



Inspection Report

A & A Exotics L L C
685 Sw Steedley Dr
Lake City, FL 32024

Customer ID: **330024**
Certificate: **58-B-0579**
Site: 001
A & A EXOTICS L L C

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 26-MAY-2015

2.40(b)(3) REPEAT

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

The grey fox has discharge in both eyes, which may be signs of a health problem for the animal. The right eye discharge is brownish yellow-green and crusty, the left eye has a yellowish-green discharge. The fox was observed holding his eyes partially closed or squinting. The licensee stated he was not aware that this fox has issues with his eyes. The attending vet was contacted by the inspector and confirmed that he was unaware of this condition in the grey fox and that he would speak to the licensee and recommend administering the same treatment used previously on the red fox. Daily observation of the animals is needed to recognize when there are injuries or health issues. There must be regular direct communication with the attending veterinarian whenever injuries or health issues arise.

3.75(c)(3) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Multiple nonhuman primate enclosures have accumulations of fecal material. Accumulations of feces may attract unwanted insects, and be a disease hazard. The primary enclosures must be spot cleaned daily and cleaned and sanitized as often as necessary to protect the health and well-being of the nonhuman primates.

3.75(e)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

There are hazardous liquids and solid products above, near and on a shelf over the nonhuman primate feed in the storage shed. There are also various tools and supplies stored over and around the nonhuman primate feed. The accumulation of debris and disorganized tools and supplies can harbor pests. Pests, as well as the debris and supplies themselves may contaminate the food. All food and bedding must be stored in a way that prevents contamination. Toxic substances required for normal husbandry must not be stored in the food storage area but may be stored in cabinets.

Correct by May 31, 2015.

Prepared By: KIMBERLY DUFFINEY, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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27-MAY-2015

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3.80(a)(1) REPEAT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

The shelter for the pair of rhesus macaque with a baby in the back of the facility has partially collapsed and is unstable. There is a nail protruding from the broken structure near the back. This structure is a hazard and may collapse further and cause injury to the macaques housed there. There are damaged, broken plastic toys in the baboon and macaque enclosures which may injure the nonhuman primates. The primary enclosures must be constructed of materials durable enough for the species of nonhuman primates contained in them and be maintained in good repair to protect the health, safety and welfare of the animals.

3.125(a) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Throughout the facility, there are multiple enclosures with areas containing broken wire mesh, with sharp wire points exposed. A raccoon enclosure has broken sharp wires protruding. There is bent, broken sharp wires exposed on the wire mesh in the cavy enclosure. There is an area on the side of the porcupine enclosure where the wire mesh floor was bent and broken exposing a gap that may allow the porcupines to escape their enclosure or injure themselves on the wire. The enclosure housing the male coati-mundi in the back near the deer has rusty broken chicken wire mesh. The broken, sharp wires pose an injury hazard to the animals. The enclosures and structures must be structurally sound, and maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.

3.127(d) REPEAT

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

The wallaby enclosure has one side of its enclosure fencing that is up against the facility perimeter fencing and another side without a perimeter fence. There is no space barrier to stop the public or unwanted animals from gaining direct access to the wallaby. The perimeter fence must be of sufficient distance from the outside of the primary enclosure or at least 3 feet to prevent physical contact between animals inside the enclosure and unwanted animals or persons outside the perimeter fence. A perimeter fence less than 3 feet from the primary enclosure must be approved in writing by the administrator.

3.131(a) REPEAT

SANITATION.

There was old food residue, including rotting meat in the caracal and bobcat enclosures. Decomposing food debris can attract unwanted pests and harbor bacteria which creates a disease hazard. Leftover food debris must be removed if not consumed.

The enclosures for the bobcat and the porcupine have accumulations of feces throughout. Accumulations of feces

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harbor bacteria, attracts unwanted insects and creates a disease hazard for the animals. Feces must be removed from the enclosures more frequently to protect the health and welfare of the animals.

3.131(c) REPEAT

SANITATION.

There are accumulations of building supplies, pipes, wire, wood, broken animal crates and other debris accumulated just outside the perimeter but still near the animal enclosures. There are various debris on top of the metal roof of the male coati-mundi enclosure in the back including a hose, wooden shelter box, plastic and metal food receptacles, a heat light, electrical wiring and a wire mesh animal enclosure. The food storage shed is disorganized and dirty. There are supplies, tools, containers with various chemicals placed above and around the feed containers. Pests and vermin will be attracted to the accumulations of debris around the facility. These unwanted pests will be irritating to the animals and pose an increase disease hazard.

There is an accumulation of feces and food waste which was removed from enclosures and left in the grass and dirt areas between and near enclosures. This waste may harbor bacteria, attract unwanted pests and create a disease hazard.

The premises must be kept clean and organized to reduce unwanted insects and pests that may transmit disease.

This inspection and exit interview was conducted with the owner. An Animal Care VMO was also present and assisted with the inspection.

Additional Inspectors

Navarro Luis, Veterinary Medical Officer

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
330024	58-B-0579	001	A & A EXOTICS L L C	26-MAY-15

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000001	<i>Bos primigenius indicus</i>	ZEBU
000001	<i>Bos taurus</i>	CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI
000002	<i>C. pygerythrus</i>	VERVET
000001	<i>Callithrix jacchus</i>	COMMON MARMOSET
000001	<i>Caracal caracal</i>	CARACAL
000001	<i>Cebus capucinus</i>	WHITE-HEADED / WHITE-THROATED CAPUCHIN
000003	<i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i>	AFRICAN GREEN MONKEY / GRIVET
000003	<i>Dolichotis patagonum</i>	PATAGONIAN CAVY / MARA
000001	<i>Erythrocebus patas</i>	PATAS MONKEY
000003	<i>Hystrix africaeaustralis</i>	CAPE PORCUPINE
000002	<i>Lama pacos</i>	ALPACA
000013	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000002	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	BOBCAT
000002	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	CRAB-EATING MACAQUE / CYNOMOLGUS MONKEY
000001	<i>Macaca fuscata</i>	JAPANESE MACAQUE *MALE
000006	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	RHESUS MACAQUE
000006	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	RHESUS MACAQUE *MALE
000001	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>	PIG-TAILED MACAQUE *MALE
000007	<i>Nasua nasua</i>	SOUTH AMERICAN COATI
000002	<i>Notamacropus agilis</i>	AGILE WALLABY
000002	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	WHITE-TAILED DEER
000001	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>	RED KANGAROO
000002	<i>Papio anubis</i>	OLIVE BABOON
000003	<i>Potos flavus</i>	KINKAJOU
000014	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	RACCOON
000003	<i>Sapajus appella</i>	BROWN CAPUCHIN / TUFTED CAPUCHIN
000003	<i>Vulpes lagopus</i>	ARCTIC FOX
000087	Total	