



Inspection Report

Jodi Gray
915 Boleman Hill Rd.
Hartwell, GA 30643

Customer ID: **6010984**
Certificate: **67-C-0006**
Site: 001
Jodi Gray

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 10-MAY-2023

2.1(b)(2)

Requirements and application

On the day of inspection, the licensee had 269 animals at their site, but their current license is issued for a maximum of 200 animals. In addition, dangerous animal species which included wild canids, a wolf, a coyote, red foxes, fennec foxes, and Group 6 nonhuman primates, spider monkeys, were currently being held at their second location and were not approved on their current license. Not obtaining approval for an increased number of animals or additional types of dangerous species, may negatively impact the animals' health and well-being since the licensee's facility, knowledge of the new species, and number of employees has not been evaluated. The licensee must obtain a new license before using any animal beyond those types or numbers of animals authorized under the existing license. Correct by May 30, 2023.

2.40(a)(2)

Attending veterinarian and adequate veterinary care (dealers and exhibitors).

The attending veterinarian was not provided complete authority to oversee the adequacy of several aspects of animal care and use within the facility.

- The licensee did not discuss the diet for the newly acquired porcupines and juvenile capybara with the attending veterinarian. The rodent species are being fed primate biscuits which were not approved by the veterinarian, especially in

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regard to the adequacy of the Vitamin D content. Furthermore, per the licensee, the 4-week-old porcupine and 1.5-month-old capybara came to her weaned and are not currently being bottle fed but given primate or rodent biscuits soaked in milk. This diet or method of feeding, as well as weaning age were not discussed or approved by the veterinarian.

- The licensee did not discuss enclosure, husbandry, and overall medical care plan for the above mentioned newly acquired animals with the attending veterinarian.
- Furthermore, the licensee did not discuss or develop in conjunction with the attending veterinarian an enrichment plan for the marmoset and juvenile spider monkey that were singly housed and unable to hear and see other primates of their own or compatible species at the time of inspection.

Without an adequate care plan overseen by a veterinarian knowledgeable about the species involved, the provision of veterinary care may be inappropriate, which could result in animal illness or discomfort. In conjunction with the attending veterinarian, the applicant must establish an all-inclusive and adequate care plan for every animal within the facility including the porcupines, the juvenile capybara, the marmoset, and the yearling spider monkey. In addition, the applicant must always assure that the attending veterinarian has appropriate authority to ensure the provision of adequate veterinary care and to oversee the adequacy of other aspects of animal care and use. Correct by June 2, 2023.

2.40(b)(2) Direct

Attending veterinarian and adequate veterinary care (dealers and exhibitors).

The licensee was treating one animal with a medical condition without prior consultation with the attending veterinarian while other animals had not been recognized as needing veterinary care.

- An adult female porcupine was found in an outdoor enclosure at the offsite location with her nose in a corner with two large wounds along both sides of her back, each one approximately 6 inches long by 4 inches wide. The quills over the wounded areas were missing and the flesh around was observed to be red and inflamed. The wound on the left side was

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covered in cracked thick black crusty material while the right wound was bloody and ulcerated, missing the top skin layer. The licensee was treating the wounds with a topical spray for the past week without approval from or prior consultation with the attending veterinarian or any other veterinarian.

- All but 1 of the Watusi in the safari appeared thin. 3 in particular, one adult red female, one juvenile red male and a white male, were of poor body condition with prominent hip and rib bones easily apparent from a distance. The sharp angles of the ribs, hook bones, pin bones and all the bones in the rump area could easily be seen through the skin on all 3 animals. The female red Watusi also had sharp prominent easily seen back bones. The licensee stated having noticed the animals were lean but did not realize they were of poor body condition and did not consult with the attending veterinarian on care.
- An albino raccoon in an outdoor enclosure at the offsite location was acting abnormally and moving around his enclosure very deliberately/carefully. He didn't track the inspector's movements outside of the enclosure. A tree branch introduced into the enclosure by the licensee startled the raccoon who did not notice it's approach until it was almost touching his face. The licensee had not recognized this behavior as being abnormal and did not consult with the attending veterinarian on care.
- The male small-clawed otter in his outdoor enclosure at the offsite location, was seen spinning around, chasing his foot repeatedly within a small tub of water. The licensee explained that the otter does not know how to swim and this is the behavior he does instead. The veterinarian was not consulted on the abnormal fact that the otter can't swim or about this repetitive behavior done instead in the water tub.

