



## Inspection Report

Stump Hill Farm  
6633 Klick Street  
Massillon, OH 44646

Customer ID: **2217**  
Certificate: **31-C-0050**  
Site: 001  
STUMP HILL FARM

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION  
Date: 16-MAR-2015

### 2.40(b)(2)

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

During inspection, a wolf named "Squishy" was observed shaking its head, standing with a right head tilt, and scratching at the right ear. The animal displayed one of these signs every 30-45 seconds while being observed. The licensee said she believed it was a sign the animal wanted attention. No veterinarian was contacted about the wolf's condition and no treatments were started. The signs displayed in this animal are a classic indication there is some irritant in the animal's right ear, such as an infection or debris. Failing to provide appropriate methods to diagnose and treat the animal's condition resulted in the continuation of the problem while causing discomfort to the animal. Additionally, the animal may cause secondary trauma to the ear and ear canal while trying to scratch at the afflicted area. Correct by having the animal examined and treated by a licensed veterinarian.

Correct by: 20 March 2015

### 2.40(b)(3)

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

The licensee failed to recognize that a wolf (described above) was displaying abnormal behavior that is most likely the result of a medical condition and did not report it to a veterinarian. Daily observation must be provided to all animals to assess their health and well-being, and a mechanism of direct and frequent communication with a veterinarian is required so that timely and accurate information on problems are conveyed. By not identifying and reporting the abnormal signs displayed by the wolf, the animal remained untreated and in discomfort. Correct by contacting a veterinarian about the wolf's condition. Furthermore, ensure all animals are adequately observed daily to assess health status, and all problems identified are reported to a veterinarian in a timely and accurate manner. Correct this day forward.

### 2.75(b)(1) REPEAT

#### RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

The licensee did not have a record of disposition for a wolf hybrid that was on hand during the last inspection (dated 05 December 2014). The licensee stated that this animal is now a pet. Accurate animal records regarding births,

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deaths, acquisition and disposition are used to help evaluate the facility's animal care program and for animal tracking for ownership and health care concerns. Every exhibitor must make, keep and maintain records or forms which fully and correctly disclose the following information concerning animals purchased, acquired, owned, held, leased, or otherwise in his or her control, or were transported, sold, euthanized or otherwise disposed of by that exhibitor, including any offspring born of any animals while in his or her possession or under his control. The absence of disposition records impedes the inspection process and makes animal tracking difficult to impossible, which is especially important in the event of a disease outbreak. The licensee must keep and maintain accurate records of acquisition and disposition for all covered species.

THIS IS A REPEAT NON-COMPLIANT ITEM THAT REMAINS UNCORRECTED

### 3.56(b)(1) REPEAT

#### SANITATION.

One rabbit enclosure housing one rabbit had bedding that was excessively wet that requires cleaning. The licensee stated that enclosures are cleaned and soiled bedding is removed and replaced with new bedding every 2-3 days or as often as the licensee believes is necessary. The door entrance to 2 of the rabbit shelters in 2 different enclosures are significantly chewed on the edges. The inside of one of these shelters also has areas of chewed wood on the back wall of the shelter. This back wall is also warped inward from what appears to be water damage. Bedding must be removed and replaced as often as necessary as required by this section to allow the animals to stay clean and dry. Wooden surfaces that have significant chew damage cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized and should be repaired or replaced to facilitate adequate cleaning and sanitation. Enclosure with significant damage such as warping walls may have to be completely replaced to ensure this cleaning and sanitization can be accomplished and to ensure the enclosures adequately contain and protect the animals.

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### 3.75(c)(1)(1)

#### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The front of the outdoor portion of the brown lemur enclosure is made of a metal panel frame and braided chain link type metal interior. This metal is rusted over at least 90 percent of this front section. Surfaces that come into contact with non-human primates may not be excessively rusty, as this can affect the structural strength of surfaces and prevents the required cleaning and sanitization of enclosures. Any surface that comes in contact with the nonhuman primates must be free of excessive rust that prevents the required cleaning and sanitization, or that affects the structural strength of the surface. Correct this by ensuring that these areas are repaired or replaced and that all surfaces that come in contact with the individual are constructed and maintained in a manner that allows

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them to be readily cleaned and sanitized and are removed or replaced as needed.

