



Inspection Report

Janell Knudsen
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P O Box 2529
Liberal, KS 67905

Customer ID: **44596**
Certificate: **48-C-0163**
Site: 001
Janell Knudsen & Jessica Mason

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 12-AUG-2015

2.40(a)(1) REPEAT

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

The licensee has changed attending veterinarians and does not have a written Program of Veterinary Care from this veterinarian. Nor does the licensee have adequate written guidance from the attending veterinarian to provide preventative care or treatment for routine and common veterinary problems beyond deworming protocols for some species present at the facility. In order to ensure problems of animal health are addressed adequately, a written program of veterinary care should include the species used in regulated activities, what common health problems they may have and how these will be addressed by the licensee and the Attending Veterinarian.

The formal arrangements with the Attending Veterinarian shall include a detailed written program of veterinarian care.

2.40(b)(2) REPEAT

ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

There is a bottle of injectable Telazol in the medication area of the storage building. The licensee stated this medication is used to sedate the animals but had no documentation showing written instructions from the attending veterinarian on its directions for appropriate use, the indications for its use, or precautions needed to be taken during its use. The licensee must ensure that all medications are used in a manner consistent with the provision of adequate veterinary care to protect the health of the animals and ensure drugs are used in an appropriate manner. The licensee must obtain written approval from their attending or prescribing veterinarian if they wish to continue to use Telazol to sedate animals. This documentation must minimally contain information regarding exact indications and situations for use, dosing instructions (route, concentration, dose, etc.), and guidance regarding appropriate monitoring and recovery of animals. All medications must be labeled and administered properly as part of the facility's programs of adequate veterinary care.

There is a bottle of expired Naxcel (1/2015) in the medication area of the storage building. In addition, this medication (Naxcel) and a bottle of Corid solution did not have written directions for use from the attending veterinarian. The usage of expired medical materials such as drugs, fluids, or sutures on regulated animals is not considered to be an acceptable veterinary practice and does not constitute adequate veterinary care. The effectiveness of the dosage level and expected results when expired drugs are administered to animals could be

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drastically changed or may not work as anticipated. Lack of directions for use of a medication can result in unintended side effects and ineffective treatments. The applicant must ensure that all medications used are not expired and are labeled properly in accordance with standard veterinary practices.

There were some drugs observed by the inspectors that are being used off labeled for the species involved. There was no written approval for use by the attending veterinarian or any dosage instructions for the proper use of these drugs. Using drugs in an extra label manner may be harmful to the animals if not administered appropriately and under the direction of a veterinarian.

Ensure that all medications used in the facility are not expired, are labeled properly in accordance with standard veterinary practices and are approved for use in the animals present in the facility by the attending veterinarian.

2.75(b)(1)

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

Licensee did not have available for review most of the required records that fully and correctly disclose the required information on the acquisition and disposition of the animals. The record of one sale of animals did not include the name and address of where these animals were sold. Licensee could not locate the complete acquisition records of the animals that are housed at the facility. The record of acquisition must include the name, address and USDA license number and date of acquisition of all animals at the facility, including any offspring born on the premises. Maintaining current records of animals on hand, including those acquired and disposed of, is required in order to be able to accurately track the animals. Licensee must make, keep, and maintain records which fully and correctly disclose the required information regarding acquisition and disposition of animals.

3.75(a) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The outside enclosure fence of one of the spider monkeys enclosures in the long primate building has come loose from the top fence. This has resulted in several gaps between this fence and the top. These areas may not securely contain the animals or may cause injury to the animals. All surfaces must be kept in good repair to protect the animals from injury and securely contain the animals.

3.75(c)(1)(1) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

There are rusted surfaces in the shift tunnels of 2 capuchin enclosures and in the shift tunnel of one colobus enclosure. There is also rust showing through the painted metal areas near the floor in the long primate building. There are rusted pipes in the lion-tailed macaque enclosure. There is also a rusted through hole in the metal near the floor of the ring-tailed lemur enclosure in the long primate building. Surfaces that are rusted cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized and can result in an increase of disease transmission. All surfaces must be free of rust that

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prevents the required cleaning or affects the structural strength.

3.75(c)(1)(2)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

There are two nail heads protruding up from a wood climbing structure in the outdoor portion of a capuchin enclosure. There is also a corner of chain link divider wall pulled into a capuchin enclosure in the indoor section of a long sheltered building. The chain link has exposed metal points. There are wire points from the chain-link fence on the gate of the Pata's monkey outdoor enclosure. Jagged edges or sharp points can cause injury to the nonhuman primates. The licensee must ensure that all surfaces in housing facilities in contact with nonhuman primates be free of jagged edges or sharp points. Correct by 26 August 2015.

3.75(e)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

A covered bin of monkey biscuits had ants crawling in the interior of the container and in contact with the food. Food contaminated with pests could lead to a decrease in the animals' appetite and decreased nutrition. The licensee must ensure that all supplies of food and bedding must be stored in a manner that protects the supplies from spoilage, contamination and vermin infestation. Correct by 14 August 2015.

3.77(a)

SHELTERED HOUSING FACILITIES.

