



Inspection Report

Summer Wind Farm Sanctuary
6490 Mowerson Rd
Brown City, MI 48416

Customer ID: **6902**
Certificate: **34-C-0227**
Site: 001
SUMMER WIND FARMS

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 08-MAY-2014

3.125(a) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The fence for the enclosure housing one goat and some horses is missing a middle rail in two places and is leaning over. It is not possible for this fence to adequately contain this goat. It would be possible for the goat to become entangled in the fence or branches propped up against it while attempting to exit the enclosure and become injured. In addition to this, the animal could gain access to the road which is only about 50 yards away from the enclosure. The goat could be hit by a car and injured or killed. This fence needs to be repaired/replaced in order to prevent possible animal injury.

3.127(c)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

The enclosure containing the lama has no dry area for the animal. The animal can be seen sinking a couple of inches into the sticky mud as it moves about the enclosure. The substrate of the enclosure is either excessive manure or mud. This animal must be provided with access to dry resting area in its enclosure. The lama needs to be able to access its water without having to stand in mud. The hay fed to this animal is being fed on the muddy ground. A method must be employed to rapidly eliminate excess water. It is not comfortable for this animal to have no dry resting area. Eating hay off the muddy ground can lead to possible infection with parasites. Provide this animal with a dry enclosure or develop a method to dry this enclosure rapidly after rainfall.

Correct by: 5-15-14

3.127(d) DIRECT REPEAT

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

The perimeter fence gates at the north entrance and near the grizzly bear enclosure were not locked. This facility gives guided tours only and so public barriers for the dangerous animal enclosures are in conjunction with the tour guides to keep patrons safe. The facility is not yet open for the season and so several barrier fence gates are not in place and many of the primary enclosures housing tigers and a lion are not locked. The primary enclosure gates for the enclosures housing the lion and the tiger Pandora are only a few feet away from the perimeter fence gate at the north entrance. The perimeter fence gate at the north entrance is only about 100 yards from northeast back gate to

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the property. This gate is located on a public road. This gate could easily be breached by someone going around, over or through it. The facility property is large enough that it is not possible to observe these unlocked gates from every area of the facility. It is not possible to ensure that a member of the public could not gain access to the property and come into direct contact with the large dangerous animals in this facility. Contact with these dangerous animals could be potentially fatal to a member of the public. It could lead to lethal consequences for the animals as well, if local health officials would require rabies testing. This test requires removal of the brain. These perimeter gates need to be kept locked at all times that they are not in direct observation by an employee of the facility. Public barriers need to be in place before the facility is open to the public for guided tours. All primary enclosures for dangerous animals need to be locked securely.

3.129(a) REPEAT

FEEDING.

The enclosure containing two goats had a pile of dry dog food on the ground. This dog food was intended to be the animals' source of food. There was no hay or other food in this enclosure. Food shall be free from contamination. The diet for animals shall also take into account the species of animals. Animals need to be fed in receptacles in order to minimize the chance of fecal contamination of feed. Fecal contamination of feed may be a source of parasites or other hazards. Feeding a diet not intended to be fed to goats could lead to digestive issues or nutritional deficits. Feed a diet that is adequate to meet the nutritional needs of goats. Consult with the attending veterinarian if needed.

3.129(b) REPEAT

FEEDING.

The food receptacle box of the enclosure housing two North American black bears contained a large amount of unidentifiable rotting food debris. Any food fed in this box is going to be contaminated by the rotting material present in the box. This feeder needs to be cleaned and made sanitary to ensure that the food fed to the bears is wholesome and free from bacterial or pest infestation which could result in health issues for the bears.

3.130 REPEAT

WATERING.

The water receptacle for the enclosure containing the tigers Lenny and Squiggy was dirty containing discolored water, a large amount of debris and rotting vegetation. The water receptacle for the tiger known as JJ had a layer of reddish scum on its surface. The water receptacle for the lama had a layer of scum on its interior surface and deteriorating hay in it. The water bucket for the cougar contained green water. These receptacles are not being kept clean and sanitary. Dirty water receptacles can affect water palatability. It can also lead to contamination of the water by pathogenic organisms. Water palatability is very important with large cats as poor water palatability can lead to decreased consumption. Decreased water consumption can lead to renal function problems. The majority of the large cats at this facility are advanced in age, making them especially susceptible to kidney

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problems. Clean these water receptacles. Clean them as often as need to keep the water clean.

3.131(a) REPEAT

SANITATION.

