



Inspection Report

Marek Lipold
1519 Savage Road
Bogart, GA 30622

Customer ID: 6002748
Certificate: 67-C-0003
Site: 001
Marek Lipold

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 22-SEP-2025

2.40(b)(3)

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

The following animals have veterinary care issues that the licensee had not noticed before and the attending veterinarian had not been notified:

- A white and tan male rabbit had unkempt fur and was in thin body condition. The fur was shedding with a localized area of matting, especially around the tail and back legs. Upon touching the rabbit, its ribs, spine, and hip bones could be felt under its coat. The licensee stated the rabbit is eating so it is fine.
- A male brown and white rabbit with black ear tips had a raised firm hairless mass between his right eye and above his nose, approximately 1 inch in diameter protruding about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Also, on his back, above the right rear leg, the rabbit had a thickened area of raised skin that had a center that was moist, hairless, and had a depression in the center that was red with blackish-gray material coating it. This thickened area overall was approximately 2 inches in diameter by 1 inch high. When the inspector noted these areas, the licensee stated all the rabbits were okay and that they bite each other.

The licensee had not identified the conditions affecting these two rabbits and therefore, had not contacted the veterinarian for guidance on care. Failure to promptly identify such conditions delays appropriate treatment and may cause undue discomfort to the animals. Daily observation of all animals is necessary to assess their health and well-being. If any problems of animal health, behavior, or well-being are noted, they must be conveyed to the attending veterinarian in a timely and accurate manner to allow for appropriate diagnosis and treatment. Both rabbits' conditions identified above should be conveyed to the attending veterinarian so she can determine the next steps for diagnoses, and treatment plans.

Correct by: 10/5/2025.

2.75(b)(1)

Repeat

Records: Dealers and exhibitors.

The current Record of Animals on hand (acquisition record and disposition records) is again not up to date or complete. Since the last inspection, the following has occurred:

- Acquisition of a cockatoo (purchased) and five birds (four pheasants and one peacock) hatched on site were not recorded.
- Five sheep have been born at the facility and not recorded.
- Six rabbits were acquired without complete information recorded (only the address and date were listed).
- Dispositions of one llama and one goat were not recorded.
- Budgies are not listed on the current Record of Animals on hand and the quantity of chickens listed is blank.

Prepared By: LISA EKMAN

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

26-SEP-2025

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL
OFFICER

Received by Title: Licensee

Date:

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Accurate and complete acquisition and disposition records are necessary to allow for medical and legal tracking of the animals. The facility shall ensure that it makes, keeps and maintains records which fully and correctly disclose the following information concerning all exhibition animals: name and address of person from whom the animal was acquired, their USDA license number or Driver's license number/state, the name and address of the disposition of the animal, the date of acquisition and/or disposition, and the species of the animal. The records shall include any offspring born of any animal while in his or her possession.

2.134(a)(2) Repeat

Contingency planning.

The current contingency plan still lacks specific tasks and details related to identified emergencies. For example, evacuation is listed in inclement weather but no further details on how to contain and move all species from the facility are written. Further, escaped animals, loss of electrical power, feed and water supply disruptions, and road closures are all listed as potential emergencies without details on how to address those identified emergencies. A complete written contingency plan is required to help ensure animal health and well-being in the event of an emergency or disaster; without this tool, animals may suffer illness, injury, or death due to unpreparedness. Correct by developing, documenting and ensuring the written contingency plan includes the specific tasks required to be carried out in response to the identified emergencies to include such topics as sources of backup food and water as well as sanitation, ventilation, transport for all species if evacuating, bedding, and veterinary care, etc. Finally, a chain of command needs to be identified while also addressing how response and recovery will be handled in terms of materials, resources, and training needed.

2.134(b)

Contingency planning.

There is no documentation maintained to indicate that an annual review of the contingency plan has been completed since 5/20/2024. The contingency plan must be reviewed by the facility on at least an annual basis to ensure that it adequately addresses all required contingency-related criteria and that no updates or changes need to be made to the plan such as changes made as a result of any recent unforeseen circumstances. The facility must maintain documentation of their contingency plan annual reviews including documenting any amendments or changes made since the previous year's review.

Correct by 10/30/2025.

3.52(b)

Facilities, outdoor.

Twelve rabbits are housed in an outdoor open-topped wire enclosure on the ground that does not provide sufficient shelter from rain for all rabbits at one time. Two hutches, one circular shelter (appeared as an upside-down bucket/planter approximately 2 feet in diameter) and a plastic outdoor rectangular doghouse (approximately 30 inches long by 18 inches wide), are provided with a pop-up fabric tunnel designed for indoor use (approximately 48 inches long with a 10" diameter). The fabric tunnel was uniformly wet during the inspection even though it was dry weather conditions, therefore, it was not made of adequate material to keep the animals dry. The two hutches provided were insufficient in size to allow all twelve rabbits to shelter within them and remain dry during rain. Not providing rabbits with access to sufficient shelter during rain could lead to illness as well as animal discomfort. Rabbits kept outdoors shall be provided with access to

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shelter to allow them to remain dry during rain or snow.
Correct by: 10/15/2025.

3.56(a)(1)

Sanitation.

