



Inspection Report

David K Manser
1668 Rhea County Hwy
Dayton, TN 37321

Customer ID: **331471**
Certificate: **63-B-0183**
Site: 001
DAVID MANSER

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 16-MAR-2016

2.40(a)(1) REPEAT

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

*The current written program of veterinary care signed by the attending veterinarian on 6/26/15 is incomplete. It does not list/include all species currently at the facility (exhibit goats, kinkajou, marmoset). There is a lack of detail in regard to the preventative care recommendations for all species. For example, for ectoparasite and internal parasite control for wild/exotic animals it simply states "2x a year". For domestic species there are no recommendations for external parasite control and for internal parasite control it states 2x a year. It is unclear as to whether this refers to treatment and if so with what medications/dosages or if it refers to sampling/testing recommendations. The euthanasia recommendations are also incomplete: for wild/exotic species it states "injection" but does not state what type of injection and for the domestic species there are no recommendations. There are also no vaccination recommendations for the exhibit animals.

*In addition, the veterinarian has not made been to the facility for a regularly scheduled visit since June 2015. The written program of veterinary care states the veterinarian will visit three times a year. Animals in need of veterinary care and appropriate husbandry care have been identified.

Lack of detail in the written program of veterinary care can lead to lack of adequate veterinary care for the animals. The facility shall, with their attending veterinarian, complete a written program of veterinary care that includes all aspects of veterinary care needed for the animals at the facility and the veterinarian shall make regularly scheduled visits to the facility.

2.40(b)(2) REPEAT

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

*The facility houses four prairie dogs. At least three are missing hair in patches. One has hairloss over its shoulder area, along its right side and around its tail area. One is missing hair on its tail. A third is missing hair over its lower back/tailhead area.

The veterinarian has not yet been contacted regarding the prairie dogs and their haircoat issues. To ensure appropriate diagnosis and treatment, the veterinarian needs to be involved in diagnosis and treatment recommendations. The prairie dogs shall be examined by a veterinarian for appropriate diagnosis and treatment.

Prepared By: SUSANNE BRUNKHORST, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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16-MAR-2016

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2.75(b)(1)

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

*There were no records of acquisition for the kinkajou and marmoset acquired since the last inspection.

*The disposition records reviewed were missing the date of sale/disposition for several hedgehogs.

Complete acquisition and disposition records are required to allow legal and medical tracking of the animals. The facility shall make and keep complete acquisition records for all mammals and complete disposition records for all the exotic mammals species. Correct by April 1, 2016.

2.131(e) DIRECT

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

One adult grey rabbit in a wire and plastic enclosure the outdoor "rabbit greenhouse type building" was noted to be breathing rapidly and shallowly. Its nostrils were flaring during the respiration. The temperature was measured inside with Kestrel at 87 degrees F. The building felt warm and stuffy with no ventilation. The door was opened and just the breeze through the open door appeared to help improve airflow immediately. Rabbits are very susceptible to overheating. A temperature of 87 with lack of ventilation appears to be too high for this rabbit leading to a threat to it's well-being. The facility shall take measures immediately to ensure that climatic conditions present are not a threat to the rabbit's health and well-being.

3.53(a)(1) REPEAT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

One of the rabbit enclosures in the 'rabbit house structure' is showing significant amounts of rust along the metal wire sides and/or floors of the enclosure. It houses one adult rabbit. The enclosure is made of a solid plastic bottom piece with white coated wire sides and top. The white coated wire sections closest to the junction with the plastic bottom are affected the worst. One corner is broken and has been repaired with wire. Rusty wire cannot be adequately cleaned and sanitized. Rusty wire also becomes a hazard to the rabbits leading to potential injury when the rust leads to structural instability of the wire. Enclosures shall be structurally sound and maintained in good repair to protect the rabbits.

3.53(a)(5) DIRECT REPEAT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

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Two rabbit enclosures in the "rabbit green house structure" contain recently born young rabbits. Each has three offspring. One group was born on 3/3/16 and the other was born approximately 2/25/16 according to the calendar record. In both cases the young rabbits are huddled in one corner of the enclosure on the wood shavings. There is no nest box in the enclosures for the mother rabbit to use to build her nest. Nest boxes are necessary to provide the young offspring a clean and sheltered environment for the first month of their life. A suitable nest box containing clean nesting material shall be provided in each enclosure housing a female with a litter less than a month of age.

3.56(c)

SANITATION.

