



## Inspection Report

Patrick Milcendeau  
5456 US Route 1  
Vass, NC 28394

Customer ID: **6013455**  
Certificate: **55-C-0322**  
Site: 001  
Dunrovin Exotic Animal Sanctuary

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION  
Date: 12-NOV-2024

### 2.40(a)(2)

#### Repeat

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

The facility is not allowing the Attending Veterinarian (AV) to have appropriate authority to ensure the health and well-being of the animals.

--The Program of Veterinary Care (PVC) for exotic animals at the facility includes an acclimation document regarding which animals can be kept outside when the temperature drops below 40 degrees Fahrenheit. According to the plan, capybaras, wallabies, Patagonian caviars, and African crested porcupines may stay outside when the temperature drops below 40 degrees as long as they are "given supplemental heat through a heat lamp, heater, brooder panel, or another heat source." However, inspectors were informed during the inspection that the facility does not have plans to add heat to the enclosures housing those species this winter. The temperature recorded at 12:56 am on 13 November 2024 was 39.9 degrees Fahrenheit according to the local weather service.

--In May 2023, the AV diagnosed dental disease in "Rex", an adult male, white-nosed coati. At that time a dental cleaning was recommended. In June 2024, the AV noted that Rex's dental disease had worsened with significant gum disease around a specific tooth and recommended a dental with likely extraction of the affected tooth. At the time of this inspection (November 2024), Rex has still not received treatment for his dental disease. In speaking with the AV during this inspection, his dental disease should have been addressed by now.

--An adult African Grey Parrot, "Charlie", was diagnosed in June 2024 with self-inflicted trauma to the right wing. An initial treatment regimen was implemented and appeared to help. After trying to wean off medications, the injuries became worse, and the AV directed that the medication be restarted in mid-July 2024. However, according to medical records, the facility did not pick up the medication to restart treatment until mid-September 2024, two months after the AV directed the medication to be started.

Failure to follow the PVC or specific directions given by the Attending Veterinarian undermines their authority to provide timely and adequate veterinary care to the species under their care. This can lead to worsening injuries or diseases as well as unnecessary discomfort, stress, and/or pain to the animals.

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Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

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Correct by ensuring that the Attending Veterinarian has appropriate authority to ensure the provision of adequate veterinary care and to oversee the adequacy of other aspects of animal care and use.

### **2.40(b)(3) Critical**

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

The facility is not performing adequate daily observations on all animals to accurately assess their health and well-being and is not communicating in a timely manner to the Attending Veterinarian (AV) all of their findings, leading to the preventable death of a red fox and unidentified/unreported injuries in an African Grey Parrot and Patagonian Cavy.

-- According to facility personnel, on October 4, 2024, they noticed a significant change in the behavior of an adult red fox, "Poxy". The facility did not notify the AV of these changes because they had a standing vaccine appointment for Poxy the following week on October 8, 2024. However, a facility employee found Poxy dead the morning of October 6, 2024. The body was submitted to the state lab for a necropsy to determine cause of death. An excerpt from the necropsy reports states as follows:

"This 5-year-old red fox has a body weight of 3.0-kg in emaciated body condition, severe dehydration, and mild to moderate autolysis. There is moderate generalized atrophy of the skeletal muscle. The tail, rear limbs, inguinal region, and medial thighs are covered with hundreds (closer to thousand) of large maggots. The skin, connective tissue, and skeletal muscles of the perineal region, ventral pelvis, and medial thighs are missing. The ventral pelvis bone is exposed. The distal colon and rectum, genitalia, and urinary bladder are missing. The mucous membranes are white."

Based on phone communication with state laboratory personnel, the cause of the missing tissue on necropsy is most consistent with self-inflicted trauma and not predation. The findings on necropsy describe the chronicity of this condition, showing that his declining health started much earlier than two days prior to his death. However, the facility clearly failed to adequately observe the signs of extreme illness in this fox for days to weeks prior to his death.

