



Inspection Report

Richard Evola
11660 Grass Lake Road
HILLSDALE, MI 49242

Customer ID: **11268**
Certificate: **34-C-0169**
Site: 002
RICHARD EVOLA

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 11-OCT-2023

2.40(b)(2) Repeat

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

There was one fennec fox with long nails. The fifth digit nail on the right front was so long that it was extending outward, lying flat with the ground, when the animal was weight-bearing. The hair around the nails appeared to be thinning. Failure to trim nails can lead to overgrowth which can cause pain, injury, and/or gait abnormalities. Each exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, and treat diseases and injuries.

2.40(b)(3) Critical

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

The facility had a 4-year-old male dromedary camel that was separated from the rest of the camels for a tooth issue. On inspection, two of the camel's lower teeth, on the right side of the mouth, could be seen jutting forward and outward from the jaw. While eating, the camel was observed having difficulty keeping food in its mouth and was drooling. The veterinarian that examined the camel suspected a mandibular fracture and stated that the area was necrotic and had an odor at the time of the exam. The facility did not notify the veterinarian in a timely manner of this tooth issue as evidenced by the presence of necrosis. Failure to notify the veterinarian of issues related to animal health and well-being can lead to delayed diagnosis and treatment and unnecessary animal discomfort. Daily observations of all animals to assess their health and well-being must be conducted. Daily observations may be accomplished by someone other than the attending veterinarian provided there is a mechanism of direct and frequent communication so that timely and accurate information on problems of animal health, behavior, and well-being is conveyed to the attending veterinarian. To be corrected from this day forward, October 17, 2023

3.78(b)

Outdoor housing facilities.

There were two black and white ruffed lemurs housed outside. The primary enclosure had a dog igloo shelter with straw inside and no wind or weather break at the entrance. There have been five days in the last two weeks where the low temperature recorded for the facility area was below 45 degrees Fahrenheit. These dates and temperatures were Friday, October 6 at 41 degrees, Saturday, October 7 at 38 degrees, Sunday, October 8 at 42 degrees, Monday, October 9 at 38 degrees, and Tuesday, October 10 at 42 degrees. Inadequate housing can subject animals to unnecessary inclement weather causing animal discomfort and distress. Outdoor housing facilities for nonhuman primates must provide adequate shelter from the elements at all times. It must

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provide protection from the sun, rain, snow, wind, and cold, and from any weather conditions that may occur. The shelter must safely provide heat to the nonhuman primates to prevent the ambient temperature from falling below 45 °F (7.2 °C) to afford them comfort from the elements, except as directed by the attending veterinarian and in accordance with generally accepted professional and husbandry practices.

Non-human primates must not be housed outside when temperatures fall below 45 degrees F unless heat can be safely provided.

To be corrected by end of business October 17, 2023

3.83 Direct

Watering.

-One ring-tailed lemur did not have water. When water was provided, the lemur drank for approximately one and a half minutes. The lack of water can cause dehydration, distress, and even death. This issue was corrected at the time of the inspection.

-A 5-gallon bucket was being used as the water receptacle for two grivets. The inside portion of the bucket had a build-up of an orangish organic material that could be wiped away with the inspector's finger. Inadequate cleaning of water receptacle's can prevent the animal from drinking and lead to unnecessary animal disease.

Potable water must be provided in sufficient quantity to every nonhuman primate housed at the facility. If potable water is not continually available to the nonhuman primate, it must be offered to them as often as necessary to ensure their health and well-being, but no less than twice daily for at least one hours each time, unless otherwise required by the attending veterinarian. Water receptacle's must be kept clean and sanitized in accordance with methods provided in 3.84(b)(3) of this subpart at least once every two weeks or as often as necessary to keep them clean and free from contamination.

