



Inspection Report

Henry Hampton
14235 Hwy 801
Mount Ulla, NC 28125

Customer ID: 3271
Certificate: 55-B-0069
Site: 003

THE FARM AT WALNUT CREEK

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 04-JUN-2014

2.4(d)

NON-INTERFERENCE WITH APHIS OFFICIALS.

During the exit interview on June 9th, 2014, the facility representative showed the USDA inspector photos he stated the facility had taken of the animals found in need of veterinary care during this inspection on June 4th, 2014. He said he wanted them signed and dated by the USDA inspector. He said he needed them signed and dated because "you people lie and we need this to show the judge how incompetent you are." The USDA inspector stated he would not sign the photos.

It was discovered during this exit interview that a non-compliant item listed under Section 3.129 was spilled duck feed (present in the kangaroo enclosure for the co-housed ducks) rather than spilled kangaroo feed. In order to ensure the report was accurate, the USDA inspector stated he would remove the citation. The facility representative then said he was going to keep the draft report with the error and wanted a new one created. The USDA inspector explained that the correction would mean the original was not a final report and that the draft was only used for review and to ensure it was correct. He then said he wanted to keep the draft report and would not return it. He said he wanted this to show the judge all the mistakes that the USDA makes. The USDA inspector then printed the corrected copy of the inspection report, completed the review of the report with the facility representative, and asked if the facility representative would sign it. The facility representative then said "I will sign it if you man up and sign the photos I want signed." The USDA inspector stated that he would only sign the inspection report. The facility representative left the room and said he needed to talk to the licensee. He returned in approximately 10 minutes and said they were keeping the original report and if the USDA inspector refused to sign the photos he was going to get a video camera to record a statement from the USDA inspector stating why he would not sign the photos. At that time, the USDA inspector advised the facility representative that the exit interview was over and that the inspection report would be delivered by certified mail. The USDA inspector also explained to the facility representative that a citation under Section 2.4 would be added to this report for interference of the inspection process. He then said, "Fine. Put it on there. Just be sure you say what happened."

A licensee or representative shall not interfere with any APHIS official in the course of carrying out his or her duties. The facility representative's actions during this exit interview interfered with the completion of the inspection process and made it impossible to ensure a correct copy of the facility inspection report was delivered during the exit interview. His comment about using the draft report and photos to show the incompetence of the USDA inspectors

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in court was an attempt to intimidate the USDA inspector and therefore interfered with the inspection process. The inspection process requires a working relationship between the USDA and the facility and interference makes this process difficult to impossible.

Correct by: Immediately

2.40(b)(2) DIRECT REPEAT

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

****DIRECT:** Two Pygmy goats were found in the walkthrough area with eye problems. The older male goat has a cloudy right eye that is completely opaque white with red around the edges of the globe. There is also drainage from this eye that is clear to white in appearance. A second goat in the same enclosure has a milder diffuse white cloudiness to its left eye. This goat's eye also has a clear drainage from the medial portion of the eye. Ocular conditions are painful and these eye conditions left untreated can lead to worsening of the condition and loss of vision as well as unnecessary pain and suffering in the animals. Both of these goats require veterinary attention to determine the cause of and recommended treatment of these eye problems. Correct this by having these animals examined by a licensed veterinarian no later than June 6, 2014 and following all treatment recommendations. Documentation of this examination and treatments must be maintained for future examination by APHIS officials.

Two black faced white Suffolk-type Sheep (#305 and #310) have overgrown front feet. These sheep were housed in the production barn. Both of these sheep have front feet that are overgrown to the point that the claws are beginning to cross. These animals require trimming to ensure they can maintain normal gait and reduce the potential for foot and joint problems. Correct by ensuring that these animals have routine foot care (such as trimming) provided no later than June 11, 2014 and farther, by ensuring that all routine husbandry and veterinary procedures are provided in the future.

