



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: 31-OCT-2024

2.40(b)(3) Direct Repeat

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

During inspection a female camel named Syria who was reported to be in her 20s was seen to be very thin. Her hump was sunken and flapped over to the side, all her ribs were showing and she had very prominent hip bones. Her rear legs were coated with dried fecal matter. The licensee reported that she had been seen by a veterinarian in either April, May, June or July. It was reported that they were planning to make a decision on her soon.

Lack of veterinary diagnosis and continued treatment can lead to prolonged suffering and pain.

Daily observation of all animals to assess their health and well-being. When that daily observation of animals are accomplished by someone other than the attending veterinarian there must be 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 and addressed.

3.84(d) Repeat

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

-There was a live mouse seen in the indoor area of the two grivets.

-There was a large accumulation rat and mouse droppings in the indoor area of the four ring-tailed lemurs and the two grivets.

-There were numerous rat holes leading in and out of the enclosure of the ring-tailed lemurs and grivets.

Lack of a pest control program to eliminate rats and mice can lead to contamination of food, water, and the animal environment and may cause disease in the captive animals.

A safe and effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests must be established and maintained so as to promote the health and well-being of the nonhuman primates.

3.131(d) Repeat

Sanitation.

The primary enclosure housing the two black swans and two capybara and the primary enclosure housing two African Crested porcupine have rat/mouse holes in numerous areas and rat/mouse dropping in numerous areas inside the enclosures.

Lack of a pest control program to eliminate rats and mice can lead to contamination of food, water, and the animal environment and may cause disease in the captive animals.

Prepared By: CARRIE BONGARD
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Date:
04-NOV-2024

Received by Title: Facility Representative

Date:
04-NOV-2024



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A safe and effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

3.150(a)

Facilities, general.

The primary enclosure housing two African Crown cranes has a double fence on the front facing door. The interior fence has pulled away from the lower right hand corner and the male crane was noticed using his foot to pull on the corner. Primary enclosures that are not maintained in good repair can lead to animal injury.

Housing facilities for birds must be designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound for the species of bird housed in them. They must be kept in good repair, protect the birds from injury, and restrict other animals from entering that may negatively affect the welfare of the birds within.

To be corrected by end of business November 1, 2024

3.153(c)

Primary enclosures.

The pools or aquatic areas in the enclosure of two Egyptian geese and two mandarin ducks and the area containing the two young black swans, were not deep enough for the ducks, geese, and swans to perform normal postural or social adjustments such as bathing swimming and foraging type behavior. Further, these pools or aquatic areas were not large enough to comfortably contain all the water fowl at the same time. The pool or aquatic area in the duck/geese enclosure consisted of three foot round, 8 inch deep plastic kiddie pool that was only about 1/3 full. The two young black swans had one 2 foot by one foot water tray that was about 8 inches deep.

The aquatic areas in the enclosures housing aquatic birds are either not filled, not sufficiently deep, and/or not large enough to allow the birds to make normal postural and social adjustments. This deficiency can lead to malnutrition, poor condition, debility, stress, and/or abnormal behavioral patterns.

Primary enclosures housing wading and aquatic birds must contain a pool or other aquatic area and a dry area that allows easy ingress or egress of the pool or other aquatic area. Pools and other aquatic areas must be of sufficient surface area and depth to allow each bird to make normal postural and social adjustments, such as immersion, bathing, swimming, and foraging, with adequate freedom of movement and freedom to escape from aggression demonstrated by other birds in the enclosure. Dry areas must be of sufficient size to allow each bird to make normal postural and social adjustments with adequate freedom of movement and freedom to escape from aggression demonstrated by other birds in the enclosure.

Correction Date: November 7th, 2024

3.158(d)

Critical

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

-A facility representative stated that the Male, Sun Parakeet die on October 15, 2024 of bee stings.

-There are numerous rat/mouse holes in the black swan and capybara enclosure. The facility representative picked up a dead rat near the rocks next to the aquatic area. The primary enclosure for the two Egyptian Geese, one Mandarin duck, sixteen peafowl, seven pigeons and two Great Curassow has numerous rat/mouse holes coming into the enclosure.

The lack of an effective program to control insects has lead to the death of a Sun Parakeet. Lack of a pest control program to eliminate rats and mice can lead to contamination of food, water, and the animal environment and may cause disease in the captive birds.

A safe and effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests must be

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established and maintained so as to promote the health and well-being of the birds.
To be corrected by November 7, 2024

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with a facility representative.

Additional Inspectors:

Kristin Ray, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

GWENDALYN MAGINNIS, Nonhuman Primate Field Specialist

Prepared By: CARRIE BONGARD
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
11268	34-C-0169	002	Richard Evola	31-OCT-2024

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000002	<i>Felis catus</i>	CAT ADULT
000005	<i>Callithrix jacchus</i>	COMMON MARMOSET
000002	<i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i>	AFRICAN GREEN MONKEY / GRIVET
000016	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000006	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000005	<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
000004	<i>Lama pacos</i>	ALPACA
000005	<i>Bos primigenius indicus</i>	ZEBU
000005	<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
000009	<i>Bos taurus</i>	CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI
000006	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>	RED KANGAROO
000002	<i>Leptailurus serval</i>	SERVAL
000003	<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	BENNETT'S WALLABY / RED-NECKED WALLABY
000002	<i>Varecia variegata</i>	BLACK-AND-WHITE RUFFED LEMUR
000004	<i>Cygnus atratus</i>	BLACK SWAN
000002	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	EGYPTIAN GOOSE
000002	<i>Anas platyrhynchos domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC DUCK INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000016	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	INDIAN PEAFOWL / COMMON PEAFOWL / PEAHEN / PEACOCK
000001	<i>Aratinga solstitialis</i>	SUN PARAKEET
000001	<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	CONGO AFRICAN GREY PARROT / GRAY PARROT
000001	<i>Ara ararauna</i>	BLUE-AND-YELLOW MACAW / BLUE-AND-GOLD MACAW
000002	<i>Struthio camelus</i>	COMMON OSTRICH
000001	<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>	RAINBOW LORIKEET
000007	<i>Columba livia domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIGEON INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000002	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	AFRICAN SACRED IBIS
000002	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	EMU
000002	<i>Balearica regulorum</i>	GRAY CROWNED-CRANE / AFRICAN CROWNED-CRANE / GOLDEN CROWNED-CRANE
000002	<i>Crax rubra</i>	GREAT CURASSOW
000002	<i>Rhea americana</i>	GREATER RHEA / AMERICAN RHEA
000001	<i>Mustela putorius furo</i>	DOMESTIC FERRET
000002	<i>Cavia porcellus</i>	DOMESTIC GUINEA PIG
000137	Total	



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