To be corrected by end of business October 17, 2023

3.84(b)(2)

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

The two enclosures housing marmosets, one housing two marmosets and the second housing three marmosets, had excessive grime build-up on the bars that make up the enclosure. A hammock, used in an enclosure housing three marmosets, was dirty. A hammock and hanging tire enrichment device, used in an enclosure housing one ring-tailed lemur, were dirty. The tire had excessive fecal build-up. Failure to clean appropriately can lead to unnecessary animal disease. Indoor primary enclosures must be sanitized at least once every two week and as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of dirt, debris, waste, food waste, excreta, or disease hazards, using one of the methods prescribed in paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

To be corrected by October 18, 2023

3.84(d) Repeat

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

The shelter for three ring-tailed lemurs and two grivets had a large accumulation of mouse droppings around the perimeter of walls. A live mouse was observed in a 5-gallon bucket stored in the shelter.

An effective program for control of insects, external parasites, birds and mammals that are pests must be established and maintained to reduce possible disease transmission and contamination by pests in animal areas.

A safe and effective program for the control of mice in animal areas must be developed and maintained.

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3.127(b)

Facilities, outdoor.

The facility had two dromedary camels housed outdoors. The outdoor enclosure did not have any shelter. The licensee stated that the camels had been housed this way since the veterinarian visited, which was approximately 2 weeks ago. Natural or artificial shelter appropriate to the local climatic conditions for the species concerned shall be provided for all animals kept outdoors to afford them protection and to prevent discomfort to such animals.

Shelter must be provided to all animals.

To be corrected by October 18, 2023

3.130

Repeat

Watering.

The waterer for two cape porcupines was dirty and had a gray/brown appearance.

Dirty waterers can contaminate the water, discourage animals from drinking and lead to animal disease.

All water receptacles must be kept clean and sanitary.

3.131(c)

Repeat

Sanitation.

-The hay feeder, for three cows and fifteen goats, had numerous large pieces of bailing twine. The bailing twine was entangled with the hay.

- The primary enclosure housing five llamas, three cows and four zebu had approximately 12 fence posts in it.

Bailing twine must be removed from enclosures to prevent animal injury or ingestion.

Unused building materials must be stored outside of primary enclosures to prevent injury. Premises shall be 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.

3.153(a)(1)(i)

Primary enclosures.

The primary enclosure housing two sun conures had two nesting boxes. One of the nesting boxes had a nail as the perch on the front of the nesting box.

Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they have no sharp points or edges that could injure the birds.

All primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they have no sharp points.

To be corrected by October 18, 2023

3.153(a)(1)(iii)

Primary enclosures.

There were two turkeys outside the primary enclosure. The licensee stated that they had clipped the wings, but the turkeys were still able to fly out of the primary enclosure.

Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they contain the birds securely so that they have access to food, water, and shelter and to prevent attack by predators.

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Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they contain the birds securely.
To be corrected by October 20, 2023

3.154

Environment enhancement to promote psychological well-being.

The licensee did not have an environmental enrichment program for any birds at the facility. Failure to develop and document an environmental enrichment program for birds can negatively impact their health and well-being, causing unnecessary psychological distress. Exhibitors must develop, document, and follow a species-appropriate plan for environmental enhancement adequate to promote the psychological well-being of birds. The plan must be approved by the attending veterinarian and must be in accordance with the regulations in subpart G and with currently accepted professional standards as cited in appropriate professional journals and reference guides. This plan must be made available to APHIS upon request. The plan must address each category listed in 3.154.

To be corrected by October 25, 2023

3.156

Watering

-The water and water receptacle for the primary enclosure housing ten chickens, two turkeys, five geese and one duck was brown and cloudy with feathers floating in it.

-The white ibis had a wading pool and no drinking water or water receptacle. The water in the wading pool was yellow/brown with debris in it.

Potable water must be provided in sufficient quantity to every bird housed at the facility to maintain their health and prevent disease. Water receptacles must be kept clean and sanitized in accordance with § 3.158 as often as necessary to keep them clean and free of contamination.

