

FACTORY FARM OFFENDER

SMITHFIELD FOODS INC.

Smithfield Foods Inc.
200 Commerce Street
Smithfield, VA 23430
Phone: 757-365-3000

Web Site: <http://www.smithfieldfoods.com>

CEO: Joseph W. Luter III, Age: 67, Salary: \$10.71 million

COMPANIES (dba): ADA Premium Beef Co., AGRI PLUS, Agrofarms, Animex, Bacon Business Acquisition Sub Inc., Beef Production LLC, Brown's Farms LLC, Calf Source LLC, Carroll's Foods LLC, Case Ready Meats Corp., Cattle Production Systems Inc., Central Plains Farms LLC, Circle Four Farms LLC, Colorado Boar Stud LLC, Ed Kelly Inc., Farmland Foods Inc., Hancock's Old Fashioned Country Ham, Henry's Hickory House, Iowa Quality Meats, Murphy-Brown LLC, Murphy Farms LLC, North Side Foods Corp., Packerland, Premium Pet Health, Premium Pork Inc., Showcase Foods Inc., Smithfield Foods International Inc., Smithfield Packing Co., Williamsburg Foods, and many others not listed here for lack of space. For a complete list please see Smithfield Foods' 10-K report .

FORTUNE 500 RANKING: 222

ANNUAL REVENUE: \$11.84 billion

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES: 51,290

HEADQUARTERS: Smithfield, Virginia

LOCATIONS: Owns more than 40 slaughterhouses and production facilities in 11 U.S. states and several international locations including Brazil, Canada, France, Mexico, Romania, and Poland.

BRANDS/PRODUCTS: World's largest pork producer and packer. Slaughters more than 12 million pigs in the U.S. every year. Produces pork, beef, and turkey products sold in the U.S., Japan, Mexico, Canada, and Australia. Brands include: Smithfield, Farmland, John Morrell, Gwaltney, Great, Cumberland Gap, Dinner Bell, Carando, Kretschmar, Lean Generation, Lykes, Esskay, Valleydale, Rath, Roegelein, Ohse, Stefano's, Williamsburg, Tom & Ted's, Jamestown, and Ember Farms. Ember Farms is one of McDonald's main suppliers of sausage.

POLLUTION VIOLATIONS:

- **Missouri** - At Smithfield's Murphy Family Farms, from 1992 to 2001, state officials documented six massive waste lagoon overflows into streams, totaling approximately 1.7 million gallons, and several other sewage waste lagoons that were continuously leaking waste in smaller quantities.
- **North Carolina** - In 1999 and 2000, Smithfield Foods hog confinement complexes across the state received approximately 178 Notices of Violation for offenses including spills and discharges into streams and wetlands, and breached or abandoned sewage waste lagoons.

- **VA** - In August 1997, a federal judge in Virginia fined Smithfield \$12.6 million for repeatedly dumping slaughterhouse waste into the Pagan River and Chesapeake Bay. Upon investigation, the U.S. Department of Justice and the Environmental Protection Agency discovered that Smithfield had violated the Clean Water Act nearly 7,000 times. Smithfield was also accused of falsifying and destroying documents to conceal its illegal actions.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY VIOLATIONS AND LABOR STANDARDS VIOLATIONS:

- **National** - The U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Health & Safety Administration (OSHA) assessed Smithfield slaughter and processing operations and issued more than 100 violations and fines between 2001 and 2006 for failing to provide employees with a safe work environment.
- **Tar Heel, NC** - The 6,000 workers at this Smithfield facility slaughter around 32,000 hogs a day or 33 hogs each minute, according to the United Food and Commercial Workers (UFCW) union. Workers start out making less than \$10/hr. Although injuries are common in hazardous slaughterhouse environments, Smithfield has a history of firing workers who are injured on the job. Many employees work in constant fear of losing their jobs due to injury.
- **Tar Heel, NC** - On May 5, 2006, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit ordered a Smithfield Packing Co. plant to stop threatening workers who are trying to unionize. The plant, which employs 6,000 workers, is guilty of spying on and threatening pro-union employees with firings, wage freezes, and plant closure. According to the court ruling, Smithfield must pledge that the threats and intimidation will stop immediately. They must post signs around the plant which promise employees: We will not assault, interrogate, intimidate, or threaten you. Smithfield must also allow the union to hold an election. Renee Bowser, the union attorney who argued the case, said the ruling also grants back pay to workers who were fired for supporting the union. Gene Bruskin, the Smithfield organizer for the United Food and Commercial Workers Union, expects Smithfield to ignore the court order, because there are really no tangible consequences for the company if they continue to threaten workers. He expects that the company will appeal and drag out its response. In fact, the company is currently considering an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.
- **Tar Heel, NC** - On April 28, 2006 the National Labor Relations Board found Smithfield Packing Co. guilty of physically assaulting and unlawfully discharging 14 workers who walked out in protest of a fired supervisor. The court found the employee's walkout to be reasonable and therefore protected under federal law. The court ruled that Smithfield must stop threatening or assaulting workers who try to organize or demonstrate under the law and that it must reinstate the 14 workers who were unlawfully discharged to their former jobs and grant them back pay.
- **Milford, UT** - In April 1998, at the Circle Four hog complex, four workers were sent to the hospital after being overcome by toxic gases from hog waste. Again, in July 1998, five more workers from the same farm were sent to the hospital suffering from inhalation of the same toxic gases. Then, on New Year's Eve 1998, one worker died by electrocution while washing manure from the floor of the pig confinement stalls.
- **Tar Heel, NC** - In 1994, and again in 1997, workers at Smithfield attempted to organize a union and held union elections at the local plant. The union lost both votes. However, the results of the elections were thrown out in January 2005 by the National Labor Relations Board, after a judge found Smithfield had prevented the union from holding fair elections. The judge found the company guilty of numerous federal labor law violations, including threatening, intimidating, firing, and even physically assaulting pro-union workers.

HUMANE SLAUGHTER VIOLATIONS & DOCUMENTED ANIMAL ABUSE:

- **Isle of Wight County, VA** - In November 2005, an animal advocacy group submitted a written complaint to the Isle of Wight County Commonwealth's attorney, requesting an animal cruelty investigation of Smithfield Foods, because of the company's failure to provide veterinary care to pigs severely injured in a trucking accident. According to the complaint, hogs with broken limbs and other injuries "were made to suffer for hours when they were deprived of emergency veterinary treatment and later killed in a cruel manner."
- **VA** - The deaths of 513 pigs in June 2005, at a hog factory operated by Murphy-Brown, prompted the Virginia Office of Veterinary Services to investigate whether improper animal care or poor facility conditions had contributed to the deaths. The animals died after ventilation systems failed, due to a loss of electrical power during a thunderstorm.
- **Milford, UT** - In 2003, members of a Utah animal advocacy group were joined by former workers from Circle Four Farms, in order to allege inhumane treatment of pigs at the mammoth hog factory in southwestern Utah. The former workers said they witnessed small pigs being slammed against the wall or floor and the beating of sows with metal rods.

FOOD SAFETY VIOLATIONS:

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food Safety & Inspection Service (FSIS) took the following enforcement actions against Smithfield slaughter and processing plants between 2004 and 2005 :

- **Smithfield, VA** - Plant received a Notice of Intended Enforcement for Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point System (HACCP) violations on August 12, 2004.

PRODUCT RECALLS:

- **Tar Heel, NC** - Smithfield Packing Company recalled approximately 20,000 pounds of fresh pork neck bones, that potentially contained pieces of plastic, on July 20, 2002.