



Inspection Report

Zoological Society Of Pittsburgh
One Wild Place
Pittsburgh, PA 15206

Customer ID: 2241

Certificate: 23-C-0009

Site: 001

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF PITTSBURGH

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: 23-MAR-2016

3.101(a)(3)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The dry resting area where the male sea lion is usually housed (and, according to the keeper staff, where he usually sleeps) is covered with a layer of black buildup covering the floor and approximately 1 foot up the side of the wall in one corner. The shape of this blackened area is consistent with the sea lion's body shape as he would lie in the corner supported by the wall. This buildup is of organic material and cannot be adequately removed and disinfected using the current cleaning methods. Inadequate disinfection of enclosure surfaces creates a potential reservoir for disease and poses a health risk to the animals housed therein. All surfaces in a primary enclosure must be maintained to facilitate cleaning and disinfection as appropriate. Correct by maintaining all surfaces of primary enclosures so that they are durable, nontoxic, and facilitate cleaning and disinfection, as part of a routine, ongoing maintenance program.

Correct by: 08 April 2016

3.103(b)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

The outdoor exhibit area for the four California sea lions does not provide adequate shade. The outdoor area consists of a large circular pool with a rock structure in the center and two dry resting areas that are utilized for training sessions as well. The pool is painted a highly light-reflective, light blue color on the bottom and sides. There are a small number of evergreen-type trees on one side of the pool which may cast some shadows at times during the day. During times that the sun is directly overhead, there is no shelter (either natural or artificial) for the animals in the exhibit. The animals are locked out from their indoor enclosure space on a rotating schedule during the day leaving a portion of animals with no shelter from direct sunlight on a daily basis. All of the sea lions have a history of intermittent disease of the eyes. Although these conditions have been continually treated by the attending veterinarian to help reduce the incidence of these flare-ups, excessive exposure to UV light (sunlight) has been linked to the development of eye abnormalities in captive sea lions. Veterinary records show worsening of these conditions during the summer (when UV exposure is greatest) - on July 28 and August 2 of 2015, two of the sea lions were examined and treated by the attending veterinarian for corneal discoloration and squinting reported by

Prepared By: MICHAEL NEAFSEY, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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the keeper staff. It is likely that the lack of adequate shade may be contributing to the eye abnormalities in these animals. Additionally, exposure to bright light can be painful for animals experiencing eye problems. Shelter shall be provided for all marine mammals kept outdoors to afford them protection from direct sunlight. Correct by providing adequate shelter from direct sunlight to help alleviate these chronic eye issues and prevent future flare-ups.

Correct by: 15 June 2016

3.106(a) DIRECT REPEAT

WATER QUALITY.

The facility has an ongoing issue with controlling the levels of chlorine in the marine mammal pools, particularly with the four sea lions. Upon inspection of water quality records from the past year, it was noted that the chlorine levels (especially in the sea lion pools) have been elevated (<1.0PPM is considered acceptable for sea lions) on at least 6 occasions:

1. In January of 2015 levels of chlorine were measured over 1.0PPM for four consecutive days reaching as high as 4.44PPM. During this month there were a total of eight days above 1.0PPM.
2. In February of 2015 there were a total of four days above 1.0PPM, reaching as high as 5.86PPM.
3. In August of 2015 there were a total of nine days above 1.0PPM, reaching as high as 1.91PPM.
4. In September of 2015 levels of chlorine were measured over 1.0PPM for ten consecutive days reaching as high as 4.56PPM. During this month there were a total of fourteen days above 1.0PPM.
5. In November of 2015 levels of chlorine were measured over 1.0PPM for four consecutive days.
6. In March of 2016 levels were measured over 2.55PPM on three consecutive days.

Excessive chemical additives like chlorine can cause ocular problems in these animals. There is one adult female sea lion (Maggie) with significant blue discoloration affecting both eyes (indicating corneal injury). At the time of the USDA inspection of the sea-lion area on 21 March 2016, the keeper staff and attending veterinarian were assessing an ocular problem with Maggie. The current flare-up is suspected by staff to be linked to the increased Chlorine levels. According to the keepers and the attending veterinarian, all of the sea lions have had a prolonged history of intermittent flare-ups involving corneal discoloration and squinting of one or both eyes, which is an indication of ocular pain. Levels of chlorine in marine mammal enclosures must be maintained so there is no detrimental effect to the health of the animals contained therein. Correct by ensuring that the chemical additives are maintained within safe levels for each animal.

The inspection was completed on 3/21/2016 and 3/22/2016 with animal management staff and Veterinary Medical

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Officers, Kathy Campitelli and Michael Neafsey.

