



## Inspection Report

Deer Haven Mini Zoo  
12312 Detour Rd  
Keymar, MD 21757

Customer ID: **333385**  
Certificate: **51-C-0111**  
Site: 001  
DEER HAVEN MINI ZOO

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION  
Date: 27-JUL-2017

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### 2.75(b)(1) REPEAT

#### RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

\*\*\*The disposition records are also still incomplete. There is no written record of the disposition of the potbelly pig, prairie dogs (2), one alpaca, and two Jacob's sheep. There is also no record of the birth of 4 rabbit kits. Records of sales, donations, transfers, euthanasia, births and deaths must be kept to facilitate the regulatory requirements of the Animal Welfare Act. The dispositions of the potbelly pig, alpaca, prairie dogs, and Jacob's sheep and the birth of the rabbits must be recorded to maintain an accurate animal inventory and to ensure the animals on hand receive proper care. Corrected during the inspection.

### 2.126(a)(2) REPEAT

#### ACCESS AND INSPECTION OF RECORDS AND PROPERTY; SUBMISSION OF ITINERARIES.

\*\*\*The licensee still refuses to disclose the disposition of one Patagonian cavy and 2 brown nosed coatimundi which were removed from the property prior to 06-March-2017. Licensees are required to provide access to all records required to be kept by the Animal Welfare Act and the regulations. Licensees are required to provide information regarding the disposition of animals to an APHIS official. Failure to provide the information to an APHIS official is in violation of the regulations of the Animal Welfare Act. The disposition information of animals is necessary for APHIS officials to track/trace animals for health issues. The disposition of the animals must be disclosed to an APHIS official upon request at the time of an inspection.

### 3.50(d) REPEAT

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

\*\*\*The two white rabbit enclosures, one housing a Flemish and the other a chocolate satin rabbit with four babies, still has an accumulation of fecal matter and a dark yellow material underneath and along the back legs of the raised cages as first noted on the 12-October-2016 inspection. The dark yellow material is mixed with hair and dirt and appears to be a hard pasty texture. Accumulations of waste materials can lead to strong odors, attract pests, and may pose a disease hazard for the animals. Fecal material, urine, and other debris must not be allowed to accumulate. Wastes under cages must be disposed of at a frequency that prevents accumulation for the health and well-being of the animals and to maintain an effective pest control program.

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Prepared By: MCFADDEN GLORIA, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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### 3.53(a)(4) REPEAT

#### PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

\*\*\*The floor of one of the white rabbit enclosure has 1 inch by 1 1/2 inch openings. The feet of the chocolate satin rabbit housed in this cage can pass through the openings easily. Particle boards have been placed in the enclosure, however these boards do not cover the entire cage floor and may cause additional problems because of rough and chewed edges. This was previously identified on the inspection report of 12-October-2016 and no change has been made at the time of this inspection. Primary enclosures must be constructed in a manner that protects the feet and legs from injury. The floor of the rabbit enclosure must be modified to decrease the size of the openings for the comfort of the rabbit and to prevent injury.

### 3.53(a)(5)

#### PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

\*\*\*The chocolate satin rabbit has a litter of four one week old kits. The mother rabbit made a nest of straw in one corner of the cage. No nest box is present in the cage. Rabbits prepare for giving birth by making a nest in a hidden area for privacy and to protect their litter. A nest box must be provided in the cage for the comfort of the mother rabbit and for the protection of the kits. Correct by August 4, 2017.

### 3.56(a)(1) REPEAT

#### SANITATION.

\*\*\*The black and white lop-eared rabbit is in a new cage with a solid floor shelter. An excessive amount of feces is present on the floor of the shelter. Animals in direct contact with an excessive amount of feces can become soiled and be exposed to disease hazards, which can lead to illness.

Primary enclosures must be kept free of excreta, hair, and debris to provide the animals with a clean living environment and prevent exposure to disease hazards. Excreta and debris must be removed from the primary enclosures at a frequency that will prevent the build-up of material to ensure animals are maintained in a reasonably clean cage for the comfort of the rabbit and ensure the animal remains free of disease due to unsanitary conditions.

