of the Lutalyse serum into the crease between the vulva and the buttocks. The older sows, the ones on their 5th, 6th or 7th parities, are administered Lutalyse on the day following their due date, if they have not begun farrowing by then. The younger sows, the ones on their 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th parities, are administered Lutalyse on the fourth day following their due date, if they have not begun farrowing by then. According to Pfizer, its manufacturer, [Lutalyse](#) “gives producers more live pigs as the result of greater production efficiencies at and after farrowing. ... Administering 10 mg of LUTALYSE to all sows on a particular breeding cycle within 72 hours of the farrowing date helps synchronize the farrowing schedule within your facility. ... A dose response study ... compared sows and gilts treated with LUTALYSE to untreated sows and gilts. ... Results showed: 100% of treated sows farrowed within 72 hours of injection vs. 144 hours for untreated sows[;] 89% of treated vs. 31% of untreated sows had farrowed within 36 hours of injection[;] 97% of sows had farrowed within 60 hours in the treated group vs. 132 hours in the untreated control group”.
- Oxytocin is the drug we are directed to administer to sows to induce contractions either, (1) during delivery if there is an extended lapse (anywhere from one hour to several hours) between the piglets’ births, or (2) twenty-five hours after the Lutalyse was administered, if the sow has still not begun farrowing by then. This is done by injecting one CC of the Oxytocin serum into the crease between the vulva and the buttocks. According to [NationalHogFarmer.com](#), “Oxytocin works well to stimulate the farrowing process, when given at the proper time. However, when improperly or overly used, it can exacerbate farrowing problems. ... [O]xytocin use should be limited to older-parity sows and during the last half of the birth order. ... The role of oxytocin is to shorten farrowing time and the interval between each pig born. ... Oxytoxin works by stimulating uterine contractions, which in turn decrease the

interval between piglet births. When sows were allowed to farrow normally without intervention, 75% of the stillbirths occurred after the eighth pig was born, in one study. ... Stillbirths are fully developed pigs that die during birth and never take a breath. 'In contrast, this same study indicated that 88% of stillbirths were recorded before the fifth pig was born when sows were administered a single dose of oxytocin after the first pig was born,' [a researcher] says. An evaluation of risk factors for stillbirths on two commercial swine farms in Brazil found that the use of oxytocin increased the risk for stillbirth. ... The percentage of litters with one or more stillbirths increased on each farm when sows received oxytocin during the birthing process. ... '[A]dministration of oxytocin before the cervix is fully dilated or before the first pig is born can lead to dystocia or difficult birth,' observe[d the researcher]. 'Improper oxytocin use can also cause an increased number of stillbirths by causing ruptured umbilical cords, which lead to decreased oxygen delivery to the piglet during birth' ... 'The data is fairly convincing in that the regular use of oxytocin is not a good idea,' [a second researcher said]. Overuse of oxytocin can produce higher incidences of interrupted farrowings that require manual intervention, which is a risk factor for uterine infections and subsequent infertility."

Wednesday, June 18, 2008

- I worked with Brady again today in the farrowing barn. Nothing noteworthy happened today.
- In regards to the sows who were deprived of water for five full days last week, this happened to the sows who were stationed in room numbers 7 and 9 of the farrowing barn. I have not seen or heard of any adverse effects for those sows or their litters since last Friday, but I will try my best to determine the welfare of those sows and their piglets.
- According to Colleen, AMVC manages the day-to-day operations of the farm and the personnel. However, the land, the facility, the sows and the piglets are owned by NPPII.

Thursday, June 19, 2008

- I worked with Brady today in the farrowing barn.
- There were 62 litters born today at an average of about 11 piglets per litter.
- A sow who was transferred today, from the breeding barn to the farrowing barn, fell down in the hallway and was unable to get up. Her right rear leg was badly hurt or possibly broken. We do not know how she was injured. She appeared to be in terrible pain and was wailing at times. Instead of rehabilitating or euthanizing the sow, she was yelled at and slapped, and forced to hobble forward. At one point when she wouldn't move, Richard, a herds person, physically shoved her from behind with his legs, along the ground, on her side, for roughly 10 feet. No tools were used to do this, e.g., plastic handling boards or snares. I do believe she suffered more as they moved her into the farrowing room, since her cries became louder. I believe the hope was that she would farrow before being put down. I do not know whose decision it

was to move her. There is a metal cart that may be able to carry a sow, but I do not think it is possible to get her on it. I have not seen a sled or stone boat.

Friday, June 20, 2008

- I was off today.

Saturday, June 21, 2008 (video)

- I worked alone for most of the day in the farrowing barn. There is a smaller crew on the weekends compared to the weekdays.
- There were 49 litters born today at an average of about 11 piglets per litter.
- I shot some video of the farrowing rooms and the sows and piglets caged therein (video).
- One piglet was born today with his internal organs fully developed outside of his body, including his heart, stomach, liver and intestines. The piglet came from a sow in her 7th parity. The piglet was thumped once by Brady and was still kicking/convulsing afterwards for several minutes. Brady took no action to confirm the thumped piglet's death - by confirming that he stopped breathing and that his heart had stopped beating - before tossing him, alive, back into the corner of the stall with his mother and 10 littermates. I saw the piglet later and he appeared dead.
- One piglet was born today with no nose. She came from a sow on her 6th parity. She was later killed by thumping which I did not witness. Brady was the killer as he told me he had to put her down.
- I have yet to see a sow make it to an 8th parity.
- A sow can become pregnant at around 8 months of age and, at a factory farm, is often bred earlier than that. The gestation period for a sow is approximately 114 days. The nursing period in this facility is about 21 days. There are four to seven days between the weaning of a sow's piglets at 21 days and the beginning of a new breeding cycle via artificial insemination. When she is no longer "productive", she is sent to slaughter or put down at the farm.
- A couple of items I previously failed to mention:
 1. On Thursday, June 19th, Colleen told the staff that there would be extra cleaning duties on this day because investors were coming the following day, on Friday, June 20th, to see the farm. I believe the investors would be investing in NPPII. I do not know who the investors were. She also said to, "Get rid of the bad ones." She was not telling people to kill the older sows, just "the bad ones". I believe this refers to the ones who are noticeably in poor physical condition.
 2. In my second day here, June 11th, I asked Shelly if there is any other way to kill the piglets besides thumping. "No," she said, "But they have talked about using a gas chamber." I believe she was referring to AMVC.

Sunday, June 22, 2008 (video)

- I worked alone and with Brady for most of the day in the farrowing barn.

- There were 34 litters born today at an average of about 11 piglets per litter.
- I shot some video of the farrowing rooms and the sows and piglets caged therein (video).
- The injured sow, #0399, who fell in between the breeding and farrowing barns on June 19 was still in her stall today in the farrowing room, Room 9, Pen D1, and had yet to farrow. There is a shot of this sow (video—see “Long shot of injured sow lying on her side in stall). I have seen her multiple times throughout the days of June 19, 21 and 22. She was lying on her side every time I saw her. She was given the following medication via injection over the course of the last week: 10 CC of Flunixin, 10 CC of Linco (twice), and 10 CC of Tylo (an antibiotic). Her leg was also sprayed with some kind of topical spray which is purple in color. I am uncertain of the name of this spray. Colleen did not know the nature of the sow’s leg injury.
- I captured footage of a piglet in a bucket, who was recently thumped by a worker named Dominic (he told me did so) and tossed into a pile of dead piglets and afterbirth in a bucket to be sent to the compost pile. The piglet’s legs can be seen clearly moving at one point in the video, confirming that the piglet was neither killed instantly by the thumping nor confirmed dead before being disposed of (video). The piglet’s legs had stopped convulsing before I walked away. I did not mention this piglet’s fate to anyone else.
- One sow had a “prolapse” today after birthing four piglets. She died soon thereafter. Brady told me this is what had happened. I do not know how much time transpired between the prolapse and her death. I do not know if anyone knew of her prolapse and failed to bolt her. This particular prolapse caused the pig’s uterus and rectum, and their linings, to be blown right out of her body through her anus. The prolapse was the size of three basketballs. Brady soon came with a hydraulic hoisting machine to drag her up and out of the stall. A metal cord is clipped around the pig’s neck and she is then raised onto the machine. She was then deposited by Brady into the “dead room”.
- I was finally put on the spot by Brady today. He asked me to kill a piglet who had deformed rear legs. I told him I could not because I re-injured my arm the other day at the batting cages. He then proceeded to thump the piglet once, in the aisle behind his mother and littermates, and toss him back into the stall with his mother and littermates. The piglet’s legs were still kicking. He never checked to confirm the thumped piglet’s death before tossing the piglet back into stall. Thumped piglets are tossed back into occupied stalls for recordkeeping purposes.

Monday, June 23, 2008

- I was off today.

Tuesday, June 24, 2008 (video)

- I worked alone and with Brady for most of the day in the farrowing barn.
- There were 25 litters born today at an average of about 11 piglets per litter.
- I captured short footage of a bucket of feedback. (video)

- Amazingly, the injured sow, #0399, who fell on June 19, farrowed yesterday, Monday, June 23. She was also standing in her stall for some of today. I will keep an eye on her and will find out her parity. I will certainly try to determine if they bolt her after this litter is weaned or if they take her back to be inseminated again.

Wednesday, June 25, 2008 (video)

- I worked alone for most of the day in the farrowing barn.
- There were 28 litters born today at an average of about 11 piglets per litter. The reason the average is so predictable is because of the fostering. Almost every sow nurses between 10 and 13 piglets as a result of the fostering. I would estimate the average number of piglets born per sow to be somewhere between eight and 10.
- I captured footage of the various stages of feedback production. I captured footage of Shelly removing the guts of the dead piglets (to be used for feedback), the piglets' guts in a sink (to be used as feedback), the dead piglets who were just gutted (for the purpose of feedback), and a bucket of feedback. (video)
- I captured footage of rows of sows in stalls from various angles as well as a good part of the farrowing room. (video)
- I captured footage of sows' faces and bodies in close-up, as well as sows who are exhibiting odd behavior such as head-bobbing and sniffing and licking the metal bars and grates.(video)
- I captured footage of the waste pit, three feet below the farrowing room floor. I also captured footage of the metal floor grates. (video)
- I captured footage of the "dead room", which today included a cart filled with about 40 dead piglets and buckets containing afterbirth, stillborns and mummies. The dead piglets included thumped piglets and those who had died by "natural causes" since birth. Almost all of these piglets died today or yesterday. These carts are emptied at the end of each day into the compost pile. (video)

Thursday, June 26, 2008 (video)

- I worked alone for most of the day in the farrowing barn.
- Although I was technically hired as a "Herds person", my job has wholly entailed "Monitoring" (of the farrowing rooms).
- There were 36 litters born today at an average of about 11 piglets per litter.
- Jordan held a staff meeting today and discussed the possibility that NPPII may sell the farm to investors (he did not mention names), and that the present management company (my employer), may no longer be managing the farm. He does not know for sure if this will happen or exactly when, but he said it is possible that it could happen in the next week or two. He does not know what, if any, changes would be made at the employee level; however, he does believe there would be changes at the management level. Richard, a herds person, told me he heard that ownership is going bankrupt. It seems possible that they are selling off some or all of their assets. Last Friday, on my day off, two men from an outside livestock management company (I do not know the name) visited the farm for the day and were likely sent by the investors. They were not well received.