--On the morning of November 12, 2024, inspectors noticed that one adult male Patagonian Cavy, "Jiffy" had fresh blood and scabs on the tip of his right ear. Flies were landing frequently on his ears, causing him to twitch his ears to dislodge them. According to facility personnel, they had not previously observed the ear wounds on "Jiffy."

--An adult African Grey Parrot, "Charlie", was under treatment by the AV for chronic self-inflicted trauma to the right wing. According to the medical record, the facility was directed to treat orally with medicine and "If [self-injurious behavior is] persisting, [Charlie] should be seen in hospital for x-rays of wing." During inspection, Charlie's right wing had multiple areas of feather loss with red and thickened skin, scabs, and raw tissue. Based on phone communication, the AV stated that Charlie should have been seen for the lack of improvement and for more diagnostics to be performed. The facility failed to communicate with the AV regarding the unresolved wing issue.

Failure to perform adequate daily observations on animals at the facility and/or to maintain frequent and direct communication regarding the status of animals under medical treatment can lead to prolonged suffering, unnecessary pain, distress, or worsening of medical conditions, and ultimately death.

Correct by ensuring daily observations are performed on all animals to assess their health and well-being, and that a

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mechanism of direct and frequent communication exists so that timely and accurate information on problems of animal health, behavior, and well-being is conveyed to the Attending Veterinarian.

Correct by end of business November 14, 2024.

### 3.52(a)

#### Facilities, outdoor.

Three rabbits housed in an outdoor enclosure are not provided adequate shade from sunlight. The enclosure only provides one top-half section of a small doghouse and one top-half section of a Vari Kennel-type transportation enclosure. No other cover is provided. Not providing adequate shade can cause overheating in rabbits, which can lead to heat exhaustion and death. Correct by providing sufficient shade to allow all rabbits kept outdoors to protect themselves from the direct rays of the sun.

Correct by 20 November 2024.

### 3.53(a)(4)

#### Primary enclosures.

The flooring of the outdoor enclosure housing three rabbits has several areas of exposed wire dig barrier where animals can become entrapped and injured. Approximately 20% of the entire enclosure flooring has areas of wire panel fencing exposed creating gaps that are several inches wide and deep. Having exposed wires and gaps in flooring big enough for a rabbit to get their foot or head through can lead to injury or entrapment. Correct by ensuring the floors of primary enclosures are constructed so as to protect the rabbits' feet and legs from injury.

Correct by 20 November 2024.

### 3.54(a)

#### Feeding.

The food provided in the rabbit enclosure has multiple moldy pellets and is not wholesome and palatable. Food that is contaminated with mold can become unwholesome and unpalatable with inadequate nutritive value, leading to weight loss, a lack of proper nutrition, and potentially systemic diseases. Correct by ensuring that the food provided to the rabbits is free from contamination, wholesome, palatable and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to meet the normal daily requirements for the condition and size of the rabbits.

Correct by 15 November 2024. The facility took measures to correct this at the time of inspection by providing fresh food.

### 3.54(b)

#### Feeding.

The bowl holding the rabbit food is not being kept clean and has large amounts of dried dirt, hair and caked-on disintegrated food pellets. Food bowls that are contaminated with other material and debris can compromise the integrity and nutritive value of the food within or decrease palatability, making the animals less willing to eat. Correct by ensuring

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all food receptacles for rabbits are kept clean and sanitized at least once every 2 weeks.

Correct by 20 November 2024.

**3.56(a)(1)**

**Repeat**

### **Sanitation.**

The primary enclosure for the three rabbits is not being kept reasonably free of excreta. Along the front wall of the enclosure, there is an area of piled-up rabbit feces approximately 4ft long x 1 ft wide, and about 3 inches deep. Several areas of feces appear to have white to green mold growing on the surface. Inadequate frequency of cleaning to remove excreta can lead to animals becoming contaminated with fecal matter and an increase in disease risk and transmission. Correct by keeping primary enclosures of rabbits reasonable free of excreta, hair, cobwebs, and other debris by periodic cleaning. The facility took measures to remove some of the larger piles of fecal matter during the inspection.

