



Inspection Report

Wilson Horse & Mule Sale Inc
1050 W Cemetery Rd
Cookeville, TN 38506

Customer ID: **38048**

Certificate: **63-B-0180**

Site: 001

WILSON HORSE & MULE SALE INC

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: 04-MAY-2017

2.40(b)(2)

REPEAT

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

During this auction inspection, the inspectors identified two animals that were in need of acute veterinary care:

1) During a walk through of the back barn area a male mini Highland bull on 5/5/17 was noted lying on its right side and minimally responsive to the opening of its stall door at approximately 10:15 am. A few minutes later the bull had a seizure. The inspectors notified an auction staff member and the attending veterinarian. No one was observed going to evaluate or treat the bull. Over the rest of the day the bull was observed again by the inspectors at 11:15 am, 12:20 pm, 4:40 pm and 6:00 pm. Seizure activity of varying intensity and duration was observed at multiple time points. The attending veterinarian was asked about the bull at about 2 pm and stated that he gave a penicillin injection about 1 pm. The inspectors again talked to the veterinary staff about the bulls declining condition and asked if the veterinarian was considering providing any pain relieving medication or treatment. The inspectors learned later from the veterinarian that a steroid injection was administered. By the 6:00 pm observation point the bull was completely unresponsive with fixed eyes but was still warm and breathing. On the morning of 5/6 the bull was no longer in the stall. The veterinarian stated that it had died overnight. No documentation of veterinary care was available for review.

2) On 5/5/17 one brown and white goat was noted lying down on its side in a pen housing multiple goats. The other goats were stepping on and over the goat with no response by the goat. An auction employee was notified and asked to remove the goat. The goat was rehoused in a pen by itself. It was noted to be weak but was able to sit up by leaning against a solid wall. The auction staff did not contact the veterinarian to obtain an evaluation of the trampled, weak goat.

Adequate veterinary care is necessary for acute conditions that can lead to distress and suffering of the animals. The facility is responsible for identifying veterinary issues, communicating with the veterinarian about the issues and ensuring adequate veterinary care to include treatment for those animals needing emergency care while at the auction.

2.131(b)(1)

REPEAT

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

On the morning of 5/4/17 the inspectors watched the auction staff moving llamas from the auction ring back into

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their holding pens. One adult male auction staff member was noted kicking and using a short crop to move the llamas into their pen. One particular llama that was deemed to be aggressive was shoved into a separate pen using the pen fence by the same adult male auction staff member.

A young male auction staff member was observed relocating a lamb by grasping the wool on its back with one hand and dropping it over a 4 foot high fence into a pen.

On the afternoon of 5/5/17 a Watusi was observed by the inspectors running loose in the parking area at the rear of auction building. The animal escaped during the loading process. Several auction staff members were seen to be chasing the animals on foot as well as with a fork lift. The inspectors lost sight of the animal when the Watusi ran off the auction property. The animal was eventually secured.

Kicking, whipping, shoving and mishandling of animals causes behavioral stress, discomfort and can result in injury to the animals. All animals shall be handled as expeditiously and carefully as possible in a manner that does not cause trauma, behavioral stress, physical harm or unnecessary discomfort.

2.131(e) REPEAT

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

*Numerous outdoor pens/enclosures in the back behind the covered barn pens/stalls are open to the elements with no sides or overhead protection from inclement weather. The weather on 5/4/17 started out grey, overcast, and cool. During the day it remained cool and rained most of the day. The weather remained cold, windy and rainy on 5/5. The watusi, cattle, bison, and water buffalo were noted to be wet and several were seen shivering. One very young nearly newborn watusi calf housed by itself was noted to be wet and shivering and lying curled up in the mud in the corner closest to the barn on 5/5. Another watusi calf was also noted shivering in a pen by itself. The very young calf was watched for 10 minutes and was noted to be full-body shivering throughout the observation period. The inspectors notified an auction worker about the calves. The worker moved the calves into stalls in the sheltered area of the barn.

*Several wire cages of very young pigs including pot belly piglets were placed on the ground just inside the arena barn loading area. The large door was open and a strong wind was blowing in cold air and rain. Multiple pigs were noted shivering especially those with wet bedding. All the employees in the area were wearing jackets/coats. The piglets had no protection from the cold wind. The inspectors notified staff and asked that the situation for the pigs be improved and the staff built a windbreak out of bales of hay and closed the damaged door as far as was possible.

Cold weather coupled with wind and rain makes it difficult for animals, especially young animals, to maintain their core body temperature. Inability to maintain appropriate body temperatures can predispose animals, especially young animals, to increased risk of disease due to stress, discomfort and hypothermia. When climatic conditions present a threat to the animals health or well-being, appropriate measures must be taken to alleviate the impact of these conditions.

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3.36(a)(1)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES USED TO TRANSPORT LIVE GUINEA PIGS AND HAMSTERS.

On the morning of 5/5/17 the inspectors observed 2 young guinea pigs running loose on the floor of the warm room. The guinea pigs had escaped out of a hole in the side of the cage that was comprised of plastic mesh. The guinea pigs were secured and returned to the cage by the auction staff without incident. The auction staff then secured the hole in the cage using plastic coated wire.

Animals that escape their primary enclosures may be injured, predated, or die. To protect the animals from these potential outcomes the primary enclosures must be constructed such that structural strength is sufficient to contain the animals.

The cage was secured during the inspection.

3.125(a)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

On days 5/4-5/17 the inspectors observed goats and sheep of various ages and sizes running loose in the arena barn.

There was a green metal fence panel that comprised the wall of a pen housing goats and sheep that was damaged. The panel section was broken such that a substantial gap was created which could allow animals to escape. The panel also had a bent, torn metal rod that created a potentially injurious object to animals housed in each adjacent pen.

