



## Inspection Report

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Coastal Farms and Exotics  
8575 Evans Road  
Chunchula, AL 36521

Customer ID: **506485**  
Certificate: **64-B-0098**  
Site: 001  
Coastal Exotics

Type: RE-LICENSE INSPECTION  
Date: 11-AUG-2022

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### 3.75(c)(1)

#### Housing facilities, general.

Excessive rust was observed on each of the three outdoor primary lemur enclosures as follows:

- Two primary enclosures that group-housed lemurs both had excessive rust on the lower enclosure panels. The rust was found to be pitting and flaking on the frame around the lower mesh panels on two sides of each enclosure.
- In the singly housed lemur enclosure, two areas of excessive rust had caused deterioration of the enclosure's metal poles that anchor the chain-link. One area had completely rusted through the enclosure's lower horizontal metal pole at the center back wall leaving approximately 16 inches of missing pipe with jagged metal edges remaining. The defect was covered with a metal grate, but the rust continued along that lower metal pipe to the right rear corner of the enclosure. There, it was rusted away at both the horizontal (missing approximately 4 inches) and the vertical portion (missing approximately 2 inches) of the metal pipes that made up that bottom right corner leaving sharp jagged edges as well. More rust was observed flaking on most of the mesh panel at the left side of the enclosure where the lemur climbs. All the rusted areas and sharp points were accessible to the lemur.

Lemurs were coming into contact with the rusted areas and the singly housed lemur was also exposed to sharp jagged edges. Excessive rust on surfaces indicate that the surfaces can no longer be adequately cleaned and sanitized. In

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addition, the excessive rust can affect the structural strength of the metal and exposure to jagged metal edges could injure the lemurs. Rusty areas that cannot be treated, that have diminished structural strength, or are missing, will need to be replaced. Correct by ensuring that any significantly rusted surfaces that are in contact with the primates are repaired or replaced and also have no sharp points.

### 3.78(d)

#### Outdoor housing facilities.

Two separate perimeter fences surrounding the ring-tailed lemurs' primary enclosures were not sufficient for non-human primates:

- One perimeter fence surrounding two separate primary enclosures for group-housed lemurs was insufficient in height (varying from a minimum of 2 feet, due to rolled fencing materials lying up against the current perimeter fence, to a maximum of 45 inches tall). This perimeter fence also had gaps between two separate fence posts that were adjacent to opposite sides of a food storage building causing approximately 5-8" wide gaps. An access gate of this perimeter fence was found open during inspection and holes below the fence were also observed. The licensee stated the holes were caused by a tortoise kept on the property that has been digging (one area was approximately 2 feet long by 3 feet deep by 3 feet wide with a piece of sheet metal overlying the hole, another hole approximately 18 inches long by 12 inches deep by 12 inches wide had fencing material lying over it). Also, vegetation was overgrowing the 37 inch tall section of perimeter fence from the neighboring property. The vegetation was touching this portion of the perimeter fence along the shared property line for approximately 50 feet.
- Another lemur, singly housed away from the other lemurs, was enclosed in a separate perimeter fence that was 6 feet high but not 3 feet from her primary enclosure. It was no more than approximately 12 inches away along two sides of her primary enclosure, and at one area, was touching her enclosure due to a gap of approximately 9 inches where the 6-foot-tall panels did not touch to make a continuous perimeter.

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The lack of an adequate perimeter fence presents a safety risk to the non-human primates within the facility in that there isn't an adequate secondary containment system to hold animals that may escape their primary enclosures or a sufficient barrier to keep animals and unauthorized persons out. A perimeter fence that is at least 6 feet high for non-human primates, as well as a minimum of 3 feet away from the primary enclosures, is needed. The perimeter fence must be constructed to prevent unauthorized humans and other animals the size of dogs, skunks, and raccoons from going through or under it. The facility shall ensure the primary enclosures for the non-human primates, are enclosed by an appropriate perimeter fence, or a variance, if appropriate, needs to be obtained and can be requested from the Administrator/Regional Office.

MUST BE CORRECTED BY: OCTOBER 10, 2022

### 3.80(a)(2)

#### Primary enclosures.

Upon inspection, the outdoor enclosure of the singly housed ring-tailed lemur had a large fan that had a live unprotected electrical cord powering it to cool the lemur and was accessible to the animal. This large fan was attached to the primary enclosure and the electrical cord powering the fan was within the reach of the lemur (approximately 12 inches away). The spacing of the wire mesh of the primary enclosure was large enough to allow the lemur's hands, arms and/or head and mouth (observed this during the inspection) through the mesh to the location of the powered electrical cord. Electrical cords pose a significant health risk to animals that may chew or pull on them. Unprotected powered electrical cords that are within an animal's reach allows access to an electrical hazard that can cause electrocution, injury and/or death. The primary enclosure must be constructed and maintained so that it protects the non-human primate from injury including limiting access to electrical cords.

MUST BE CORRECTED BY: AUGUST 31, 2022

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3.81

Repeat

### Environment enhancement to promote psychological well-being.

The documented environmental enrichment plan for the non-human primates was incomplete. It did not describe the plan for the social needs and special considerations of the singly housed female ring-tailed lemur named Tink. Tink is housed far enough away from the group housed lemurs that she cannot easily see them. A well-documented and complete plan covering social grouping provisions as well as special attention provided to singly housed individuals is extremely important to ensure the psychological well-being of the non-human primates. The facility must develop, in accordance with the currently accepted professional standards and as directed by the attending veterinarian, a documented plan for the environmental enrichment that addresses the social needs and special considerations of the singly housed lemur.