**3.57**

### **Employees.**

There are not a sufficient number of adequately trained employees to carry out the level of husbandry practices and care required by the AWA. There is only one full-time person responsible for the care of 173 animals at this facility. There is an additional person hired part time to help with basic husbandry three (3) to five (5) days a week and one other to assist with care part-time only two (2) days a week. There are numerous non-compliances identified on this inspection pertaining to the cleaning, sanitation, watering and feeding of multiple animal species at this facility. Additionally, the facility has a history of many similar non-compliances documented. The issues seen are consistent with shortages of personnel. Insufficient personnel can lead to a failure in maintenance of the facility, delayed care for the animals, and ultimately, unnecessary suffering and health concerns for the animals.

The facility representative must ensure a sufficient number of adequately trained employees are utilized to maintain the professionally acceptable level of husbandry practices set forth in this subpart and as required by section 3.132 and 3.159. Such practices shall be under the supervision of an animal caretaker who has a background in animal husbandry or care.

Correct by 11 December 2024.

**3.78(e)**

**Repeat**

### **Outdoor housing facilities.**

The public barrier on one side of the vervet enclosure is sagging and does not adequately prevent public contact with the vervet. Inspectors were able to lean against the sagging fence and come within a couple of inches of the primary enclosure fence of the vervet. Allowing potential contact between the public and the vervet puts both the humans and the animal at risk of injury or disease transmission. Correct by having a barrier between the primary enclosure and the public at any time the public is present, in order to restrict physical contact between the public and the nonhuman primates.

**3.125(a)**

**Repeat**

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### Facilities, general.

The floor of the enclosure housing three of the African crested porcupines (ACP) has multiple areas of exposed dig barrier wire. About 40% of the floor area has exposed wire holes, some at least 6 inches deep. The gaps in the wires are large enough to entrap limbs and even the head of an ACP, which can lead to injury and possible death. Correct by ensuring the indoor and outdoor housing facilities are structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.

### 3.126(b)

#### Facilities, indoor.

Upon entering the kinkajou enclosure, a strong musty odor was noted by the inspectors, due to a lack of adequate ventilation and excessive build-up of moldy feces. The room housing the kinkajous has no means of ventilation to provide fresh air or to address the strong odor build-up, which can result in respiratory compromise and subsequent infection. Correct by ensuring indoor housing facilities are adequately ventilated by natural or mechanical means to provide for the health and to prevent discomfort of the animals at all times.

Correct by 20 November 2024.

### 3.127(d)

#### Facilities, outdoor.

The coati enclosure does not have a perimeter fence of sufficient height (6 ft) around it. The coati enclosure was moved into a different section of the facility and is outside the original perimeter fence. The current fencing around that section has a large gap (approximately 20 ft in length) and several smaller gaps (approximately 4-6 ft in length) that people and predators can easily pass through. Additionally, multiple areas of the fence are only 4 – 5 ft tall. Not providing an adequate perimeter fence for the coati can allow unauthorized people or predators to have access to the animals. Correct by ensuring all outdoor housing facilities are enclosed by a perimeter fence that is of sufficient height to keep animals and unauthorized persons out.

Correct by 06 December 2024.

### 3.130

Direct

Repeat

#### Watering.

The facility is not providing an adequate amount of potable water to maintain the health and well-being of the animals.