Clean potable water must be available to all birds.

To be corrected by October 18, 2023

3.157(a)

Water quality.

The primary enclosure housing three pigeons, nine ducks, and eighteen peacocks, the primary enclosure housing ten chickens, two turkeys, five geese and one duck, and the primary enclosure housing a single white ibis had plastic kid pools that measured approximately four feet in diameter. The water in these two pools was brown and cloudy. The bottom of the pools could not be seen. Poor water quality can lead to animal disease.

The primary enclosure or any other area in which birds may enter must not contain pools or other aquatic areas (e.g., ponds, waterfalls, fountains, and other water features) that are detrimental to the health of the birds contained therein.

Pools must be managed in a manner that maintains appropriate water quality.

To be corrected by October 18, 2023

3.158(a)(1)

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

-The shelter in the primary enclosure for three pigeons, nine ducks, and eighteen peacocks had a large accumulation of feces on the perches and the walls behind the perches. There was also a large accumulation of feathers on the ground below the perches.

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-The primary enclosure for the African Gray parrot had a large accumulation of feces, feather and grime on the perches and the bars of the enclosure.

Excreta and food waste must be removed from primary enclosures and from under and around primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent excessive accumulation of feces and food waste, to prevent soiling of the birds contained in the primary enclosures, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests, and odors.

Enclosures must be cleaned as often as necessary to prevent buildup of feces and feathers.

To be corrected by October 18, 2023

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with a family member.

Additional Inspectors:

JUSTINE O MALLEY, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
11268	34-C-0169	002	RICHARD EVOLA	11-OCT-2023

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000001	<i>Felis catus</i>	CAT ADULT
000005	<i>Callithrix jacchus</i>	COMMON MARMOSET
000002	<i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i>	AFRICAN GREEN MONKEY / GRIVET
000015	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000008	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000003	<i>Vulpes zerda</i>	FENNEC FOX
000002	<i>Hystrix africaeaustralis</i>	CAPE PORCUPINE
000005	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000005	<i>Lama glama</i>	LLAMA
000008	<i>Lama pacos</i>	ALPACA
000004	<i>Bos primigenius indicus</i>	ZEBU
000006	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000001	<i>Equus quagga</i>	BURCHELL'S / GRANT'S / CHAPMAN'S / PLAINS ZEBRA
000002	<i>Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris</i>	CAPYBARA
000006	<i>Bos taurus</i>	CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI
000004	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>	RED KANGAROO
000002	<i>Leptailurus serval</i>	SERVAL
000001	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>	NILGAI
000002	<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	BENNETT'S WALLABY / RED-NECKED WALLABY
000002	<i>Varecia variegata</i>	BLACK-AND-WHITE RUFFED LEMUR
000002	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	BLACK SWAN
000002	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	EGYPTIAN GOOSE
000001	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	COMMON SHELDUCK
000006	<i>Anas platyrhynchos domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC DUCK INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000018	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	INDIAN PEAFOWL / COMMON PEAFOWL / PEAHEN / PEACOCK
000005	<i>Anser anser domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC GOOSE
000002	<i>Aix galericulata</i>	MANDARIN DUCK
000002	<i>Aratinga solstitialis</i>	SUN PARAKEET
000001	<i>Platycercus eximius</i>	EASTERN ROSELLA
000001	<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	CONGO AFRICAN GREY PARROT / GRAY PARROT
000001	<i>Ara ararauna</i>	BLUE-AND-YELLOW MACAW / BLUE-AND-GOLD MACAW
000021	<i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC CHICKEN (INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS / TURKIN / COCK / HEN / ROOSTER)
000004	<i>Meleagris gallopavo domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC TURKEY
000001	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	WHITE IBIS
000002	<i>Struthio camelus</i>	COMMON OSTRICH
000001	<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>	RAINBOW LORIKEET
000003	<i>Columba livia domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIGEON INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000157	Total	



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

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