



Inspection Report

Zachery Keeler
2516 West Rauch Road
Temperance, MI 48182

Customer ID: **45064**
Certificate: **34-B-0225**
Site: 001
Zachery Keeler

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 29-JUN-2023

2.40(b)(3) Direct Repeat

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

One adult female Bengal cat, nursing four kittens, was very thin with prominent hip bones and significant abdominal tuck. The cat was also observed shaking its head while eating. In further observation, the cat had scabs that were located on the external part of both ears. The scabs were linear in shape and approximately 10-20mm. There were also numerous areas of hair loss on the top of its head. Inside both ears was a moderate amount of dark crusty debris.

The tip of the left ear on one pig, housed outdoors, was hairless with thickened skin, crusting, and scabs which appeared consistent with fly strike. Some of the exposed skin was reddened and bloody. Flies were observed on the affected area of the ear.

Failure to identify issues of animal health can lead to delayed treatment and unnecessary animal pain and discomfort. Daily observation of animals may be accomplished by someone other than the attending veterinarian; Provided that a mechanism of direct and frequent communication is required so that timely and accurate information on problems of animal health, behavior, and well-being is conveyed to the attending veterinarian. The licensee must conduct daily observations on all animal and report any issues to the attending veterinarian.

2.131(b)(1) Critical

Handling of animals.

On September 27th at 9:43am, the licensee posted on his Facebook page a photo illustrating one of his public encounters with a young wallaby with the post reading, "Book an Animal Encounter this weekend and meet our newest ambassador: Nori the baby wallaby! Tickets available through our website." In the photo, a customer can be seen holding the joey and a small child's hand was reaching to pet the animal. During the inspection, the licensee indicated the event occurred. This joey was too young to be handled by members of the public. It was too young as evidenced by its small size and appearance and its haircoat, which appears to have just grown in. A joey this young should still be in a pouch. Thus, this animal was at risk of hypothermia and stress from over-handling.

On December 9th, 2022, a reporter from 13ABC news visited the facility for an interview. During the interview, a capybara was recorded to be non-weight bearing on its right forelimb. Despite the obvious lameness, the licensee handles the capybara to re-position it for the video. During the video, the licensee can be seen struggling with the capybara so much

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so that the reporter turns the camera after from the licensee handling the animal. However, the background noise continues to demonstrate the licensees struggle with the capybara. The licensee can be heard saying, "Sorry I was trying to hold him but he wasn't up for it today." The licensee recognized the animal did not want to be handled at this point but continued to struggle, handling the capybara for an additional 10-15 seconds as documented in the video. The capybara can be seen breathing heavily and the licensee can be heard breathing hard, indicative of the struggle undergone during the handling process. At the end of the video, the licensee stated "Let's not film him because he has a little bit of a bloody nose. He hit his nose on the ground when I was trying to pick him up. He's just not in the mood today." The licensee recognized that the capybara did not want to be handled yet continued to struggle with it leading to the animal being injured and suffering from a bloody nose.

Handling of all animals shall be done as expeditiously and carefully as possible in a manner that does not cause trauma, overheating, excessive cooling, behavioral stress, physical harm, or unnecessary discomfort. The licensee must not allow encounters with animals that are too young or in which harm to the animal could occur. Additionally, the licensee must not handle animals in a manner that causes injury.

To be corrected from this day forward, June 30th, 2023

3.6(b)(3) Direct

Primary enclosures.

The cat litter boxes for all five adults and eight kittens were full of cat feces and urine. There was no clean cat litter box or litter for these cats to use. There were numerous areas where the cats and kittens were urinating and defecating outside of the litter box. Failure to provide clean litter boxes and litter can lead to animal disease affecting the cat's health and well-being. In all primary enclosures, a receptacle containing sufficient clean litter must be provided to contain excreta and body wastes.