--During the inspection, the 32-ounce water bottle in the capybara and cavy enclosure was empty. Inspectors requested that the water bottle be refilled by the facility. When filled, the capybara immediately went to the bottle and began to drink voraciously. He continued to drink for a total of approximately 13.5 minutes. After approximately 4.5 minutes, the inspectors asked the facility employee to see if the capybara could be distracted away from the water bottle. However, after a brief interruption (about 24 seconds), he immediately returned to the waterer to continue drinking for about 9 more minutes. As the capybara drank, he appeared to struggle to get water from the bottle fast enough to quench his thirst. After the initial 13.5 minutes of drinking, the water bottle was finally emptied and inspectors had the facility representative

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refill the bottle. The capybara then returned to the refilled bottle and continued to drink approximately one-quarter of the second bottle.

--The goat/sheep/zebu enclosure contained two tubs of water that had been heavily contaminated by the ducks that reside in the same enclosure. There was no additional source of fresh drinking water for these animals.

Not providing adequate potable water to animals can lead to distress and can severely compromise the health of the impacted animals. Correct by providing potable water as often as necessary for the health and comfort of the animal.

### 3.131(a) Repeat

#### Sanitation.

Excessive amounts of feces were present in the following enclosures: coatimundi, fennec foxes, African crested porcupines, kinkajous and domestic pigs. In the kinkajou enclosure, numerous piles of feces had white mold growth present. Not conducting adequate removal of fecal material from enclosures poses a health risk to the animals and encourages vermin infestation. Correct by ensuring excreta is removed from primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the animals contained therein and to minimize disease hazards and to reduce odors.

### 3.131(c) Repeat

#### Sanitation.

The facility in general has accumulations of clutter and is unkept. There are multiple areas throughout the property that contain piles of unused equipment, building supplies, feeders, waterers and cages. Additionally, the sink in the kitchen where food preparation occurs and bowls are cleaned and sanitized contains numerous dirty utensils and dishes, a soiled paint brush, and significant accumulations of dried on brown/yellow debris and dirt.

Inadequate facility cleaning, maintenance and upkeep provides areas which can harbor disease-transmitting pests, increases health risks to the animals, potentially contaminates food and food/water receptacles.

Correct by ensuring the premises (building and grounds) are kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Accumulations of trash shall be placed in designated areas and cleared as necessary to protect the health of the animals.

### 3.132 Repeat

#### Employees.

There are not a sufficient number of adequately trained employees to carry out the level of husbandry practices and care required by the AWA. There is only one full-time person responsible for the care of 173 animals at this facility. There is an additional person hired part time to help with basic husbandry three (3) to five (5) days a week and one other to assist with care part-time only two (2) days a week. There are numerous non-compliances identified on this inspection pertaining to the cleaning, sanitation, watering and feeding of multiple animal species at this facility. Additionally, the facility has a history of many similar non-compliances documented. The issues seen are consistent with shortages of personnel. Insufficient personnel can lead to a failure in maintenance of the facility, delayed care for the animals, and ultimately, unnecessary suffering and health concerns for the animals.

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The facility representative must ensure a sufficient number of adequately trained employees are utilized to maintain the professionally acceptable level of husbandry practices set forth in this subpart and as required by section 3.57 and 3.159. Such practices shall be under the supervision of an animal caretaker who has a background in animal husbandry or care.

### 3.153(a)(1)

#### Primary enclosures.

There are numerous sharp points and edges throughout several different bird enclosures. In the Eclectus parrot enclosure, there are two broken wires with sharp ends that were used to anchor perches and are accessible to the birds. In the Amazon enclosure, several long screws are exposed on a feeding perch. Additionally, the food bowls in the African grey enclosure are covered with a piece of wire that has areas cut out for access. The cut edges of the wire are sharp where the birds enter their head to eat. Sharp points and edges can easily injure the birds and lead to unnecessary pain and suffering. Correct by constructing and maintaining all avian primary enclosures so that they have no sharp points or edges that could injure the birds.

Correct by 06 December 2024.

### 3.156

#### Watering

The enclosure housing the geese, guinea fowl, and emu contained 2 buckets and one water trough that were heavily contaminated. The water was brown and feathers and fecal material were present. Not providing adequate potable water can result in severe compromise to the health of the impacted birds. Correct by providing potable water in a sufficient quantity to every bird housed at the facility.

