



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: 05-JAN-2016

3.80(a)(2)(9)

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.

The following problems were observed at the time of inspection:

A.) Lemurs - A wall in the outside enclosure has an area with exposed construction paper material and peeling stucco-like material.

B.) Squirrel Monkeys - Extensive areas of missing and peeling paint from ceiling, metal perches, walls, and grating. Although the enclosure was repainted within the past year, the paint job was not durable.

C.) 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.

This is a repeat citation; it was cited previously in 2011, 2012, and 2015.

3.125(a)

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:

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A.) In bats there was an electrical cord on the floor of the enclosure. Although the keeper stated that the bats do not choose to go onto the floor, this possibility cannot be ruled out, and electrical wires inside an enclosure present an electrocution risk.

B.) In the elephant barn there was a broken plastic sky light, and another skylight was cracked. There was no screening or netting to prevent broken pieces from falling into the enclosure. Sharp plastic pieces could cause injury.

C.) Sections of the elk / bison chain-link fencing were damaged, with dislodged and bent support poles, and sagging chain-link. The fence does not appear to be structurally sound, and also poses a risk for entanglement.

D.) In the zebra enclosure a temporary divider had been constructed in order to prevent access to one half of the enclosure. The divider was made from metal stakes, plastic snow fencing, and piles of cut logs and branches. The divider showed evidence of having been breached by the animals, and poses a risk of entanglement or injury from the sharp metal stakes.

E.) In the Eland enclosure there was chicken-wire on the top that had become dislodged along one edge, and had sharp metal ends that could cause injuries to eyes or skin, were the animal to access it.

Enclosures should be maintained in good repair, and free from hazards that could cause injury. Items A, D, and E to be corrected by 1/15/16, item B to be corrected by 2/8/16, and item C to be corrected by 5/1/16.

3.127(d) REPEAT

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

Whereas some significant improvements have been made to the perimeter fence, and new fencing has been, or is in the process of being installed, in several places inspected 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. The following shortfalls were noted:

A.) There are portions of the fence that fall short of the eight feet minimum height requirement. For example near the camels, where the original fencing comprises part of the perimeter fence, sections measured were 71" , 74" , 80" , and 90" in height.

B.) Near the camels there are some gaps under existing gates that could allow animals to pass under the gates.

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The gate referred to as the "Bison Gate" has a six inch gap underneath, and the gates around the camels have six and seven inch gaps.

C.) Where the new fencing is being constructed there are several gates that are not yet functional or installed, leaving large openings in the perimeter fence-line.

These observations are examples of where the perimeter fence does not meet the standards specified. The fence should consistently meet the standards on both the inside and outside of the fence. 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 is a repeat citation; it was previously cited in 2012, 2013, and 2015.

An exit interview was conducted with 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	05-JAN-16
Count	Scientific Name	Common Name		
000001	<i>Atelerix albiventris</i>	HEDGEHOG		
000004	<i>Bison bison</i>	AMERICAN BISON		
000004	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	DROMEDARY CAMEL		
000016	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT		
000003	<i>Cervus c. canadensis</i>	ELK		
000001	<i>Chinchilla lanigera</i>	CHINCHILLA		
000008	<i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i>	AFRICAN GREEN MONKEY / GRIVET		
000005	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>	SPOTTED HYENA		
000003	<i>Echinops telfairi</i>	LESSER MADAGASCAR HEDGEHOG TENREC		
000004	<i>Equus quagga</i>	GRANTS ZEBRA		
000002	<i>Eulemur macaco</i>	BLACK LEMUR		
000003	<i>Felis silvestris catus</i>	CAT ADULT		
000009	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>	GIRAFFE		
000003	<i>Helarctos malayanus</i>	MALAYAN SUN BEAR		
000002	<i>Hylobates lar</i>	LAR GIBBON		
000004	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR		
000003	<i>Lontra canadensis</i>	NORTH AMERICAN RIVER OTTER		
000004	<i>Loxodonta africana</i>	AFRICAN ELEPHANT		
000001	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	INDIAN MUNTJAC		
000003	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	HAZEL DORMOUSE		
000003	<i>Nasua narica</i>	WHITE-NOSED COATI		
000001	<i>Nasua nasua</i>	BROWN-NOSED COATI		
000003	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	EUROPEAN RABBIT		
000011	<i>Osphranter robustus</i>	HILL WALLAROO		
000005	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS		
000007	<i>Pan troglodytes</i>	CHIMPANZEE		
000002	<i>Panthera leo</i>	LION		
000005	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	TIGER		
000014	<i>Papio hamadryas</i>	HAMADRYAS BABOON		
000003	<i>Phacochoerus aethiopicus</i>	DESERT WARTHOG		
000008	<i>Pteropus hypomelanus</i>	SMALL FLYING FOX		
000013	<i>Pteropus vampyrus</i>	LARGE FLYING FOX		
000004	<i>Saguinus oedipus</i>	COTTON-TOP TAMARIN		
000012	<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>	COMMON SQUIRREL MONKEY		
000010	<i>Suricata suricatta</i>	SLENDER-TAILED MEERKAT		
000002	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG		
000002	<i>Symphalangus syndactylus</i>	SIAMANG		
000004	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>	COMMON ELAND		
000192	Total			