- All the tail-docking and castration of piglets on the farm is done without any anesthesia. The piglets cry and screech at the top of their lungs. Their cries are piercing and extremely loud. Without earplugs, the sound is deafening. They appear to be in a great deal of pain. Never do I hear the piglets cry and screech like that at any other time during their stay on the farm. When some piglets are taken from their mothers on the day they are born, for purposes of fostering, they will cry until they are deposited into the new sow's stall, and then, thinking they are back with their mother, they will stop crying. However, the intensity, sheer volume and duration of these cries pale in comparison to those I hear when piglets' tails are docked and males castrated.
- I captured video footage of a piglet born with a very large tumor protruding from his head. (video)
- I captured footage of the exterior of the facility. (video)

Friday, June 27, 2008 (video)

- I worked alone for most of the day in the farrowing barn.
- There were 26 litters born today at an average of about 11 piglets per litter.
- This morning, like all Wednesday and Friday mornings, was "weaning day". Piglets who are usually twenty or twenty-one days old are weaned from their mothers and sent off on a truck. An average wean day will send out roughly 2,500 piglets. Apparently, a man named Paul takes them away in a truck. I have only seen Paul once inside the actual farm. On Wednesdays and Fridays, I assume he simply pulls his truck up to the nursery door and never enters the facility. I will try to determine where Paul takes the piglets.
- On weaning days, the piglets are herded, from a farrowing room, down the hallway, to the "nursery", where they are weighed. If they do not meet a weight of approximately 7.5 pounds, they are thumped by workers. Often a hundred or more piglets are killed this way on weaning days. I know this because they post the numbers on a board in the office. There is a "Pigs Weaned" column (representing all piglets who reached the age of twenty or twenty-one days old) and a "Saleable" column (representing all piglets who met the weight guidelines). The difference between the two represents the pigs who were put down by thumping. This difference seems to average around a hundred.
- I witnessed Brady perform about five thumpings through the window on the door of the nursery. However, I have seen the dead, bloodied remains of many more piglets in the hallway afterwards; they are all dead by that point. None of the piglets who I saw killed were thumped more than once. All of the piglets I saw were still moving after their heads had been slammed into the concrete floor. I saw no one make any effort to confirm the piglets' deaths. Piglets are crammed into the nursery room until the truck arrives. After the piglets are moved from the farrowing room, the sows are herded back to the breeding barn for their next round of reproduction. Sometimes, herdspeople allow the sows to take their time to walk through the hallways to get to the breeding barn. Other times, they are pushed forward with sorting boards and kicked.

- I witnessed an incredibly cruel act today by Marvin Munch, the Breed Department Manager. Marvin was moving sows out of the stalls to which they had been confined in the farrowing room and into the hallway leading to the breed barn. One sow was walking on her own at an unhurried pace from a stall to the hallway. She turned the corner from the farrowing room and began walking down the hallway. Apparently, she was not walking fast enough for Marvin. Marvin proceeded to quickly step out of the farrowing room into the hallway, behind the sow. He reared back and struck the sow as hard as he possibly could on her back with a plastic composite pink herding cane (approximately three feet in length, an inch and a half wide and five pounds). This is a thick, hard cane because it is made from composite plastic. Marvin held the cane with one hand, raised it up, then down his back, then brought it straight up over his head (like a tennis serve) and crashed it down (like an ax) onto the sow. Marvin struck the sow vertically up her back, along her spine. The sow wailed and then hurried forward. This was one of the most heinously malicious acts of cruelty I have ever witnessed. Marvin deemed it necessary to viciously strike a defenseless sow (a sow who had just farrowed and nursed piglets in horrid conditions for the last month for the sole purpose of making money for the farm), simply because she was walking too slowly for his liking. In addition to his intent to get her to walk faster, it appeared to me that Marvin clearly intended to injure the sow. There were alternate - and humane - means of facilitating this sow's movement down the hall available to Marvin, including many herding boards and containers filled with pebbles (which make a loud noise when rattled). Marvin did this in front of me, Colleen and Shelly. Marvin did not say or do anything in particular after the blow, nor did anyone else that was present. The act was not questioned by Colleen or Shelly. It seemed like a very commonplace scenario for Marvin.
- Marvin's act was violent and cruel. Richard's act of pushing a sow, #0399, on June 19, across the floor with his feet, pales in comparison. Richard's act did not appear violent and I do not believe he hurt the sow. I do not believe Richard's act added to the sow's suffering. Yes, she wailed, but, in retrospect, this seemed more an act of defiance than pain or suffering. I do not think he caused that sow lasting injury since she farrowed and has been standing since. Marvin clearly hurt this sow today. I did not see her condition after the strike or later in the day, as she disappeared into the breeding barn. I was not able to chase after her, and did not get a look at her ID number.
- A pregnant sow died today in room #11 of the farrowing room. The cause is unknown. No autopsy will be performed. She was on a later parity (fifth, sixth or seventh litter). The sow was then roped onto a cart (a mechanical dolly with a winch) via a metal lasso around her neck, and taken to the dead room. At the end of the day, she was hauled from the building in a forklift and deposited into the compost pile on the farm grounds. I captured footage of her being carted down the hallway to the dead room (video).
- A pregnant sow began farrowing a week early, today. She birthed five stillborns and no live piglets overnight. I sleeved her this morning in the hope that I could remove any more piglets and ease her discomfort. There were, however, no live piglets inside her; just more stillborns. Her birth canal was exceptionally tight and swollen, so much so that I lost feeling in my arm. She is on her sixth parity. I asked Colleen if

she will be bred again, and Colleen said, “Absolutely not.” She will be culled from the herd tomorrow for her lack of productivity. Colleen also said that if a sow aborts 5 or more days prior to their due date, they are usually culled. Culled sows are segregated at the farm. However, I do not yet know if they are transported for slaughter at a later date, or if they are destroyed at the farm with a captive bolt gun.

- I watched Dustin, co-worker and son of Colleen Owens (Farrowing Manager), thump a runt to death today. He thumped the piglet just once, and the piglet was still moving afterwards for several minutes. Dustin made no attempt to confirm the piglet’s death before tossing the piglet back into the stall.
- A new hire, Ashley, was very excited at the end of the day, bragging that she killed her first piglet (by thumping). I have reason to believe that she received very little or no training in effective killing by blunt trauma to the head. I received no training save for Jordan flippantly telling me and showing me just once how to do it. Jordan never instructed me to make sure the animal is dead. In fact, the runt who he did use as an example was still moving his legs for several minutes after Jordan tossed him back into the stall.

Saturday, June 28, 2008 & Sunday, June 29, 2008

- I am off this weekend.

Monday, June 30, 2008

- I worked alone and with Shelley for most of the day in the farrowing barn.
- There were 35 litters born today at an average of about 11 piglets per litter.
- Nothing noteworthy happened today.

Tuesday, July 1, 2008 (video)

- I worked alone for most of the day in the farrowing barn.
- There were 22 litters born today at an average of about 13 piglets per litter. I have no idea why the average jumped suddenly from 11 every other day to 13. I believe it to be an aberration.
- I captured footage of a few sows demonstrating very odd, unnatural behavior, e.g., banging their heads into the metal feed bins, biting the metal bars of their pens, and panting anxiously. (video)
- I captured footage of a newborn piglet covered in blood. The blood is not her own; it is from her mother’s uterus, amniotic sac and/or afterbirth, and is not uncommon. (video)
- According to the farm records (it is part of my responsibilities to compile daily litter statistics), roughly 20% of piglets born alive in the farrowing department die or are killed (by thumping) every day for various reasons, e.g., “low viability” (vaguely defined as a piglet who is incapable of living, under normal conditions, outside the uterus - usually attributed to runts or piglets who seem “lost” or disinterested, especially when it comes to nursing and competing with his or her littermates for milk), injuries (i.e. broken legs, displaced hips, spraddled legs, deformities, ruptures,

tumors), being born too small (runts), and being “laid on” by the mother (which is a direct result of the farrowing crates being too small - these sows are simply too large for the space and cannot avoid crushing some of their piglets). About another 8% of all piglet births here are “stillborns”. About another 2% are “mummies”. As a result, about 30% of all piglets conceived here die before they are weaned. About another 5% are killed (by thumping) after being weaned because they do not meet the weight guidelines. Thus, about 35% of all piglets conceived here die and/or are killed on this farm.

Wednesday, July 2, 2008 (video)

- I worked alone for most of the day in the farrowing barn.
- There were 33 litters born today at an average of about 11 piglets per litter.
- I captured footage of sow #9555 (the same one I captured on video panting and biting a bar yesterday) who farrowed today. She appears absolutely exhausted and filthy and incredibly cramped in the tiny stall to which she is confined with her nursing newborns. She is a Parity 7, so this is her last round of production before she is sent off for slaughter. I have decided to name her Lisa. (video)
- I captured more footage of sows banging their heads into the metal feed bins. One of these shots was captured from afar and demonstrates that my presence had nothing to do with her behavior. (video)
- I captured footage of a body rash that has affected three sows thus far. (video) Shelly did not remember the name of the rash, but says it is treatable with penicillin. I will check to see if it was administered.
- The man who picks up the piglets each week is Paul Herbers. I noticed his name on a document on a desk in the office. At the very top of the document was the name of the company that owns this farm. I do not know yet if Paul works directly for ownership or if he is simply an agent/middleman.
- I found this blip online about Paul circa May/June, 2000:
<http://www.aasv.org/shap/issues/v8n3/v8n3ppp.html>
- I found Paul’s home and/or farm information
(<http://www.merchantcircle.com/business/Elp.And.Company.Hog.House.712-426-2147>). It is listed as:
ELP & Company Hog House
3438 430th Street
Ayrshire, IA 50515
Ph #712-426-2147

Thursday, July 3, 2008

- I am off today.

Friday, July 4, 2008 (video)

- I worked alone and with Richard for most of the day in the farrowing barn.
- There were 18 litters born today at an average of about 11 piglets per litter.

- I captured footage of a sow, on her 7th Parity, who had experienced a rectal prolapse (I previously described what a prolapse was). This sow gave birth to about 10 piglets before the prolapse. This sow is unrelated to the previously mentioned sow with the prolapse. The remainder of the footage (on the same segment) is of the farrowing room. (video)
- I watched Richard kill two sows using a captive bolt gun (CBG). Interestingly, the brand name of the gun is the “The Humane Stunner”.
- The first killing was of the aforementioned sow with the rectal prolapse. Richard decided that we would move the sow out of the crate and bring her to the “hospital row”, a row of stalls in G1 meant for sick sows. When we brought her into the hallway, Jordan stopped us and told us not to bring her to the “hospital row”, that “she won’t make it”, and to walk her to the “dead room” and put her down there. Apparently, pigs do not recover on their own from a prolapse, as I have witnessed, and veterinary care was not an option as far as Jordan was concerned. Richard and I walked with the sow for another twenty feet, with blood dripping from her anus, when the sow collapsed on the floor of the hallway. After we unsuccessfully tried to raise her off the floor, Richard said that we needed to put her down right there in the hallway, where she laid. He retrieved the CBG and loaded a small metal shell into the device. The first CBG shot, administered into the middle of her forehead, did not kill the sow. The sow was still very much alive, on the ground, moving her head and torso and kicking her limbs. She appeared to be writhing in pain as a result of the first shot. She grunted and wailed. The second shot further debilitated her and she died about a minute later. No one cut an artery to bleed her out, nor confirmed death by noting that heartbeat and respiration had stopped. No one tapped an eyeball to see if there was a blink in response, to confirm the animal is brain dead. Blood poured out of her head as a result of the captive bolt gun shots. Blood also poured out of her anus as a result of the prolapse.
- The second killing was of a sow who was allegedly in very poor physical condition. She was unresponsive to medicine (Penicillin) and would not stand, eat or drink, according to Brady. No one knows what exactly was wrong with her, although she did have a skin rash. This sow had birthed her 5th Parity. Since the sow would not get up to walk on her own to the dead room, where she would be put down, the shooting took place where she laid, in the stall of the farrowing room, within full view of other sows and litters. Again, Richard shot her once into the middle of her forehead, just above her eyes, yet she remained very much alive. She bucked, and wailed and screamed at a loud volume, clearly in agony. Richard administered a second shot, which sent the sow into a full body convulsion. She died about twenty seconds later. No one cut an artery to bleed her out, nor confirmed death by noting that heartbeat and respiration had stopped. Unfortunately, I did not capture footage of the captive bolt gun killings.
- I captured footage of the aforementioned sow with the rectal prolapse, after she was killed, being towed on the Hercules (described previously – a hydraulic, mechanical cart used for transporting large dead pigs) to the “dead room”. A great deal of blood can be seen seeping out of the dead sow’s head as a result of the captive bolt gun shots. I was operating the Hercules. (video)

Saturday, July 5, 2008

- I worked alone and with Brady for most of the day in the farrowing barn.
- There were 25 litters born today at an average of about 11 piglets per litter. A number of gilts (sows on their 1st parity) had low litter counts today. Brady believes this is a result of “how they were bred”. I could not get him to elaborate.
- Nothing else noteworthy happened today.

