



Inspection Report

Tyler Cleckley
11706 DORRANCE
STAFFORD, TX 77477

Customer ID: **41415**
Certificate: **74-B-0781**
Site: 001
TYLER CLECKLEY

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 01-SEP-2021

3.75(b)

Housing facilities, general.

The enclosure housing 1 adult Gibbon monkey contained vegetation throughout the entirety of the enclosure to such an extent that anything below 3 to 4 feet in most areas were unable to be inspected. These areas may contain damage or hazards, can house insects, vermin, predators or scavengers, and cannot be adequately sanitized. Ensure that enclosures are free of excessive vegetation and clutter. Correct by 10 September, 2021

3.75(c)(3)

Housing facilities, general.

The enclosure housing 2 black throated capuchin monkeys contained an excessive accumulation of wet crushed animal feces, food particles and organic material on the enclosure floor to the extent that the animals have to stand in or near it in order to reach their food. This can contaminate the animals food, attract insects or vermin, and cause, skin, coat, and bacterial problems. All primate enclosures must be spot cleaned daily and sanitized as often as necessary to avoid the buildup of organic material. Correct by 07 September, 2021.

3.77(f)

Sheltered housing facilities.

Throughout the entirety of the perimeter fence, there were three different areas observed in which the fencing was laying flat on the ground or taken down all together. These areas ranged from approximately 4 feet in length to over 15 feet and

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all were within several feet of enclosures housing animals. Perimeter fencing is essential both to protect the animals housed within from predators and scavengers, and to act as a secondary containment if a primary enclosure were to fail. Repair or replace all perimeter fencing around the facility grounds. Correct by 21 September, 2021

3.81

Environment enhancement to promote psychological well-being.

There are primates housed both in groups and individually. However, the enrichment protocol from the attending veterinarian only address primates housed in group settings, and does not address enrichment based on age or species. There is no way to determine if the attending veterinarian knows primates are housed individually, or what additional enrichment or enhancements may be required for their well being. A primate enrichment protocol must be created and approved by the attending veterinarian or all primates must be housed in social group settings. Correct by 08 September, 2021

3.81(c)(1)

Environment enhancement to promote psychological well-being.

There is an infant marmoset housed by itself. However, the enrichment protocol from the attending veterinarian only address primates housed in group settings, and does not address special considerations based on age or species. There is no way to determine if the attending veterinarian knows the age of the primates, if primates are housed individually, or what additional enrichment or enhancements may be required for their well being. A primate enrichment protocol must be created and approved by the attending veterinarian for animals that addresses special considerations based on age. Correct by 08 September, 2021

3.125(a)

Facilities, general.

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Enclosures containing 2 red coatimundis, and 2 albino coatimundis contained a tin roof structure in which multiple nail or screw heads were observed coming down into the enclosure. There is at least one screw head that is accessible to the albino coatimundis from a climbing branch directly below. This can pose a direct injury hazard to the animals within.

Repair, replace, or cover materials that can harm the enclosed animals. Correct by 06 September, 2021

3.126(d)

Facilities, indoor.

The hedgehog building door was opened in order to enter it to be inspected. Upon stepping in, a strong waste and ammonia type odor was noted to the extent that the inspector had to wait at the open door for the building to air out before conducting the inspection. There was a burning sensation and discomfort in the inspectors lungs until it was aired out.

The licensee stated that the air conditioner had just recently failed and in order to keep the area cool it had to stay shut. A buildup of waste fumes and gasses can both cause discomfort to animals, and can cause respiratory difficulty or illness.

Adequate ventilation for all indoor animal areas must be provided. Correct by 08 September, 2021

3.127(d)

Facilities, outdoor.

Throughout the entirety of the perimeter fence, there were three different areas observed in which the fencing was laying flat on the ground or taken down all together. These areas ranged from approximately 4 feet in length to over 15 feet and all were within several feet of enclosures housing animals. Perimeter fencing is essential both to protect the animals housed within from predators and scavengers, and to act as a secondary containment if a primary enclosure were to fail.