### 3.56(b) REPEAT

#### SANITATION.

\*\*\*Based upon the appearance of this buildup of fecal matter, these cages are not being sanitized at least every 30 days as specified in the regulations. Rabbit cages should be sanitized every 30 days with one of the methods appropriate to the caging system specified in the regulations, such as washing all soiled surfaces with a detergent solution followed by a safe and effective disinfectant. Sanitizing the cages will help prevent the buildup of old feces

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and debris and eliminate bacteria and viruses that can cause harmful diseases and discomfort. Sanitize all rabbit cages at least on a 30 day interval.

### 3.125(a) REPEAT

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

\*\*\*Along the left of the enclosure housing four mouflon sheep, the chain link fencing is curled upward into the enclosure. A piece of wood has been placed over the section of fence, However, it is not secured to the fence and therefore will not effectively prevent potential injury. Unsecured fencing that curls into an enclosure could cause injury to a hoof or leg of an animal walking the fence line. The curled fencing must be repaired or secured in a manner that will prevent injury to the animals.

\*\*\*The portion of fence along the right side of the goat enclosure housing two adult goats, is bowed curling upward, into the enclosure. This has been a point of escape. The damaged fence may also cause an injury. The curled fencing must be repaired or secured in a manner that will prevent injury to the animals and escapes.

\*\*\*The bottom fence line along the right side of the enclosure housing 6 six deer, has a gap of about 3 inches as a result of ground erosion. The gap is large enough to allow the entry of unwanted animals or objects. It also could be a point of escape or cause injury. Enclosures should be constructed in a manner that protects and contains the animals. Modifications along the fence line must be made to eliminate the gap and prevent further ground erosion for the safety of the animals and the public.

\*\*\*Goat enclosure: The bottom of one section of fencing near the gate, is bent upward into the enclosure and bowed outward. This has created a gap that would allow an animal to enter or exit the enclosure. The owner indicated one goat was seen pushing the section of fence up and going under it to escape from the enclosure. The section of fence no longer prevents the escape of animals or the entry of unwanted animals. The fence must be reconstructed in a manner that will ensure the fence is structurally sound and made of such material and strength to contain the goats within and to prevent further damage to the fence.

\*\*\*Goat enclosure: The gate for the goat enclosure is a wire panel loosely secured with carabiners and a chain. The panel gate fence is attached so the pointed edge extends into the enclosure. The goats in the enclosure could be injured by the points along the edge of the gate fencing. The gate must be better secured, such as a hinge or metal fence clamps, to ensure the gate is kept closed to prevent escape and the unwanted entry of patrons. Additionally, the gate must be constructed in a manner that will allow the gate to be properly closed and the points eliminated to prevent injury to the animals.

\*\*\*Highland Cow / Zebu: The gate is not squarely placed. The gate leans forward as there is no latch and just a single chain attached to the mid- section of the pole. A single chain does not securely fasten a gate to an enclosure housing cattle. Poorly secured gates do not prevent animals from being able to dislodge the gate and escape. The

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gate must be secure in a fashion that would prevent an animal or person from dislodging the gate to ensure the containment of the animals.

\*\*\*Highland cow / Zebu: A set of 4 rungs of board fencing are attached to a wood support post and extends beyond the post but does not extend all the way to the metal support pole that secures the gate. The unattached boards leave a gap between the fence and the gate, approximately 2-4 inches wide. The current design does not serve to secure the enclosure and could be easily broken by an animal or human. The fencing must be constructed in a manner that will provide adequate strength to contain domestic cattle.

NOTE: The black squirrel was securely contained in another enclosure at the time of this inspection. The wild grey squirrel was released.

