



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: RE-LICENSE INSPECTION

Date: 16-APR-2024

2.40(b)(2)

Attending veterinarian and adequate veterinary care (dealers and exhibitors).

The program of veterinary (PVC) authorizes the use of succinylcholine as the primary drug for tranquilization (without any drugs for anesthesia or analgesia or equipment for respiratory support) for the majority of species including: Water Buffalo, Tahr Goat, Aoudad, Axis Deer, Sika Deer, Grevy and Grants Zebra, Nilgai, Fallow Deer, Eland, and Elk. The attending veterinarian and farm manager stated succinylcholine is used without the veterinarian present in some cases. The facility has endotracheal tubes on site for use when the veterinarian is present. The equipment on site for use for ventilatory support by the facility when the veterinarian is not present include a face mask, ambulatory bag, and oxygen tank.

Succinylcholine is a paralytic agent that has no analgesic (pain relieving) or tranquilizing properties. The use of this drug for routine non-painful procedures in the absence of anesthesia to alter conscious awareness is considered distressful to the animal. In addition to the distress of paralysis while maintaining consciousness, this type of drug can also paralyze respiratory muscles causing animals to stop breathing, and if animals are not properly ventilated they can die of suffocation while they remain conscious. This facility does not have adequate equipment, facilities, or training to intubate or mechanically ventilate animals in this event. It is likely that an animal experiencing paralysis of respiratory muscles would suffocate. There are numerous alternative drugs and drug combinations available which are able to chemically restrain animals (without causing paralysis) while providing anesthesia and analgesia. Because of their distressing effects, narrow safety margin, and associated risk of mortality, the use of paralytic or neuromuscular-blocking drugs without direct veterinary administration, oversight and care (including the use of general anesthesia and respiratory support) is not consistent with providing adequate veterinary care.

The licensee must maintain a program of adequate veterinary care that includes the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries to comply with the provisions of adequate veterinary care as required by the Animal Welfare Act. This lack of adequate care can compromise the health of these animals and is likely to result in unnecessary pain and distress to the animals and/or death. Correct by working with your attending veterinarian to identify and implement a more appropriate chemical immobilization protocol that provides adequate care for all species being handled; this written protocol must address dose, frequency, and route of administration of each drug for each species if not specifically labelled by the manufacturer. Documentation of all changes or modifications to the current program of veterinary care including the plan for chemical restraint must be maintained by the facility and provided to APHIS Officials upon request.

2.40(b)(3)

Prepared By: CHRISTINA RADZAI

USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

24-APR-2024

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL
OFFICER

Received by Title: Facility Representative

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24-APR-2024



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Attending veterinarian and adequate veterinary care (dealers and exhibitors).

The umbrella cockatoo has feather loss on the right shoulder and chest. The area of feather loss is approximately two inches long by one inch in width.

Lack of accurate daily observations and prompt communication with the attending veterinarian can lead to delayed diagnosis and treatment of animal disease and injuries.

Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include daily observation of all animals to assess their health and well-being; Provided, however, that daily observation of animals may be accomplished by someone other than the attending veterinarian; and Provided, further, That a mechanism of direct and frequent communication is required so that timely and accurate information on problems of animal health, behavior, and well-being is conveyed to the attending veterinarian.

2.75(b)(1)

Records: Dealers and exhibitors.

-The facility has acquired and sold animals to and from individuals and they do not have USDA license numbers or addresses. These animals include, but are not limited to, six aoudad, one blackbuck, two yaks, one zebra and eight dromedary camels.

-There are three red kangaroos on hand at the facility that are not listed on the record of animals on hand.

A USDA license is required for acquisition records for, if required to be licensed, and addresses for both acquisition and dispositions records are required to ensure all animals can be traced and tracked in the case of disease outbreak and to ensure all parties that require a USDA license hold a valid license. All animals held by the facility must be documented as animals on hand to ensure all animals at the facility are inspected for compliance with the Animals Welfare Act.

Every dealer other than operators of auction sales and brokers to whom animals are consigned, and exhibitor shall make, keep, and maintain records or forms which fully and correctly disclose the following information concerning animals other than dogs and cats, purchased or otherwise acquired, owned, held, leased, or otherwise in his or her possession or under his or her control, or which is transported, sold, euthanized, or otherwise disposed of by that dealer or exhibitor. The records shall include any offspring born of any animal while in his or her possession or under his or her control. These records shall include the name and address of the person from whom the animals were purchased or otherwise acquired; The USDA license or registration number of the person if he or she is licensed or registered under the Act; The vehicle license number and State, and the driver's license number (or photographic identification card for nondrivers issued by a State) and State of the person, if he or she is not licensed or registered under the Act; The name and address of the person to whom an animal was sold or given; The date of purchase, acquisition, sale, or disposal of the animal(s); The species of the animal(s); and the number of animals in the shipment.