There were two adjacent pens housing sheep and goats that had a gap between the wall of the building and the panel separating the two pens. One goat was noted to have placed its head through the gap into the adjacent pen.

The wooden support beams of the section of the back barn that has isolated pens (for exotic hoofstock) were observed to be broken and soaked with water. One board acting as a ceiling over the pens was so soaked and waterlogged that it was held up only by a pen door that was partially open. Water was observed to be dripping from the ceiling of the broken area inside the barn.

A rubber hose, one standing metal fan and a black, broken plastic bucket were being stored in a pen used to house a single sheep in the arena barn.

Indoor and outdoor housing facilities need to be structurally sound and in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain them. Correct from this day forward.

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3.127(b) REPEAT

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

Numerous outdoor enclosures/pens in the back behind the covered barn stalls/pens are open to the elements with no sides or overhead protection from inclement weather. The weather on 5/4-5/6/17 was rainy, windy and cold. The animals outside including water buffalo, watusi, bison and cattle had no protection or shelter to allow them to remain dry. The dirt in their enclosures quickly became wet sloppy mud and standing water. The animals' haircoats became wet. Several animals were noted shivering, especially two young watusi calves. Wet haircoats make it difficult for animals, especially the young, to maintain their core body temperature. The standing water and mud in the enclosures was over ankle deep for many of the animals. The animals' feet made sucking sounds when they lifted them to move about in their enclosure. This may lead to slipping of the animals, hoof problems and injury. In addition the inability to get out of the wet weather may lead to distress to the animals. Live animals shall be provided protection to allow them to remain dry during inclement weather.

3.137(d)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES USED TO TRANSPORT LIVE ANIMALS.

During the morning of the 5/5/17 the inspector observed a single housed hedgehog in a plastic container with wood shavings on the bottom that were thoroughly soaked with fluid such that the bedding was a dark brown instead of a light yellow. The walls of the plastic container had visible condensation.

On the afternoon of 5/5/17 the inspectors observed a single housed pot belly pig in a wire mesh cage with a wooden floor to be standing in wood shavings that were completely soaked and dark brown. The cage was placed on the ground in front of a large sliding door at the back of the arena barn. The animal had no dry spot to lay in and was showing evidence of discomfort by shivering.

On the morning of 5/6/17 the inspectors observed a young fox housed in a plastic crate with a solid plastic bottom floor in the warm room with no bedding material.

Wet bedding can no longer absorb and cover excreta which can cause the animal injury, distress, and increased risk of disease. Animals must be provided clean litter of a suitable absorbent material that can absorb and cover excreta.

The primary enclosures housing the pig and hedgehog had the litter changed during the inspection.

The fox enclosure should have litter added by the end of this inspection.

This auction inspection was conducted 5/4/17 - 5/6/17. Records were not inspected.

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

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Additional Inspectors

Cohen Kimberley, Veterinary Medical Officer

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
38048	63-B-0180	001	WILSON HORSE & MULE SALE INC	04-MAY-17
Count	Scientific Name		Common Name	
000005	<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>		BARBARY SHEEP	
000001	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>		BINTURONG	
000160	<i>Atelerix albiventris</i>		FOUR-TOED HEDGEHOG (MOST COMMON PET HEDGEHOG)	
000002	<i>Ateles geoffroyi</i>		BLACK-HANDED SPIDER MONKEY	
000001	<i>Ateles hybridus</i>		BROWN (WHITE-BELLIED) SPIDER MONKEY	
000005	<i>Bison bison</i>		AMERICAN BISON	
000002	<i>Bos grunniens</i>		YAK	
000006	<i>Bos primigenius indicus</i>		ZEBU	
000091	<i>Bos taurus</i>		CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI	
000005	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>		NILGAI	
000006	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>		ASIATIC WATER BUFFALO	
000002	<i>Camelus bactrianus</i>		BACTRIAN CAMEL	
000006	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>		DROMEDARY CAMEL	
000527	<i>Capra hircus</i>		DOMESTIC GOAT	
000069	<i>Cavia porcellus</i>		DOMESTIC GUINEA PIG	
000016	<i>Chinchilla lanigera</i>		CHINCHILLA (DOMESTICATED)	
000174	<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>		BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG	
000017	<i>Dama dama</i>		FALLOW DEER	
000001	<i>Damaliscus pygargus</i>		BONTEBOK / BLESBOK	
000018	<i>Dolichotis patagonum</i>		PATAGONIAN CAVY / MARA	
000010	<i>Equus quagga</i>		BURCHELL'S / GRANT'S / CHAPMAN'S / PLAINS ZEBRA	
000004	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>		AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE	
000043	<i>Lama glama</i>		LLAMA	
000037	<i>Lama pacos</i>		ALPACA	
000003	<i>Lemur catta</i>		RING-TAILED LEMUR	
000001	<i>Leptailurus serval</i>		SERVAL	
000002	<i>Lynx canadensis</i>		CANADIAN LYNX	
000001	<i>Macaca radiata</i>		BONNET MACAQUE	
000001	<i>Marmota monax</i>		GROUNDHOG / WOODCHUCK	
000004	<i>Mustela vison</i>		AMERICAN MINK	
000002	<i>Oryx dammah</i>		SCIMITAR-HORNED ORYX	
000001	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>		RED KANGAROO	
000235	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>		SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS	
000016	<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>		SUGAR GLIDER	
000001	<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i>		WARTHOG	
000002	<i>Potos flavus</i>		KINKAJOU	
000004	<i>Procyon lotor</i>		RACCOON	
000003	<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>		COMMON SQUIRREL MONKEY	
000021	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>		DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG	
000023	<i>Vulpes lagopus</i>		ARCTIC FOX	



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Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000003	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
001531	Total	