Sunday, July 6, 2008 (video)

- I trained Ashley for most of the day in the farrowing barn.
- There were 11 litters born today at an average of about 11 piglets per litter. This past week has seen litter numbers drop, even in gilts. There were a number of gilts birthing one, two and three piglets. Gilts usually have the highest birth rate, so this is abnormal. This could either be a result of the “scours” epidemic plaguing the farm or it could be resultant of other factors.
- Ashley and I also helped Richard at one point to move “ready” sows (those who are heavily pregnant and approaching farrowing) from the gestation barn to the farrowing barn. Richard and I were both yelled at by Marvin at lunch, in front of the whole staff, for moving the sows without his explicit approval. Because Ashley and I ran out of work to do in the farrowing room (only 11 litters were born today), I approached Richard and asked him if we could help move sows (a task that was listed on the morning job board as an “extra” and not assigned to anyone in particular). I thought I was being proactive. Richard is the Breed Assistant to Marvin now.
- Marvin also laid into Brady at lunch, in front of the entire staff, for snitching on him for smoking cigarettes. There is a new law in Iowa, as of July 1, which disallows smoking in any indoor facility. However, this does not stop workers from sneaking cigarettes inside the facility (in the gestation, breeding and farrowing barns; not in the hallways). Brady does not like cigarette smoke. Marvin did not appreciate Brady telling on him to Jordan and proceeded to verbally abuse and physically threaten Brady if he were to continue telling on him and others. Marvin said he really, really hates snitches. Brady said, “I can’t handle this!”, and stormed out of the farm. He did not return and I do not know if he will. Marvin is a large, intimidating, crude, vulgar man with poor coping and social skills. He exhibits unstable, diabolical behavior. Marvin is also an avid hunter. The way he lashed out today at Brady, and myself and Richard, was very scary. I fear Marvin for what I believe he is capable of, both with the animals and the staff. Should he ever discover my identity, I would fear for my physical safety.
- I captured footage of the gestation barn (aka “G1”). Here, the conditions are significantly worse than in the farrowing barn. The gestation crates are smaller than the farrowing crates, not only because they do not have the space on either side of the sow for piglets as the farrowing crates do, but also because the width of the gestation crates is narrower by about a foot, with less floor space. The size of the gestation crates in G1 is roughly two feet wide by six feet long. The gestation crates there offer sows less livable floor space than the farrowing crates, and they are packed together much tighter than the farrowing crates. Not only can the sow not turn around in the

tiny, narrow stall, but she barely fits in it. Instead of the metal grates found on the floors of the farrowing barn, the floors in the gestation barn are made of wood slats. The floors are filthy and dusty. Again, the sows sit, stand and lie in their own feces and urine. They are able to drink water through a metal spout. The food is dropped in front of the sows directly onto the filthy floors (not into metal feed bins as in the farrowing room) from an automatic feed network of tubes. They are expected to eat directly off the floor. (video)

Monday, July 7, 2008

- I trained with Colleen today on “Feed and Treat”. This job entails feeding and treating all of the sows and piglets in the farrowing barn. One of the tasks includes documenting and removing piglets who have died on subsequent days following the sow’s farrowing date. I am expected to kill piglets who are runts, injured or sickly.
- Another task of “Feed and Treat” is to foster piglets who have “fallen behind” their littermates (in size) and place them onto “nurse sows” (usually older sows who have birthed small litters) in order to give them a better chance to reach the desired wean weight. These piglets are called “pull-downs”. Pull-downs are administered a 1 CC combination dose of Penicillin and a B-Complex serum via injection into the piglets’ necks. The ratio of Penicillin to the B-Complex serum is 2:1.
- Another task of “Feed and Treat” is to administer medicine to the sows via injection into their necks. If a sow does not appear well (i.e. no energy, not eating, not drinking, won’t stand) or if she has a body temperature above 103 degrees (temperature taken rectally), she is administered a 25 CC combination dose of Penicillin (name brand Agri-Cillin) and “Dex” (shortened nickname – will find full name) for two consecutive days. The ratio of Penicillin to Dex is 4:1.
- The only physical injuries that appear to be treated on piglets are open wounds. Penicillin and the B-Complex, as previously mentioned, are administered to the piglets considered “pull-downs”. Piglets with scours are orally treated with an anti-scours medicine. However, thumping is standard protocol for injuries such as broken, spraddled, deformed or lame legs, broken hips, ruptures, tumors and physical deformities of almost any kind (i.e. no nose, no eyes, body organs developed outside of the body cavity). Also, runts and piglets with a “low viability” are thumped.
- I watched as Colleen thumped five piglets who were either runts or had some kind of physical trauma (i.e. one of the piglets was unable to stand on her own due to her injured rear legs and/or hips). Colleen would raise each piglet over her head with both hands, grasping the piglet by his or her rear legs, and smash his or her tiny head into the concrete floor. All five of the piglets she thumped today were still moving after the thumping. None of these five piglets were struck against the ground more than once. They were each kicking/convulsing for anywhere from a minute to several minutes. Colleen took no action to confirm the thumped piglets’ deaths - by confirming that they had stopped breathing and that their hearts had stopped beating - before tossing them, alive, into a cart. They are later dumped into the hallway, outside the farrowing rooms, where they will be picked up at the end of the day and taken to the “dead room” or used for feedback.
- There were 33 litters born today at an average of about 11 piglets per litter.

- Apparently Brady is not going to return to work at the farm as a result of the incident with Marvin. He reported Marvin's actions to Jordan. Marvin was suspended from work for three days as a result, according to Linda, his wife (who works in the farrowing barn). I believe this was the management company's (my employer's) decision. It appears that there will be some kind of investigation to determine if Marvin will also be fired, which will likely involve talking to the workers, like myself, that were present yesterday at the incident. Jordan also mentioned that the Department of Health may also do an investigation regarding the cigarette smoking.

Tuesday, July 8, 2008 (video)

- I worked most of the day in the farrowing barn.
- There were 51 litters born today at an average of about 12 piglets per litter. 606 piglets were born alive today.
- I captured footage of a newborn piglet born with no eyes. (video)
- I captured footage of a newborn piglet with the skin tore completely off of his leg. The bone is seen fully exposed. The piglet's leg got stuck between the metal grates of the floor in a farrowing crate. This is very common. The slats in the metal floor grates are too far apart from each other, and, as a result, many piglets, like this one, get their feet and legs stuck between them. Every day, I pull at least a few piglets' feet and/or entire legs out from between the metal grates. They suffer terribly as they try to free themselves and can be heard crying. Often their legs are bloody, or their skin is torn off and bones exposed, as a result of their futile efforts to free themselves. As a result of the trauma, their body temperature drops and often they will not survive. They also have a much greater chance of being laid on when they are unable to move out from under the sow. Every now and then, a piglet is able to free him or herself, like this one today. However, as one can see, it comes at a steep price. (video) The piglet's leg was treated by Dustin with a topical antiseptic spray called Blu-Kote. I will try to track this piglet and his fate.
- I captured footage of rows of sows in gestation crates in G1. The poor, filthy, cramped conditions are visible. Feed can also be seen on the ground in front of the sows, where the feed is dropped. (video) The sows are expected to, and do, eat the feed directly off the floor.
- There were about 1310 piglets weaned and sent off today out of about 1350 possible piglets. This means about 40 were killed by thumping. The pigs were weaned on Tuesday this week, instead of the typical Wednesday, because Paul had some kind of conflict and could not pick them up on Wednesday.
- The name on the side of the truck (that picked up the weaned piglets from the farm today) read "Richter & Son Trucking (or Towing) – Atlantic, IA." I do not know if Paul Herbers was driving this vehicle, or otherwise present. I would guess the truck has Iowa plates, considering that Richter & Sons Trucking is based in Atlantic, Iowa. I will try to confirm this.
 Contact information:
 Richter & Son Towing Inc.
 4 State Street
 Atlantic, IA 50022

Phone: (712)243-7910

Fax: (712)243-4122

Website: <http://www.rastowing.com>

- This looks like the type of vehicle that picked up the piglets today:
<http://www.rastowing.com/getThumb.asp?pic=oneeye4302007123507AM&width=640&stamp=yes>

Wednesday, July 9, 2008

- I am off today.

Thursday, July 10, 2008 (video)

- I worked in the farrowing barn today with Shelly and Steven (the trainee).
- There were 51 litters born today at an average of about 11 piglets per litter.
- I captured footage of a sow with marks on her back from being beaten multiple times with a metal gate rod and/or a composite plastic herding cane (previously described). Although I did not see the beatings, there is no other logical explanation for these marks. The lengths of the marks (about a foot long) and placement (vertically on the sow's back) strongly imply metal gate rod and/or herding cane beatings. (video)
- Shelly trained Steven and me on the initial part of the weaning process. The twenty day old piglets in room numbers 8 and 9 of the farrowing barn are to be weaned and shipped tomorrow, Friday (as mentioned, "weaning days" are every Wednesday and Friday). Therefore, on the day before "weaning day", the piglets must all be weighed to see if they meet the minimum shipping weight of 7.6 pounds. Steven and I walked through the aisles of rooms 8 and 9, weighing all of the piglets one at a time, in a cart with a scale attached to it. Any piglets who weighed 7.6 pounds or more were put back into the crate to be shipped out tomorrow. Piglets who weigh 7.4 or 7.5 pounds are considered "trade-outs", according to Jordan, and are switched out for younger piglets in other farrowing rooms who weigh more than 7.6 pounds. The trade-outs are left to nurse a few more days to reach 7.6 pounds, while the younger piglets who have already attained this weight are weaned and transported off the farm. Piglets who weigh less than 7.4 pounds on the day before their scheduled weaning day are to be killed by thumping, according to Jordan. However, Shelly (I believe under orders from Colleen) considers any piglet who weighs between 7 pounds and 7.5 pounds a "trade-out" and switches them out for younger piglets who weigh more than 7.6 pounds. Thus, all piglets who weighed less than 7 pounds were to be killed by thumping today. Shelly did all the thumping. Shelly would raise the piglets over her head with both hands, grasping the piglets' rear legs, and smash their heads into the concrete floor. None of the piglets were struck against the floor more than once. About 50 piglets were killed in this manner today by Shelly. Nine out of ten of the piglets Shelly thumped today were still moving after the thumping. They could be seen kicking/convulsing for anywhere from thirty seconds to several minutes. All of these killings took place in plain view of the piglets' mother sows and littermates. Shelly took no action to confirm the thumped piglets' deaths - by confirming that they had stopped breathing and that their hearts had stopped beating - before tossing them

anywhere from five to sixty feet through the air to the front of the room. Later, these piglets were taken to the “dead room” to be dumped into the compost pile.

Friday, July 11, 2008

- I trained Steven in the farrowing barn today.
- There were 47 litters born today at an average of about 11 piglets per litter.
- Marvin Mauch (correct spelling of last name) was fired for harassment and intimidation of an employee (Brady), according to Linda Mauch, Marvin’s wife (who works in the farrowing barn). This is a small victory for the animals, as Marvin was likely the cruelest, most abusive member of the staff toward the animals. Brady is now working for the management company, my employer, at another farm.
- Ownership of the farm will apparently change hands on August 1st, 2008, according to Linda. She did not know who the buyers are or who will be managing the farm.
- There were roughly 1250 piglets who were weaned and shipped today. Added to the roughly 1300 piglets who were shipped on Tuesday, the total piglets weaned and shipped for this week comes to roughly 2550. About 40 piglets were killed on Monday by thumping and another 50 piglets were killed Thursday by thumping. In addition, a handful more are killed on weaning days for not meeting the 7.6 pound minimum weight guideline (I assume upon re-weighing them) or upon newly discovering a “rupture” or scrotal hernia (see below for rupture description) in the groin area. Therefore, roughly 90 piglets were killed by thumping this week for not meeting the 7.6 pound weight guideline and/or having ruptures.
- Ruptures are visible “bubbles” beneath the skin in the groin area and feel soft to the touch. According to National Hog Farmer’s [website](#), “A scrotal hernia or rupture occurs when the gut protrudes into the sac that holds the testicles. ... [S]crotal hernias are polygenic, which means the disorder is not attributed to a specific gene, making it difficult to select away from the trait. Pigs with scrotal hernias are at increased risk for health problems and death due to infections and injury to the ruptured area. And, ruptured pigs are subject to deep discounts by packers because they pose a great risk for contaminating carcasses during evisceration. Many packers will not even accept them.” National Hog Farmer’s website also talks about an inexpensive way to repair ruptures non-invasively in piglets.
- There is a vitamin booster solution available on the farm for use with piglets who are not healthy called Fastbreak Plus. Fastbreak Plus is a “nutritional supplement for baby pigs containing fat, Linoleic acid, Vitamin A, Vitamin D3 and Vitamin E.” I have not once seen anyone, besides myself, administer Fastbreak Plus to the piglets at any time. It is administered orally.
- I asked Colleen how the pigs’ (sows, boars and piglets) open sores are to be treated. She said with Blu-Kote, [which is](#): “A germicidal, fungicidal wound dressing and healing aid effective against both bacterial and fungus infections most common in skin lesions of domestic animals. Kills Ringworm and fungus infections. Dries up blisters and pox-like scabby sores or lesions.” Check out the warning lines at <http://www.drugs.com/vet/dr-naylor-blu-kote.html>.

