



Inspection Report

Kord Mc Guire
385 Quinn Road
West Alexandria, OH 45381

Customer ID: **2206**
Certificate: **31-C-0031**
Site: 001
KORD MC GUIRE

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 29-JAN-2015

3.80(a)(2)(1) REPEAT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

The adult male Olive baboon enclosure has several sharp points from a section of wire mesh that was cut to hang a water bottle on the outside. The ends of the wire fencing around the cut-out section has numerous loose wire ends, some pointing inside the enclosure. No lacerations were observed on the animal. Surfaces in the housing facilities of non-human primates must be free of jagged edges and sharp points that may injure the animal. Sharp wire ends can cause lacerations to the skin and be broken off and ingested. Correct by ensuring that these sharp edges are removed or made inaccessible to any animals.

REMAINS UNCORRECTED

3.125(a) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

**There were several sharp wires pointing inside animal enclosures. The goat enclosure had several wires that had broken off the enclosure fence at one end and were sticking inside the enclosure.

**The enclosure housing two adult brown bears has a severely rusted metal support bar in the enclosure. The 3ft long (approximately) bar was located at the bottom of the fence roughly 2-3 inches off the ground and located on the East side of the enclosure. The inside of the hollow bar was completely exposed due to one side had completely rusted away or the edges pulled back. The entire length of the bar had two sharp, jagged rusted edges that span the entire length of the bar. The two bears inside the enclosure have access to the sharp edges. There was an additional support bar on the outside of the enclosure fencing at the bottom.

No lacerations were observed on any of the animals. Sharp points or jagged edges could cause injury and pain to an animal. Loose wires are also more likely to break off and be eaten or stepped on. Additionally, facilities must be in good repair; however, the disintegrating metal bar in the bear enclosure is not. While currently it does not seem to have impacted the ability to contain the animals, it may eventually lead to an unable to properly enclose them. Correct by ensuring all housing facilities must protect the animals from injury and is in good repair. Furthermore, monitor all wire fences and enclosures to ensure loose wires are removed and could not harm any animals.

Prepared By: CODY YAGER, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:
31-JAN-2015

Title: SUPERVISORY ANIMAL CARE SPECIALIST 6069

Received by Title: LICENSEE

Date:
31-JAN-2015



Inspection Report

REMAINS UNCORRECTED

3.133

SEPARATION.

The licensee informed inspectors that a 1-year old female cougar was found dead inside the den a few days ago. He stated that he believed her death resulted from injuries sustained by the other 1-year old female cougar housed in the same enclosure. An accurate or precise date of the animal's death could not be established. According to the licensee, the cougar was found inside the den with bite marks on the neck along with wood splinters around the mouth. Although the licensee stated he did not see the fight / death occur, he believes that during the night a mouse or chipmunk was inside a wall of the den box and one cougar was trying to get the small animal out of the wall when a fight between the two cougars occurred. The licensee found a hole and parts of the wood paneling inside of the den along with the dead cougar the following morning. The licensee stated that the AV had seen the body of the dead cougar and determined it was due to the other cougar. The AV later informed inspectors that he had not seen the cougar's body and only heard about the incident the day of inspection (29 January). According to the licensee the body of this cougar was buried on the premises. Additionally, the licensee stated he was already separating the two cougars during feeding times due to food aggression; however, the only way to separate these animals was to lock one in the unlighted den box area while the other remained in the rest of the primary enclosure. The licensee failed to properly recognize that this aggression may be expressed during other times particularly since both animals were found to be significantly underweight at the time of the previous inspection. When food resources are scarce, aggression resulting from competition for food is significantly increased. Additionally it is important to have an appropriate method to separate animals should unexpected aggression occur. All animals housed in the same primary enclosure must be compatible. Animals may not be housed with or near others that cause distress, discomfort, or otherwise interfere with their health. Correct by ensuring that all animals are housed only in compatible groups and monitored to assess for signs of aggression. Correct from this day forward.

This Inspection report contains the Indirect and Critical items from the Routine Inspection conducted on 1/29/2015.

The inspection conducted on 1/29/2015 with licensee.

Exit interview conducted on 1/31/2015 with the licensee.

Additional Inspectors

Miller Dana, Supervisory Animal Care Specialist

Sebera Shannon, Animal Care Inspector

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
2206	31-C-0031	001	KORD MC GUIRE	29-JAN-15

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000002	<i>Canis lupus</i>	GRAY WOLF / GREY WOLF / TIMBER WOLF
000003	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000003	<i>Dorcopsis muelleri</i>	BROWN FOREST WALLABY
000002	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000001	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	BOBCAT
000002	<i>Macaca fuscata</i>	JAPANESE MACAQUE *MALE
000002	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	EUROPEAN RABBIT
000003	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	LEOPARD
000003	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	TIGER
000001	<i>Papio anubis</i>	OLIVE BABOON
000002	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	RACCOON
000002	<i>Puma concolor</i>	PUMA / MOUNTAIN LION / COUGAR
000001	<i>Sapajus appella</i>	BROWN CAPUCHIN / TUFTED CAPUCHIN
000003	<i>Ursus arctos syriacus</i>	SYRIAN BROWN BEAR
000003	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000033	Total	