The tall, four enclosure, nonhuman primate building had insufficient lighting in the sheltered part of the building during this inspection to adequately conduct an inspection or to permit routine inspection and cleaning of the facility, and observation of the animals. The building had large ceiling lights that were not operational in addition to the smaller lights that were present and lit in this building. Insufficient light in sheltered portions of buildings prevents animal caretakers from adequately observing the animals and from maintaining and cleaning the facility. The licensee must ensure that the sheltered part of sheltered housing facilities are lighted well enough to permit routine inspection and cleaning of the facility, and observation of the nonhuman primates. Correct by 19 August 2015

3.81(c)(4)

ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

There is an individually housed colobus nonhuman primate in sheltered housing at the facility. The environmental enhancement plan written by the licensee (but as of now unapproved by the attending veterinarian) states that the colobus nonhuman primates will be housed in pairs. There are no special considerations in the environmental enhancement plan to address the needs of an individually housed animal. The licensee must ensure that the environmental enhancement plan outlines the special attention regarding the enhancement of the environment of individually housed nonhuman primates that are unable to see and hear nonhuman primate species of their own or

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compatible species. Correct by 12 Sept. 2015.

3.81 REPEAT

ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

The licensee has developed a plan for the environmental enhancement to promote the psychological well-being of the nonhuman primates. The plan and all environmental enrichment items must be approved by the attending veterinarian (AV) and documented when provided to the animals on the environmental enhancement plan. Nonhuman primates have complex social and intellectual needs that need to be addressed when in captivity. A written plan that is directed by the AV, guided by current professional standards, and available for review by APHIS officials is required to ensure that the psychological well-being of these animals is being appropriately addressed. The licensee must have this plan approved by the attending veterinarian.

3.125(a) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

There are several places throughout the facility where the animals' enclosure fences are in need of repair:

- There is a nail point and a leaning fence board in the enclosure of the single addax.
- The camels in one of the north enclosures have leaned over the top of their enclosure fence in several places. This has resulted in that fence being pushed down from its original height to now being only a few feet tall.
- There are some broken wooden rails that are a part of the zebra enclosure fence.
- There are metal pipe gates leaning over in the zebra shelter building between the hay bales and the zebra space.

The metal surfaces around the egress door of the African porcupine enclosure has been chewed to the point that has resulted in jagged edges.

The capybaras are currently housed in the area around the pond. The primary enclosure fence for these animals does not completely surround this area.

Enclosure fences and housing facilities that are not kept in good repair can result in injury to the animals or may not securely contain the animals. All building materials must be constructed of materials that are structurally appropriate for the animals and must be maintained and kept in good repair to protect the animals from injury and securely contain the animals.

3.127(c)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

The front portion of the single-housed camel enclosure has mud and standing water. This camel is spending a lot of time in this area as well as this is where its food and salt block is located. This camel had dried mud on the length of all four legs. Standing water and mud can attract pest and can lead to an increase in disease transmission. A

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suitable method must be established to rapidly eliminate excess water. Correct by 15 August 2015.

3.129(a) REPEAT

FEEDING.

Due to the recent rain there is standing water in many of the rubber receptacles holding salt blocks. This can lead to contamination and deterioration of these salt blocks. Food and supplements must be wholesome, palatable, and free from contamination and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain all animals in good health.

The routine inspection and exit interview were conducted on 12 August 2015 with a facility representative, Dr. Margaret Shaver, VMO and Kendall Lundy, ACI.

Additional Inspectors

Shaver Margaret, Veterinary Medical Officer

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
44596	48-C-0163	001	Janell Knudsen & Jessica Mason	12-AUG-15

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000004	<i>Addax nasomaculatus</i>	ADDAX
000002	<i>Ateles fusciceps</i>	BROWN-HEADED SPIDER MONKEY
000003	<i>Ateles geoffroyi</i>	BLACK-HANDED SPIDER MONKEY
000002	<i>Ateles paniscus</i>	RED-FACED BLACK SPIDER MONKEY
000004	<i>Camelus bactrianus</i>	BACTRIAN CAMEL
000007	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000004	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000006	<i>Cebus capucinus</i>	WHITE-HEADED / WHITE-THROATED CAPUCHIN
000002	<i>Cercopithecus neglectus</i>	DE BRAZZA'S MONKEY
000002	<i>Colobus guereza</i>	EASTERN BLACK-AND-WHITE COLOBUS / GUEREZA
000002	<i>Connochaetes taurinus</i>	BRINDLED WILDEBEEST
000002	<i>Equus asinus asinus</i>	DONKEY / BURRO / ASS
000004	<i>Equus grevyi</i>	GREVY'S ZEBRA
000002	<i>Erythrocebus patas</i>	PATAS MONKEY
000002	<i>Hippotragus niger</i>	SABLE ANTELOPE
000012	<i>Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris</i>	CAPYBARA
000002	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000010	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000004	<i>Macaca fuscata</i>	JAPANESE MACAQUE *MALE
000001	<i>Macaca fuscata</i>	JAPANESE MACAQUE / SNOW MACAQUE
000004	<i>Macaca silenus</i>	LION-TAILED MACAQUE *MALE
000001	<i>Nasua olivacea</i>	MOUNTAIN COATI
000001	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	WHITE-TAILED DEER
000009	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	EUROPEAN RABBIT
000007	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>	RED KANGAROO
000004	<i>Varecia variegata</i>	BLACK-AND-WHITE RUFFED LEMUR
000002	<i>Vulpes lagopus</i>	ARCTIC FOX
000105	Total	