Saturday, July 12, and Sunday, July 13, 2008

- I was off these days.

Monday, July 14 through Friday, July 18, 2008

- I did not work these days.

Saturday, July 19, 2008

- On Saturday, July 19, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 4:30 pm. Neither video nor audio were taken.
- I trained Terry Lowmiller in the farrowing barn today.
- There were 34 litters born today at an average of about 12 piglets per litter.
- There was no management present today on the farm. Jordan, Colleen and Richard (apparently the interim Breed Lead) were not present. Al, a herdsman, managed the farm today. Colleen, who was reachable by phone, was called on a few occasions to address various issues.
- According to co-workers, the farm ownership and management will change hands on August 1, 2008. No one seems to know the names of these new companies, but according to Greg, a herdsman, the ownership company sounds something like “Momeyer” and, according to Terry, the management company sounds something like “Syracuse”. I will try to discover their actual names.
- Terry excitingly told me that she heard that the new management and/or ownership utilizes some humane practices, such as using a gas chamber/device of some sort to kill piglets instead of the customary thumping, and allowing piglets who just miss the weight cut-off at weaning to remain in the farrowing barn as opposed to the customary thumping. She said they plan to keep the current employees.
- Jordan will be leaving the farm to work with my present employer at another farm.
- New hires Terry and her ex-husband Scott Lowmiller (they are together again) appear sympathetic toward the animals’ plight, unlike most of the rest of the staff. It is possible that Terry, in particular, would speak to the abuse and conditions at the farm at some point. She has primarily been working in the breeding barn but just began training in the farrowing barn yesterday.

Sunday, July 20, 2008 (video)

- On Sunday, July 20, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 4:30 pm. Video was taken.
- I trained Terry again in the farrowing barn today.
- There were 52 litters born today at an average of about 11 piglets per litter.
- I captured footage of two sows with Blu-Kote sprayed onto their open wounds. I know it is Blu-Kote because it is the only blue colored topical spray used on the farm. One of the sows is Sow 9555, aka Lisa. (video)
- I will track down one of our many bottles of Blu-Kote and take footage of the ingredients for further proof.

- According to records posted on the wall of the lunchroom, the farm sold 133,429 pigs (i.e. piglets) in calendar year 2007.
- According to records posted on the wall of the lunchroom, there have been 52,836 pigs sold to date in 2008 (YTD), as of 4 weeks ago today, June 22 (through “Week 26” on the farm calendar). Today, July 20, is the beginning of “Week 30” on the farm calendar.
- Following is the breakdown for “Weeks 14-26”, according to the records referenced above:

Week 14: 2,390 saleable pigs (aka pigs shipped)

Week 15: 1,757 saleable pigs

Week 16: 2,313 saleable pigs

Week 17: 2,353 saleable pigs

Week 18: 2,558 saleable pigs

Week 19: 2,479 saleable pigs / 2,689 pigs weaned (difference = 210 pigs)

Week 20: 2,538 saleable pigs / 2,770 pigs weaned (difference = 232 pigs)

Week 21: 2,611 saleable pigs / 2,808 pigs weaned (difference = 197 pigs)

Week 22: 2,502 saleable pigs / 2,763 pigs weaned (difference = 261 pigs)

Week 23: 2,490 saleable pigs / 2,697 pigs weaned (difference = 207 pigs)

Week 24: 2,531 saleable pigs / 2,683 pigs weaned (difference = 152 pigs)

Week 25: 2,494 saleable pigs / 2,680 pigs weaned (difference = 186 pigs)

Week 26: 2,536 saleable pigs / 2,719 pigs weaned (difference = 183 pigs)

- I added the “difference” figure above; this number was not on the records I am referencing. It is unclear if this difference represents just the number of pigs thumped or if it represents the number of pigs thumped *and* the ones who are sent back to the farrowing barn to gain more weight. I will try to ascertain.
- The average weight of the pigs shipped in Weeks 19-26 ranges from 11.82 pounds to 12.9 pounds, according to these same records.

Monday, July 21, 2008

- On Monday, July 21, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 5:30 pm. I get paid at an hourly rate and do get compensated at an overtime rate of time-and-a-half, for hours over 40 per week. No video was taken.
- I worked in the farrowing barn today. There is nothing of note to report on the events of the day.
- There were 54 litters born today at an average of about 11 piglets per litter.
- According to Shelly, the piglets who are shipped off, are sold for \$36 each. Thus, in 2007, 133,429 pigs were sold off the farm, and, at \$36 each, that would total \$4,803,444 in gross profits.
- Colleen told me the name of the new ownership company is ‘Momar’ and the name of the management company is ‘Sweeday.’ I am unsure of how either is spelled and have searched online for matches but have had no luck.
- I have asked numerous co-workers about what brand of meat is being sold in the supermarkets that uses our pigs, but no one seems to know or care. I am hesitant to

ask management, but I may have to. I will also try to ask Paul if I see him on a shipping day.

Tuesday, July 22, 2008

- I was off today.

Wednesday, July 23, 2008

- I had to call in sick today because I am and have been dealing with a terrific migraine. I should be ok to work tomorrow.

Thursday, July 24, 2008 (video)

- On Thursday, July 24, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 5:00 pm. Video was taken.
- Victor and I power-washed and prepared Room 15 (of the farrowing barn) for the entire day. I noticed, after we had finished the power-washing, Victor applied a coat of solution to the entire room, including on the water spouts and grates of the crates. Some of this solution also found its way into the feed bins. I asked Victor what the solution is, and he said, "Half disinfectant, half water". (I will try to find out what the disinfectant agent is.) I then asked him if we should remove the small puddles of solution that had gathered in the feed bins. Victor said, "No need to, it's watered down; not harmful to the pigs." I asked Jordan about it too. He said, "No, don't worry about it. It might make them upset, but it won't kill them." I have noticed a handful of sows on the farm who have developed ulcers. I do not know if there is a correlation between the disinfectant and the ulcers. Other possible causes would seem to include severe stress, contaminated air from the waste pits below, contaminated water, contaminated crates and eating food directly off contaminated floors in the breeding and gestation barns. According to Terry, a sow in Room 15 was moved to the Hospital Row yesterday, (after having her piglets weaned) because of an ulcer. The sow has been noticeably sick for a few days (pale white skin and gums) and was treated with Agri-cillin and Tylo.
- Room 15 is where Sow 9555 (aka Lisa) was stationed. Her pigs were weaned and shipped yesterday, Wednesday, and she was likely returned to the breeding barn thereafter. She is a Parity 5 and will most likely be bred again. I will try to find her, though it is difficult, as I have no viable reason to be in the breeding barn. Perhaps [Investigator 2] can try to locate her. Her ear tag (and identification) number is 9555.
- After the new group of pregnant sows is moved into Room 15 tomorrow, Friday, I will find another sow and document her three to four week stay in the farrowing barn.
- I captured footage of a "runt" piglet who got his leg caught in between the metal grates of the farrowing crate. The piglet was barely alive when I found him like this. His body was cold and his heartbeat faint. He would only live for another few minutes. (video)
- I captured footage of a sow who had been sprayed on the face, neck and front legs with a blue spray paint. This was done because she had "savaged" (killed) one of her

piglets. These sows are referred to as “savages”. Not only does a “savage” get her entire face sprayed with toxic spray paint at this farm, but the spray paint is also sprayed directly into the animal’s nostrils. The sow’s other piglets are not removed from the farrowing crate in such instances. (video)

- I captured footage of the farm’s Blu-Kote bottles. The Blu-Kote here contains one percent of “Gentian Violet”. On the back of the can, it reads: “WARNING: NOT FOR USE ON HORSES INTENDED FOR FOOD. FOR ANIMAL USE ONLY”. (video)
- Greg (a herdsman) told me that the new ownership and/or management plan to breed the sows on the farm for only two parities and they will then be sent out for slaughter if saleable. He said that this will be the policy for all sows in the future there, e.g., gilt comes in, two parities, and out. If they are underweight or have open sores, they will be put down on the farm, according to Greg. Greg also said that they plan to fill every single empty gestation and farrowing crate and that they plan on bringing in 600 new gilts a week. Terry said that they are going to be using a new and different captive bolt gun (CBG).
- Jordan is going to continue to work for present management at a similar hog farm in Brayton, Iowa.
- According to [Investigator 2], whom I spoke with yesterday, new ownership and management is going to take over on August 18th, not August 1st.

Friday, July 25, 2008 (video)

- On Friday, July 25, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 5:15 pm. Video was taken.
- Today was “wean day”. The piglets in Rooms 1 and 2 of the farrowing barn were weaned this morning, and as a result, taken from their mothers only three weeks after being born. The hopeful piglets will never see their mothers again and the hopeless mothers will never see their young again. In the morning, I helped “push” pigs out of the farrowing crates in Rooms 1 and 2. “Pushing” entails removing the piglets from the farrowing crates and placing them into the aisles between the crates, where they are then herded into the hallway. From the hallway, they are herded into the “nursery”, from where they will shortly be re-weighed (I think) and then shipped. The piglets who do not meet the minimum weight for shipping or who have “ruptures” are quickly thumped.
- I was told by Paula to grab a piglet who had a “rupture” from the herd and kill him. I picked up the piglet and brought him to Greg and Dustin who were standing in the hallway. I told them the piglet had a rupture. Greg offered to put him down and proceeded to thump the piglet’s head against the concrete floor of the hallway. The pig was kicking and convulsing before he died less than a minute later. Greg took no action to confirm the thumped piglet’s death - by confirming that he had stopped breathing and that his heart had stopped beating - before tossing him along the side of the hallway. (video)
- I captured footage of dead, previously thumped piglets (roughly ten of them) from the weaning. (video)

- I captured footage of the gestation and breeding barns as I was moving sows from Rooms 1 and 2 back to the breeding barn. (video)
- I captured footage of a nursing sow with Blu-Kote having been previously sprayed on her open sore. (video)
- I captured footage of buckets of bacteria-rich feedback stewing under a heat lamp in the “dead room”. (video)
- Today, Dustin and I made feedback from the bacteria-rich stew that was brewing for several days to weeks inside buckets in the “dead room” under a heat lamp. I captured footage of the manufacturing process. The mixture consists of the following ratio: 4 large metal scoops of feed, 1 medium-sized bucket of water and 1 medium-sized bucket of feedback. The concoction is then mixed together in a large black metal revolving pot. After it is mixed, the feedback is emptied from the pot into a cart. It is then distributed to several hundred pregnant sows at a time. Today was Day 451 on the farm calendar. The several hundred sows to whom we fed feedback today were housed in the gestation barn, and are due to give birth on Days 516 and 518. Therefore, these sows were given feedback roughly nine weeks prior to their due date. The feedback is scooped from the cart and dumped onto the filthy floors in front of these sows. The sows do not leave a crumb uneaten. (video)
- In the afternoon, I assisted in the “loading” of sows, expected to birth within a week, into Room 15 of the farrowing room. This is the room where I hope to follow a sow for the entirety of her approximate month long stay in the room. I captured footage of the sows being loaded into the room. (video)
- During the loading of Room 15, I captured footage of Jose kicking a sow from behind in order to get her into the farrowing crate more quickly. Jose kicked her once in the buttocks, at which point she hurried into the farrowing crate. (video)
- During the loading of Room 15, I saw fresh cuts, with fresh blood, on the backs of several sows, I believe from being beaten with a metal gate rod and/or ice pick very recently. Victor was the one who was releasing these sows from their gestation crates in the gestation barn, and it is likely he who inflicted these wounds. I know it was Victor who was releasing these sows from their gestation crates in the gestation barn because, at various intervals throughout the loading process, I would see and hear him herding the sows down the long hallway toward Room 15, whereupon Carlos would take over and herd them into Room 15. Also, I saw Victor carrying a herding board as he herded the final sow into Room 15. It was very clear that Victor, Carlos and Jose were working as a team to load Room 15. I was simply there to help hang the sows’ identification cards on the crates and lock the gates of the farrowing crates. Terry told me previously that she once saw Victor jab an ice pick (normally to be used to scrape fecal matter from the crates) into the animals. I told Springsteen (MS) to try to keep a keen eye on Victor, Al and Richard if he can.
- Jeff from MowMar LLP (further corrected name of new ownership) and Rodney Davis from HR at Sudea (new management – possibly spelled Suda / pronounced like SWEE-day) addressed the staff over lunch, mostly regarding employee benefit options. They confirmed that they plan to take over the farm on August 18th, although there is a possibility that it could be further delayed (re: some issue with transfer of assets). They went into little detail regarding the changes that will be made.

