



Inspection Report

University Of Oklahoma
P. O. Box 26901
Oklahoma City, OK 73190

Customer ID: **1468**
Certificate: **73-R-0007**
Site: 001
RESEARCH BUILDING

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 20-JAN-2015

3.75(a)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

At the time of the inspection of the annex facility there were multiple holes in the floor of at least three enclosures housing non-human primates. The facility representative stated that these holes had not been noticed. These holes present a source of possible limb injury to the enclosed animals, and also increase the risk of environmental contamination with liquid and waste pooling in the holes. Housing facilities for non-human primates must be designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound for the species of non-human primates housed in them. They must be kept in good repair, and they must protect the animals from injury.

To be corrected by : February 15, 2015.

3.84(a) DIRECT

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

At the time of the inspection of the annex facility there were 3 young baboons identified as Valor # 13114, Terk # 13014, and Ebenezer # 12614 (approximately 3 months of age per facility representatives) that were wet over their entire bodies. Two were perched on a ledge in the enclosure, while the third was alone on the floor. This lone baboon was shivering and clearly distressed. This room had been hosed out earlier and the baboons were sprayed during the cleaning of their enclosure. Not only was this stressful and uncomfortable to the infant baboons, it is also a potential health risk. Young baboons are susceptible to hypothermia which can be life threatening if not caught in time. This stress can also depress their immune systems which puts them at risk for disease. When water is used to clean the primary enclosure, whether by hosing, flushing, or other methods, non-human primates must be removed, unless the enclosure is large enough to ensure the animals will not be harmed, wetted, or distressed in the process.

Corrected during the inspection.

3.84(b)(2)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

At the time of the inspection a room housing 12 infant baboons (animal numbers 33547, 33558, 33596, 33579,

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33580, 33588, 33590, 33565, 33566, 33568, 33581, and 33591) in two separate enclosures had an excessive build up of grime and waste debris. These primary enclosures and 3 other empty enclosures in this room had an excessive build up of grime, debris and excreta on the bars and walls. The three empty enclosures had been used a few days earlier as temporary holding for the baboons but had not been cleaned since. The care staff was asked to explain the cleaning and sanitizing process used at the facility. The care staff explained how a soap solution was sprayed in the enclosure and allowed to sit for a bit then rinsed off. The staff did not explain any sanitation process nor give any indication that a sanitizer was used at all. Indoor primary enclosures must be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks and cleaned as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of dirt, debris, waste, or disease hazard using one of the methods prescribed in the Animal Welfare Act.

This was corrected during the inspection.

3.84(c)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

At the time of inspection fo the SPF annex nursery area two of the three rooms housing baboons, had ceiling return vents covered with an accumulation of dust, debris, and cobwebs. This poses a risk to the health of the animals as the debris may contain excreta, food waste, and harbor disease. The return vents must be cleaned as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the animals contained therein, to minimize disease hazards and to reduce odors.

This was corrected during the inspection.

During the inspection of the annex facility there was a valve on a water pipe that constantly dripped onto the roof of a stainless steel enclosure housing two non-human primates (animal numbers 3013 and 1313). The enclosure was directly beneath the valve on the pipes supplying water to animals in this room. Their enclosure had a dark black discoloration on top of the roof along with a white buildup of crusty debris. There was also a black discoloration along the back inside wall of the enclosure, in the corner located beneath the dripping pipe. Water dripping down and pooling on the roof and wall of an enclosure may provide a source of contamination or discomfort to the enclosed animals. Premises where housing facilities are located, including buildings and surrounding grounds, must be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the non-human primates from injury, to facilitate the husbandry practices required.

To be corrected by January 26, 2015

3.85

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EMPLOYEES.

The inspection of the BMSB and the annex revealed training deficiencies involving cleaning and sanitizing enclosures housing non-human primates. BMSB employees were unclear on existing standard operating procedures for cleaning, and did not appear to be aware of Animal Welfare Act requirements for sanitization procedures. In the annex, there appears to be a need for cross-training employees so that individuals working in unfamiliar areas will have a basic understanding of how to properly clean animal areas while properly protecting the enclosed animals. Thoroughly trained personnel are critical to safely and effectively care for nonhuman primates. All employees must be properly trained and knowledgeable in all husbandry and care procedures and requirements.

Corrected during the inspection by an employee training meeting held on 1-22-2015 to go over a cleaning and sanitizing enclosure protocol.

Inspection conducted on 1/20-22/2015. Accompanied on the inspection by University AV and Director of Animal Welfare. Exit interview conducted with facility representatives and APHIS personnel on 1/26/2015.

Additional Inspectors

Tygart Michael, Supervisory Animal Care Specialist

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
1468	73-R-0007	001	RESEARCH BUILDING	20-JAN-15

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000002	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	DOG ADULT
000039	<i>Chinchilla lanigera</i>	CHINCHILLA
000014	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	EUROPEAN RABBIT
000310	<i>Papio anubis</i>	OLIVE BABOON
000365	Total	