

United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

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Inspection Report

Summer Wind Farm Sanctuary 6490 Mowerson Rd Brown City, MI 48416 Customer ID: 6902

Certificate: 34-C-0227

Site: 001

SUMMER WIND FARMS

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: 10-FEB-2015

2.40(b)(2) DIRECT REPEAT

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

A brown goat that was noted by the inspectors on the inspection of 12-16-14 as lame and having difficulty moving still appeared to be having difficulty walking. The goat moved stiffly and seemed hesitant to move or place weight on its right rear leg. This goat had been seen by the attending veterinarian according to the facility president. It was diagnosed with arthritis and given an injection of cortisone according to the facility president. This had helped the goat according to the facility president. This goat requires evaluation by the attending veterinarian and additional treatment to alleviate its pain and suffering. This goat is to be evaluated by the attending veterinarian by close of business on 2-11-15.

The tiger known as Sher Kahn was very hesitant to stand. When he did stand the muscles of all of his legs were trembling and the tiger appeared to be very weak. The tiger moved very slowly and stiffly. The tiger had not eaten any of its food from the night before. The facility president was aware of this animals condition and stated that the animal was old and had arthritis. This tiger was not on any treatment according to the facility president. This tiger is suffering in its current condition. This tiger requires evaluation by the attending veterinarian for treatment to alleviate its pain and suffering. This tiger is to be evaluated by the attending veterinarian by close of business on 2-11-15.

The macaque known as Huey had a wound on the tip of its tail. This lesion was about 1/2 inch long and was red and raw. Tail wounds of this nature can spread rapidly if not treated in a timely fashion as the animal will continue to pick at this area. This can lead to infection which can ultimately require tail tip amputation. Wounds must be treated promptly to avoid unnecessary pain and suffering. This monkey requires evaluation by the attending veterinarian for treatment. This monkey is to be evaluated by the attending veterinarian by close of business on 2-11-15.

Documentation of the veterinary evaluation for these animals with treatment recommendations and records must be maintained and available for review by APHIS officials.

Prepared By: KURT HAMMEL, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care Date:

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2.40(b)(3) REPEAT

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

The macaque known as Huey had a wound on the tip of its tail. This lesion was about 1/2 inch long and was red and raw. Tail wounds of this nature can spread rapidly if not treated in a timely fashion as the animal will continue to pick at this area. This can lead to infection which can ultimately require tail tip amputation. No one at the facility had noticed the condition of this monkey. Failure to observe health issues and promptly report them to the attending veterinarian will lead to unnecessary suffering and in extreme cases even possible animal death. Thorough daily observations of all animals should be made. Animals with known problems should receive extra scrutiny. Report all health issues promptly to the veterinarian.

3.125(c) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The produce cooler contains spoiled produce. Oranges with white mold spots, deteriorating radishes, softening apples, molding ginger, molding cheese, deteriorating squash and peppers along with other spoiling produce were all present in the produce cooler. Spoiled produce must be removed promptly to prevent contamination of food intended to be fed to the animals. Sort and remove spoiled produce promptly. This cooler needs to be cleaned and have spoiled and deteriorating items removed in order to prevent contamination of food items that will be fed to the animals.

The produce sorting area of the produce cooler contained two chainsaws that had been used to butcher the previous day. These saws were covered in blood and tissue. These saws must be cleaned and sanitized promptly after use. They should not be stored in the produce cooler where it is possible for the material on them or the gas and oil in them to contaminate produce intended for animal feed.

The meat cooler had a horrible ammonia like odor mixed with the odor of rotten and decaying meat. This odor makes it very hard to determine if the meat items stored in this cooler are fit for animal consumption. Clean the cooler, identify the source of the odor and eliminate it.

3.127(b) DIRECT REPEAT

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

The shelter for the enclosures housing the three alpacas has no bedding. The enclosure for the shelter housing the lama has no bedding. The enclosure for the shelter housing one sheep and four goats has no bedding. The enclosure housing the white tiger has very little bedding. The expected low temperature in the area is 12 degrees tonight. Adequate bedding must be provided to keep these animals from experiencing unnecessary discomfort. Provide these animals with bedding in their shelters.

Prepared By:	KURT HAMMEL, D V M	USDA, APHIS, Animal Care	Date: 10-FEB-2015
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3.129(a) REPEAT

FEEDING.

The enclosure containing the three alpacas and the enclosure containing four goats and one sheep each had a large pan of dog food in them. Feeding a diet not intended to be fed to these animals could lead to digestive issues or nutritional deficits. Feed a diet that is adequate to meet the nutritional needs of these animals. Consult with the attending veterinarian if needed.

3.131(a) REPEAT

SANITATION.