### 3.127(d) REPEAT

#### FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

\*\*\*According to the owner, the zoo has been closed since the last inspection. However, the admission sign at the gate remains visible to the public. There is a "No Trespassing" sign on the tree near the main entrance to the zoo and the private entrance to the owner's property. The gate at the main entrance has been repaired since the last inspection but is not locked. The back gate for entrance into the zoo remains missing and the adjacent fencing for which it would be attached is still bent down to the ground due to a bent support pole. The entrance from the private home is also often left open. These gates are a part of the perimeter fence and if left open or broken will allow members of the public free access to the property even when the zoo is closed. Members of the public have presumably gained access to the property through an open or broken gate. All gate entrances must be repaired and properly secured to prevent the entry of unwanted persons for the protection of the animals.

### 3.131(c) REPEAT

#### SANITATION.

\*\*\*The deer feed trough has jagged edges from chewing, that resulted in two deep U-shaped crevices along the top edge of the trough. A leg of a deer could get caught in the crevices or some other injury may occur due to the jagged edges and the W-shape of the trough damage. The feeding trough needs to be replaced or repaired to prevent injury to the deer in the enclosure.

\*\*\*There is a significant amount of overgrown weeds and brush present in the Highland cow / Zebu enclosure. The plants have reached a height that makes it difficult to view the animals from a distance and for the animals to reach their shelter, food, and water. Naturally grown plants within enclosures should be maintained by cutting or trimming on a regular basis to prevent overgrowth. The weeds and brush must be cut or trimmed to ensure the animals can move freely and to provide for better visually of the animals for daily observations. Correct by August 7, 2017.

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\*\*\*Mouflon sheep: The back of the shelter still has the 18 inch diameter hole. The shelter has been patched in several areas. The hole is located in an area in which a horn may get caught. Shelters must be kept in good repair to maintain the integrity of the structure, prevent injury, and provide adequate protection from various weather conditions.

### 3.131(d) REPEAT

#### SANITATION.

Rat holes were still noted behind the white nosed coati enclosure. The rat problem has continues but their is less evidence of their prescience was since the last inspection. Rats are known to carry various diseases that may affect the health of the exhibit animals. A safe and effective pest control program is required to ensure good animal health. Implemented pest control measures based upon expert recommendations must be continued at an appropriate frequency to prevent harborage and recolonization of the rodent population.

### 3.132 REPEAT

#### EMPLOYEES.

\*\*\*The facility houses 64 regulated animals, numerous birds, and one (1) turtle. There are only two (2) employees and occasional help to feed, clean enclosures, and to conduct the maintenance of the enclosures and upkeep of the property. The two main employees also keep records and provide the daily observations of the animals have regular responsibilities for jobs unrelated to those of the zoo.

Based upon the number of animals and non-complaint items related to cleaning, sanitation, waste disposal and maintenance there is an insufficient number of employees to adequately perform all of the husbandry responsibilities of the facility on a daily basis. There must be a sufficient number of trained employees to carry out the day to day husbandry duties and maintenance on the property and enclosures. Additional personnel is needed to ensure that cleaning, animal observations, maintenance tasks, and pest control duties are performed at professionally acceptable level for the number of animals housed at the facility.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the owners.

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## Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
333385	51-C-0111	001	DEER HAVEN MINI ZOO	27-JUL-17

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000004	<i>Bos primigenius indicus</i>	ZEBU
000001	<i>Bos taurus</i>	CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI
000004	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000003	<i>Cavia porcellus</i>	DOMESTIC GUINEA PIG
000006	<i>Dama dama</i>	FALLOW DEER
000005	<i>Dolichotis patagonum</i>	PATAGONIAN CAVY / MARA
000003	<i>Lama pacos</i>	ALPACA
000002	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000001	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	BOBCAT
000001	<i>Nasua narica</i>	WHITE-NOSED COATI
000007	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	DOMESTIC RABBIT / EUROPEAN RABBIT
000016	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000001	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	RACCOON
000001	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>	EASTERN GREY SQUIRREL
000007	<i>Vulpes lagopus</i>	ARCTIC FOX
<b>000062</b>	<b>Total</b>	