



Inspection Report

Noahs Ark Animal Rehab Center and Sanctuary Inc
712 L G Griffin Road
Locust Grove, GA 30248

Customer ID: **3157**

Certificate: **57-C-0037**

Site: 001

NOAHS ARK REHABILITATION
CENTER

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: 12-SEP-2023

2.40(a)(1)

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

There was no written program of veterinary care for the birds maintained within the facility. A written program of veterinary care is needed to establish an adequate standard of veterinary care for the animals on hand. In coordination with the attending veterinarian, the facility must establish and document a program of veterinary care for the birds. Correct by 10/20/2023.

2.40(b)(3)

Repeat

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

One potbelly pig, Otis, was observed during inspection with an abnormal gait and increased ocular discharge in his right eye. The following observations were noted by the inspectors:

- His right front foot bowed slightly to the side when standing or walking, causing both front hooves to touch the ground at a diagonal. The interior front hoof appeared shorter than the side one from bearing most of the weight for that foot.
- The outer hoof of his right hind foot was overgrown, curling over and covering the entire length of the interior hoof.
- Both hind feet wobbled slightly when walking, taking exaggerated steps and kicking each hind foot up higher than required.
- His right eye had a moderate amount of cloudy discharge at the corner.

The licensee had not identified the conditions affecting this animal prior to the inspection, so the veterinarian had not been contacted. Failure to promptly identify such conditions delays appropriate treatment and may cause undue discomfort to the animal. Direct and frequent communication with the attending veterinarian is required for timely diagnosis and adequate medical attention. The attending veterinarian was contacted thereafter.

3.75(c)(1)(i)

Housing facilities, general.

During the inspection, two areas of excessive rust were identified in the nonhuman primate enclosures:

The bottom section of the metal shift door in the enclosure housing one Japanese snow macaque (Kenya) was excessively rusted. The rust was present along the entire length of the bottom metal frame as well as along the length of the bottom section of the door. The rust was pitted in appearance with pieces having crumbled away and broken off,

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leaving behind substantial gaps in some areas, as well as jagged surfaces. Kenya was seen sitting on the metal frame during inspection.

The bottom edge of the shift door housing two male rhesus macaques had a significant amount of rust. The rust covered half the length of that section and was moderately pitted with small pieces having flaked off, creating a rough surface.

Excessive rust can prevent appropriate cleaning and sanitization and lead to structural integrity issues. The animals may also injure themselves on jagged surfaces present when the metal starts to disintegrate. The facility shall ensure that any surfaces that the nonhuman primates can come in contact with are free of excessive rust. Correct by 11/20/23.

3.127(d)

Repeat

Facilities, outdoor.

The chain link perimeter fence surrounding the outdoor enclosures containing dangerous animals, such as tigers and bears, had the following deficiencies:

- In the back of the Grizzly bear Anna Loo's enclosure, on the side furthest from her catch pen, there was a gap approximately 4 feet long and 1 foot deep in the perimeter fence. The gap was loosely filled with rocks.
- On the creek side, behind the black bear Baloo's enclosure, there is a large hole spanning approximately 1/3 of the length of the bottom section of the fence, about 2 to 3 feet in height above the water.

The chain link fence designated by the facility during inspection as the perimeter fence surrounding the outdoor enclosures for all the other animals, including non-human primates and other non-dangerous mammals, had the following deficiencies:

- Two flood gates, encompassing approximately the bottom 1/3 of the fence, were wedged open by overgrown vegetation along the fencing closest to the road.
- Behind the primate enclosures, on the side nearest the river, there is an approximately 2-foot- long, 1-foot-deep gap in the bottom of the fence.
- On the side behind the fox enclosure was an area of damaged fence approximately 6 feet in length, where the top of the fence had rolled down to approximately 5 feet in height.
- The bottom of the fencing near the bird aviary housing macaws had a hole that roughly expanded 1-foot-deep and 1-foot-wide.
- The fence that crosses over the creek had many areas of vegetation overgrowth leaning on top and across the fence.
- A perimeter fence gate located along the south side of the facility measured 52 inches (slightly more than 4 feet) in height.