Saturday, July 26, 2008

- I was off today.

Sunday, July 27, 2008 (video)

- On Sunday, July 27, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 4:30 pm. Video was taken.
- The impending sale of the farm requires a record of all “inventory”. I was told by Colleen to count all of the sows presently in the farrowing barn, and all of the piglets presently in the farrowing barn who were born before and on Day 451 (which was Friday, July 25, 2008). It took me all day to do this. I counted 960 sows and 7,205 piglets.
- I captured footage of two piglets playing in the farrowing crate. (video)
- I captured footage of the can of Blu-Kote used on the farm. (video)
- I captured footage of the cuts on the back of Sow 13388 in Room 15. (video) For reasons explained in my July 25 notes, I suspect she was beaten by Victor with a metal gate rod and/or ice pick that day, upon being “released” from a gestation crate in the gestation barn and before being “loaded” into Room 15 of the farrowing barn. (video)

Monday, July 28, 2008

- On Monday, July 28, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 4:15 pm. No video was taken.
- I worked for most of the day with Terry in the farrowing barn.
- As Victor was herding and loading sows into Room 1 of the farrowing barn, there was a sow who would not enter the room. She had turned around and started going back down the hallway. In order to get the sow to turn around and enter the room, Victor hit the sow hard in the face with a composite plastic herding board six times and kicked her in the face once. The sow would grunt in apparent pain before she finally turned around and entered the room.

Tuesday, July 29, 2008 (video)

- On Tuesday, July 29, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 4:15 pm. Video was taken.
- I worked for most of the day in the farrowing barn.
- I captured footage of the cuts on a few of the sows from when I suspect they were beaten last Friday before being loaded into Room 15. (video)

Wednesday, July 30, 2008

- I was off today.

Thursday, July 31, 2008 (video)

- On Thursday, July 31, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 5:15 pm. Video was taken.
- I worked for most of the day in the farrowing barn. There were 64 litters born today at an average of about 11 piglets per litter.
- I captured footage of cuts on the backs and sides of a number of sows from when I suspect they were beaten, most likely by Victor, last Friday before being loaded into Room 15. (video)
- I captured footage of a piglet who had gotten her leg stuck in between the metal grate flooring of the farrowing crate (video).
- I captured footage of a sow banging her head into the metal feed bin. (video)
- I captured footage of a happy little piglet sleeping atop her mother. (video)

Friday, August 1, 2008 (video)

- On Friday, August 1, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 5:00 pm. Video was taken.
- I worked for most of the day in the farrowing barn. There were 32 litters born today at an average of about 11 piglets per litter.
- I captured footage of dead bloody thumped piglets in a pile in the hallway. Today was wean day. (video)
- I captured footage of a sow bobbing and banging her head into the metal feed bin. (video)
- I captured footage of a large sow in a small farrowing crate with nursing piglets. (video)
- I captured footage of a piglet sleeping atop her mother. (video)
- When asked at the lunch table today (by [Investigator 2]), Colleen said she did not know to whom Paul sells his finished pigs. It seems unlikely to me that she does not know the answer and more likely that she was instructed not to tell.
- [Investigator 2] mentioned “hot shots” (stun guns) being used in the breeding barn. I believe the present management’s employee orientation video mentioned that “electric prods” are not allowed to be used on the farm.
- I witnessed Shelly spray blue spray paint (not to be confused with the dark blue topical spray which is the Blu-Kote) into the face and nostrils of a “savage” sow. The sow had killed three of her young. Shelly sprayed the toxic paint into the sow’s nostrils for a good 30 seconds at full blast. She would then spray it on the rest of the sow’s face, including on her mouth, nose and around her eyes. Immediately afterwards, the sow slumped to the floor.

Saturday, August 2, 2008 (video)

- On Saturday, August 2, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 4:30 pm. Video was taken.

- I worked for most of the day in the farrowing barn. There were 39 litters born today at an average of about 11 piglets per litter.
- I captured footage of a sow with a large open sore that had not been tended to by either Shelly (who was performing “Feed and Treat” duties today in the farrowing barn) or Colleen (who oversees the farrowing barn). (video)
- I captured footage of a sow with cuts on her side from a metal gate rod beating. (video) The animal is located in room 1. I am unsure who loaded the room.
- I captured footage of the “savage” sow whom Shelly sprayed yesterday in the face and nostrils with royal blue colored spray paint (not light blue as I referred to it previously – the royal blue colored spray paint is not to be confused with the dark blue topical spray which is the Blu-Kote). The sow had killed another one of her young since yesterday’s spraying, demonstrating that this method is unsuccessful in preventing the further savaging of piglets by the sow. I captured footage of the four dead piglets that she savaged. (video) One can see that all of the piglets’ faces are bloody. Apparently, according to Shelly, when a piglet nears a “savage” sow’s mouth, the sow quickly snatches the piglet’s head in her mouth and shakes the piglet violently until he or she dies.

Sunday, August 3, 2008 (video)

- On Sunday, August 3, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 4:30 pm. Video was taken.
- I worked for most of the day in the farrowing barn. There were 46 litters born today at an average of about 11 piglets per litter. Not a whole lot happens on the weekends in the farrowing barn. There is only a skeleton crew working on the weekends.
- Colleen mentioned at the lunch table on Friday, August 1, that the farm has been through seven episodes of scours. She said that they were all different strains, which is why it makes it so difficult to prevent and treat. I believe the farm has been operational for five or six years.
- I captured footage of a sow in Room 3 with cuts on her neck from an apparent beating. (video)
- I captured footage of a dead piglet who was born overnight in the gestation barn. (video) When piglets are born in the gestation barn, their survival rate plummets. The piglets will either get crushed by their mother or a neighboring sow, die of “chilling” because there are no heat lamps nor climate control in the gestation barn or they will fall into the spaces between the wood slats on the floor of the gestation barn. When the latter happens, they almost always do not fall entirely through the slats, but rather get wedged between the slats, with part of their body dangling beneath the floor and part of their body exposed above the slats. With no assistance or strength to pull themselves out of the cracks, they suffer and perish. I was told by Richard this morning that a sow had farrowed overnight and she had live and dead piglets and to go and get them and bring them into the farrowing barn. The dead piglet, who I captured footage of today, was wedged between the wood slats, with just her head exposed above the slats. When I gently pulled her out, I noticed that her lower jaw had been completely severed from her skull and was just connected to her head by skin and tendons. I believe the piglet was accidentally crushed by her mother.

- The Lowmillers (Terry, Scott and Brandon) quit the farm. According to Terry, they are planning on moving to Missouri within the next week or two, but management is not aware of this. If you would like, I can try to track down Terry's phone number and/or email so that we can try to keep in touch with her should we ever decide to ask her to testify or supply a deposition in regard to the abuse and conditions on the farm.

Monday, August 4, 2008

- I am off today.

Tuesday, August 5, 2008

- On Tuesday, August 5, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 5:00 pm. No video was taken.
- I worked for most of the day in the farrowing barn.
- I observed nothing noteworthy today.

Wednesday, August 6, 2008

- On Wednesday, August 6, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 6:00 pm. No pertinent video was taken.
- I worked for most of the day in the farrowing barn.
- The spray paint which I saw Shelly, on August 1, spray into the nostrils of a "savage" - Sow # 13724, located in Room 2, Pen C17, is called "Prima-Tech Animal Marking Dye - Blue". It consists of: Ethanol, Isopropyl Alcohol, Dye, Butane, and Propane. It contains a warning on the label that states: If swallowed or inhaled, seek medical attention immediately. This warning is intended for humans.
- The disinfectant used to sanitize the farrowing rooms (which also ends up, diluted with water, in pools in the feed bins) is called Virocid and is manufactured by CID Lines. It consists of: Alkyl Dimethyl, Benzyl Ammonium Chloride, Didecyl Dimethyl, Ammonium Chloride, and Glutaraldehyde. There is no warning on the container's label. The label states that it is intended for use on factory farms, slaughterhouses and the like.
- Farm Week: Pigs Shipped / Pigs Weaned :
 - Week 24: 2531 / 2683
 - Week 25: 2494 / 2680
 - Week 26: 2536 / 2719
 - Week 27: 1149 / 1265
 - Week 28: 2610 / 2723
 - Week 29: 2496 / 2637
 - Week 30: 2148 / 2261
 The difference between the two numbers indicates the number of piglets thumped on weaning days for not making 7.6 pounds *and* the number of piglets thumped on weaning days for having ruptures.

Thursday, August 7, 2008 (video)

- On Thursday, August 7, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 5:00 pm. Video was taken.
- I worked for most of the day in the farrowing barn.
- I captured some footage of the loading of Room 6. Victor can be seen slapping a sow and jabbing another with a clothespin, in order to get them to move forward and into the farrowing crates. The audio is malfunctioning, but at times, the sows can be heard grunting and squealing in apparent pain. (video)
- I captured footage of dead thumped piglets in piles in the hallway. Most of these piglets were thumped for being under shipping weight. Some males were thumped for having ruptures. (video)
- I captured footage of Ashley and “Jose2” castrating piglets and docking their tails, without anesthesia. However, the images are not centered and fleeting. (video) Both workers applied an unidentified spray to all of the piglets’ cuts following the mutilations. I will try to determine what this spray is.
- I captured footage of Sow 13388 in Room 15 with her piglets. This is the sow who I suspect was beaten badly upon being loaded into Room 15 on Friday, July 25. The scars on her back are still visible nearly two weeks later. (video)
- I observed Greg punch a sow hard in the back, in order to get her to move forward, as he was loading her into Room 6.

Friday, August 8, 2008 (video & photos)

- On Friday, August 8, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 5:00 pm. Video and photos were taken.
- I worked for most of the day in the farrowing barn.
- I captured some footage of the unloading of Room 8. Lupe, a new employee (also new are Guillermo, Jose2 and Juan) can be seen hitting a sow from behind with a herding board and smashing another sow in the face with a herding board, as they are moved from the farrowing barn (where they have been farrowing and nursing for the past month and where their piglets were just weaned off of them) back to the breeding barn. (video)
- I captured intermittent footage of Jose2 and Paula castrating piglets and docking their tails, all without anesthesia. (video)
- I captured images of a pile of piglets’ tails and testicles, after having them just cut off, all without anesthesia. (photos)
- I captured footage of large clumps of moldy feed jammed inside the feed dispensers in Room 5. I noticed today that about 25 of the 68 feed dispensers were not dropping any feed. After inspecting the feed dispensers, I noticed that the reason was because the openings were jammed with large moldy clumps of old feed. I proceeded to clean them out. According to Colleen, the feeders’ blockage likely happened just after the room was power-washed. Apparently, when water gets into the feed dispensers, it can cause the feed to clump together and jam the openings. I believe Room 5 was power-washed on Sunday, August 3, and loaded on Monday, August 4, which means that these 25 heavily-pregnant sows were completely without food for four full days. It is ultimately Colleen’s responsibility to check on the animals in this room and

ensure they have food/water. The clumps of feed were full of green mold and bacteria and smelled rancid. The sows ate voraciously when finally fed. Most of the feed dispensers have not been cleaned in many, many months and even the ones without clumps very often have green mold and bacteria accumulating on the interior walls of the feed dispensers. (video)

- I captured footage of just-weaned piglets running, scared and confused, from the farrowing room, where they were just weaned, into the nursery, from where they will soon be shipped. (video)
- I captured more footage of dead thumped piglets in piles in the hallway. (video)
- I captured footage of hundreds of piglets in the nursery, awaiting shipment. (video)
- I captured images of four sows (Sow #'s 2724, 3626, 9134 & 15671) with cuts on their backs, and one with a cut on her nose, from apparent beatings I suspect were administered just prior to their being loading into the farrowing barn. These animals had all been loaded within the past week. (photos)
- I captured footage of a sow, a week after being loaded into the farrowing barn, with cuts on her back from an apparent beating. (video)

Saturday, August 9, 2008

- I am off today.

Sunday, August 10, 2008

- I am off today.