Correct by: 17 April 2015

### 3.125(a) REPEAT

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The following areas were found in need of repair or replacement:

1. An area of chain link fencing for 2 adult tigers (named Hank and Crystal) was found pulled loose from the structural supports. This area is an approximately 1 foot long section in the back right corner of the enclosure where the bottom structural support rail meets the chain link fence wall.
2. The barn housing the African crested porcupine has two areas of wall that has been chewed, leaving 2 holes in the walls of the enclosure.
3. The enclosure housing one adult pig has an approximately 12 inch wide section of coated metal wire attached to the bottom of the left enclosure wall (that appears to be previously buried metal wire) running the distance of the left wall of the enclosure. This wire is now above the ground and only attached to the lower wall on one side.
4. One enclosure housing 2 adult black bears (one male, one female) has a broken/loose section of 4X4 wire that makes up the wall between the two enclosures they can access. There is also a section of metal flashing that runs along the bottom of the door to this enclosure that is now loose and bent outwards.
5. The gate to the yard housing the male camel is broken on the lower left corner. This gate is made of chain link with metal tubing framing. The metal tubing is rusted and broken on the bottom left corner of the gate.
6. The metal feeder for the kangaroo and Patagonian cavy is coming apart at the seams on the top and there is a loose edge near the left front. This has created sharp areas on this feeder that are a potential injury hazard to the animals.

All of these areas are in need of repair or replacement. They are all areas of potential injury or escape. The facility must ensure that all animal enclosures are maintained to adequately contain the animals and protect them from injury.

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### 3.127(c) DIRECT

#### FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

The primary enclosure for an adult male Syrian brown bear was extremely muddy with no available dry area, apart from the den box, in the enclosure. The ground of the 12 ft. by 12 ft. (approximately) enclosure was completely wet with a mixture of stone, gravel, mud, and water. The animal's feet would sink several inches into the ground as it

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stepped. The animal's feet, lower sections of legs, and belly were wet and covered in mud. The licensee stated the animal usually has access to another similar adjacent enclosure which was significantly drier, but she was cleaning the enclosure and locked the animal to the one side. The licensee reported the animal was only confined to the completely wet enclosure side for a couple of hours while she cleaned but was interrupted by the inspection. The drier adjacent enclosure also housed a female Syrian brown bear. Because the licensee did not want the two bears mating, she had to separate the two bears. This would mean the licensee would have to keep the female in the den box while giving the male full access to both enclosures and an additional den box in order to provide both bears with a dry area while also separating them. Bears must have access to a dry clean space. The inability to get to dry areas can be very distressing. Constant environmental moisture not only can promote infections but also affects the animal's ability to thermoregulate and keep clean. Correct by ensuring there is suitable method to rapidly eliminate excess water from the enclosure. Correct by 3/17/2015.

\*\*\*The licensee removed several wheelbarrows of wet bedding added additional clean bedding to this enclosure. This was corrected at the time of the exit interview.

### 3.127(d) REPEAT

#### FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

The perimeter fence is currently inadequate and does not function as a secondary containment system. Although an 8 ft. high perimeter fence is present surrounding the facility, there were eight large mature trees within 3 feet of the perimeter fence that had no preventives to stop an animal from climbing the trees and leaping over the perimeter fence. Additionally, there were piles of building material and animal husbandry items leaned up against or near the perimeter fence that could be used as elevated platform to jump over the perimeter fence. The presence of these materials against the fencing effectively reduces the height of the perimeter fence. A substantial perimeter fence that is maintained in good repair and not less than 8 feet in height is required for all outdoor housing facilities that contain potentially dangerous animals. Perimeter fencing protects the animals in the facility by ensuring in the event of an accidental escape there is a secondary containment mechanism to prevent the animal from leaving the property and endangering public safety thereby placing the animal's life in jeopardy. Correct by removing all building materials and other debris that are in close proximity to the perimeter fence and altering trees in a manner to ensuring the perimeter fence can adequately function as a secondary containment system.

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The inspection on 3/16/2015 was conducted with the licensee, Randy Coleman, ACI, and Cody Yager, VMO. The exit briefing was conducted with the licensee and Randy Coleman, ACI on 3/17/2015.

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### Additional Inspectors

Yager Cody, Supervisory Animal Care Specialist

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## Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
2217	31-C-0050	001	STUMP HILL FARM	16-MAR-15

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000002	<i>Arctos</i>	GRIZZLY BEAR
000001	<i>Camelus dromedarius domestic</i>	DOMESTIC DROMEDARY CAMEL
000001	<i>Canis lupus</i>	GRAY WOLF / GREY WOLF / TIMBER WOLF
000012	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000001	<i>Cavia magna</i>	GREATER GUINEA PIG
000001	<i>Eulemur fulvus</i>	COMMON BROWN LEMUR
000001	<i>Hystrix africaeaustralis</i>	CAPE PORCUPINE
000005	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000001	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	HAZEL DORMOUSE
000001	<i>Nasua nasua</i>	SOUTH AMERICAN COATI
000006	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	EUROPEAN RABBIT
000001	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>	RED KANGAROO
000001	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000001	<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	CHIMPANZEE
000007	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	TIGER
000002	<i>Papio hamadryas</i>	HAMADRYAS BABOON
000001	<i>Potos flavus</i>	KINKAJOU
000002	<i>Puma concolor</i>	PUMA / MOUNTAIN LION / COUGAR
000001	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000006	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR
000006	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
<b>000060</b>	<b>Total</b>	