During the exit briefing, the facility mentioned they were considering using some of the fencing immediately surrounding some primary enclosures as perimeter fences. The following deficiencies were seen with these fences:

- The fence surrounding the bobcat enclosure had areas that were 1 to 3 inches short of 6 feet.
- The fence for most of the non-human primates, designated as the public barrier during inspection, had areas that were less than 6 feet in height. In addition, an approximate 1/2 foot deep, 2-foot-long gap was also seen at the bottom of a

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section of this fence located between the non-human primate enclosures and the dangerous animal perimeter fence.
- The fence surrounding the back section of the gibbon and brown lemur enclosures was approximately 4.5 feet high.

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. In fact, on August 13th 2023, the Grizzly bear Anna loo escaped the dangerous animal's perimeter fence after a fallen tree allowed her to leave her primary enclosure. The facility believes the bear was able to escape the perimeter fence through a gate loosely closed by a chain.

The facility must ensure they maintain 8-foot-high perimeter fencing for dangerous animals, and 6-foot-high fencing for both non-dangerous animals and non-human primates. Such fences must be at least 3 feet in distance from the primary enclosure for outdoor housed animals.

3.129(a) Repeat

Feeding.

The facility has implemented changes in the diet and supplements provided to the big cats that were not approved by the attending veterinarian.

The facility has a binder with detailed descriptions for the diet of each big cat. During inspection, two tigers were fed different amounts than instructed in that binder. The facility explained having implemented changes to the diet and provided a sheet reflecting the current diet where four of the five big cats were fed different amounts than indicated in the binder. For three tigers, this resulted in a 2-lb increase in the amount of meat being fed. Upon speaking with the attending veterinarian, they stated they were not aware of the changes made to the diets by the facility. The attending veterinarian was under the impression the diet outlined in the binder was still being followed, as this was the only diet they had reviewed and approved. The lion, Liberty, was also being fed four more pounds of meat than indicated in the binder. The attending veterinarian was under the impression Liberty was on a diet, with the plan to reduce the amount of meat noted in the binder by ½ lb per week, to achieve some weight loss in this overweight animal.

The veterinarian also explained her understanding was that supplements were being given per the labeled instructions. The veterinarian stated that for the supplement Cosequin, the facility should be following the labeled instructions for a 200 lbs animal. Per the original binder and the label, the big cats should be given ½ scoop of Cosequin daily. The facility has been giving 1 scoop. Furthermore, the facility had not consulted with the veterinarian on how to feed the supplements to the animals. The powdered supplements were placed on top of the pile of meat for each animal. Large quantities of the supplements separated and dispersed from the pieces of meat as employees threw them over the fence to the animals.

An inappropriate increase in the amount of food being given to the big cats could result in unwanted weight gain which would negatively impact the animal's health or contribute to the development of additional health conditions and concerns. Overdosing or inappropriate administration of supplements may also have negative impacts on animals' health. The facility must ensure the food given to the animals is wholesome, palatable, and free from contamination and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain all animals in good health. The diet shall be prepared with consideration for the age, species, condition, size, and type of the animal and shall be approved by the attending veterinarian.

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3.150(c)(2)

Facilities, general.

Many areas of excessive rust were identified within the enclosure only housing cockatiels:

- The bottom section of 2 diagonal poles located closer to the entry door of the enclosure were excessively rusted. Large portions of the metal in those areas were broken off, leaving behind large holes with substantially frayed/jagged edges.
- Multiple areas of surface rust could be seen on three horizontal bars within the enclosures. Pits and holes could be seen in some of the rusted sections on the horizontal bar nearest the trees.

Excessive rust can prevent appropriate cleaning and sanitization and lead to structural integrity issues. The animals may also injure themselves on jagged surfaces present when the metal starts to disintegrate. The facility shall ensure that any surfaces that the birds can come in contact with are free of excessive rust or damage. Correct by 11/20/2023.

3.152(b)

Facilities, outdoor

Six outdoor enclosures housing birds did not provide shelter from the wind. These enclosures consist of chain link fencing on all sides, with partial or complete roof structures above. No structures were present to obstruct or inhibit the impact of wind entering the enclosures. In addition, at least two large and three moderate sized holes were present throughout the plastic covering above the enclosure housing six Amazons. The top in question was the only source of shelter from sunlight and precipitation for this enclosure.