The exit interview was completed on 3/23/2016 with animal management staff and Veterinary Medical Officers, Kathy Campitelli and Michael Neafsey.

Additional Inspectors

Campitelli D.V.M Kathryn, Veterinary Medical Officer

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
2241	23-C-0009	001	ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF PITTSBURGH	23-MAR-16
Count	Scientific Name		Common Name	
000003	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>		CHEETAH	
000002	<i>Ailurus fulgens</i>		RED PANDA	
000003	<i>Alouatta caraya</i>		BLACK HOWLER	
000003	<i>Antilocapra americana</i>		PRONGHORN	
000529	<i>Artibeus jamaicensis</i>		JAMAICAN FRUIT BAT	
000002	<i>Atelerix albiventris</i>		FOUR-TOED HEDGEHOG	
000001	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>		DROMEDARY CAMEL	
000002	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>		DOG ADULT	
000005	<i>Capra hircus</i>		DOMESTIC GOAT	
000511	<i>Carollia perspicillata</i>		SEBA'S SHORT-TAILED BAT	
000001	<i>Castor canadensis</i>		AMERICAN BEAVER	
000002	<i>Cavia porcellus</i>		DOMESTIC GUINEA PIG	
000003	<i>Cercopithecus mitis</i>		BLUE MONKEY	
000005	<i>Chinchilla lanigera</i>		CHINCHILLA	
000001	<i>Choloepus hoffmanni</i>		HOFFMANN'S TWO-TOED SLOTH	
000001	<i>Coendou prehensilis</i>		PREHENSILE-TAILED PORCUPINE	
000006	<i>Colobus angolensis</i>		ANGOLAN COLOBUS	
000003	<i>Diceros bicornis</i>		BLACK RHINOCEROS	
000002	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>		VIRGINIA OPOSSUM	
000004	<i>Echinops telfairi</i>		LESSER MADAGASCAR HEDGEHOG	TENREC
000001	<i>Enhydra lutris</i>		SEA OTTER	
000002	<i>Equus asinus asinus</i>		DONKEY / BURRO / ASS	
000002	<i>Equus quagga</i>		BURCHELL'S / GRANT'S / CHAPMAN'S / PLAINS ZEBRA	
000002	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>		GIRAFFE	
000007	<i>Gorilla gorilla</i>		WESTERN GORILLA	
000012	<i>Heterocephalus glaber</i>		NAKED MOLE-RAT	
000001	<i>Lama glama</i>		LLAMA	
000005	<i>Lemur catta</i>		RING-TAILED LEMUR	
000001	<i>Lontra canadensis</i>		NORTH AMERICAN RIVER OTTER	
000009	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>		AFRICAN ELEPHANT	
000002	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>		STRIPED SKUNK	
000001	<i>Mirounga angustirostris</i>		NORTHERN ELEPHANT SEAL	
000001	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>		HAZEL DORMOUSE	
000003	<i>Nanger dama</i>		ADDRA GAZELLE	
000002	<i>Neofelis nebulosa</i>		CLOUDED LEOPARD	
000002	<i>Nomascus leucogenys</i>		WHITE-CHEEKED GIBBON	
000003	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>		WHITE-TAILED DEER	
000004	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>		EUROPEAN RABBIT	
000006	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>		RED KANGAROO	
000002	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>		SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS	



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Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000003	<i>Panthera leo</i>	LION
000003	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	LEOPARD
000004	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	TIGER
000002	<i>Pithecia pithecia</i>	WHITE-FACED SAKI
000002	<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>	BORNEAN ORANGUTAN
000002	<i>Potos flavus</i>	KINKAJOU
000006	<i>Saguinus oedipus</i>	COTTON-TOP TAMARIN
000003	<i>Sapajus appella</i>	BROWN CAPUCHIN / TUFTED CAPUCHIN
000003	<i>Suricata suricatta</i>	SLENDER-TAILED MEERKAT
000003	<i>Sus bucculentus</i>	VIETNAMESE WARTY PIG
000002	<i>Symphalangus syndactylus</i>	SIAMANG
000002	<i>Tolypeutes matacus</i>	SOUTHERN THREE-BANDED ARMADILLO
000001	<i>Uncia uncia</i>	SNOW LEOPARD
000002	<i>Ursus maritimus</i>	POLAR BEAR
000002	<i>Varecia rubra</i>	RED RUFFED LEMUR
000002	<i>Varecia variegata</i>	BLACK-AND-WHITE RUFFED LEMUR
000003	<i>Vulpes zerda</i>	FENNEC FOX
000004	<i>Zalophus californianus</i>	CALIFORNIA SEA LION
001206	Total	