Monday, August 11, 2008 (video & photos)

- On Monday, August 11, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 5:00 pm. Video and photos were taken.
- I worked for most of the day in the farrowing barn.
- I captured footage of Lupe castrating two male piglets and docking their tails, all without anesthesia. The act was performed directly in front of the piglets' mother and littermates. Lupe absolutely butchers these piglets as he repeatedly fails to locate and remove the piglets' testicles. The piglets can be heard shrieking throughout the entire process, evidently in tremendous pain. Lupe can be seen using an un-sanitized metal wrench to rip out the testicles and dock the tails. He can also be seen ripping out the butchered remains of their testicles with his fingers. (video)
- I captured footage of Sow #13605 with a sizable scar on her nose, likely from the butt of a metal gate rod, and multiple scars on her back from metal gate rod and/or ice scraper beatings (the latter certainly delivered just prior to her being loaded into the farrowing barn within the past week). She has incredibly sad eyes. (video) I also captured images of the same sow (#13605) with the multiple scars on her back. (photos)
- I captured footage of Sow #13710 with a long scar on her side from a metal gate rod and/or ice scraper beating delivered just prior to her being loaded into the farrowing barn within the past week. (video)

- I captured an image of the four savaged piglets of Sow #13510. One piglet was completely torn in half and another's head was completely torn off, all by their own mother. (photo) I also captured footage of the savaged piglet who was torn in half, and the piglet's savage mother with wild eyes and green spray paint on her face and nose. (video) She had previously been sprayed in the face and nose with toxic spray paint by Colleen. Colleen told me she "huffed" the sow. The farm staff commonly refers to this practice as "huffing" the sows.
- I captured images of three sows (Sow #'s 11047, 13450 & 13605) with cuts on their backs from metal gate rod and/or ice scraper beatings delivered just prior to being loading into the farrowing barn, all within the past week. (photos)
- As [Investigator 2] will likely convey to you, Colleen disclosed, at the lunch table today, that some of Paul Herbers's piglets, purchased from this farm, are sold under contract to Tyson Foods.

Tuesday, August 12, 2008 (video)

- On Tuesday, August 12, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 3:30 pm. Video was taken.
- I worked in the farrowing barn.
- I captured footage of Sow #13680 with multiple cuts on her back from a metal gate rod and/or ice scraper beating delivered just prior to being loaded into the farrowing barn. She was loaded two days prior, on Sunday, August 10. (video)
- I captured footage of a sow banging her head repeatedly into a metal feed bin. (video)
- Allegedly, the farm will change hands on Monday, August 18.

Wednesday, August 13, 2008 (video)

- On Wednesday, August 13, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 5:00 pm. Video was taken.
- I worked in the farrowing barn.
- I captured footage of a piglet who was laid on by her mother. I know this to be the case because one can clearly see the metal grate marks on the piglet's body, which is the telltale sign. Also, one can see the piglet's bloody head (apparent brain hemorrhage) and tongue hanging outside her mouth, which are also very common results when a piglet is laid on. The piglet's legs can be seen convulsing for the entire length of the segment. She died soon thereafter. I would think we can file this under: the suffering of piglets as a direct result of the absurdly small and cruel confines of the farrowing crates, which are inadequate in meeting the animals' needs and preventing such crushing deaths. I captured footage from various angles. (video)
- I captured footage of Sow #3626, a Parity 7. She aborted four mummies and birthed no live piglets or even stillborns. She appears unhealthy and underweight. Her face is filthy and terribly scarred from what I suspect is years of abuse by workers at this farm. She appears demoralized, miserable and utterly hopeless. She will be used as a "nurse sow" for the next three weeks and then shipped out for slaughter. (video)
- I captured footage of a piglet lovingly playing with her mother's big floppy ear. (video)

Thursday, August 14, 2008

- I am off today.

Friday, August 15, 2008 (video & photos)

- On Friday, August 15, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 4:30 pm. Video and photos were taken.
- I worked in the farrowing barn.
- I captured footage of a “runt” piglet who had gotten both front legs wedged in between the metal grate slats on the floor of the farrowing crate. This is a common occurrence with undersized piglets. They often do not survive the trauma. The animal died shortly after. (video)
- I captured footage of Guillermo castrating a piglet, without anesthesia. (video)
- I captured images of Sow #4060 with cuts on her back from a suspected metal gate rod and/or ice scraper beating administered just prior to her being loaded into Room 10 of the farrowing barn yesterday, Thursday, August 14. (photos) I was off yesterday, but [Investigator 2] believes it was Paul (Colleen’s husband) who was “letting out” the sows to be loaded into Room 10.
- I captured images of Sow #13319 with cuts on her back from a suspected metal gate rod and/or ice scraper beating administered just prior to her being loaded into Room 10 of the farrowing barn yesterday, Thursday, August 14. (photos)
- I captured an image of Sow #13575 with cuts on her back from a suspected metal gate rod and/or ice scraper beating administered just prior to her being loaded into Room 10 of the farrowing barn yesterday, Thursday, August 14. (photo)
- Lupe’s full first name is Guadalupe.
- Al’s full name is Alan Rettig. I saw his paycheck envelope lying on the lunch table.

Saturday, August 16, 2008 (video & photos)

- On Saturday, August 16, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 4:30 pm. Video and photos were taken.
- I worked in the farrowing barn.
- I captured images of Sow #4236 with multiple fresh cuts on her side from a suspected metal gate rod beating administered just prior to being loaded into Room 11 of the farrowing barn this morning. (photos) I believe the longer (approximately 3”-8”) gashes are from a co-worker (specifically the co-worker who was “letting out” Sow #4236 from the gestation crate) viciously scraping her side with the butt of the metal gate rod. I believe the smaller roundish (1-3”) cuts are from a co-worker (specifically the co-worker who was “letting out” Sow #4236 from the gestation crate) viciously jabbing at her side with the butt of the metal gate rod. I do not believe any of these particular gashes or cuts are from a co-worker striking the sow with a metal gate rod or jabbing her with a clothespin. Metal gate rod strikes would likely leave big red long welts. Clothespins, frequently used by co-workers to jab at the sows (mostly in order to move them forward or to get them standing from a lying or sitting position in

the crate), would likely leave much less remarkable marks than those pictured here. [Investigator 2] told me it was Richard who was “letting out” the sows to be loaded into Room 11, and, thus, likely Richard who administered the beating of this sow. Based on my experience, Richard’s weapon of choice is the metal gate rod.

- I captured footage of Sow #4389 (with an incredibly filthy face) knocking her snout into and biting onto the metal feed bin of the farrowing crate where she is confined. (video)
- I captured footage of Sow #15673 exhibiting extremely odd, frantic behavior in the farrowing crate where she is confined. In addition to biting on the metal feed bin and metal crate bars, she can be seen vacuum chewing (nothing in her mouth, working her jaws crazily) and anxiously dodging around the crate in a bizarre, senseless manner. Sow #15673 is only a gilt. (video)
- Shawn told me that Victor was fired for repeated tardiness. Paula, his wife, quit as a result.
- According to Shawn, Jordan’s likely replacement is a guy named Randy. Shawn called him a “closet tweaker” (meaning alleged user of methamphetamine).

Sunday, August 17, 2008 (video)

- On Sunday, August 17, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 3:30 pm. Video was taken.
- I worked in the farrowing barn.
- I captured footage of Lupe and Guillermo castrating piglets and docking their tails, all without anesthesia. (video)
- Five sows died, while nursing their piglets, in the farrowing barn over the weekend (three on Saturday, August 16, and two on Sunday, August 17). The “natural” deaths of sows on this farm is common, but less so in the farrowing barn. I would estimate the farm loses about five to ten sows a week in the farrowing barn due to “natural” causes. To lose five sows in two days is uncommon. Richard told me he believes the reason is because they were not getting enough water. The water pressure in the entire barn has been very low since Friday, August 15. As a result, the drinking water in the farrowing rooms (for the nursing and pregnant sows) has been flowing very slowly. Consequently, the farm has also been unable to power wash on Saturday, August 16, or Sunday, August 17. Even the employee showers have very low water pressure. The “official” reason, as documented in the daily “Sow Death” report, was “acute heart failure” for all five sows, however this is of course only a guess since no autopsy or investigation was performed.

Monday, August 18, 2008 (video and audio)

- On Monday, August 18, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 5:30 pm. Video and audio were taken.
- I worked in the farrowing barn.
- I captured footage of water dripping very slowly out of water spouts in the farrowing rooms. I captured footage of a sow drinking from the water spout as I triggered the spout. (video) The water pressure issue was allegedly remedied today.

- Today was the first day with the new ownership and new management. There were people present today from both companies. Three of the owners from the ownership company were also present. One of them, Lynn (a male), briefly addressed the staff at lunch. I recorded most of his casual address to the staff, though some is inaudible. He said nothing about a carbon dioxide chamber being used, instead of thumping, to kill piglets. He did say that they will be using a similar minimum weight of 7.5 pounds for weaned piglets, and that all piglets less than 7.5 pounds are to be killed. Lynn also mentioned that small piglets, and piglets with ruptures (who as a result have “no market value”), will continue to be killed, and conveyed the point that there will be less tolerance for and less patience with small piglets. The reason that he and one of the other owners (whose name I will retrieve) gave for killing the undersized piglets is that feed is so expensive (2-3 times more expensive) than in previous years. Colleen conveyed at one point during the meeting that I will be expected to kill more of the undersized piglets (as I have certainly developed a reputation for allowing them to live and for never thumping any piglets). Lynn also stated that “we left a trail of blood” (in the rooms and halls of the farrowing barn). This refers to the fact that ownership and management thumped a ton of undersized piglets this morning. I estimate about two hundred undersized piglets were thumped by Lynn and his associates this morning. Lynn also vaguely stated that “everything else will remain the same”, meaning the practices on the farm will remain the same now as they were with the old ownership and management. As I am sure [Investigator 2] will mention, he was able to learn that the ownership’s contract is exclusively with Hormel, and that it is just a question as to which Hormel plant or slaughterhouse the piglets from our site, once finished, will be shipped. Please confirm with [Investigator 2] that the pigs are not sent to Hormel already butchered. Rodney, the Human Resources lead, said that an employee handbook will be distributed to all employees shortly. (audio – much is inaudible)
- Also, the new unit manager, Randy, was present today and did not address the staff.

Tuesday, August 19, 2008

- I am off today.

Wednesday, August 20, 2008 (video, photos and audio)

- On Wednesday, August 20, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 4:30 pm. Video, photos and audio were taken.
- I worked in the farrowing barn.
- I captured audio footage of Colleen being asked, by me, if low water pressure had anything to do with the tide of sow deaths this past week. Colleen responds, “That might have been. Like the weekend, they may have gorged themselves”. (audio) I think she was suggesting that the sows had eaten a normal amount of feed, but, without adequate water, may have suffered some digestive problems or something to that effect. Based on my experience and research, sows will not eat if they do not have adequate water, so I believe Colleen’s analysis has missed the mark. However, she does admit that the inadequate water may have played a role in the sow deaths.

- I captured images of Sow #6991 with cuts on her side from suspected metal gate rod jabs and scrapes (slashes) administered just prior to being loaded into the farrowing barn. (photos)
- I captured images of Sow #4296 with two open untreated sores on her sides. (photos) I will tape a conversation with Colleen where I report a similar open untreated sore and will ask if there's anything to do for the wound.
- I captured images of Sow #13627 with cuts on her head and neck from suspected metal gate rod jabs administered just prior to being loaded into farrowing barn. (photos)
- I captured footage of an undersized piglet who had gotten her leg wedged between the metal slats of the farrowing crate floor. (video)

Thursday, August 21, 2008 (video, photos, audio)

- On Thursday, August 21, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 6:00 pm. Video, photos and audio were taken.
- I worked in the farrowing barn.
- I captured footage of Juan thumping two "runt" piglets. Juan would raise the piglets to about shoulder level with one hand, grasping the piglets' rear legs, and then lazily thump their heads into the concrete floor. Neither of the piglets was struck against the floor more than once. The second piglet received a second blow when Juan knocked her against the metal exterior wall of a nearby farrowing crate. Both piglets died a slow death and can be seen moving for several minutes after the thumping. Juan took no action to confirm the thumped piglets' deaths - by confirming that they had stopped breathing and that their hearts had stopped beating. I confirmed these animals' deaths. (video)
- I captured footage of Lupe thumping ten "runt" piglets in rapid succession. Lupe would raise the piglets to about chest level with one hand, grasping the piglets' rear legs, and then lazily thump their heads into the concrete floor. One of the piglets was struck twice against the floor. After each thumping, Lupe would toss the piglet into a bucket. Lupe took no action to confirm the thumped piglets' deaths - by confirming that they had stopped breathing and that their hearts had stopped beating. We can see the ten piglets in the bucket directly after the thumping. Some piglets are bleeding outwardly; other piglets have visible pools of blood that have formed underneath the skin on their heads. At least two piglets remained clearly alive after the thumping and can be seen moving in the bucket for over twelve minutes after the thumping. Two of the piglets can be seen kicking their legs for the entire length of the segments. I confirmed all of these animals' deaths. The footage was captured in four separate consecutive segments. (video)
- I captured footage of me asking Colleen to check on Sow #3473, in Room 14, Pen A1, for indications of an impending uterine prolapse. Colleen responds that she will check on her. (video) I captured audio of Colleen telling me that she checked on Sow #3473 and that it is indeed an impending prolapse. She tells me that she sleeved the sow, but did not find any piglets inside her. She asked me to sleeve her again for piglets, and I said that I would. I also asked Colleen if there is any treatment available for said prolapse and she just shook her head "no" (implying that there is no

treatment available). (audio) I sleeved the sow shortly thereafter, and did not find any live or dead piglets. (video) I captured footage and images of Sow #3473's swollen vagina prior to the impending prolapse. (video, photos) There is a good chance that the sow will have fully prolapsed by tomorrow. I will be sure to check on her.