2.131(c)(1)

Handling of animals.

The public is permitted to walk directly up the primary enclosures containing several species of animals. This includes camels, sheep, goats, kangaroo, muntjac deer, mini-zebu cattle, and several bird species. These animals are housed in multiple areas including the walk-through area of the zoo, the production barn, the dairy barn, and the camel pasture, all of which are open to the public. There are no barriers or signs present to discourage public contact and the guests are encouraged to feed food sold at the entry gate. There are attendants but because of the large area there were many instances when guests were able to walk directly up to enclosures and pet the animals. Primary enclosure fences are made of material with spaces large enough for the guests to reach through and touch the animals.

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Unattended public contact does not ensure safe public interaction with these animals. Licensees must ensure that during periods of public exhibition animals are handled with sufficient distance and/or barriers between the animal and the general viewing public so as to assure the safety of animals and the public. Correct by placing barriers to prevent public contact with these animals or by ensuring that an adequate number of attendants are present at each of these locations to ensure the safety of both the public and the animals.

2.131(d)(2)

Handling of animals.

The facility has attendants but, because of the large area, there were several instances when there were no attendants present in the vicinity during public contact and guests were able to walk directly up to enclosures to pet the animals. This includes camels, sheep, goats, kangaroo, muntjac deer, mini-zebu cattle, and several bird species housed in multiple areas including the walk-through area of the zoo, the production barn, the dairy barn, and the camel pasture, all of which are open to the public.

Unattended public contact does not ensure safe public interaction with these animals.

The licensee must ensure attendants are present at all time during periods of public contact.

2.132(d)

Procurement of dogs, cats, and other animals; dealers.

The facility has acquired at least one zebra, one red kangaroo and four dromedary camels from facilities that do not have a USDA license listed on the acquisition information.

Licenses for the acquisition and disposition of wild and exotic animals must be obtained to ensure that all facilities are licensed and being inspected for compliance with the animal welfare act.

No dealer or exhibitor shall knowingly obtain any dog, cat, or other animal from any person who is required to be licensed but who does not hold a current, valid, and unsuspended license.

3.75(c)(1)

Housing facilities, general.

The floor of the shelter in the primary enclosure for the six ring-tailed lemurs is made of cement. The cement floor is absorbing the water used for cleaning.

Structural surfaces that the ring-tailed lemurs have contact with must be maintained so that they can be readily sanitized to prevent odor and disease hazards.

The surfaces of housing facilities including perches, shelves, swings, boxes, houses, dens, and other furniture- type fixtures or objects within the facility – must be constructed in a manner and made of materials that allow them to be readily cleaned and sanitized or removed or replaced when worn or soiled. Furniture-type fixtures or objects must be sturdily constructed and must be strong enough to provide for the safe activity and welfare of nonhuman primates. Floors may be made of dirt, absorbent bedding, sand, gravel, grass, or other similar material that can be readily cleaned, or can be removed or replaced whenever cleaning does not eliminate odors, diseases, pests, insects, or vermin.

3.127(a)

Facilities, outdoor.

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There was no shade for the 3 giraffes in the outdoor giraffe pen. The pen consisted of a dirt floor with no trees or vegetation. The pen is connected to the barn but the barn door was closed so was not accessible.

Failure to provide shade from sunlight can result in stress due to overheating.

The facility must provide sufficient shade by natural or artificial means to allow animals kept outdoors to protect themselves from direct sunlight.

3.127(b)

Facilities, outdoor.

There was no shelter provided to 3 giraffes and approximately 30 Angora goats. The giraffes were in the outdoor pen which is connected to a barn but the barn door was closed preventing access. The goats were housed in an outdoor pen with no shelter structures available.

Failure to provide shelter from inclement weather can result in discomfort to the animals during wind, rain, snow, or other hazardous conditions.

The facility must provide natural or artificial shelter appropriate to the local climatic conditions for all animals kept outdoors to afford them protection and to prevent discomfort to such animals.

3.127(d)

Facilities, outdoor.

An individual not related to the facility has purchased land adjacent to the facility. The individual has built rental cabins in the west side of the drive-through park. The first cabin, in a row of approximately seven cabins, is less than fifty feet away from the drive-through primary enclosure fence.

Without a perimeter fence the public or other animals can have contact with the animals in the drive-through facility. There is no fence that restricts individuals renting these cabins from having contact with the animals in the drive-through area of the facility. Public contact with wild and exotic animals could lead to injury to the public or the animals.

