



Inspection Report

Carousel Properties LLC
4931 Center Hill Church Road
Loganville, GA 30052

Customer ID: **3166**
Certificate: **57-C-0374**
Site: 001
CAROUSEL PROPERTIES

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 16-APR-2024

2.40(b)(2)

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

A bottle of ivermectin, located in the drawer storing medications, expired 10/2023 and was recently used to deworm the hoofstock (goats, sheep, camel, llama, and alpaca) three months prior (January 2023) while expired, per the facility representative. Upon inspection, a goat and pig were observed with hair loss, possibly indicating a parasite problem. Expired medical products may lose their effectiveness and could leave the animals without proper protection against serious and/or deadly diseases. Each exhibitor shall use appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and prevent diseases and injuries. Expired medication should be properly disposed of and the licensee must ensure that all medical products being maintained for use at the facility are current and have not expired in order to support the health and well-being of the animals.

Correct by 05/15/2024.

2.40(b)(3)

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

The following animals have veterinary care issues that the licensee had not noticed before and the attending veterinarian had not been notified:

- A brown female goat named "Long Horn" has some hair loss around the base of her tail and the skin appeared scaly and dry.
 - A black and white female pig in the left enclosure of pigs is mostly hairless with skin that appears thickened. The facility representative stated she had always looked that way.
 - A tan and white rabbit has some yellowish discharge from its left eye and the skin around the eyelid is moist and pink.
- Failure to promptly identify such conditions delays appropriate treatment and may cause undue discomfort to the animals. Daily observation of all animals is necessary to assess their health and well-being. If any problems of animal health, behavior, or well-being are noted, they must be conveyed to the attending veterinarian in a timely and accurate manner to allow for appropriate diagnosis and treatment.

Corrected at the time of inspection.

The attending veterinarian arrived for an already scheduled routine visit during this inspection.

2.75(b)(1)

Records: Dealers and exhibitors.

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The current Record of Animals on hand (acquisition and disposition records) is not current or complete. Since the last inspection additional animals have been acquired (quantity increased from 75 to 249) and more have been sold/disposed of, per a facility representative, without documentation. Most acquisitions are offspring from the rabbits and goats at the facility which were sold later. Also, birds on site account for some of the inventory increase because birds are now covered by the Animal Welfare Act since the last inspection. Accurate and complete acquisition and disposition records are necessary to allow for medical and legal tracking of the animals. The facility shall ensure that they make, keep, and maintain records that fully and correctly disclose all the required information for all animals purchased or otherwise acquired, owned, held, leased or in their possession or which are transported, sold, euthanized, or otherwise disposed of. The records shall include any offspring born of any animal while in his or her possession. Correct by 06/01/2024.

2.126(c)

Access and inspection of records and property; submission of itineraries.

Itineraries have not been sent to the Animal Care office to indicate the licensee was exhibiting overnight at off-site locations, per the licensee, since the last inspection. When asked when the last overnight off-site exhibition was, a facility representative stated the weekend before the current inspection, April 13-14, 2024, the following animals were taken to Duncan, SC: a capuchin, kangaroo, camel, alpacas, rabbits and birds (cockatoo, macaw, swan, turkey, chickens, and ducks). Submission of a written itinerary is required in advance of any travel in order to allow USDA Animal Care to be able to track and inspect the animals regulated under the Animal Welfare Act and Regulations. The facility shall submit a written itinerary including all the required information to USDA Animal Care (email animalcare@usda.gov) at least two days in advance (or if the exhibitor accepts an engagement for which travel will begin with less than 48 hours' notice, the exhibitor shall notify Animal Care immediately) of any overnight travel for exhibition of any animal at any location other than the person's approved site. Correct by 05/10/2024.

2.134

Contingency planning.

The facility did not have a documented contingency plan available for review at the time of inspection. A written contingency plan is required to help ensure animal health and well-being in the event of an emergency or disaster; without this tool, animals may suffer illness, injury, or death due to unpreparedness should an emergency or disaster strike. The licensee must develop, document, and follow an appropriate contingency plan that provides for the humane handling, treatment, transportation, housing, and care of their animals in the event of an emergency or disaster. The plan should also identify situations that trigger the plan, outline specific tasks required to be carried out in response, identify a chain of command and who will be responsible for fulfilling the tasks, while also addressing how the response and recovery will be handled. The plan must also be reviewed annually, and all employees trained on the plan within 30 days of employment. Correct by 06/01/2024.

3.28(c)(1)(iii)

Primary enclosures.