Friday, August 22, 2008 (video)

- On Friday, August 22, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 6:00 pm. Video was taken.
- I worked in the farrowing barn.
- I captured footage of me explaining to Juan how he could improve upon his method of thumping piglets. I then captured footage of Juan thumping about ten "runt" piglets who had been born today. I first asked Juan if anyone here had trained him how to thump piglets. Juan shook his head and said, "No", but proceeded to tell me that he had done it previously (apparently at another farm). Juan was fairly confident he knew how to properly thump a piglet. I explained to Juan and demonstrated (off-screen) that he needs to take the piglet's hind legs with both hands (each hand grasping one of the piglet's respective hind legs), raise the piglet high above his head, and then thump the middle of the piglet's forehead (just above the eyes) against the concrete floor with as much force as possible. Juan does not seem very interested in my direction and initially proceeds to do it his way - with one hand grasping both of the piglet's hind legs together, raising the piglet only to about chest level, and then loosely thumping the piglet to the ground. Although Juan initially does it his way, he does finally take some of my advice and begins to raise the piglets higher in the air and smash them to the ground with much more force and precision than he previously had demonstrated. At one point, Juan tells me, "I am doing it as hard as I can." Juan thumps two of the piglets so hard that brain matter protrudes from the piglets' heads. Juan points out the brain matter to me. I believe these two piglets died on impact. I tell Juan, "That's perfect; he's dead." However, some of the piglets can be seen, in a pile on the floor, convulsing and kicking their legs after being thumped. At one point, Juan says, "They're like a little rats". None of the piglets were struck against the floor more than once. Juan took no action to confirm the thumped piglets' deaths - by confirming that they had stopped breathing and that their hearts had stopped beating. (video) I, however, did confirm the thumped piglets' deaths shortly thereafter - by confirming that they had stopped breathing and that their hearts had stopped beating. The piglets who did not die on impact were all presumed dead by Juan, but confirmed by me, within minutes of the thumping.
- I captured very brief footage from behind Shelly as she forced a heavily-pregnant sow forward with a metal gate rod. We were loading sows into Room 15. (video) [Investigator 2] was actually directly in front of me at this point and blocking most of the footage, so perhaps he was able to capture better footage of Shelly's actions. I saw Shelly hit the sow several times on the back with the metal gate rod.
- I captured footage of two litters of happy little piglets. In one of the litters, all of the piglets are sleeping next to and atop one another. In the other litter, piglets are sleeping and nursing. I captured close-up footage of one of these cute little piglets sleeping peacefully. (video)

- As of today, Sow #3473's condition remained the same. She had not fully prolapsed yet.

Saturday, August 23 and Sunday, August 24, 2008

- I am off these days.

Monday, August 25, 2008 (video)

- On Monday, August 25, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 6:00 pm. Video was taken.
- I worked in the farrowing barn.
- I captured footage of a piglet who I had found in the hallway who was previously thumped and deposited into the hallway. The piglet was still alive when I found him. I did not see anyone anywhere near the piglet or in the nearby farrowing rooms, which would indicate that the piglet was likely there, in this condition, for more than just a few minutes. After I discovered the piglet, I brought him into one of the farrowing rooms to examine him under a light and to determine his sensibility (using Temple Grandin's guidelines). The piglet's legs were kicking and his mouth was opening and closing. The piglet was clearly focusing his gaze on me and following my movements with his eyeballs. When I picked up the piglet, his head did not hang loosely down, and, in fact, he was able to fully right his head. The piglet also clearly displayed an arched back righting reflex when I picked him up; his back tightened and straightened. Rhythmic breathing was also apparent. Colleen approached me during my examination, and suggested that the piglet had "strep" and would not survive it (confirming her belief that such pigs needed to be put down). Streptococci, Strep Suis type 14, or "strep" as it is commonly called, is a bacteria that can affect pigs' joints. More information about "strep" can be found at: <http://www.thepigsite.com/diseaseinfo/156/joint-ill-in-piglets>. The website lists "contamination of a docked tail stump" as a cause of "strep" in pigs. This cause and result would seem likely on this farm as the tools used to dock piglets' tails are never sterilized before the procedure. Two piglets died today from "strep" (the aforementioned piglet being one of them), according to Colleen. It is important to note that Colleen was fully aware that someone had previously thumped this animal and did not appear or sound concerned whatsoever that this animal had survived, and even maintained sensibility, after a thumping. Colleen then proceeded to thump the piglet. With one hand grasping both of the piglet's hind legs together and raising the piglet only to about chest level, Colleen thumped the piglet on the ground. Colleen then proceeded to toss the piglet, about twenty feet through the air, to the front left corner of the farrowing room. Colleen took no action to confirm the thumped piglet's death - by confirming that he had stopped breathing and that his heart had stopped beating. I, however, did confirm the thumped piglet's death shortly thereafter - by confirming that he had stopped breathing and that his heart had stopped beating. (video)
- I captured footage of a litter of piglets. Many of them are sleeping atop their mother. (video)

- As of today, Sow #3473's condition remained the same. She had birthed six live piglets over the weekend and had not fully prolapsed yet. To my knowledge (per Colleen's denial to me last week that one could treat this animal for this condition), this sow had not received any treatment whatsoever.
- At the end of the day, I was in the manager's office gathering forms for the day's reports. John, from the management company, was there along with Randy and Richard. John was telling Richard that he should be "bolting" sows who are underweight. He stated that it is important that the farm not get a reputation for selling underweight sows for slaughter. John said it "looks bad".

Tuesday, August 26, 2008

- On Tuesday, August 26, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 5:00 pm. No video was taken.
- I worked in the farrowing barn.
- Nothing noteworthy happened today.

Wednesday, August 27, 2008 (video, photos)

- On Wednesday, August 27, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 6:00 pm. Video and photos were taken.
- I worked in the farrowing barn.
- I captured footage of piglets who had been born on the filthy floor of a gestation crate in the gestation barn. There were fifteen piglets in total who were born. Thirteen piglets were born alive. Ten piglets died sometime during the previous night or at some point today due to "chilling" (farm term meaning the piglets froze to death). It is a known fact that piglets born in the gestation barn will, for the most part, die from "chilling". Shelly, Colleen and Richard have all told me so and it is the obvious explanation (the dead piglet's bodies are extremely cold when I find them). Two were stillborns. Three were still alive when Richard informed Colleen, who then informed me, that a sow had farrowed in the gestation barn. Two live piglets can be seen in the gestation crate amongst the dead ones. I found a third, very frightened, live piglet roaming around the gestation barn about a hundred feet from the aforementioned gestation crate. One of the live piglets can be seen wedged between the wood flats on the floor of the gestation crate. Only her head is exposed. I removed the piglet from this dreadful position. Her body was incredibly cold and her heartbeat was faint. I moved the sow into a farrowing crate in the farrowing barn, and placed her three live piglets in the farrowing crate with their mother, under a heat lamp. Only one survived (the one who had been roaming around the gestation barn). (video)
- Sow #3473 has still not fully prolapsed. She was treated on Monday, August 25 (four days after I informed Colleen of what I believed was an impending prolapse, on Thursday, August 21), with "Dex" and Penicillin and then with Penicillin again on Tuesday, August 26. I captured images of her present condition. (photos) I do not know why they are giving her these drugs. I do not believe they have any intention that these drugs will aid her impending prolapse.

- I captured footage of a thumped piglet who I had discovered still alive in the hallway of the farrowing barn. He had no blinking reflex and did not appear to be conscious. (video) I confirmed the thumped piglet's death shortly thereafter - by confirming that he had stopped breathing and that his heart had stopped beating.
- I captured footage of a thumped piglet who I had discovered still alive on the floor of a farrowing room. I believe she was thumped (by Shelly, Colleen or Shaun) because there were pools of blood beneath the skin of her head; her body was also limp and her tongue was hanging out of her mouth. However, the piglet was moving (not convulsing or kicking) her legs, as well as opening and closing her mouth. Also, when I touched her eyeball, she demonstrated a blinking reflex, by closing her eyelid each time I touched her eye. (video) At one point (though I do not believe I captured this footage), I heard the piglet make a crying sound. I confirmed the thumped piglet's death shortly thereafter - by confirming that she had stopped breathing and that her heart had stopped beating.
- I captured footage of Sow #4000 with cuts on her back from a suspected metal gate beating administered just prior to being loaded into farrowing Room 1 on Tuesday, August 26. (video)
- I captured images of a bottle of Oxytocin (used to induce contractions in pregnant sows) that is currently being used in the farrowing barn. Colleen orders the medical supplies and stocks them on the shelves in the barn, so it is ultimately her responsibility to be aware of their expiration dates. The bottle has an expiration date of May, 2008. (photos) The other three unopened bottles on the supply shelf all have the same expiration date.
- The full names of the farm employees follow. I obtained these names from the employees' punch cards, which can be accessed by all of the employees in the communal lunchroom.

Colleen K. Owens

Randy Vaughan

Richard Ralston

Alan B. Rettig

Shelly A. Mauch (Marvin's daughter-in-law)

Carlos Flores

Guillermo A. Rodriguez

Guadalupe Perez Bolanas

Jose Aleman (not sure yet if this is Jose1 or Jose2)

Jose Machado (not sure yet if this is Jose1 or Jose2)

Greg Hackler

Juan Ordonez DeLeon

Shawn Shell (I think this is the male Shawn, but possibly the new girl Shaun)

Shaun Lyons (spelled Shawn on the card but I believe Shaun is the correct spelling; I think this is the new girl hired Monday, August 25; previously worked here about six months ago; but possibly the male Shawn)

Dustin Owens (part-time; son of Colleen)

Paul Owens (part-time; husband of Colleen)

Rick Carmichael (part-time; father of Zackery)

Zackary Carmichael (son of Rick; perhaps Zachary is the correct spelling)

Paula (quit; wife of Victor)
Victor (fired, husband of Paula)
Linda Mauch (quit)
Marvin Mauch (fired)
Jordan Anderson (quit)
Terry, Scott & Brandon Lowmiller (quit)
Ashley Lowmiller (fired)
Patty (quit; sister of Terry Lowmiller)
Dominic (fired)
Jeremy (quit)
Steven (fired)

- Richard told me he was arrested about two weeks ago for “domestic abuse” against his pregnant girlfriend (who is carrying Richard’s unborn child). This could be used to demonstrate Richard’s proclivity for violence.
- I do not believe it is Blu-Kote that is being used on the piglets’ open cuts following castration and tail-docking. I am till trying to find out what exactly is being used.

Thursday, August 28, 2008

- I am off today.