Correct by end of business 14 November 2024.

### 3.158(a)(1)

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

There are excessive amounts excreta and food waste inside multiple avian primary enclosures. There are large amounts of food waste underneath the feeders inside the aviary and the African grey enclosure. The pigeon enclosure has a significant amount of food waste scattered across the dirt floor. The Umbrella cockatoo enclosure has accumulations of food waste and excreta covering approximately 1/5th of the enclosure floor and part of a platform. In the Amazon and Eclectus enclosures there is three-dimensional build-up of fecal matter on the perches and floor.

Excessive food waste and excreta in primary enclosures can soil the birds, increase disease hazards, and attract pests into the enclosure. Correct by removing excreta and food waste from primary enclosures and from under and around primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent excessive accumulation and soiling of the birds, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests, and odors.

Correct by 20 November 2024.

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### 3.158(d)

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

The facility does not have an effective pest program to control insects and mammalian pests. Inside the Aviary there were numerous ants crawling amongst the food in the suspended feeding bowl and four mice crawling around the floor. An additional mouse was also observed on the floor of the Australasia enclosure. A squirrel was observed sitting in and eating out of the food bowl in the macaw enclosure. Pests present in primary enclosures lead to increased disease hazards and potential physical injury to the birds. Correct by establishing and maintaining a safe and effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests so as to promote the health and well-being of the birds and reduce contamination by pests in animal areas.

Correct by 06 December 2024.

### 3.159

#### Employees

There are not a sufficient number of adequately trained employees to carry out the level of husbandry practices and care required by the AWA. There is only one full-time person responsible for the care of 173 animals at this facility. There is an additional person hired part time to help with basic husbandry three (3) to five (5) days a week and one other to assist with care part-time only two (2) days a week. The only employee that can enter the Australasia enclosure to care for the birds within is the employee that works part-time in the sanctuary only two (2) days a week. There are numerous non-compliances identified on this inspection pertaining to the cleaning, sanitation, watering and feeding of several animal species at this facility. Additionally, the facility has a history of many similar non-compliances documented. The issues seen are consistent with shortages of personnel. Insufficient personnel can lead to a failure in maintenance of the facility, delayed care of animals, and ultimately unnecessary suffering.

The facility representative must ensure a sufficient number of adequately trained employees are utilized to maintain the professionally acceptable level of husbandry practices set forth in this subpart and as required by section 3.57 and 3.132. Such practices shall be under the supervision of an animal caretaker who has a background in animal husbandry or care.

Correct by 11 December 2024.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with facility representatives.

Additional Inspectors:

MARY ANN MCBRIDE, SUPERVISORY ANIMAL CARE SPECIALIST

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### Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
6013455	55-C-0322	001	Dunrovin Exotic Animal Sanctuary	12-NOV-2024