Eleven adult guinea pigs are housed in a plastic bottomed indoor primary enclosure with wire sides and top that supplies less than the minimum required space for each guinea pig. The guinea pigs are over 350 grams and therefore require 101

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square inches each (or 1,111 square inches for this group of eleven). Their enclosure measures 16.5 inches wide by 40 inches long providing a total of 660 square inches of floor space (only enough space for 6 guinea pigs of this size). Not providing the minimum area of space does not allow for adequate freedom of movement, exercise, or reduce the potential for injury due to overcrowding or competition between the guinea pigs. All guinea pigs of this size must be provided at least the minimum required floor space (101 square inches for each guinea pig weighing > 350 grams) in their primary enclosure.

Correct by 05/15/2024.

3.31(a)(1)

Sanitation.

Two primary indoor enclosures, made of plastic bottoms with wire sides and top, housing guinea pigs are not being sanitized appropriately. When asked, a facility representative stated the enclosures are being cleaned only with soap and water every few days with no appropriate disinfectant being applied after the cleaning. When enclosures are not sanitized, there is higher risk of large numbers of germs remaining on the surface which creates a health hazard for the guinea pigs. Primary enclosures for guinea pigs shall be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks by washing them with hot water (180 degrees F) and soap or detergent, or by washing all soiled surfaces with a detergent solution followed by a safe and effective disinfectant, or by cleaning all soiled surfaces with live steam.

Correct by 06/01/2024.

3.53(a)(1)

Primary enclosures.

One male rabbit's elevated outdoor wire enclosure is in need of repair. A hole approximately 2.5 x 2.5 inches wide is in the bottom of the wire enclosure with sharp points extending into the hole. The rabbit could injure himself if his body, head, or leg became caught in the opening. The primary enclosures for rabbits must be maintained in good repair to protect the rabbits from injury, contain the animals, and restrict the entrance of other animals.

Correct by 05/10/2024.

3.54(b)

Feeding.

The food receptacles for the rabbits are being cleaned weekly with soap and water, per a facility representative, but are not being sanitized after cleaning. Without adequate sanitization there is a higher risk of large numbers of harmful germs remaining on the surfaces which creates a health hazard for the rabbits. Sanitization can be achieved by washing with hot water (180 °F) and soap or detergent as in a mechanical cage washer, or by washing all soiled surfaces with a detergent solution followed by a safe and effective disinfectant, or by cleaning all soiled surfaces with live steam or flame. Food and water receptacles must be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks.

Correct by 06/01/2024.

3.55

Watering.

Most of the light-colored water bottles for rabbits, attached to their outdoor primary enclosures, have a buildup of green material coating the inside of the water bottle licks and are in need of cleaning. Unclean and unsanitary drinking water can

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cause illness, discomfort, or may cause animals to drink less water leading to dehydration. Sufficient potable water shall be provided daily, and all watering receptacles shall be sanitized when dirty and at least once every two weeks. Sanitization can be achieved by washing with hot water (180 °F) and soap or detergent as in a mechanical cage washer, or by washing all soiled surfaces with a detergent solution followed by a safe and effective disinfectant, or by cleaning all soiled surfaces with live steam or flame.
Correct by 05/10/2024.

3.56(a)(1)

Sanitation.

Four primary outdoor enclosures, each housing 4 rabbits, composed of wire mesh flooring and an attached wooden box shelter with a solid floor, are in need of cleaning. Per facility representatives, the enclosures are scraped weekly. A moderate amount of feces and rabbit fur could be seen attached to the wire floor in two of the enclosures, collecting and piling up next to the food receptacle, unable to pass through the wire. In two other enclosures, the wooden floors of the shelters have more feces than bedding present. The accumulation of feces and dirty bedding can result in illness and discomfort thus having the potential to negatively impact the well-being of the rabbits. Primary enclosures housing rabbits must be kept reasonably free of excreta and other debris by appropriate periodic cleaning.
Correct by 06/01/2024.

3.56(b)(1)

Sanitation.

The primary outdoor enclosures for the rabbits, composed of wire mesh and an attached wooden or plastic shelter, elevated above the ground, are not being sanitized per facility representatives. They are currently scraped clean weekly without any detergent or sanitization products used. When enclosures are not sanitized adequately, there is a higher risk of large numbers of harmful germs remaining on the surfaces which creates a health hazard for the rabbits. Adequate sanitization of the rabbits' primary enclosures is necessary to prevent spread of disease and odors. The primary enclosures must be sanitized at least once every 30 days to reduce these risks and provide for the overall well-being of the animals.
Correct by 06/01/2024.

3.58(a)

Classification and separation.

