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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: 13-AUG-2014

2.40(b)(2) REPEAT

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

A brown goat had a long toe on the outside of its right rear foot. This hoof is in need of trimming. Long overgrown hoofs can cause conformation issues and joint problems. Trim this goat's hoof.

2.131(c)(1) DIRECT

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

The barrier door to the enclosure housing the tigers Lenny and Squiggy on the right and Pandora on the left would not latch. (This was fixed at the time of inspection.) The barrier fence gates for the alleyways behind the lion enclosure and the tiger Pandora's enclosure were not secure. The lock to the barrier door for the enclosures housing the lion and the tiger JJ was broken. A barrier gate was not present for the alleyway to the American black bear enclosure. The barrier gate restricting entrance between the Asian black bear enclosure and the white tiger enclosure was not secure. The barrier gate to the enclosure housing the crab eating macaque was not locked. Volunteer workers are considered to be members of the public. Barriers must be in place and locked when volunteers are working in this area unless the facility president is in direct supervision of the volunteers. Volunteers cannot have access to these dangerous animals when the president is not present. Contact with these dangerous animals could be potentially fatal to a volunteer worker. 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. Secure and lock all barrier gates and doors.

Correct by: 8-16-14.

3.10 REPEAT

WATERING.

The enclosure housing two domestic cats had a water receptacle with a layer of green algae scum on its interior surfaces. This scum came off on the finger of the inspector when he rubbed the bowl on its interior surface. This water bowl needs to be cleaned and sanitized at least every two week or more often if needed. Dirty water receptacles can affect water palatability. Palatability issues can lead to decreased water consumption. It is vital that all animals have access to clean water in order to promote health and comfort. Cats are particular sensitive to

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kidney damage from lack of water. Clean this water receptacle.

3.11(a) **REPEAT**

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

The two domestic cats are housed in an enclosure that contains one litter box. This litter box had excessive feces in it. Numerous flies were noted in and around this enclosure. An enclosure housing three cats in the warm room contained no litter box. Excess feces were also present in this enclosure. Primary enclosures are to be cleaned of fecal material daily. Excessive feces in the litter box can lead to odor problems. It can also be a potential source of disease and pest control issues. Excessively dirty litter boxes can also be a source of discomfort to the cats as they will hesitate to use the boxes when they are overly soiled. The cats in these enclosures were defecating outside the box which could result in soiling of the cats and ingestion of feces as they groom themselves. This can lead to parasite and other potential infections. Clean litter boxes daily.

3.125(a) DIRECT REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The two strands of hot wire at the top of the enclosure housing the American black bears have been off for three days according to the facility president. These bears can climb. It would be possible for these bears to escape this enclosure with the hot wire out. These are dangerous animals that could cause significant injury to people within the perimeter fence or other animals located inside the perimeter fence. Repair this wire immediately.

3.127(c) REPEAT

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

The enclosure containing the grizzly bear contained excessive water. The bear had to wade through this water to gain access to its shelter and feeding areas. A method must be employed to rapidly eliminate excess water. It is not comfortable for this animal to have to wade through muddy water to access these areas. The excess muddy water in this enclosure would rapidly contaminate any food fed to this bear. This could lead to parasite or other infections of the bear. Provide this animal with a dry enclosure or develop a method to dry this enclosure rapidly after rainfall.

3.130 REPEAT

WATERING.

The water receptacle for the enclosure containing the lion had a layer of green algae scum lining its interior surface. The water receptacle for the tiger known as JJ had a layer of green algae scum on its interior surface. The water receptacle for the white tiger contained green water. The water receptacle in the enclosure containing two bobcats had a layer of green algae on its interior surface. 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

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

3.131(a) REPEAT

SANITATION.

The shelter box for the lion enclosure contained excessive bones and food waste. The shelter box for the tiger known as JJ contained excessive bones and rotting food waste. The enclosure for the tiger known as JJ contained excessive fecal material. The American black bear den box contained excessive food waste and feces. The grizzly bear enclosure contained excessive bones. The Asian black bear den box contained excessive food waste. The enclosure housing the white tiger contained excessive bones and fecal material. The shelter in the enclosure housing one goat contained a large amount of fecal material. The shelter box for the cougar enclosure contained a rotting piece of food waste. Black decaying material and maggots were noted on this food waste. The shelter box had a rancid decaying smell to it. These enclosures need to be cleaned on a more frequent basis. The rotting material present in these animals' enclosures and shelter boxes can contaminate these animals as they lay in their enclosures. The animals can ingest this material when they groom themselves. Not removing old food waste promptly can lead to contamination of new food. Ingesting this rotten material can lead to potential health problems. The weather is now warm and the odor and maggot infestation in the cougar shelter box was profound. The inspectors were able to enter the cougar enclosure to examine under the bedding material as it is easy to lock out the cougar. It is highly likely that the warm weather will have led to similar maggot infestations in the other large cat enclosures. Clean these enclosures more frequently to prevent a buildup of food waste to minimize odors and prevent infestation with maggots.

3.131(c) REPEAT

SANITATION.

The alleyway leading to the butcher area as well as the area directly outside the building housing the butcher area and the alleyway and building next to the butcher area are filled with various debris, old equipment, boards, trash, buckets, fencing and cardboard. These areas provide ample hiding areas for rodents and other pests and numerous rodent holes were located throughout the facility. All this material must be removed to help control pests.

3.131(d) REPEAT

SANITATION.

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There were rodent holes located inside the shelter box for the cougar enclosure. A rodent hole was noted in the tiger Xena's enclosure and in the tiger known as Sher Kahn's enclosure A rodent hole was in the tiger JJ's enclosure. A rodent hole was noted going under the shelter box of the Asian black bear enclosure. There was mouse feces on top of the refrigerator in the warm room. Rodents can be carriers of disease which may be harmful to the animals housed in these areas. A more effective means of pest control must be established for the facility.

REPEAT 3.132

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. Also the facility president is the only one authorized to work with the dangerous animals at the facility. All animal work must be done with the dangerous animals under his direct supervision. This limits the amount of time that is available to service the dangerous animal enclosures as the facility president is often offsite. This leads to poor sanitation in the dangerous animal enclosures. The facility president needs to find a way to be onsite more or hire trained staff to help run the facility.

The inspection was conducted with the facility president on 8-13-14. An exit interview was conducted at that time and all non-compliant items were explained to the facility president. A formal exit interview was conducted with the facility president on 8-14-14.

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	13-AUG-14

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000001	Arctos	GRIZZLY BEAR
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000001	Canis latrans	COYOTE
000004	Capra hircus	DOMESTIC GOAT
000005	Felis silvestris catus	CAT ADULT
000001	Lama glama	LLAMA
000003	Lama pacos	ALPACA
000003	Lemur catta	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000002	Lynx rufus	BOBCAT
000001	Macaca fascicularis	CRAB-EATING MACAQUE / CYNOMOLGUS MONKEY
000001	Macaca fuscata	JAPANESE MACAQUE / SNOW MACAQUE
000001	Mephitis mephitis	STRIPED SKUNK
000001	Ovis aries aries	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000001	Panthera leo	LION
000009	Panthera tigris	TIGER
000001	Papio anubis	OLIVE BABOON
000001	Papio hamadryas	HAMADRYAS BABOON
000001	Puma concolor	PUMA / MOUNTAIN LION / COUGAR
000002	Ursus americanus	NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR
000002	Ursus thibetanus	ASIATIC BLACK BEAR
000001	Vulpes lagopus	ARCTIC FOX
000002	Vulpes vulpes	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000044	Total	