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000003	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	DOMESTIC RABBIT / EUROPEAN RABBIT
000001	<i>Nasua narica</i>	WHITE-NOSED COATI
000002	<i>Potos flavus</i>	KINKAJOU
000002	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000001	<i>Chlorocebus pygerythrus</i>	VERVET
000005	<i>Vulpes zerda</i>	FENNEC FOX
000002	<i>Bos primigenius indicus</i>	ZEBU
000002	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000002	<i>Dolichotis patagonum</i>	PATAGONIAN CAVY / MARA
000002	<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	BENNETT'S WALLABY / RED-NECKED WALLABY
000002	<i>Erythrocebus patas</i>	PATAS MONKEY
000001	<i>Vulpes lagopus</i>	ARCTIC FOX
000001	<i>Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris</i>	CAPYBARA
000005	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000004	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000005	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000010	<i>Anas platyrhynchos domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC DUCK INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000020	<i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC CHICKEN (INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS / TURKIN / COCK / HEN / ROOSTER)
000005	<i>Meleagris gallopavo domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC TURKEY
000004	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	BUDGERIGAR / BUDGIE / COMMON PARAKEET / SHELL PARAKEET
000001	<i>Tockus deckeni</i>	VON DER DECKEN'S HORNBILL
000001	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	EMU
000003	<i>Cacatua alba</i>	WHITE COCKATOO / UMBRELLA COCKATOO
000001	<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>	DIAMOND DOVE
000002	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	DOMESTIC GUINEAFOWL / HELMETED GUINEAFOWL / PEARL HEN
000003	<i>Columba livia domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIGEON INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000001	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	BARBARY DOVE / RINGED TURTLE-DOVE / RINGNECK DOVE
000009	<i>Synoicus chinensis</i>	BLUE-BREASTED QUAIL
000002	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>	MONK PARAKEET / QUAKER PARROT
000001	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>	CHUKAR
000005	<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	CONGO AFRICAN GREY PARROT / GRAY PARROT
000007	<i>Anser anser domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC GOOSE
000002	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	ROSE-RINGED PARAKEET
000001	<i>Pavo muticus</i>	GREEN PEAFAWL / INDONESIAN PEAFAWL / PEAHEN / PEACOCK
000003	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	INDIAN PEAFAWL / COMMON PEAFAWL / PEAHEN / PEACOCK
000003	<i>Pyrrhura molinae</i>	GREEN-CHEEKED PARAKEET / GREEN-CHEEKED CONURE
000001	<i>Coturnix japonica</i>	JAPANESE QUAIL / COTURNIX QUAIL
000002	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	RING-NECKED PHEASANT / COMMON PHEASANT
000001	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	GALAH / ROSE-BREASTED COCKATOO / ROSEATE COCKATOO
000001	<i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i>	KEEL-BILLED TOUCAN
000001	<i>Cacatua sulphurea</i>	YELLOW-CRESTED COCKATOO / LESSER SULPHUR-CRESTED COCKATOO
000001	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	COCKATIEL



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6013455	55-C-0322	001	Dunrovin Exotic Animal Sanctuary	12-NOV-2024
000001	<i>Poicephalus senegalus</i>		SENEGAL PARROT	
000001	<i>Cacatua goffiniana</i>		TANIMBAR CORELLA / GOFFIN'S COCKATOO	
000006	<i>Amazona aestiva</i>		TURQUOISE-FRONTED PARROT / TURQUOISE-FRONTED AMAZON / BLUE-FRONTED AMAZON	
000006	<i>Ara ararauna</i>		BLUE-AND-YELLOW MACAW / BLUE-AND-GOLD MACAW	
000003	<i>Ara, Anodorhynchus, Primolius, Diopsittaca</i> <i>spp hybrid</i>		MACAW HYBRID	
000001	<i>Ara chloropterus</i>		RED-AND-GREEN MACAW / GREEN-WINGED MACAW	
000003	<i>Ara militaris</i>		MILITARY MACAW	
000001	<i>Amazona amazonica</i>		ORANGE-WINGED PARROT	
000002	<i>Ara macao</i>		SCARLET MACAW	
000001	<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>		YELLOW-CROWNED PARROT / YELLOW-CROWNED AMAZON	
000001	<i>Amazona oratrix</i>		YELLOW-HEADED PARROT / YELLOW-HEADED AMAZON / DOUBLE YELLOW-HEADED AMAZON	
000001	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>		COCONUT LORIKEET	
000002	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>		EASTERN ROSELLA	
000002	<i>Eclectus roratus</i>		ECLECTUS PARROT	
000008	<i>Agapornis fischeri</i>		FISCHER'S LOVEBIRD	
000001	<i>Nasua nasua</i>		SOUTH AMERICAN COATI	
000002	<i>Chinchilla lanigera</i>		CHINCHILLA	
000000	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>		RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)	
000173	<b>Total</b>			