



## Inspection Report

Jan Strenger  
111 West 3rd Street  
Yankton, SD 57078

Customer ID: **8343**  
Certificate: **46-B-0060**  
Site: 001  
JAN STRENGER

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION  
Date: 14-DEC-2016

### 2.40(b)(2)

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

\*A male black and white kitten (not identified) had medium discharge from both eyes. The hair around the eyes was slightly wet. There was an approximately ½ inch diameter circle on the back of the left ear. This area was dry and hairless.

\*A grey female kitten (not identified) had discharge from both eyes. There was some green matter around the eyes. The hair around the eyes was slightly wet.

\*\* These above two kittens were seen by the Attending Veterinarian (AV) as stated by the owner. However, there was no documentation of this consultation. Biomox Amoxicillin was used to treat the eye infections and Clotrimazole Antifungal cream was used to treat the ring worm by the (AV), as stated by the owner. Instructions for proper usage of these two medications was not listed in the Program of Veterinary Care or any other documentation.

Due to the ongoing condition of the eyes, the licensee must have these two kittens reevaluated by the veterinarian for additional veterinary care and appropriate treatment plan. The outcome of this consultation must be documented and provided to the inspector upon request. The licensee must ensure that all animals receive adequate veterinary care at all times.

The licensee must consult with the attending veterinarian and develop a complete and accurate written program of veterinary care that reflects the practices at this facility. The written program of veterinary care will ensure that there is accurate communication between the applicant and the attending veterinarian and ensure that all routine medications and vaccines provided to the animals by the licensee are done with the direction and knowledge of the attending veterinarian.

\*A female torti kitten (not identified) had discharge from both eyes. The hair around both eyes was slightly wet. The kittens' right eye had some slight green matter. The eye lid, for the kittens' right eye, was swollen and light pink.

\*A one year old orange male cat (not identified) had medium discharge from both eyes. The hair around the eyes was wet. There was hair loss around both eyes and the skin was pink.

Prepared By: RANDALL WAGNER, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:  
10-FEB-2017

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 4038

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For the condition of the eyes for the above two cats, the licensee must have them evaluated by the veterinarian for veterinary care and appropriate treatment plan. The outcome of this consultation must be documented and provided to the inspector upon request. The licensee must ensure that all animals receive adequate veterinary care at all times.

To be corrected by, 23-December-2016.

### 2.50(a)(1)

#### TIME AND METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION.

\*One adult cat and six kittens did not have an appropriate form of identification.

Identification is required in order to ensure that each animal's identity can be known with certainty and to facilitate record keeping requirements.

To be corrected by, 30-December-2016.

### 3.1(c)(3)

#### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

\*The two litter boxes used by the two adult cats and six kittens had an accumulation of brown waste on the plastic surface. A blue towel used by the cats had an accumulation of cat hair, debris and grey matter. This can increase the disease hazards to the animals.

For the prevention of diseases, all surfaces must be spot-cleaned daily and sanitized as needed. All absorbent bedding must be removed or replace when soiled. This will allow the animals freedom to avoid contact with waste and debris.

21-December-2016.

### 3.11(b)(2)

#### CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

\*Seven plastic feed bowls used to feed two cats and six kittens had an accumulation of brown grime or debris on their surfaces. This indicates the feed receptacles are not being cleaned and sanitized often enough. As a result, this can increase the potential for disease hazards.

All feed and water receptacles must be cleaned and sanitized more frequently for the prevention of an accumulation of debris, dirt, food waste and the prevention of other disease hazards to the animals.

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To be corrected by, 20-December-2016.

### 3.11(c)

#### **CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.**

\*The floor of the store had an accumulation of bird feed waste, debris, cat food waste, Litter, cat hair and waste. The back wall where the Guinea Pig enclosures were located had an accumulation of cob webs, dirt and debris. This can attract and provide living and breeding areas for rodents and other pests and vermin. Thus, affecting the health and well-being of 13 Guinea Pigs, eight Hedgehogs, two cats and six kittens.

All premises must be kept clean of accumulations of food waste, waste, discarded matter, cob webs and debris. This will reduce the living and breeding areas for rodents and other pests and vermin. Therefore, facilitating pest control and protecting the health and well-being of the animals.

To be corrected by, 22-December-2016.

### 3.28(b)(2)(ii)

#### **PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.**

\*An enclosure measured 20 inches wide by 26 inches long totaling 520 square inches.  
Six juvenile Guinea Pigs require 360 square inches (6 X 60 square inches = 360 inches).  
Three adult Guinea Pigs require 270 square inches (3 X 90 square inches = 270).  
The six juveniles and three adults require a total of (360 inches + 270 inches = 630) 630 square inches.

Therefore, the enclosure has 520 square inches and 630 square inches is needed for the Guinea Pigs. The enclosure needs 110 additional square inches.

All Guinea Pig enclosures must provide adequate space for the health and well-being of the animals.

To be corrected by, 21-December-2016.

### 3.31(a)(1)

#### **SANITATION.**

\*Two bottom enclosures, housing total 15 guinea pigs, has an accumulation of white film or debris on their surfaces. This indicates these enclosures are not being cleaned and sanitized often enough. As a result, this can increase the disease hazards for the animals.

All guinea pig enclosures must be cleaned and sanitized more frequently for the prevention of an accumulation of

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waste and debris, and for the prevention of disease hazards.

To be corrected by, 21-December-2016.

### 3.31(a)

#### **SANITATION.**

\*The wood box used to house Six Sugar Gliders had an accumulation of dark waste on the sides of the box. This indicates the enclosure is not cleaned often enough and can increase the disease potential for the animals.

All primary enclosures for animals must be cleaned and sanitized more frequently for the prevention of contamination and disease hazards to the animals.

To be corrected by, 20-December-2016.

This inspection and exit interview was conducted with the facility representative and Randall Wagner (ACI).

This is an electronic transcribed version of the inspection report. This copy of the report will be sent both regular and certified mail.

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## Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
8343	46-B-0060	001	JAN STRENGER	14-DEC-16

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000008	<i>Atelerix albiventris</i>	FOUR-TOED HEDGEHOG (MOST COMMON PET HEDGEHOG)
000023	<i>Cavia porcellus</i>	DOMESTIC GUINEA PIG
000007	<i>Chinchilla lanigera</i>	CHINCHILLA (DOMESTICATED)
000008	<i>Felis silvestris catus</i>	CAT KITTEN
000004	<i>Meriones unguiculatus</i>	MONGOLIAN GERBIL (COMMON PET / RESEARCH VARIETY)
000014	<i>Mesocricetus auratus</i>	SYRIAN / GOLDEN HAMSTER (COMMON PET/RESEARCH TYPE)
000003	<i>Mustela putorius furo</i>	DOMESTIC FERRET
000007	<i>Octodon degus</i>	DEGU
000001	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	DOMESTIC RABBIT / EUROPEAN RABBIT
000006	<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	SUGAR GLIDER
<b>000081</b>	<b>Total</b>	