Inappropriate shelter exposes birds to extreme weather conditions which could cause discomfort, illness, or distress to the animals. The facility must provide an adequate shelter to protect the birds from any adverse weather conditions that is large enough to comfortably contain all the birds at one time and prevent their discomfort from direct sunlight, precipitation, or wind. Correct by 10/20/2023.

3.154

Environment enhancement to promote psychological well-being.

The facility does not have a written environmental enhancement plan for the birds on hand. A written plan is necessary to ensure that the overall health, well-being, and psychological needs of the birds are being appropriately met. The facility must develop, document, and follow a species-appropriate plan for environment enhancement adequate to promote the psychological well-being of birds. The plan must be approved by the attending veterinarian and must address social grouping, environmental enrichment, special considerations, restraint devices, and exemptions. Correct by 10/20/2023.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with facility representatives.

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Additional Inspectors:

CARLA THOMAS, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
3157	57-C-0037	001	NOAHS ARK REHABILITATION CENTER	12-SEP-2023

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000005	<i>Sapajus appella</i>	BROWN CAPUCHIN / TUFTED CAPUCHIN
000002	<i>Cebus capucinus</i>	WHITE-HEADED / WHITE-THROATED CAPUCHIN
000001	<i>Macaca fuscata</i>	JAPANESE MACAQUE / SNOW MACAQUE
000002	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	RHESUS MACAQUE
000001	<i>Papio hamadryas</i>	HAMADRYAS BABOON
000001	<i>Hylobates lar</i>	LAR GIBBON
000001	<i>Symphalangus syndactylus</i>	SIAMANG
000007	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000002	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000001	<i>Panthera leo</i>	LION
000001	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	BOBCAT
000001	<i>Dolichotis patagonum</i>	PATAGONIAN CAVY / MARA
000002	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000004	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR
000001	<i>Potos flavus</i>	KINKAJOU
000001	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	CRAB-EATING MACAQUE / CYNOMOLGUS MONKEY
000004	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	TIGER
000002	<i>Ateles chamek</i>	BLACK SPIDER MONKEY
000001	<i>Callithrix jacchus</i>	COMMON MARMOSET
000001	<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>	COMMON SQUIRREL MONKEY
000006	<i>Eulemur rufus</i>	RUFIOUS BROWN LEMUR / RED BROWN LEMUR
000001	<i>Canis lupus X C. familiaris</i>	WOLF/DOG HYBRID
000001	<i>Ursus arctos syriacus</i>	SYRIAN BROWN BEAR
000002	<i>Cacatua moluccensis</i>	SALMON-CRESTED COCKATOO / MOLUCCAN COCKATOO
000001	<i>Lama glama</i>	LLAMA
000006	<i>Ara militaris</i>	MILITARY MACAW
000005	<i>Cacatua sulphurea</i>	YELLOW-CRESTED COCKATOO / LESSER SULPHUR-CRESTED COCKATOO
000004	<i>Cacatua alba</i>	WHITE COCKATOO / UMBRELLA COCKATOO
000017	<i>Ara ararauna</i>	BLUE-AND-YELLOW MACAW / BLUE-AND-GOLD MACAW
000008	<i>Ara macao</i>	SCARLET MACAW
000010	<i>Ara, Anodorhynchus, Primolius, Diopsittaca spp hybrid</i>	MACAW HYBRID
000002	<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	CONGO AFRICAN GREY PARROT / GRAY PARROT
000003	<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	LITTLE CORELLA / BARE-EYED COCKATOO
000009	<i>Amazona oratrix</i>	YELLOW-HEADED PARROT / YELLOW-HEADED AMAZON / DOUBLE YELLOW-HEADED AMAZON
000090	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	COCKATIEL
000002	<i>Eclectus roratus</i>	ECLECTUS PARROT
000001	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	GALAH / ROSE-BREASTED COCKATOO / ROSEATE COCKATOO
000209	Total	



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