Treating animals without guidance from a veterinarian could lead to inappropriate methods to treat injuries and medical conditions. Failing to recognize and notify the veterinarian of medical or behavioral concerns, delays treatment that can be detrimental to the animal's health and well-being. The licensee, in connection with the attending veterinarian must develop

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an adequate program of veterinary care that includes the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries. Correct by May 24, 2023.

2.131(a)

Handling of animals.

About 1 week ago, the licensee acquired a mated pair of adult porcupines as well as their offspring, a 3-week-old juvenile porcupine. At the time of inspection, the juvenile had already been pulled from the parents and was being hand reared. The licensee did not have prior experience in hand rearing a porcupine of this age. The licensee stated that she “was figuring out” how to care for the juvenile porcupine and had not consulted with a veterinarian or a specialist experienced in such matters. When questioned, the licensee did not have knowledge and was not able to explain the plan for assuring psychological wellbeing during growth into an adult, for providing an appropriate enclosure to allow for the development of species-specific behaviors and an appropriate diet with proper vitamin consideration for the species.

Insufficient knowledge or experience of acquired exotic animals, especially of the requirements for the age at acquisition, can lead to the use of inappropriate housing, diet, and husbandry measures. The applicant must consult with the attending veterinarian and must acquire the necessary knowledge needed to develop a complete plan for caring for a porcupine throughout all age groups. The applicant needs to have adequate experience and knowledge of any wild or exotic animals she maintains or plans to acquire. Correct by June 2, 2023

2.131(c)(1)

Handling of animals.

At the time of inspection, a 4-week-old African Crested Porcupine was housed in a wire enclosure about 3 feet tall, behind tall display stands, out of direct site of the cashier attendants. There was no barrier to provide sufficient distance from the public and the enclosure was not equipped with a hide to allow the animal to move out of view. 2 Kids were seen sitting on the ground, right against the enclosure, less than 1 foot away from the porcupine, with no monitoring employee.

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Without a barrier to assure the safety of both the animal and the public by preventing contact between them, injuries to either or both may occur. During public exhibition, there must be sufficient distance and/or barriers between the animals and the general viewing public to assure the safety of the animals and the public. Correct by May 26, 2023.

2.131(d)(2)

Handling of animals.

At the time of inspection, there was an insufficient number of readily identifiable employees monitoring the petting zoo area of the safari for the large number of patrons present. Only one attendant was monitoring the interactions occurring with the animals within two large enclosures, separated by a barn. The largest enclosure contained goats, sheep, a juvenile camel, a llama, pigs, and two juvenile nilgai while the second enclosure contained tortoises. The employee was seen walking between the two enclosures and the barn, many times turning her back on a large number of interactions taking place. In fact, members of the public were observed petting and feeding the animals without any readily identifiable employee or attendant observing or even being present at many points. Lack of employee oversight of direct interactions between the animals and the visitors may lead to injury to the public and/or injury or distress to the animals. A responsible, knowledgeable, and readily identifiable employee or attendant must be present at all times during periods of public contact. Correct by June 02, 2023.

3.75(c)(3)

Housing facilities, general.

Within the marmoset outdoor enclosure, there was a wooden ladder that had a large amount of thick brown/black grime staining the entire length of every rung except for the last one. Certain toys within the enclosure also had some buildup of brown/black grime. These enrichment items are not being cleaned or sanitized with sufficient frequency to prevent such build-up which could result in the spread of disease, odors and attraction of pests. Hard surfaces with which the

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marmoset comes in contact with, must be spot cleaned daily and sanitized, or replaced when soiled to prevent an excessive accumulation of dirt, debris, food waste, and excreta. Correct by June 2, 2023.

3.75(e)

Housing facilities, general.

Bags as well as plastic cans of primate feed were stored in the food storage shed with a large amount of spilled feed, dirt and rodent feces on the floor behind, below and in between the palettes. An open container of primate food was also found in the dirty refrigerator within the indoor bird housing area in need of cleaning. The open container was placed on the bottom of the fridge, exposed to the spilled white powdery substance on the top shelf. Storing primate feed in an open container such as this one may result in food contamination. Open food supplies must be kept in leakproof containers with tightly fitting lids to prevent spoilage and contamination. Furthermore, the failure to effectively clean the food storage areas has led to the attraction of pests, which could lead to contamination of food and may result in animal disease. Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against spoilage, contamination, and vermin infestation. Correct by June 9, 2023.