When exhibited during off site exhibitions, per a facility representative, rabbits are placed within an enclosure with other species of animals. When photos from the facility's social media page were shown to the facility representative depicting rabbits within a penned enclosure with goats and sheep in one photo, and in another photo, with ducks, chickens and pigs, they confirmed that is how they have been exhibiting the rabbits. Rabbits housed in the same primary enclosure with other species of animals may cause harm or injury. Rabbits shall not be housed in the same primary enclosure with any other species in order to protect their health and well-being.
Correct by 05/10/2024.

3.84(b)(2)

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

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The indoor primary enclosure for one male capuchin is not being sanitized per a facility representative. Instead, it is cleaned with detergent and a pressure washer once a month without any appropriate disinfectants used. The enclosure must be adequately cleaned and sanitized at least once every two weeks, or more often, if necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of dirt, debris, food waste, and excreta as well as to reduce disease hazards. Sanitization must be done using one of the following methods: live steam under pressure, washing with soap and water of 180 degrees Fahrenheit or with regular water plus a detergent and disinfectant. The indoor non-human primate enclosure must be sanitized at least once every two weeks using one of the required methods.
Correct by 06/01/2024.

3.125(a)

Facilities, general.

The following outdoor enclosures either contain sharp points of wire protruding into the animals' primary enclosure or are in need of repair:

- One enclosure of 9 pigs has chicken wire partially attached to the metal gate at the front of the enclosure that has become tangled, causing it to unravel. The wire is bent in many areas causing some sharp points of wire (varying in length from approximately 1 inch to 6 inches long at varying heights from about 2 inches to 12 inches off the ground) to point in towards the enclosure.
- Within one enclosure of goats (mothers with offspring) that has wire mesh fencing to contain them, a sharp point of wire is observed in the front right corner of the enclosure, approximately 2-3 inches long, pointing inward about 2 to 3 inches from the ground.
- A holding stall containing one sheep has wire attached to the metal gate, but the wire has become loose and unattached, causing a sharp point of wire (approximately 6 inches in length and about 4 inches off the ground) to be pointing into the enclosure. Within this same enclosure, wood privacy fencing is covering the interior sides, but most of the right side of the stall's wall has been worn down/broken, causing missing pieces or holes which are splintered and/or loosely attached.
- Two separate enclosures of pigs each have a tarp attached in one corner covering the top providing some shade. Both tarps are sagging with varying amounts of holes in them, and one is fraying at the ends at the level of the pigs. The areas mentioned above could cause harm to the animals by allowing injury from the exposed sharp points, entrapment of a body part between broken wooden fencing or, the sagging tarp may be ingested and/or cause entanglement, due to the condition of disrepair. The outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury or harm and to contain the animals.
Correct by 06/01/2024.

3.152(b)

Facilities, outdoor

The following outdoor primary enclosures have inadequate shelter provided for the birds contained within:

- Two separate enclosures, each housing a pair of chickens, only have tall trees providing partial shade with no shelter from wind or rain.
- In the large mixed species bird enclosure housing chickens, ducks and geese, there is a sheltered roofed area approximately 12 feet long by 3 feet wide that does not allow all the birds housed within to all be under it at the same time. Tall trees provide some shade over this enclosure, but no wind breaks are provided.
- In the enclosure housing a peacock and a golden pheasant, there is a roofed area (approximately 2 feet wide x 4 feet

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long) without any sides that does not provide a wind break.

Inadequate shelter from inclement weather may result in illness, discomfort, or distress to the birds, and may have a negative impact on their physical condition and well-being. All outdoor housing facilities for birds must provide enough shelter 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 06/15/2024.

3.153(a)(1)(i)

Primary enclosures.

The largest primary outdoor wire enclosure containing chickens, ducks, and geese has chicken wire that has not been secured down at the bottom of the enclosure, such that sharp points along the length of this unsecured wire are pointing inward towards the enclosed birds. The sharp points are approximately ½ to 1 inch long, about 2-4 inches off the ground, along the lower right side of the enclosure for approximately 12 feet in length. Sharp points may cause injury and may lead to pain or discomfort to the animals. Primary enclosures must be designed and constructed of suitable materials so that they are structurally sound. The primary enclosures must be kept in good repair and have no sharp points or edges that could injure the birds.

Correct by 06/01/2024.

3.153(a)(1)(viii)

Primary enclosures.

Not all the birds in the outdoor mixed species avian primary enclosure containing chickens, ducks, and geese had convenient and easy access to water considering the size of the smaller species of chickens. The only available water is provided in a water stock tank/trough measuring approximately 50 inches long x 30 inches wide x 12 inches high. The water is kept at a lower level within the tub at approximately 7-8 inches high which requires the smaller poultry species (approximately 10 to 12 inches in height) to jump or fly up onto the ledge of the water trough, lean over at least 4-5 inches, while balancing on the approximately 1-inch-wide curved edge, to reach the level of the drinking water. Not having easy access to water can cause the birds to drink less, potentially become dehydrated, and impact their health and well-being. The licensee must provide all the birds with easy and convenient access to clean and potable water.