The enclosure housing three alpacas contained excessive fecal material in its shelter. The shelter for the cougar enclosure contained a large amount of food waste. Some of this food waste had been pulled down into the rodent holes in this shelter. The white tiger enclosure contained excessive food waste. These enclosures need to be cleaned on a more frequent basis. Uneaten food must be removed in a timely fashion. Food debris can contaminate the animal enclosures and serve to attract rodents which are numerous throughout the facility. The fecal material and food waste present in these animals' enclosures can contaminate these animals as they lay in their enclosures. The animals can ingest this material when they groom themselves. Ingesting this fecal and food waste can lead to potential health problems. Clean these enclosures more frequently to prevent a buildup of fecal material and rotting food waste to minimize odors and prevent potential health problems.

3.131(c) REPEAT

SANITATION.

The butcher area had been used yesterday and was not cleaned. The floor was covered with blood and cow feces. The band saw was covered in animal tissue. The counter was covered in blood. A knife and cutting board were on the counter and also covered with blood. The facility president stated that no hot water was available as it was frozen. Fix the water supply and clean the butcher area or bring in water to clean and sanitize it. This area must be cleaned promptly after use. The animal tissue and blood can serve to attract rodent pest which are numerous throughout the facility.

The alleyway leading to the butcher area as well as the buildings along this alleyway are filled with various trash, debris, fencing, pipe and old equipment. The building next to the butcher area is also filled with various debris, old equipment, boards, trash, buckets, tires and fencing. These areas provide ample hiding areas for rodents and other pests. Numerous rodent holes were located throughout the facility. Mouse feces was seen in the warm room area. All this material must be removed to help control the rodent infestation of this property.

3.131(d) REPEAT

SANITATION.

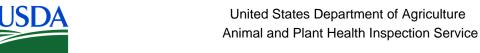
Prepared By: KURT HAMMEL, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care Date:

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Numerous rodent holes were located throughout the facility. Rodent holes were noted in the service area and in an empty animal enclosure located on leopard row. Rodent holes were noted in the service area for the lion and tiger JJ's enclosures. Numerous rodent holes were seen in the grain storage barn for the hoof stock area. An empty bag in this building appeared to have been chewed on. Rodent holes were also seen inside the den area for the cougar enclosure. Excess food waste in the cougar enclosure looked as if it had been pulled down into the rodent holes. Mouse feces was seen by the inspectors in an empty animal enclosure in the warm room. Rodents can be carriers of disease which may be harmful to the animals housed in these areas. A more effective means of pest control must be established for the facility.

3.132 REPEAT

EMPLOYEES.

It is evident that due to the nature and severity of the animal husbandry issues at the facility that there is a lack of adequately trained employees. The facility relies on volunteer workers. The president of the facility stated to APHIS inspectors that there was no formalized scheduling of workers at the facility. A lack of properly trained employees can result in facility and animal conditions that result in unnecessary animal suffering. Animal numbers must be reduced or more properly trained workers need to be added. Workers need to be trained in the basic needs of the animals at the facility. Topics should include at a minimum: the need for adequate bedding during times of extreme weather, the importance of cleaning and good housekeeping procedures, proper diet for different species of animals and observation of animals for abnormal conditions and behaviors. This training should be done in conjunction with the attending veterinarian or his designee. A list of topics covered and attendees must be documented for review by APHIS. A facility schedule needs to be developed that allows for adequate employee coverage in order to address all animal husbandry needs. Also the facility president is the only one authorized to work with the dangerous animals at the facility. All animal work must be done with the dangerous animals under his direct supervision. This limits the amount of time that is available to service the dangerous animal enclosures as the facility president is often offsite. This leads to poor sanitation in the dangerous animal enclosures. The facility president needs to find a way to be onsite more or hire trained staff to help run the facility.

Inspection and exit interview conducted with the facility president.

Additional Inspectors

Bongard Carrie, Animal Care Inspector

Prepared By: KURT HAMMEL, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care Date: 10-FEB-2015

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
6902	34-C-0227	001	SUMMER WIND FARMS	10-FEB-15

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000001	Arctos	GRIZZLY BEAR
000001	Canis latrans	COYOTE
000004	Capra hircus	DOMESTIC GOAT
000005	Felis silvestris catus	CAT ADULT
000001	Lama glama	LLAMA
000003	Lama pacos	ALPACA
000003	Lemur catta	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000002	Lynx rufus	BOBCAT
000001	Macaca fascicularis	CRAB-EATING MACAQUE / CYNOMOLGUS MONKEY
000001	Macaca fuscata	JAPANESE MACAQUE / SNOW MACAQUE
000001	Mephitis mephitis	STRIPED SKUNK
000001	Ovis aries aries	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000001	Panthera leo	LION
000009	Panthera tigris	TIGER
000001	Papio anubis	OLIVE BABOON
000001	Papio hamadryas	HAMADRYAS BABOON
000001	Puma concolor	PUMA / MOUNTAIN LION / COUGAR
000001	Sus bucculentus	VIETNAMESE WARTY PIG
000002	Ursus americanus	NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR
000002	Ursus thibetanus	ASIATIC BLACK BEAR
000001	Vulpes lagopus	ARCTIC FOX
000005	Vulpes vulpes	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000048	Total	