The fox enclosure containing two foxes had an excessive amount of fecal material. The raccoon enclosure had an excessive amount of fecal material with food scattered among the waste material on the floor of the enclosure. The lama enclosure contained several large piles of fecal material. The enclosure containing the tiger Mohan contained excessive bones, food waste and large accumulations of feces. The enclosure containing the cougar had excessive fecal material present. The shelter box for the cougar enclosure was filled with bones and food waste. These enclosures need to be cleaned on a more frequent basis. Excessive fecal material in these enclosures can lead to contamination of the animals as they lay down in their enclosures. It can also lead to contamination of the food that they are fed. This fecal material can then be ingested when the animals are grooming or eating their food.

Ingestion of fecal material can lead to internal parasites and other potential health problems. Not removing old food waste promptly can lead to contamination of new food. As the weather warms, odor and pest control issues will be exacerbated by a lack of cleaning. Clean these enclosures more frequently to prevent a buildup of feces and food waste.

3.131(c) REPEAT

SANITATION.

The area directly outside the building housing the butcher area and food coolers, as well as the area across the alleyway is filled with trash, old equipment, boards, tires and debris. The inspector witnessed a rat running to hide under a board in the debris. These make good places for rodents to hide and make it extremely difficult to eliminate them. The indoor baboon area has some caging, equipment and supplies stored against the wall. Rodent feces are evident on the floor as well as styrofoam beads from the styrofoam in the wall. It is apparent that rodents are nesting in this area. These areas must be cleaned to eliminate hiding areas for these pests. Rodents can transmit diseases to animals by contaminating their enclosures with fecal material. Rats can transmit a bacterial disease harmful to animals in its urine. Clean up these and all other accumulations of trash and debris on the premises.

3.131(d) REPEAT

SANITATION.

There were rodent holes located next to the cougar shelter. A rat was seen by the inspector directly across the alleyway from the butcher area. Mouse feces were present on the floor in the baboon warm room area. Rodents can be carriers of disease which may be harmful to the animals housed in these areas. Rats present in the butcher

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area can contaminate surfaces used to prepare the meat with fecal material or other diseases, one of which can be spread by rat urine. A more effective means of pest control must be established for the facility.

3.132 REPEAT

EMPLOYEES.

It is evident that due to the nature and severity of the animal husbandry issues at the facility that there is a lack of adequately trained employees. The facility relies on volunteer workers. The president of the facility stated to APHIS inspectors that there was no formalized scheduling of workers at the facility. A lack of properly trained employees can result in facility and animal conditions that result in unnecessary animal suffering. Animal numbers must be reduced or more properly trained workers need to be added. Workers need to be trained in the basic needs of the animals at the facility. Topics should include at a minimum: the importance of adequate water, the need for adequate bedding during times of extreme weather, the importance of cleaning and good housekeeping procedures, proper diet for different species of animals and observation of animals for abnormal conditions and behaviors. This training should be done in conjunction with the attending veterinarian or his designee. A list of topics covered and attendees must be documented for review by APHIS. A facility schedule needs to be developed that allows for adequate employee coverage in order to address all animal husbandry needs.

The inspection was conducted with the facility president on 5-8-14. An exit interview was conducted with both the facility president and vice-president at the conclusion of the inspection. The inspection report was delivered on 5-14-14 by the assisting inspector and another exit interview was conducted at that time.

Additional Inspectors

Bongard Carrie, Animal Care Inspector

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
6902	34-C-0227	001	SUMMER WIND FARMS	08-MAY-14

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000001	<i>Arctos</i>	GRIZZLY BEAR
000002	<i>Canis latrans</i>	COYOTE
000003	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000002	<i>Felis silvestris catus</i>	CAT ADULT
000001	<i>Lama glama</i>	LLAMA
000003	<i>Lama pacos</i>	ALPACA
000003	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000001	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	CRAB-EATING MACAQUE / CYNOMOLGUS MONKEY
000001	<i>Macaca fuscata</i>	JAPANESE MACAQUE / SNOW MACAQUE
000001	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	STRIPED SKUNK
000001	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000001	<i>Panthera leo</i>	LION
000009	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	TIGER
000001	<i>Papio anubis</i>	OLIVE BABOON
000001	<i>Papio hamadryas</i>	HAMADRYAS BABOON
000001	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	RACCOON
000001	<i>Puma concolor</i>	PUMA / MOUNTAIN LION / COUGAR
000002	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR
000002	<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>	ASIATIC BLACK BEAR
000001	<i>Vulpes lagopus</i>	ARCTIC FOX
000002	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000040	Total	