



## Inspection Report

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SALLY REAVES  
3970 HALL CENTER ROAD  
WALWORTH, NY 14568

Customer ID: **2088**  
Certificate: **21-C-0384**  
Site: 001  
SALLY L REAVES

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION  
Date: 24-FEB-2022

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**2.40(a)(1) Direct**

**Attending veterinarian and adequate veterinary care (dealers and exhibitors).**

At the time of the inspection, the licensee did not have a written program of veterinary care documenting the consultant arrangements with a veterinarian who is willing to serve as the attending veterinarian. The licensee must have an attending veterinarian who is willing to provide veterinary care to all species maintained at the facility which includes a written program of care and regularly scheduled visits to the facility.

Correct by: March 11, 2022

**2.40(b)(3) Direct Repeat**

**Attending veterinarian and adequate veterinary care (dealers and exhibitors).**

**\*\***The brown alpaca's left eye still had thick, white discharge, and was not holding the eye fully open. This is a sign of eye pain. This animal still has not seen a vet nor was his condition communicated to a veterinarian for further guidance, diagnosis, and possible treatment.

**\*\*** The bobcat was limping on his right rear leg, and observed holding it off the ground. This is a sign of pain. The condition was not noticed until the inspectors pointed it out to a facility representative. The condition of the animal must be communicated to the veterinarian for guidance.

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**Prepared By:** ANDREA D AMBROSIO  
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care  
**Title:** ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

**Date:**  
25-FEB-2022

**Received by Title:** Licensee

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## Inspection Report

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\*\* A spiny mouse was observed with a 1/2 by 1/3 inch open wound on the right hind leg, and was non weight bearing, indicating pain, on that limb. The injury on this animal was not observed by the facility despite blood visible on the aquarium sides and had not been reported to a veterinarian.

\*\* A group housed degu had bleeding bite wounds on it's tail. Blood was visible on the sides of the aquarium. Despite this, the wounds had not be observed by the facility and no communication to a veterinarian had been done.

The licensee must ensure that the daily observation of all animals, and that a mechanism of direct and frequent communication is in place so that timely and accurate information on problems of animal health is conveyed to the attending veterinarian.

### 3.10(a)

#### Watering

The water bucket for the two wolf dog hybrids was frozen and had not been cleared of ice at the time of the inspection around 10:45am. Lack of drinkable water adversely affects animal welfare. Potable, unfrozen water must be continuously available to the dogs for their health and well-being.

Correct by: Feb 24, 2022

### 3.11(a)

#### Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

There was large accumulation of feces in the wolf dog hybrid enclosure that has not been removed and cleaned. Feces and food waste must be removed daily to prevent soiling of the animals, contamination of food, and to protect their health and well-being.

Correct by: Feb 25, 2022

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### 3.31(a)

#### Sanitation.

An accumulation of feces was present in the guinea pig cages, and the bedding was thoroughly soiled. Fecal material that builds up in cages results in contamination that can adversely affect animal health and welfare. The facility must ensure that enclosures are cleaned and sanitized often enough to prevent an accumulation of excreta and debris.

Correct by 2/28/2022

### 3.51(b)

#### Repeat

#### Facilities, indoor.

There was a strong smell of ammonia throughout the indoor buildings that made the USDA inspectors' eyes water and nose burn. There was an accumulation of feces in the building as well as large amounts of cobwebs, dust and debris which can trap and hold ammonia odor. The fan that was running did not effectively minimize the ammonia odor throughout the building. Ammonia odor indicates that high levels of ammonia in the air, which is detrimental to animal health. Indoor housing facilities must be adequately ventilated to reduce these odors to maintain the health and comfort of the animals.

### 3.125(a)

#### Repeat

#### Facilities, general.

\*\*The wire gate panel for the bobcat enclosure is still showing areas of rust along the bottom of the door that is now pitted and flaking. This door needs to be kept in good repair for the containment of the animal.

\*\* There is a section of wire on the back panel of the crested porcupine enclosure that has sharp edges protruding into the enclosure that could be a potential source of injury, and is a hazard to the animal. This section of wire must be kept in good repair for the safety of the animal.

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\*\* The shelter for the goats and sheep has wood that has been chewed, damaging the structural integrity, and there is an exposed nail protruding into the shelter that may injure animals rubbing against it. The facility must ensure that the shelter is structurally sound and will not injure the animals.

\*\*The alpacas and several goats are now in a large, fenced space surrounding empty enclosures at the front of the property. This area needs to be cleaned of trash and debris that is a hazard to the animals including a broken piece of plexi-glass the approximate size of a door lying on the ground, a downed chain link gate, a tarp on the ground, and loosely stacked unsecured fencing next to a shelter. These items can be a potential injury hazard to the animals and should be removed for their safety and pest control.