One black faced white Suffolk-type Lamb (#160) housed in the production barn has a swollen red mass between the digits of the front left foot. This mass is bright red and is moist in appearance. This sheep is currently walking normally and does not appear lame at this time. This type of lesion can result from both infectious and non-infectious causes, which left untreated, can worsen resulting in lameness or fly-strike of the affected area. Veterinary examination is necessary to determine the proper course of treatment. Correct this by having this animal examined by a licensed veterinarian no later than June 10, 2014 and following all treatment recommendations. Documentation of this examination and treatments must be maintained for future examination by APHIS officials. One female elk in the drive through area is thin in appearance. This animal's spine and ribs are very evident even when viewed from a distance. Weight loss and poor body condition can indicate the presence of many underlying medical conditions including dental problems, heavy parasitism, and numerous other infectious and non-infectious causes. Veterinary examination and diagnostic testing is necessary to determine the cause of this condition and prevent further weight loss. Correct this by having this animal examined by a licensed veterinarian no later than

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June 10, 2014 and following all diagnostic testing and treatment recommendations. Documentation of this examination, testing, and treatments must be maintained for future examination by APHIS officials.

Fallow deer #0895 was found in the drive through area limping on the left front foot. The facility representative stated during the inspection that this animal was previously removed from the drive through area to be treated for foot rot. The facility representative reported that the animal was returned to the drive through following treatment and was doing better. He stated there is no documentation of this problem or the care the animal received. Limping is a common sign of pain. Veterinary examination is necessary to determine the proper course of treatment. Additionally, accurate health records are necessary to convey information to all people involved in an animal's care and to demonstrate the delivery of adequate health care. Failure to maintain health records can result in misdiagnosis / mistreatment and delay the provision of proper care. Correct this by having this animal examined by a licensed veterinarian no later than June 10, 2014 and following all treatment recommendations. Documentation of this examination and treatments must be maintained for future examination by APHIS officials. Additionally, ensure that all accurate records are maintained for all animals receiving veterinary care / treatment by facility personnel.

THIS IS A REPEAT NON-COMPLIANT ITEM THAT REMAINS UNCORRECTED

Note: During the exit interview on June 9th, the facility representative provided documentation stating that the attending veterinarian examined the 2 pygmy goats, the elk, Suffolk Sheep #160, and fallow deer #0895 on June 5th, 2014.

2.131(c)(1) REPEAT

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

The public continues to be permitted to walk directly up the primary enclosures containing various species of animals. This includes 2 camels, 9 jersey cows, 47 sheep, 26 goats, 2 African porcupines, and 3 kangaroos. There are no barriers or signs present to discourage public contact and the guest are encouraged to feed food sold at the entry gate. There is no attendant present during this public contact and guests were observed during this inspection walking directly up to goat enclosures and petting the animals. Primary enclosure fences are made of material with spaces large enough for the guests to reach through and touch the animals. This unattended public contact continues to be a problem at this facility and does not ensure safe public interaction with these animals. Barriers or sufficient distance must be provided to ensure the safety of both the public and the animals.

THIS IS A REPEAT NON-COMPLIANT ITEM THAT REMAINS UNCORRECTED

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2.131(d)(2) REPEAT

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

Guests are still allowed to drive through a section of the facility in their cars. No attendant is present in the drive through area when these unaccompanied visits are taking place. Animals in the drive thru area include: deer, antelope, bison, llamas, zebra, water buffalo, pigs, and others. A hand-out pamphlet given to guests at the entry gate advises them to remain in their vehicles at all times but does not discourage feeding and during this inspection USDA inspectors were offered feed when advising a staff member that they were going to inspect the drive thru area. This facility also has horse drawn wagons that takes guests thru and allows public feeding with an attendant present. Allowing guests to feed from vehicles without attendants present does not protect the animals and the public. Correct this by providing an attendant at all times during public contact.

THIS IS A REPEAT NON-COMPLIANT ITEM THAT REMAINS UNCORRECTED

3.82(a) REPEAT

FEEDING.

Two baboons have access to plants outside of their enclosure. Multiple species of decorative landscaping plants are planted close to the baboon primary enclosure and the holes in the enclosure are large enough to reach through in order to access the plants. The male baboon was observed reaching out of the enclosure fence and pulling off a piece of a plant commonly called Bleeding Heart. This baboon was then observed eating it this plant material. Bleeding heart plants are considered toxic to humans as well as multiple animal species. Ingestion of these plants can cause vomiting, diarrhea, tremors, seizures, and death depending on the amount ingested. While majority of the diet appears to be comprised of appropriate food, all food provided to nonhuman primates must be appropriate for the species, of sufficient nutritive value to maintain animals in a healthful condition, and fed in according to accepted professional husbandry practices and nutritional standards. Husbandry practices which allow the ingestion of toxic plants are not appropriate and place the animals health at risk. The licensee must ensure that animals are only permitted to eat foods which are appropriate for the species. Correct by preventing them from eating toxic plants that may surround the enclosure.