The shelters for twelve rabbits within their outdoor primary enclosure need to be cleaned. The only two shelters provided, a circular upside-down wooden bucket/planter (about 2 feet in diameter) and a plastic doghouse (approximately 30 inches long x 18 inches wide), were both dirty. On the plastic doghouse, there was an accumulation of dirt and dark staining along the top, green material uniformly across most of the front exterior wall, with dirt across the bottom third of the front wall. Also, mud and dirt were observed extending up to the roof of all of the interior walls within the doghouse shelter, and excreta had built up covering about half the plastic floor along the sides and back walls. The upside-down wooden bucket/planter shelter had dirt extending up the interior walls. The licensee stated he cleaned and sanitized the shelters last month. Primary enclosures, including shelters within, need to be cleaned at a frequency that maintains cleanliness for the health and wellbeing of the rabbits. Primary enclosures housing rabbits must be kept reasonably free of excreta and other debris by appropriate periodic cleaning.

Correct by: 10/15/2025.

3.77(f)

Repeat

Sheltered housing facilities.

The perimeter fence around the sheltered enclosure for five ring tail lemurs was insufficient again in many areas. The perimeter fence was constructed of 6-foot-tall wire mesh secured by 6-foot-tall metal T posts that, per the licensee, his camel in the pasture surrounding this enclosure pushes and leans on, which has created multiple bowed in areas towards the lemur's outdoor portion of their sheltered enclosure. The height varied but reached a low of 67 inches tall in a few areas due to the fence being pushed in and/or down along three sides of the perimeter fence, excluding the back side facing the neighboring property. Also, by the access gate into the lemur's outdoor portion of their enclosure, the wire mesh of the fence has been stretched and bent such that large gaps were created between the wires, approximately 8 inches high x 7 inches wide, and observed starting at the bottom of the fence to approximately 2 feet up from the ground.

The lack of an adequate perimeter fence presents a safety risk to the animals within the facility due to an inadequate secondary containment system to hold animals that may escape their primary enclosures, or a sufficient barrier to keep animals and unauthorized persons out. The facility must ensure that the nonhuman primates being housed in enclosures that are enclosed by an adequate perimeter fence, 6-feet tall, that is constructed so that it restricts unauthorized humans, and animals the size of dogs, skunks, and raccoons from going through it or under it and having contact with the nonhuman primates. The perimeter fence must be effective, continuous, and at least 3 feet in distance from the primary enclosures unless a variance is obtained and approved by the Administrator.

3.125(a)

Repeat

Facilities, general.

In the second pasture accessible to the goats, sheep, alpacas, and camel, the larger wooden shelter was again in disrepair as below:

- One of the wooden sideboards on the right side had come unattached and fallen onto the ground such that two screws were protruding up through the board where the screws' sharp tips were exposed, pointing up. One screw was

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approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ inch high and the other was about 1 inch high.

- Most of the wooden floor was missing, but the part that remained included a wooden board attached to the right side of the shelter floor that had splintered, leaving a triangular hole, approximately 6 inches long x 3 inches wide, that could potentially cause an injury or entrap a body part.

The areas identified above could cause harm to the animals by allowing injury from the exposed sharp points or the gap in the shelter floor. The outdoor housing facilities, including shelters, must be structurally sound and maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury or escape.

3.152(b) Repeat

Repeat

Facilities, outdoor

Five emus in their primary outdoor enclosure did not have adequate shelter provided to accommodate all five birds at one time from inclement weather. Three of the emus are adults and two are juveniles that, per the licensee, stay away from the adults. The only shelter provided was a three-sided wooden structure, partially roofed, making the under-roof area approximately 6 x 6 x 6 feet high. Two large plastic trash bins are also stored within this roofed structure which decreases the amount of floor space available for the birds. Providing shelter from inclement weather, that is accessible and can hold all the birds, is necessary to provide for their comfort, protection, and physical well-being. Outdoor housing facilities must provide adequate shelter for the local climatic conditions including direct sunlight, precipitation, and wind. Shelter must also be constructed to provide sufficient space to comfortably hold all of the birds at the same time, including birds that are low in the hierarchy, without adverse intraspecific aggression or grouping of incompatible birds.

3.158(a)(1) Repeat

Repeat

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

The indoor primary enclosure housing four rose-ringed parakeets needs cleaning to remove excess accumulations of excreta that have collected on a wooden platform, and the horizontal wood beams that provide part of the frame for this wire enclosure. These horizontal surfaces were mostly covered in excrement that has dried and accumulated. Regular cleaning is necessary to prevent soiling of the birds and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests, and odors. Excreta, debris, and food waste shall be removed from primary enclosures and from under and around primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent excessive accumulations.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the licensee.

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
6002748	67-C-0003	001	Marek Lipold	22-SEP-2025

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000001	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000005	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000002	<i>Lama pacos</i>	ALPACA
000003	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000005	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	EMU
000004	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	ROSE-RINGED PARAKEET
000006	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	INDIAN PEAFOWL / COMMON PEAFOWL / PEAHEN / PEACOCK
000022	<i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC CHICKEN (INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS / TURKIN / COCK / HEN / ROOSTER)
000006	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	RING-NECKED PHEASANT / COMMON PHEASANT
000001	<i>Eclectus roratus</i>	ECLECTUS PARROT
000001	<i>Ara ararauna</i>	BLUE-AND-YELLOW MACAW / BLUE-AND-GOLD MACAW
000009	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000005	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	BUDGERIGAR / BUDGIE / COMMON PARAKEET / SHELL PARAKEET
000012	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	DOMESTIC RABBIT / EUROPEAN RABBIT
000008	<i>Chrysophorus pictus</i>	GOLDEN PHEASANT
000001	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	SULPHUR-CRESTED COCKATOO / GREATER SULPHUR-CRESTED COCKATOO
000091	Total	