### 3.131(a)

#### Sanitation.

Multiple enclosures including the binturongs, sugar gliders, hedgehogs, pigs, sheep and goats had an accumulation of feces that is not being cleaned as often as necessary to reduce odors and minimize contamination of the animals. The sheep and goat shelter area did not have any straw pack for warmth as the animals are eating the straw that is put in, and the shelter floor is covered in a thick layer of manure. Multiple hedgehogs were in cages with bedding that was soaking wet and needed to be changed. Enclosures with wet bedding and large amounts of feces present are detrimental to animal health and welfare. All enclosures must be cleaned as often as necessary to reduce this accumulation of feces and for the health and well-being of the animals.

Correct by: Feb 26, 2022

### 3.131(c)

Repeat

#### Sanitation.

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\*A significant amount of clutter was seen in the main building, the second building and around outdoor enclosures. An empty enclosure between the turkeys and pigs was filled with dirty crates and small animal enclosures, providing hiding spaces for pests and vermin. Other items, such as toys and boxes, were being stacked on and above occupied enclosures, and were covered in cobwebs and dust.

\*\* The walkway just outside the bobcat enclosure was a sheet of ice that had bobcat feces, empty plastic bags and other trash items frozen into the ice. When feces are removed from the enclosure, they must be removed from the areas adjacent to the animals to minimize odors and prevent spreading of feces around the facility when employees are walking through the area.

\*A considerable amount of spider webs, dust and debris could be seen hanging from the ceiling, covering the top of enclosures, and covering the skylights. The excessive dust along items hanging from the walls and ceiling attracts and holds dirt and bedding material and contributes to the odor of ammonia in the room. Unsanitary conditions in the areas surrounding primary enclosures housing animals can also lead to unpleasant odors, attract pests, and negatively impact animal welfare. Premises where housing facilities are located must be kept clean and free of clutter to facilitate good husbandry practices and to protect the animals from disease as well as injury. The facility still needs to develop and follow a plan to store excess items in another area to be able to facilitate cleaning in the buildings for the health of the animals.

### 3.131(d)

### Repeat

#### Sanitation.

There was still an accumulation of flies throughout the main indoor building area. The flies were around food bowls and around animals in their enclosures. The facility is not using sufficient measures to mitigate flies inside the buildings. Flies

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are known to be carriers of disease and can both cause and spread illness between animals and species. A safe and effective program for controlling pests must be implemented and maintained

### 3.132

#### Employees.

At the time of the inspection, three representatives were at a local exhibit for multiple days leaving two part time individuals to water, feed and clean all the animals at the main facility. As evidenced by the non-compliant items listed in this report, the facility does not have enough employees to maintain an acceptable level of husbandry and care for the animals at the facility. Cleaning, feeding and watering for the 200 plus regulated animals at the facility in addition to performing daily observations for health concerns is not being done adequately to ensure animal health and welfare. Lack of employees is leading to adverse welfare impacts for these animals. The facility must ensure that staffing is adequate to provide care for the animals.

Correct by: March 15, 2022

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the licensee and a facility representative.

Additional Inspectors:

SARA TOBIAS, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

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### Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
2088	21-C-0384	001	SALLY L REAVES	24-FEB-2022
<b>Count</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>		
000003	<i>Vulpes zerda</i>	FENNEC FOX		
000034	<i>Cavia porcellus</i>	DOMESTIC GUINEA PIG		
000002	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>	BINTURONG		
000002	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	DOG ADULT		
000001	<i>Nasua nasua</i>	SOUTH AMERICAN COATI		
000001	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR		
000001	<i>Marmota monax</i>	GROUNDHOG / WOODCHUCK		
000039	<i>Octodon degus</i>	DEGU		
000014	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT		
000012	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG		
000021	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	DOMESTIC RABBIT / EUROPEAN RABBIT		
000002	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)		
000001	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	BOBCAT		
000003	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS		
000004	<i>Dolichotis patagonum</i>	PATAGONIAN CAVY / MARA		
000001	<i>Potos flavus</i>	KINKAJOU		
000013	<i>Acomys cahirinus</i>	CAIRO SPINY MOUSE		
000002	<i>Cynomys leucurus</i>	WHITE-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG		
000003	<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	BENNETT'S WALLABY / RED-NECKED WALLABY		
000036	<i>Atelerix albiventris</i>	FOUR-TOED HEDGEHOG		
000001	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE		
000002	<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	SOUTHERN FLYING SQUIRREL		
000008	<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	SUGAR GLIDER		
000006	<i>Chinchilla lanigera</i>	CHINCHILLA		
000002	<i>Mustela putorius furo</i>	DOMESTIC FERRET		
000002	<i>Tolypeutes tricinctus</i>	BRAZILIAN THREE-BANDED ARMADILLO		
000016	<i>Monodelphis domestica</i>	GREY SHORT-TAILED OPOSSUM		
000004	<i>Echinops telfairi</i>	LESSER MADAGASCAR HEDGEHOG TENREC		
000001	<i>Bos taurus</i>	CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI		
000002	<i>Lama pacos</i>	ALPACA		
000001	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	VIRGINIA OPOSSUM		
000002	<i>Caluromys philander</i>	BARE-TAILED WOOLLY OPOSSUM		
000242	<b>Total</b>			



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