The screens above the concrete rabbit enclosures and the areas around these rabbit enclosures in the "rabbit green house structure" building need to be cleaned. There is old dry rabbit excreta present on the screens and around the enclosures. Old accumulated excreta can lead to spread of disease, odors and attract pests. The screens and areas around the rabbit enclosures shall be cleaned and all debris removed. Correct by March 21, 2016.

3.80(a)(1)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

The facility has acquired a marmoset since the last inspection. The enclosure currently housing the marmoset was not designed specifically for a marmoset. There is wire with openings approximately 1 in x 1 in making up a portion of the ceiling over two light/heat bulbs. The marmoset was noted placing her hand through the opening toward the bulb. The two bulbs are immediately above the wire and within reach of the marmoset. The marmoset may be injured by touching the bulbs and if the bulbs explode/break glass shards may fall on the marmoset.

The enclosure is accessed by employees from the front via a full size sliding window. Food is placed in the enclosure and the enclosure is cleaned via this window. The window is large enough that the marmoset could escape while it is open to allow for cleaning and feeding.

Enclosures for non-human primates must be designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound for the species contained in them including protecting the animals from injury and escape. Correct by April 1, 2016.

3.80(a)(2)(9)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

The enclosure currently housing the marmoset was made by the facility of a gunnite like material. The walls are made to look rocklike/natural. There are many tiny cracks and crevices in the walls. One section on the upper half of the wall on the left side has hundreds of tiny "bumps" in its surface. This area is not easily cleanable/sanitizable. In addition, all surfaces need to be impervious to moisture to allow cleaning. Regular cleaning and sanitization is necessary to prevent accumulation of debris, odors and pests and to help with disease prevention. Primary enclosures for non-human primates must be constructed such that all surfaces in contact with the animals can be

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readily cleaned and sanitized in accordance with 3.84(b)(3). Correct by April 1, 2016.

3.81 DIRECT

ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

The facility acquired a marmoset approximately a couple of weeks ago. The facility representative states they have not yet read the regulations regarding non-human primates and have not developed a plan of environmental enrichment. The marmoset is currently a singly housed non-human primate with no visual or auditory interaction with any other non-human primates or any other animal species. The enclosure does include climbing structures and a mirror. The facility representative states the owner interacts with the marmoset in the evenings. Non-human primates are extremely social animals, especially the marmoset who live in multi-animal groups. The facility needs to develop a plan for how they are going to meet this animal's needs for social and environmental enrichment using currently accepted professional standards and with the direction of their attending veterinarian. This plan must be in accordance with currently accepted professional standards and must be in writing and must specifically at a minimum address social grouping, environmental enrichment and all special considerations. Correct by April 1, 2016.

3.82(d)

FEEDING.

The marmoset food receptacles and food are currently fed on the lower floor levels of the enclosure. Marmosets are arboreal species and do not eat on the ground. In addition, when the marmoset urinates and defecates while in the upper parts of the enclosure, the waste may fall into and onto the food contaminating the food. Food and food receptacles must be located so as to minimize any risk of contamination by excreta. Correct by April 1, 2016.

3.130

WATERING.

The water receptacle for the prairie dogs needs to be cleaned. The water is discolored brown with brown and white debris floating in it. The debris almost has a white moldy appearance to a part of it suggesting it has been there for several days. The receptacle itself also is dirty. Clean water receptacles with potable water are necessary to ensure the animals have access to potable water. Correct immediately and from this day forward.

Exit conducted with undersigned facility representative.

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
331471	63-B-0183	001	DAVID MANSER	16-MAR-16

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000005	<i>Atelerix albiventris</i>	HEDGEHOG
000001	<i>Callithrix jacchus</i>	COMMON MARMOSET
000002	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000014	<i>Cavia porcellus</i>	DOMESTIC GUINEA PIG
000004	<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG
000001	<i>Dolichotis patagonum</i>	PATAGONIAN CAVY / MARA
000014	<i>Meriones unguiculatus</i>	MONGOLIAN GERBIL (COMMON PET / RESEARCH VARIETY)
000010	<i>Mesocricetus auratus</i>	SYRIAN / GOLDEN HAMSTER (COMMON PET/RESEARCH TYPE)
000002	<i>Octodon degus</i>	DEGU
000016	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	EUROPEAN RABBIT
000001	<i>Phodopus roborovskis</i>	ROBOROVSKIS DWARF HAMSTER
000001	<i>Potos flavus</i>	KINKAJOU
000002	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000073	Total	