United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

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Inspection Report

Conservation Society Of California

Po Box 5238

Oakland, CA 94605

Customer ID: 3375

Certificate: 93-C-0005

Site: 001

CONSERVATION SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: 13-OCT-2016

2.131(c)(1)

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

At the bat exhibit, there are not adequate barriers in place to prevent the public from having contact with the bats. Although the bats have not been observed to approach the netting that separates them from the public, they could do so. Members of the public have been observed sitting and leaning against the netting, and putting fingers through it.

At the outdoor part of the rabbit exhibit there is nothing the prevent a member of the public from bending over and touching a rabbit, were one to approach the fence.

The facility must ensure that adequate barriers, or trained personnel, are in place in order to prevent any unsupervised contact between the animals and the public, so as to ensure the safety of both.

To be corrected via temporary measures to prohibit contact, by 10/21/16, with more permanent solutions to follow.

3.75(a)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

In one enclosure for Cotton-Top Tamarins there was a heat lamp with an exposed electrical cord. Electrical cords inside animal enclosures pose a risk of electrocution.

Animal enclosures should be designed, constructed, and maintained in a manner that protects the animals from the risk of injury.

To be corrected by 10/21/16.

3.80(a)(2) REPEAT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Surfaces inside the enclosures for non-human primates should be maintained so that they can be readily cleaned and sanitized, and should be replaced or repaired when worn or soiled.

Prepared By: PAMELA SMITH, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care Date: 14-OCT-2016

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6036

Received by Title: DIRECTOR OF ANIMAL CARE

Date: 14-OCT-2016



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The following problems were observed at the time of inspection:

- 1.) Squirrel Monkeys Whereas the primary off-exhibit enclosure for squirrel monkeys has had the surfaces repaired, the smaller "Holding" enclosure, which is in use, has areas of missing and peeling paint.
- 2.) Chimpanzees Paint missing and peeling from metal grating that comprises the walls of the outdoor enclosure, as well as paint peeling from the metal frames that hold the grating, and frame the doorways in the outside enclosure. There is also evidence of some rust in these areas.

Non-human primates that are exposed to surfaces that cannot be adequately cleaned and disinfected due to deterioration, or that are exposed to debris from peeling paint or decomposing surfaces, could suffer ill effects to their health and well-being. Surfaces should be maintained in good repair, free of debris, and such that they can be adequately cleaned and disinfected.

3.125(a) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The animal enclosures should be structurally sound, and maintained in good repair, so as to protect the animals from harm. The following hazards were observed in animal enclosures:

- 1.) Inside the off-exhibit bat enclosure there was a dehumidifier with an electrical cord draped across the floor. Although the electrical cord had been covered in thick hose material, there were still some parts of the cord exposed at the ends. Electrical wires inside an enclosure present an electrocution risk.
- 2.) In the Eland off-exhibit enclosure there was chicken-wire around the top of the back wooden shelter area. The wire had edges sticking out that were sharp and pointed. There were also heavy-duty plastic bird spikes installed in the eland enclosures which were at face-level for the elands, and could cause injury. These hazards could cause injuries to eyes or skin.
- 3.) In the outdoor exhibit area for the giraffes there are vertical wooden boards that compose the back wall of the enclosure. Many of the boards are broken near the top, creating some openings where a giraffe could potentially get its head caught. Entanglement strangulation is a leading cause of death in healthy, captive giraffes, and every effort should be made to remove such hazards.

Enclosures should be maintained in good repair, and free from hazards that could cause injury.

3.127(d) REPEAT

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FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

Whereas the perimeter fence is in the process of improvement, and new fencing has been, or is in the process of being installed, in at least one area the perimeter fence still does not meet the requirements specified in 3.127 (d). The fence should be at least eight feet in height, due to the presence of animals defined as dangerous animals, and it should prevent animals from passing under or through the fence, as well as providing secondary containment in the event of an animal escape from its primary enclosure.

- There is a portion of the fence near camels that falls short of the eight feet minimum height requirement. The fence measured only 68 inches in one area. Additionally there was a gap under a gate in this same area measuring six inches.

The fence should consistently meet the standards on both the inside and outside of the fence. Gates in the fence should remain closed if unattended. This facility should have a perimeter fence which adequately prevents people and animals from passing through or under the fence, and which can also act as a secondary containment system for the animals on exhibit. This facility houses animals such as big cats, bears, hyenas, and elephants, and therefore the perimeter fence should be at least eight feet in height, and it should either fully enclose the whole premises, or the areas where these animals are housed, with a perimeter fence measuring at least six feet in height for the other animals. There should be a separation of at least three feet between the animals on exhibit and the perimeter fence, and it should preclude contact with people or animals. The fence should be maintained in good repair so that it consistently meets the standards described here. Failure to meet these standards could endanger the health and well-being of the animals in the facility.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the facility representatives.

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection	
3375	93-C-0005	001	CONSERVATION SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA	13-OCT-16	_

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000001	Atelerix albiventris	HEDGEHOG
000002	Bison bison	AMERICAN BISON
000004	Camelus dromedarius domestic	DOMESTIC DROMEDARY CAMEL
000001	Canis lupus familiaris	DOMESTIC DOG
000016	Capra hircus	DOMESTIC GOAT
000001	Cervus elaphus canadensis	ELK
000001	Chinchilla lanigera	CHINCHILLA (DOMESTICATED)
800000	Chlorocebus aethiops	AFRICAN GREEN MONKEY / GRIVET
000003	Crocuta crocuta	SPOTTED HYENA
000002	Echinops telfairi	LESSER MADAGASCAR HEDGEHOG TENREC
000002	Equus quagga	BURCHELL'S / GRANT'S / CHAPMAN'S / PLAINS ZEBRA
000002	Eulemur macaco	BLACK LEMUR
000003	Felis silvestris catus	DOMESTIC CAT
000009	Giraffa camelopardalis	GIRAFFE
000003	Helarctos malayanus	MALAYAN SUN BEAR
000002	Hylobates lar	LAR GIBBON
000004	Lemur catta	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000009	Lontra canadensis	NORTH AMERICAN RIVER OTTER
000004	Loxodonta africana	AFRICAN ELEPHANT
000001	Muntiacus muntjak	INDIAN MUNTJAC
000002	Mustela putorius furo	DOMESTIC FERRET
000003	Nasua narica	WHITE-NOSED COATI
000001	Nasua nasua	BROWN-NOSED COATI
000003	Oryctolagus cuniculus	DOMESTIC RABBIT / EUROPEAN RABBIT
000012	Osphranter robustus	HILL WALLAROO
000005	Ovis aries aries	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000007	Pan troglodytes	CHIMPANZEE
000004	Panthera leo	LION
000005	Panthera tigris	TIGER
000016	Papio hamadryas	HAMADRYAS BABOON
000010	Phacochoerus africanus	WARTHOG
800000	Pteropus hypomelanus	SMALL FLYING FOX
000013	Pteropus vampyrus	LARGE FLYING FOX
000004	Saguinus oedipus	COTTON-TOP TAMARIN
000012	Saimiri sciureus	COMMON SQUIRREL MONKEY
000009	Suricata suricatta	SLENDER-TAILED MEERKAT
000002	Sus scrofa domestica	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000002	Symphalangus syndactylus	SIAMANG
000004	Taurotragus oryx	COMMON ELAND
000200	Total	