Correct by 05/10/2024.

3.153(c)

Primary enclosures.

The waterfowl in the large primary outdoor enclosure do not have a pool or other aquatic area provided that allows them to conduct normal waterfowl behaviors, such as swimming, submarining, and foraging. Failure to provide a pool or other aquatic area of sufficient surface area and depth, for all aquatic birds in the enclosure to be able to express natural behaviors, can lead to increased stress and a decline in physical condition. Primary enclosures housing wading and aquatic birds must contain a pool or other aquatic area and a dry area that allows easy ingress or egress of the pool or other aquatic area. Pools and other aquatic areas must be of sufficient surface area and depth to allow each bird to make normal postural and social adjustments, such as immersion, bathing, swimming and foraging.

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Environment enhancement to promote psychological well-being.

At the time of inspection, an environmental enhancement plan for birds that documents the appropriate provisions to provide enrichment and special considerations that is approved by the attending veterinarian has not been developed by the facility. This plan is necessary to ensure the psychological well-being and health of the animals. The facility must ensure that a documented plan for environmental enhancement that addresses the required elements including social grouping, environmental enrichment, special considerations, and exemptions is approved by the attending veterinarian as well as maintained and available for inspection.

Correct by 06/01/2024.

3.156

Watering

Four separate primary outdoor enclosures, three of which each contain a pair of chickens, and the other contains five turkeys, only have one source of water provided in water receptacles that are dirty within each enclosure. A layer of dark grime is present in the bottom of each of these water receptacles as well as leaves and/or pine needles that have settled to the bottom. Failure to keep the water receptacles clean and sanitized can lead to contamination that can result in illness and/or discomfort. Potable water must be provided in sufficient quantity to all birds housed at the facility. Water receptacles must be kept clean and sanitized in accordance with section 3.158, as often as necessary to prevent contamination. The licensee must provide potable water to all birds, keep water receptacles clean and sanitary to protect the health of the birds.

Correct by 05/10/2024.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with a facility representative.

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
3166	57-C-0374	001	CAROUSEL PROPERTIES	16-APR-2024

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000003	<i>Lama pacos</i>	ALPACA
000001	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000001	<i>Lama glama</i>	LLAMA
000017	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000047	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000001	<i>Cebus capucinus</i>	WHITE-HEADED / WHITE-THROATED CAPUCHIN
000061	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	DOMESTIC RABBIT / EUROPEAN RABBIT
000001	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	BLACK SWAN
000001	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>	RED KANGAROO
000002	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000001	<i>Bos primigenius indicus</i>	ZEBU
000002	<i>Cacatua moluccensis</i>	SALMON-CRESTED COCKATOO / MOLUCCAN COCKATOO
000002	<i>Bos taurus</i>	CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI
000024	<i>Cavia porcellus</i>	DOMESTIC GUINEA PIG
000001	<i>Choloepus didactylus</i>	LINNAEUS'S TWO-TOED SLOTH
000001	<i>Ara, Anodorhynchus, Primolius, Diopsittaca spp hybrid</i>	MACAW HYBRID
000003	<i>Mustela putorius furo</i>	DOMESTIC FERRET
000006	<i>Meleagris gallopavo domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC TURKEY
000022	<i>Anas platyrhynchos domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC DUCK INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000002	<i>Anser anser domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC GOOSE
000003	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	BUDGERIGAR / BUDGIE / COMMON PARAKEET / SHELL PARAKEET
000001	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	INDIAN PEAFOWL / COMMON PEAFOWL / PEAHEN / PEACOCK
000001	<i>Erythrura pealii</i>	FIJI PARROTFINCH / RED-HEADED PARROT FINCH
000002	<i>Serinus canaria domestica</i>	DOMESTIC CANARY / COMMON CANARY
000002	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	COCKATIEL
000002	<i>Pyrrhura molinae</i>	GREEN-CHEEKED PARAKEET / GREEN-CHEEKED CONURE
000032	<i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC CHICKEN (INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS / TURKIN / COCK / HEN / ROOSTER)
000002	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	EMU
000001	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	DOMESTIC GUINEAFOWL / HELMETED GUINEAFOWL / PEARL HEN
000001	<i>Aratinga solstitialis</i>	SUN PARAKEET
000002	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	BARBARY DOVE / RINGED TURTLE-DOVE / RINGNECK DOVE
000001	<i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>	GOLDEN PHEASANT
000249	Total	



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