3.77(f)

Sheltered housing facilities.

At the offsite location, which contained lemurs, capuchins, spider monkeys and a marmoset, the following perimeter fence insufficiencies surrounding the nonhuman primates' outdoor and sheltered primary enclosures were found:

- The fence, alongside a pasture adjacent to the property, varied between 4 to 5 feet in height and the wire mesh spacing, approximately 5 inches by 5 inches, was not narrow enough to prevent animals the size of dogs, skunks, and raccoons from coming through.
- The small gate which is part of the perimeter fence near the wolf enclosure was approximately 4 feet in height.
- The fence at the front of the property was 65 inches in height while the gate to enter the perimeter fence there was 69

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inches in height, both slightly below 6 feet.

- The fence was not continuous with the metal building at the front of the property which served as the perimeter barrier for that section with large gaps, approximately 6 inches in width, at both sides.

The lack of an adequate perimeter fence presents a safety risk to the primates within the facility, in that there isn't an adequate secondary containment system to hold animals that may escape their primary enclosures, or a sufficient barrier to keep animals and unauthorized persons out. The facility must ensure that primates being housed outdoors or in sheltered housing are enclosed by a continuous perimeter fence 6-feet in height. Correct by August 25, 2023.

3.80(a)(2)(i)

Primary enclosures.

At the offsite location, the following nonhuman primate enclosures were found with potential hazards:

- In the outdoor portion of the ring tail lemurs' enclosure, there was a thin piece of sharp metal with jagged edges, about 6 inches in length and 2 inches wide, at the top of the tunnel opening leading to the sheltered portion.
- In the capuchins' enclosure, there were many sharp points, approximately 1 to 1 ½ inches in length, of twisted thin/pointed metal wires, that were being used to secure perches, water bottles, and enrichment items, accessible to the animals.

The sharp points in both these enclosures were easily accessible to the animals and could result in injury. The primate's housing facilities must be structurally sound and maintained in good repair, to protect the animals from injury, and to contain the animals. Correct by June 02, 2023.

3.81(c)

Environment enhancement to promote psychological well-being.

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The licensee did not develop or document a special considerations enrichment plan for the singly housed marmoset and yearling spider monkey. The marmoset cannot hear or see other primates of his own or compatible species. The juvenile spider monkey was hand reared and at the time of inspection was sitting on a small, elevated platform in the giftshop, without any physical barriers surrounding him. Per the licensee, he remains there during the day, a couple days a week and has an enclosure facing other spider monkeys for the rest of the time. The singly housed marmoset and the juvenile spider monkey were not provided special attention regarding enhancement of their environment in order to assure psychological well-being in spite of their circumstances. A well-implemented and documented enrichment plan is essential to prevent distress and maintain the psychological well-being of non-human primates such as these. Juvenile and singly housed primates must be provided special attention regarding enhancement of their environment, based on the needs of the individual species and in accordance with the instructions of the attending veterinarian. The special considerations enrichment plan for these two must be developed in conjunction with the attending veterinarian and well-documented. Correct by June 9, 2023.

3.82(d)

Feeding.

Food and water receptacles for the nonhuman primates at the offsite location are being cleaned with soap and water daily but not being sanitized. Adequate cleaning and sanitizing of food and water receptacles are necessary to ensure the health of the animals by preventing spread of disease and contamination. Food and water receptacles must be sanitized using live steam under pressure, hot water over 180 degrees Fahrenheit and soap or detergent, or detergent/disinfectant (after removing organic material first) followed by a clean water rinse at least every two weeks. Correct by June 2, 2023.

3.84(c)

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

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The sheltered portion of the spider monkey and lemur enclosure at the off-site location is located within a red barn of which the far section is used to shelter a camel. Immediately adjacent to the primate area, the metal ceiling and walls of the camel shelter section are covered in an excessive amount of black dirt, dust, and spider webs.

Furthermore, the indoor bird housing area where the marmoset was contained throughout the cold season up until 3 days before the inspection, had a large amount of dirt and spider webs along the ceiling, hanging from the rectangular lights as well as a layer of black dirt on the floor along the front wall. A large amount of dirt and rodent feces could also be seen along the far wall, behind the refrigerator.