Friday, August 29, 2008 (video)

- On Friday, August 29, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 5:00 pm. Video was taken.
- I worked in the farrowing barn.
- I captured footage of Carlos and Juan cutting and gutting dead piglets for feedback. Carlos can be seen, in the forefront, slicing open the piglet’s abdomen. Carlos then tosses the piglet into a dirty, unsterilized sink. Juan then disembowels the piglets with his hands and tosses the piglets’ guts into the dirty, unsterilized sink. From here, the guts are passed through a food processor (installed in the drain) and they drop into a dirty, unsterilized bucket to be used as feedback to pregnant sows. I explain to Juan that it is farm protocol to incorporate the thick, milky substance, found in the piglets’ stomachs, into the feedback, and that Shelly previously informed me that this is the proper protocol. The cart of dead piglets being used for feedback can be seen in the foreground. (video)

Saturday, August 30, 2008 (video, photos)

- On Saturday, August 30, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 5:00 pm. Video and photos were taken.
- I worked in the farrowing barn.
- I captured footage of Shawn forcefully pushing a heavily-pregnant sow (who had tried to climb over the concrete dividing wall in the hallway of the farrowing barn) to the ground. I also captured footage of Guillermo forcefully slapping a heavily-

pregnant sow on the back. Shawn and Guillermo were moving the pregnant sows into Room 5 of the farrowing barn, from the gestation barn. (video)

- I captured footage of Sow #8920 banging her head into a metal feed bin. (video)
- I captured images of two cans of spray paint (one green, one blue) being used on the farm to mark sows and also to spray paint sows in the nostrils and face if they attack/kill their babies. I captured images of the front and back of the cans, including the contents and the warnings. (photos)
- I captured images of a container of “Controlled Iodine Spray” that is used on the farm with the intent to sterilize the open wounds inflicted on the piglets following castration and tail-docking. The solution is used only after these procedures, not before. The directions on the label state that the solution is to be used prior to these procedures. (photos)
- I captured images of Sow #11386 with cuts on her side from a suspected metal gate rod beating administered just prior to being loaded in Room 4 yesterday, August 29. (photos) Richard was “letting out” the sows from their gestation crates in the gestation barn. Richard is always involved when moving sows from the gestation barn to the farrowing barn (unless he has the day off from work). If he is not “catching” the sows, he is “letting out” the sows. Since he was not “catching” today, he was “letting out” the sows. Also, I am sure [Investigator 2] can confirm who is “letting out” the sows on any given day if you ask him to do so.
- I captured footage of two little piglets (littermates) “horsing around” with each other in the farrowing crate. (video)

Sunday, August 31, 2008 (video)

- On Sunday, August 31, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:30 am and worked until approximately 5:00 pm. Video was taken.
- I worked in the farrowing barn. It was an uneventful day in the farrowing barn.
- I captured footage of a sow repeatedly biting a metal bar in the farrowing crate. (video)
- Please add (a second) Ashley to the list of employees. I believe she may have quit recently. She is the daughter of Paula and step-daughter of Victor.

Monday, September 1, 2008 (photos)

- On Monday, September 1, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 12:30 pm. Photos were taken.
- I worked in the farrowing barn.
- I captured an image of Sow #5232 with cuts on the right side of her neck from a suspected metal gate rod beating administered just prior to being loaded into Room 5 on Saturday, August 30. (photo) I believe Richard was “catching” sows on Saturday and I am unsure exactly who was “letting out” the sows” on that day.
- I captured images of Sow #4568 with cuts on her right rear side and right front side from a suspected metal gate rod beating administered just prior to being loaded into Room 5 on Saturday, August 30. (photos)

- I captured images of Sow #7416 with cuts on her right side and on the right side of her neck from a suspected metal gate rod beating administered just prior to being loaded into Room 5 on Saturday, August 30. (photos)
- I captured an image of Sow #11455 with a long gash on her right side from a suspected metal gate rod beating administered just prior to being loaded into Room 5 on Saturday, August 30. (photo)
- I captured images of the front and back labels of a can of “Prima Tech Animal Marking Dye” (blue) being used on the farm to mark sows and also to spray paint into the nostrils of sows and on their faces if they attack/kill their babies. The contents include: “Ethanol, Isopropyl Alcohol, Dye, Butane, and Propane”. (photos) This is the bottle Shelly used on August 1, 2008, to spray paint onto the face and up the nostrils of the sow who attacked/killed her babies that day. At times, the “Prima Spray On” (previously documented on August 30) is used instead of the “Prima Tech Animal Marking Dye”. Whichever one is nearest gets used. Both products are sprayed directly into sows’ nostrils. I have not yet seen any bottles of “Prima Tech Animal Marking Dye” in green, which would lead me to conclude that Colleen sprayed the green Prima Spray On up the nostrils of sow #13510 (who I documented on August 11 and into whose nostrils Colleen told me that she had sprayed the paint).
- I captured new images of Sow #3473’s vagina prior to possible prolapse. (photos)
- The full name of the injection solution referred to as “Dex” (used to treat sows for various conditions on the farm) is “Dexamethasone Injection (2mg/ML)”, manufactured by VetTek.

Tuesday, September 2, 2008

- I am off today.

Wednesday, September 3, 2008 (photos)

- On Wednesday, September 3, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 5:30 pm. Photos were taken.
- I worked in the farrowing barn.
- At lunch, Jeff from MowMar held a staff meeting and distributed the “MowMar, LLP Employee Handbook” to all employees. Jeff proceeded to discuss its contents; some subjects in detail, most subjects just peripherally. Most of the handbook contains standard employment guidelines. Toward the end of the meeting, however, Jeff focused our attention on two statements he required us to sign. The first was the “Animal Rights Statement” and the second was the “Mistreatment of Animals Statement”. Jeff read the statements aloud to us. He told all of the employees to sign these two statements immediately and submit them to him right then. Jeff did not offer the employees the option of not signing the two statements, and strongly implied that if an employee did not sign the statements, his or her employment with MowMar would be terminated. I signed both statements, dated them today, September 3, 2008, and handed them in to Jeff. At one point, after reading the “Animal Rights Statement” aloud, Jeff asked the employees if anyone worked for PETA. After reading the “Mistreatment of Animals Statement” aloud, Jeff added that an “open

hand slap” to the pigs was an acceptable form of behavior on the farm. The statement states: “Any employee observing mistreatment of animals by another employee is also subject to termination unless he/she reports the mistreatment to MowMar, LLP during that current working day.” Employees were not told who to complain to at MowMar, LLP if he/she witnesses abuse.

- I captured images of the “Animal Rights Statement” and the “Mistreatment of Animals Statement” from the “MowMar, LLP Employee Handbook”. (photos)
- I overheard Jeff talking to Randy and Colleen at lunch about the compost pile at the rear of the farm. Jeff mentioned that he believed that there was likely “seepage” from the existing compost pile and that it was illegal to have “seepage” from a compost pile on an animal farm. Jeff told Randy and Colleen that a couple of ways to avoid seepage are to “not pile two sows on top of each other” and to “always cover the pigs with 6”-8” of dirt”. He told Randy to make certain there was no more seepage. Jeff said that he was concerned that legal action would be taken and/or fines would be levied against the farm, if and when the farm is inspected. I plan on capturing images of the compost pile at some point soon.

Thursday, September 4, 2008 (video, photos, audio)

- On Thursday, September 4, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 5:30 pm. Video, photos and audio were taken.
- I worked in the farrowing barn.
- At the end of the day (while I was doing my paperwork at the lunch table), I overheard a conversation between Randy, Colleen and Jon (the Suidae Production Manager for the area). I captured audio of the conversation. Colleen asks Jon when the farm is getting a new scale to weigh the weaned pigs. Jon asks Colleen and Randy if they had checked the scale presently in use on the farm to confirm that it is calibrating the pigs’ weight correctly. Randy and Colleen admitted that they had not confirmed that the scale is calibrating the pigs’ weight correctly. At one point, Randy jokes around, saying, “We could be off. We could be killing pigs for no reason!” At another point, Colleen can be heard telling Jon, “I like 7 pounds” (meaning as a minimum weight for weaned pigs to be shipped out and sold). Jon tells her that this “would open up a can of worms”. The conversation also reveals that MowMar wants weaned piglets to weigh at least 7.8 or 7.9 pounds apparently; not 7.5 pounds as Lynn stated in his address to the staff. (audio)
- I captured an image of Sow #14008 with cuts on her back from a suspected metal gate rod beating administered just prior to being loaded into Room 7 yesterday, Wednesday, September 3. (photo) Richard was “letting out” sows on this day.
- I captured images of Sow #13661 with a gash on her left side and cuts on her back from a suspected metal gate rod beating/slashing administered just prior to being loaded into Room 7 on Wednesday, September 3. (photos)
- I captured images of Sow #10210 with a long gash on her left side from a suspected metal gate rod beating/slashing administered just prior to being loaded into Room 7 yesterday, Wednesday, September 3. (photos)

- I captured an image of Sow #7325 with a large cut on her face from a suspected metal gate rod beating/jab administered just prior to being loaded into Room 5 on Saturday, August 30. (photo)
- I captured an image of Sow #12537 with multiple cuts on her rear right side from a suspected metal gate rod beating/jabbing administered just prior to being loaded into Room 5 on Saturday, August 30. (photo)
- I captured audio of me asking Colleen about the expired bottle of Oxytocin presently in use in the farrowing barn. I showed Colleen the bottle in question and asked her if it was okay to continue using it, considering that it has expired. She nodded her head, and replied, “Yeah”, but so softly that it is difficult to hear. (audio)
- I captured footage and images of the expired bottle of Oxytocin, with an expiration date of May, 2008. (video, photos)
- I also captured images of a bottle of Lutalyse presently in use on the farm. This bottle has not expired, and is not due to expire until January, 2011. This is the only other medicine, besides the Oxytocin, that I have administered to the sows during my employment on the farm. (photos)
- I captured footage of a thumped piglet, still alive, who I discovered lying atop a bucket of afterbirth in the hallway of the farrowing barn. I do not know who thumped this piglet. I carried the piglet into a farrowing room to examine her. She was clearly sensible. She demonstrated a blinking reflex. She also winced when I pinched her side and nose. She can also be seen opening her mouth and wincing when another piglet in the crate steps on her. She also made direct eye contact with me when I held her up in front of me. (video) I confirmed the animal’s death shortly thereafter.
- I captured footage of the dead body of Sow #3473, who died either last night or this morning from complications resulting from a uterine prolapse. Her head showed no signs whatsoever of being shot with a captive bolt gun. Her insides had not blown out of her vagina at the time of her death. To my knowledge, and per what Colleen told me on August 21 after she confirmed this animal’s condition, this animal was never treated in any way for her prolapse. I only became aware of her death when I went to check on her in the afternoon only to find her gone. I looked everywhere and asked numerous people, but no one knew where she was taken. I finally found her dead body at the end of the day laying on the ground outdoors, just outside the doors to the dead room. I captured footage of her dead, green body. There are two dead sows visible in the footage. Sow #3473 is the sow on the left. (video) Her body lay there waiting to be lifted onto a skid loader and dumped into the compost pile at the rear of the farm.

Friday, September 5, 2008 (video)

- On Friday, September 5, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7:00 am and worked until approximately 5:30 pm. Video was taken.
- I worked in the farrowing barn.
- I captured footage of a private conversation I had with Randy in his office. I reported to Randy the following abuses that I had witnessed on the farm: the hitting of sows, seeing cuts on sows after being loaded into the farrowing barn, the improper thumping of piglets (piglets who are not dying immediately or even shortly after

being thumped), and the spraying of spray paint into the faces of those sows who have attacked/killed their own babies. Randy's initial response was: "I'm not gonna get too shook up about it unless somebody really abusin' 'em, is all, somebody's beatin' the piss outta 'em, and not feedin' 'em, no water, that kinda stuff." Later on, Randy tells me, "Don't get too excited about it, cuz ya know, sometimes the animals come in, [the workers] are trying to scratch 'em, getting them to move, they get scratches on 'em that way, ya know, I mean, you gotta do something if they won't move, you gotta move 'em." Randy related to me what he considers to be an example of the criminal mistreatment of animals: "Criminal charges, basically that's just, you hear people leaving hogs, animals out to pasture, and then don't go feed 'em, and then they just die, and people get brought up on charges for that kinda stuff." It was clear to me from my conversation with Randy that he has no intention of talking to the employees on the farm, or to higher management and ownership, about the abuse I reported to him. It was clear to me from my conversation with Randy that he is not going to take any action to end the animal abuse on the farm.

Saturday, September 6 and Sunday, September 7, 2008

- I am off these days.

Monday, September 8, 2008

- On Monday, September 8, 2008, I arrived at work at approximately 7am and worked until approximately 5pm. No video was taken.
- Today was my first working day following my conversation with Randy on Friday, when I reported to him mistreatment of animals at the farm. I worked in the farrowing barn.
- At the end of the day, Colleen approached me, after I had just finished sleeving a sow in one of the farrowing rooms, to tell me that Randy wanted to see me in his office. I went to the office where Randy was waiting for me. Colleen joined us. Randy told me that the farm was "cutting back" and that "We need to let you go" because of that. He then, however, told me that I was being fired for "tardiness."
- As I understand it, the farm's policy and practice is to give employees three formal warnings (one verbal and two written) before termination. I did not receive a single formal warning regarding tardiness or any other issue under present ownership and management before being fired today. I was late arriving at work on Sunday, August 31, but management never mentioned a word to me about being late that day, until today.