THIS IS A REPEAT NON-COMPLAINT ITEM THAT REMAINS UNCORRECTED

3.125(a) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

One pygmy goat was found roaming freely between the production sheep barn and the pygmy goat enclosure.

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Closer inspection of the pygmy goat enclosure showed that there is a small wooden piece of fencing attached to the primary enclosure fence. This wooden piece freely swings out from the bottom and allows the animal to get out.

One adult Boer pushed its stall door open in the barn near the pygmy goats. This animal was able to get out of its enclosure and was seen walking freely near guests in the facility. The enclosure door appeared to be structurally sound during the inspection but may have been left unlatched. Animals that are not properly secured may easily become injured or be predated upon. Both of these animals were returned to the enclosures during the inspection. Licensee must ensure all animals are housed in enclosures that properly contain them.

A leg hold spring trap was found in the kangaroo exhibit hanging near the foot bridge. The facility representative stated that it is there to trap muskrat. This trap is a potential injury hazard to the kangaroos and must be moved to ensure the kangaroos are not caught by this trap. Correct this by moving this trap away from access by the kangaroos and ensuring that items that can potentially injure animals are not left inside primary enclosures.

THIS IS A REPEAT NON-COMPLAINT ITEM THAT REMAINS UNCORRECTED

3.125(d) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The large mound of animal waste and spent bedding remains in the drive through area of the facility. Animals were observed walking and grazing in this mound during this inspection. There are no barriers preventing the animals in this area from walking through, lying in, or eating from this waste mound. This exposes the animals to disease hazards and continued to be a problem at this facility. The licensee must provide a means to remove this debris or prevent the animals from accessing this area.

THIS IS A REPEAT NON-COMPLAINT ITEM THAT REMAINS UNCORRECTED

3.130 REPEAT

WATERING.

This facility still has no potable water for the animals in the drive through area. The only water sources for these animals are the ponds in the area. These ponds are murky and have algae and vegetative growth throughout them. Failure to provide a clean potable water source for the animals exposes them to disease risks and can lead to animal suffering. Correct this by providing these animals potable water.

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*** Inspection conducted with facility representative. An exit interview explaining veterinary care concerns was conducted on June 4, 2014

*** Exit interview conducted on June 9, 2014.

*** Inspection report delivered by certified mail on August 15, 2014.

Additional Inspectors

Miller Dana, Supervisory Animal Care Specialist

Theodorson Donald, Veterinary Medical Officer

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
3271	55-B-0069	003	THE FARM AT WALNUT CREEK	04-JUN-14

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000014	<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	BARBARY SHEEP
000011	<i>Antelope cervicapra</i>	BLACKBUCK
000015	<i>Axis axis</i>	AXIS DEER / SPOTTED DEER / CHITAL
000003	<i>Bison bison</i>	AMERICAN BISON
000004	<i>Bos grunniens</i>	YAK
000009	<i>Bos primigenius indicus</i>	ZEBU
000029	<i>Bos taurus</i>	CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI
000004	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>	NILGAI
000008	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>	ASIATIC WATER BUFFALO
000004	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000048	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000010	<i>Cervus c. canadensis</i>	ELK
000018	<i>Cervus nippon</i>	SIKA DEER
000091	<i>Dama mesopotamica</i>	FALLOW DEER
000003	<i>Equus grevyi</i>	GREVY'S ZEBRA
000005	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>	GIRAFFE
000008	<i>Hemitragus jemlahicus</i>	HIMALAYAN TAHR
000002	<i>Hystrix africaeaustralis</i>	CAPE PORCUPINE
000031	<i>Lama glama</i>	LLAMA
000005	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000006	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	REEVE'S MUNTJAC
000003	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>	RED KANGAROO
000054	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000002	<i>Papio anubis</i>	OLIVE BABOON
000005	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000003	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>	COMMON ELAND
000395	Total	