These premises where primate housing facilities are located are not being kept clean, which has resulted in the harboring of pests and could negatively impact animal health and well-being. Premises where housing facilities are located must be kept clean in order to protect the nonhuman primates, to facilitate the husbandry practices required, and to reduce or eliminate breeding and living areas for rodents, pests, and vermin. Correct by June 2, 2023.

3.84(d)

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

Primate feed was being stored in two areas at the offsite location where significant evidence of pests could be seen. A large amount of rodent feces was seen in the indoor bird housing area behind the refrigerator storing primate biscuits and along the walls. A moderate amount of rodent feces was also seen inside the freezer section. On the bottom left section of the fridge, on top of a spilled sticky brownish red liquid substance, there was a large amount of dead flies. Furthermore, a large amount of rodent feces was seen behind, in between and below the palettes holding stored primate feed bags as well as plastic containers in the food storage shed. Pests such as rodents, and flies can contaminate stored food and can

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spread diseases that can be harmful to the non-human primate's health. The licensee must establish and maintain a safe and effective program for the control of pests. Correct by June 19, 2023.

3.125(a)

Facilities, general.

At the offsite location, the following enclosures were found with potential hazards:

- Within the coatimundi outdoor enclosure, multiple thin pointed wires were twisted around a plastic shelf to secure it to the wire enclosure, with the ends, approximately 1 inch in length, left sharp and accessible to the animals.
- Within the Patagonian cavy outdoor enclosure, two areas at the bottom of the solid metal wall at the back of the enclosure had been damaged by the animals, leaving behind large gaps framed by jagged edges. Animals could attempt to go through the gap and could get injured from the exposed sharp points.

Both enclosures could cause harm to the animals by allowing injury from the exposed sharp points within their enclosures.

The outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals. Correct by June 2, 2023.

3.125(c)

Facilities, general.

Three areas of food storage were found in need of cleaning during inspection:

- The bird indoor housing area, where a refrigerator containing feed for regulated animals and where some food processing occurred, had a large amount of dirt and spider webs along the ceiling, hanging from the rectangular lights as well as a layer of black dirt on the floor along the front wall. A large amount of dirt and rodent feces could also be seen along the far wall, behind the refrigerator.
- The refrigerator as well was in need of cleaning. There was a large amount of powdered white substance spilled on the top shelf of the refrigerator. There were smeared brownish/red sticky material along the edges of the top and bottom

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shelves. At the bottom left section of the fridge, there was a moderate amount of food debris and a large amount of spilled brownish-red sticky material with dead flies scattered throughout. A significant amount of rodent feces and dead flies could be seen at the bottom of the freezer.

- The feed storage shed had a large amount of spilled feed, dirt and rodent feces on the floor at the corners of the shed and behind, below and in between the pallets holding up plastic cans as well as bags of feed.

Failure to effectively clean the food storage areas has led to the attraction of pests, could lead to contamination of food, which may result in animal disease. Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against deterioration, molding, or contamination by vermin. Correct by June 9, 2023.

3.127(d)

Facilities, outdoor.

The outdoor enclosures at the offsite location for a wolf, a dangerous animal, and as well as for many non-dangerous animals such as foxes, badgers, groundhogs, small-clawed otters, racoons, coatimundis, wallabies, kangaroos, Patagonian caviars, a coyote, a capybara, a porcupine, were surrounded by a perimeter fence with the following insufficiencies:

- The fence, alongside a pasture adjacent to the property, varied between 4 to 5 feet in height and the wire mesh spacing, approximately 5 inches by 5 inches, was not narrow enough to prevent other animals from coming through.
- The small gate which is part of the perimeter fence near the wolf enclosure was approximately 4 feet in height.
- The fence at the front of the property was 65 inches in height while the gate to enter the perimeter fence there was 69 inches in height, both slightly below 6 feet.
- The wolf's enclosure as well as the albino racoon's enclosure was approximately 2 feet from the perimeter fence.
- The fence was not continuous with the metal building at the front of the property which served as the perimeter barrier

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for that section with large gaps, approximately 6 inches in width, at both sides.