3.125(a)

Repeat

### Facilities, general.

Two separate areas were not found in good repair to protect the animals from injury and/or to contain the animals:

- The outdoor primary enclosure for two African Crested porcupines contained a wooden doghouse as a shelter, but it was missing approximately 1/3 of one of the side walls that was also splintered due to chewing, per the licensee, by the animals.
- The outdoor primary enclosure housing two Patagonian caviars and one red kangaroo had multiple holes below the bottom of their enclosure's fence. The animals have been trying to dig under the enclosure (the kangaroo was observed digging during the inspection) resulting in three holes along the bottom edge of the enclosure as measured (approximately) below:
  - \* 3 feet long by 6 inches deep by 12 inches wide
  - \* 12 inches long by 5 inches deep by 8 inches wide
  - \* 12 inches long by 6 inches deep by 18 inches wide with a metal mesh panel placed over the exterior portion of the hole

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outside the enclosure.

The porcupines' shelter is not structurally sound and therefore poses a safety hazard. An injury could occur from the splinters and sharp points as well. The holes along the bottom of the primary enclosure of the Patagonian caviars and red kangaroo may allow escape and therefore would not adequately contain the animals. The porcupine shelter needs to be repaired or replaced and the holes below the Patagonian caviars and red kangaroo's shared enclosure needs to be repaired so the animals are adequately contained.

### 3.127(d)

### Repeat

#### Facilities, outdoor.

The perimeter fence surrounding the primary enclosures for the coatimundis, kinkajous, porcupines, Patagonian caviars, and a red kangaroo was insufficient in height since it varied from a minimum of 2 feet (due to rolled fencing materials lying up against the perimeter fence) to a maximum of 45 inches tall. It also had gaps in the fence where the perimeter fence posts did not touch the food storage building's walls on two opposite sides leaving an approximately 5-8 inches width gap on each side, an access gate in the perimeter fence was found open during the inspection, multiple holes were found below the fence in different areas that the licensee stated were caused by a tortoise kept on the property that had been digging (one area was approximately 2 feet long by 3 feet deep by 3 feet wide with a piece of metal overlying the hole, another hole approximately 18 inches long by 12 inches deep by 12 inches wide had fencing material lying over it), and overgrowth of vegetation from the neighboring property was touching the top of the perimeter fence (37 inches tall at this portion) along the shared property line for approximately 50 feet.

The lack of an adequate perimeter fence presents a safety risk to the animals within the facility in that there isn't an adequate secondary containment system to hold animals that may escape their primary enclosures or a sufficient barrier

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to keep animals and unauthorized persons out. A perimeter fence that is at least 6 feet high, as well as a minimum of 3 feet away from the primary enclosures, is needed and must be constructed so that it protects the animals in the facility by restricting animals and unauthorized persons from going through it, or under it, or having contact with the animals in the facility. The facility shall ensure the primary enclosures for the species listed above are enclosed by an appropriate perimeter fence, or a variance, if appropriate, needs to be obtained and can be requested from the Administrator/Regional Office.

This is a 1st Re-License Inspection for a Class "B" license. The inspection and exit briefing were conducted with the applicant.

All items must be in compliance within 2 more inspections or by OCTOBER 10, 2022 or the applicant will forfeit the license fee and must wait 6 months to reapply. Please contact your inspector to schedule your next Re-License Inspection.

Regulated activity can continue under your existing USDA license until it expires.

Additional Inspectors:

Charles Palmer, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

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### Species Inspected

| Cust No | Cert No   | Site | Site Name       | Inspection  |
|---------|-----------|------|-----------------|-------------|
| 506485  | 64-B-0098 | 001  | Coastal Exotics | 11-AUG-2022 |

| Count  | Scientific Name                  | Common Name                            |
|--------|----------------------------------|--|
| 000002 | <i>Hystrix cristata</i>          | AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE              |
| 000002 | <i>Nasua nasua</i>               | SOUTH AMERICAN COATI                   |
| 000007 | <i>Lemur catta</i>               | RING-TAILED LEMUR                      |
| 000002 | <i>Potos flavus</i>              | KINKAJOU                               |
| 000002 | <i>Nasua narica</i>              | WHITE-NOSED COATI                      |
| 000001 | <i>Nasuella olivacea</i>         | MOUNTAIN COATI                         |
| 000001 | <i>Osphranter rufus</i>          | RED KANGAROO                           |
| 000003 | <i>Mustela putorius furo</i>     | DOMESTIC FERRET                        |
| 000002 | <i>Dolichotis patagonum</i>      | PATAGONIAN CAVY / MARA                 |
| 000003 | <i>Atelerix albiventris</i>      | FOUR-TOED HEDGEHOG                     |
| 000002 | <i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>  | BENNETT'S WALLABY / RED-NECKED WALLABY |
| 000002 | <i>Spermophilus richardsonii</i> | RICHARDSON'S GROUND SQUIRREL           |
| 000029 | <b>Total</b>                     |  |