On or after May 17, 2000, all outdoor housing facilities (i.e., facilities not entirely indoors) must be enclosed by a perimeter fence that is of sufficient height to keep animals and unauthorized persons out. Fences less than 8 feet high for potentially dangerous animals, such as, but not limited to, large felines (e.g., lions, tigers, leopards, cougars, etc.), bears, wolves, rhinoceros, and elephants, or less than 6 feet high for other animals must be approved in writing by the Administrator. The fence 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 and having contact with the animals in the facility, and so that it can function as a secondary containment system for the animals in the facility. It must be of sufficient distance from the outside of the primary enclosure to prevent physical contact between animals inside the enclosure and animals or persons outside the perimeter fence. Such fences less than 3 feet in distance from the primary enclosure must be approved in writing by the Administrator.

3.152(b)

Facilities, outdoor

There was no shelter provided to 3 ducks in the moat of the lemur enclosure. There was no shelter provided to 8 ducks, 1 chicken, and 3 pheasants in the walk-through aviary. There was no shelter provided to 2 mute swans. There was no shelter provided to 2 running ducks and 2 cranes.

Failure to provide shelter from inclement weather can result in discomfort to the animals during wind, rain, snow, or other

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hazardous conditions.

The facility must provide natural or artificial shelter appropriate to the local climatic conditions for all animals kept outdoors to protect the birds from any adverse weather conditions. Shelters must be adequately ventilated in hot weather and have one or more separate areas of shade to prevent their discomfort from direct sunlight, precipitation, or wind.

3.153(a)(1)(i)

Primary enclosures.

The primary enclosure housing six fantail pigeons on the left and six fantail pigeons of the right is in disrepair with sharp points. The enclosure housing six pigeons on the left has a V piece of wood that is missing on the lower left wall and the nails are sticking out of the wall into the enclosure. The primary enclosure on the right housing six pigeons has a similar V piece of wood that is missing in the lower left wall and has nails sticking out of the wall into the enclosure.

Lack of proper maintenance of facilities and not recognizing facility maintenance issues can lead to injury of the birds contained in the primary enclosure.

Primary enclosures must be designed and constructed of suitable materials so that they are structurally sound. The primary enclosures must be kept in good repair. Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they no sharp points or edges that could injure the birds.

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 inspection(s) or by June 16, 2024 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:

CARRIE BONGARD, ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
3271	55-B-0069	003	THE FARM AT WALNUT CREEK	16-APR-2024

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000008	<i>Bos taurus</i>	CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI
000054	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000032	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000083	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000027	<i>Axis axis</i>	AXIS DEER / SPOTTED DEER / CHITAL
000136	<i>Dama dama</i>	FALLOW DEER
000005	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	REEVE'S MUNTJAC
000007	<i>Bison bison</i>	AMERICAN BISON
000021	<i>Lama glama</i>	LLAMA
000003	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>	GIRAFFE
000009	<i>Cervus canadensis</i>	ELK / WAPITI
000006	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000001	<i>Camelus bactrianus</i>	BACTRIAN CAMEL
000007	<i>Equus quagga</i>	BURCHELL'S / GRANT'S / CHAPMAN'S / PLAINS ZEBRA
000003	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>	RED KANGAROO
000002	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>	NILGAI
000010	<i>Bos primigenius indicus</i>	ZEBU
000013	<i>Anas platyrhynchos domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC DUCK INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000002	<i>Cairina moschata</i>	MUSCOVY DUCK
000002	<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>	BLACKBUCK
000056	<i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC CHICKEN (INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS / TURKIN / COCK / HEN / ROOSTER)
000009	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	EMU
000008	<i>Rhea americana</i>	GREATER RHEA / AMERICAN RHEA
000006	<i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>	GOLDEN PHEASANT
000001	<i>Cacatua moluccensis</i>	SALMON-CRESTED COCKATOO / MOLUCCAN COCKATOO
000001	<i>Cacatua alba</i>	WHITE COCKATOO / UMBRELLA COCKATOO
000004	<i>Branta hutchinsii</i>	CAKCLING GOOSE
000001	<i>Syrnaticus ellioti</i>	ELLIOT'S PHEASANT
000002	<i>Ara ararauna</i>	BLUE-AND-YELLOW MACAW / BLUE-AND-GOLD MACAW
000002	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	MUTE SWAN
000009	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	INDIAN PEAFOWL / COMMON PEAFOWL / PEAHEN / PEACOCK
000004	<i>Anser caerulescens</i>	SNOW GOOSE
000018	<i>Callipepla gambelii</i>	GAMBEL'S QUAIL
000002	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	DOMESTIC GUINEAFOWL / HELMETED GUINEAFOWL / PEARL HEN
000004	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	CANADA GOOSE
000020	<i>Columba livia domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIGEON INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000001	<i>Meleagris gallopavo domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC TURKEY
000002	<i>Lophura swinhoii</i>	SWINHOO'S PHEASANT
000006	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	RING-NECKED PHEASANT / COMMON PHEASANT
000004	<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	SILVER PHEASANT
000003	<i>Chrysolophus amherstiae</i>	LADY AMHERST'S PHEASANT
000002	<i>Anser anser domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC GOOSE
000596	Total	



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