The lack of an adequate perimeter fence presents a safety risk to the animals within the facility, in that there isn't an adequate secondary containment system to hold animals that may escape their primary enclosures, or a sufficient barrier to keep animals and unauthorized persons out. The facility must ensure that the above listed animals being housed outdoors are enclosed by a continuous perimeter fence, 8-feet tall for the wolf, and 6-feet tall for the other animals listed above, as well as 3 feet away from the animals' primary enclosures. Correct by August 25, 2023.

3.129(b)

Feeding.

There was a large amount of deteriorated, caked feed in the coyote's food receptacle. Some distinct round kibbles could be seen on the surface, but the majority of the receptacle's contents was shapeless deteriorated food mush. The food receptacle is not being emptied at a sufficient frequency to remove the caked feed and adequately clean/sanitize.

Improperly cleaned food receptacles can cause caking or contamination of food, which may cause animals to consume less or may negatively impact their health and well-being. Food receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary at all times and adequate measures shall be taken to prevent contamination, deterioration or caking of food. To be corrected by May 26, 2023.

3.131(d)

Sanitation.

A large amount of rodent feces was seen in the indoor bird housing area behind the refrigerator storing regulated animal feed and along the walls. A moderate amount of rodent feces was also seen inside the freezer section. On the bottom left section of the fridge, on top of a spilled sticky brownish red liquid substance, there was a large amount of dead flies.

Furthermore, a large amount of rodent feces was seen behind, in between and below the palettes holding stored bags as

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well as plastic cans of feed in the food storage shed. Pests such as rodents, and flies can contaminate stored food and can spread diseases that can be harmful to animal's health. The licensee must establish and maintain a safe and effective program for the control of pests. Correct by June 19, 2023.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with facility representatives.

Additional Inspectors:

STEPHANIE MAYARD, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
6010984	67-C-0006	001	Jodi Gray	10-MAY-2023

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000006	<i>Equus quagga</i>	BURCHELL'S / GRANT'S / CHAPMAN'S / PLAINS ZEBRA
000014	<i>Lama pacos</i>	ALPACA
000018	<i>Bos taurus</i>	CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI
000001	<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>	BLACKBUCK
000008	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000082	<i>Dama dama</i>	FALLOW DEER
000001	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	WHITE-TAILED DEER
000007	<i>Cervus canadensis</i>	ELK / WAPITI
000001	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>	NILGAI
000008	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>	RED KANGAROO
000002	<i>Lama glama</i>	LLAMA
000003	<i>Connochaetes gnou</i>	BLACK WILDEBEEST
000008	<i>Bison bison</i>	AMERICAN BISON
000005	<i>Bos grunniens</i>	YAK
000005	<i>Bos primigenius indicus</i>	ZEBU
000004	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>	ASIATIC WATER BUFFALO
000001	<i>Canis latrans</i>	COYOTE
000002	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000001	<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	BARBARY SHEEP
000007	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000003	<i>Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris</i>	CAPYBARA
000003	<i>Eulemur fulvus</i>	BROWN LEMUR
000001	<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i>	WARTHOG
000004	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000004	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000007	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000002	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	AMERICAN BADGER
000003	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	RACCOON
000001	<i>Canis lupus</i>	GRAY WOLF / GREY WOLF / TIMBER WOLF
000003	<i>Varecia rubra</i>	RED RUFFED LEMUR
000003	<i>Varecia variegata</i>	BLACK-AND-WHITE RUFFED LEMUR
000025	<i>Dolichotis patagonum</i>	PATAGONIAN CAVY / MARA
000002	<i>Aonyx cinereus</i>	ORIENTAL SMALL-CLAWED OTTER
000003	<i>Vulpes zerda</i>	FENNEC FOX
000002	<i>Marmota monax</i>	GROUNDHOG / WOODCHUCK
000004	<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	BENNETT'S WALLABY / RED-NECKED WALLABY
000001	<i>Oryx dammah</i>	SCIMITAR-HORNED ORYX
000002	<i>Nasua narica</i>	WHITE-NOSED COATI
000004	<i>Nasuella olivacea</i>	MOUNTAIN COATI
000002	<i>Sapajus appella</i>	BROWN CAPUCHIN / TUFTED CAPUCHIN
000005	<i>Ateles geoffroyi</i>	BLACK-HANDED SPIDER MONKEY
000001	<i>Callithrix geoffroyi</i>	WHITE-FRONTED MARMOSET
000269	Total	



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

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