To be corrected from this day forward, June 30th, 2023

3.9(a) Direct

Feeding

A primary enclosure housing a single female cat with four kittens did not have any food. The female cat was very thin. When offered food, the female cat ate for approximately two minutes while the four kittens ate for at least four minutes. The licensee stated the cats were his son's, who was away at camp and had been gone for ten days. The licensee further stated that his employee was supposed to be caring for the cats. Daily feeding of an appropriate diet of sufficient amount is crucial to maintain the health and well being of the animals. Cats must be fed at least once each day. The food must be uncontaminated, wholesome, palatable, and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain the normal condition and weight of the animal.

To be corrected from this day forward, June 30th, 2023

3.10(b) Direct

Watering

One enclosure housing one female cat with four kittens had no water. When water was offered, the adult female drank for over three and a half minutes and two of the kittens drank for at least forty-five seconds. The lack of water can cause dehydration, distress, and even death. If potable water is not continuously available to the cats, it must be offered to the

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cats as often as necessary to ensure their health and well-being, but not less than twice daily for at least 1 hour each time.

To be corrected from this day forward, June 30th, 2023

3.11(a) Direct

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

The four primary enclosures for five adult cats and eight kittens had nearly 100% of the floor space covered in dirt, urine, and smeared, dried feces. Additionally, each enclosure had one or more piles of feces on the floor. Failure to spot-clean daily and the excessive build-up of excreta can lead to unnecessary disease hazards and transmission affecting the cat's health and well-being. Excreta and food waste must be removed from primary enclosures daily to prevent soiling of the cat contained in the primary enclosure, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests, and odors.

To be corrected from this day forward, June 30th, 2023

3.125(a) Critical Repeat

Facilities, general.

On or around October 14th, 2022, one wallaby escaped from its enclosure. The wallaby has still not been recovered. On October 24th, 2022, the home inspector spoke with Monroe County Animal Control who had spoken to the licensee, and he confirmed it was his wallaby. Animal escapes can lead to animal distress, injury, or death. All outdoor and indoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be designed and maintained to contain the animals. The licensee must ensure all enclosures housing regulated animals contain the animal and do not allow escape.

An outdoor enclosure, housing two pigs, had approximately four areas where the underground fencing was exposed. In one of the exposed areas the wire was broken creating sharp points and it extended upward approximately 5-6 inches. In another exposed area, the wire was also broken, creating sharp points. In the remaining two exposed areas, the fence was exposed enough that the hooves of the pigs could get entangled in the fencing. Outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury.

A complete routine inspection was conducted starting on 29-JUN-2023. This inspection report is limited to the Direct & Critical non-compliances identified during that inspection. An additional inspection report will be delivered with the other issues identified during this inspection.

This inspection was conducted with the licensee. The exit briefing was conducted on 30-JUN-2023 with the licensee

Additional Inspectors:

CARRIE BONGARD, ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
45064	34-B-0225	001	Zachery Keeler	29-JUN-2023

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000006	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000001	<i>Leptailurus serval</i>	SERVAL
000001	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000150	<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	SUGAR GLIDER
000001	<i>Bos primigenius indicus</i>	ZEBU
000020	<i>Atelerix albiventris</i>	FOUR-TOED HEDGEHOG (MOST COMMON PET HEDGEHOG)
000006	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000003	<i>Potos flavus</i>	KINKAJOU
000001	<i>Prionailurus viverrinus</i>	FISHING CAT
000002	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000023	<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG
000010	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	STRIPED SKUNK
000005	<i>Felis catus</i>	CAT ADULT
000008	<i>Felis catus</i>	CAT KITTEN
000002	<i>Caracal caracal</i>	CARACAL
000005	<i>Vulpes zerda</i>	FENNEC FOX
000004	<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	BENNETT'S WALLABY / RED-NECKED WALLABY
000100	<i>Spermophilus richardsonii</i>	RICHARDSON'S GROUND SQUIRREL
000000	<i>Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris</i>	CAPYBARA
000348	Total	