Repair or replace all perimeter fencing around the facility grounds. Correct by 21 September, 2021

3.130

Watering.

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Multiple water bottles in the sugar glider building and the rodent building contained a buildup of green organic material in the inner walls, primarily in the top part of the bottle. Inadequately sanitized water receptacles and/or contaminated water can cause illness to animals that may ingest it. All water receptacles must be sanitized or replaced. Correct by 09 September, 2021

3.131(a)

Sanitation.

The row of enclosures containing 7 fennec foxes are cleaned out weekly. There was an excessive accumulation of animal feces on the floor and on the top of the den boxes in various states of composition from hard and white, to brown and wet. This can attract insects and vermin, and can contaminate coats and food. Enclosures must be cleaned and sanitized as often as necessary in order to avoid an excessive buildup of animal waste. Correct by 07 September, 2021

A vast majority of the rodent enclosures contained an excessive accumulation of bedding material, excreta and seed throughout the enclosures and tanks. Some of this buildup was observed to be over half the height of the enclosures. there was moisture and haze in some of the glass tanks used to house rodents. This can attract insects and vermin and can contaminate food and water stores. Enclosures must be cleaned and sanitized as often as necessary to avoid the excessive buildup of organic material. Correct by 5 September, 2021

3.131(c)

Sanitation.

Throughout the facility grounds, and inside areas of the rodent and marmoset buildings there are piles of construction equipment, cage pieces, and supplies not currently in use. The facility ground was inundated with overgrown vegetation, fallen trees and unused cages in disrepair. These areas can house or become a breeding area for insects, vermin, scavengers, and predators. Some of these areas cannot be adequately inspected. These areas also pose an injury

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hazard to animals within the perimeter fence if their primary enclosures were to fail. Repair, properly store, replace or remove all accumulations of building material, husbandry materials, enclosures that will no longer be used, and overgrown or fallen vegetation. Correct by 15 October, 2021

Inside the rodent building, there are multiple mouse, opossum and hedgehog enclosures that have an excessive accumulation of what appears to be spiderwebs and/or hair buildup in the framework of the drawer type system used to house the animals. These areas can attract insects, and represents areas of the building that are not properly cleaned and sanitized. Clean and sanitize the above mentioned areas as often as necessary to cease the buildup of insect or organic material. Correct by 09 September, 2021

The Air Conditioner exhaust vent directly above the food prep table in the kitchen area has an excessive accumulation of grayish soft material that has the appearance of dirty spiderwebs, lent, or fuzz, covering the individual slats of the vent. This can contaminate any food prepared on the table directly underneath it posing a health hazard to animals that may ingest any food prepared in this area. Sanitize or replace this vent as often as necessary to cease the buildup of organic material on the slats or vent. Correct by 05 September, 2021.

3.131(d)

Sanitation.

There were several long legged spiders and webs on the ceiling and window of the food prep room. This poses a contamination hazard to food prep areas and food which can pose a health hazard to any animal that may ingest food stored or prepared in this area. Create and maintain an adequate pest prevention program that address spiders inside animal areas. Correct by 09 September, 2021.

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This inspection and exit interview were conducted with site owner.

The inspection was conducted on 09/01/2021.

The exit interview was conducted on 09/02/2021.

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
41415	74-B-0781	001	TYLER CLECKLEY	01-SEP-2021

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000900	<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	SUGAR GLIDER
000021	<i>Monodelphis domestica</i>	GREY SHORT-TAILED OPOSSUM
000240	<i>Atelerix albiventris</i>	FOUR-TOED HEDGEHOG (MOST COMMON PET HEDGEHOG)
000100	<i>Mesocricetus auratus</i>	SYRIAN / GOLDEN HAMSTER (COMMON PET/RESEARCH TYPE)
000007	<i>Genetta genetta</i>	SMALL SPOTTED GENET
000002	<i>Aotus trivirgatus</i>	THREE-STRIPED NIGHT MONKEY / OWL MONKEY
000003	<i>Eulemur fulvus</i>	BROWN LEMUR
000008	<i>Sapajus appella</i>	BROWN CAPUCHIN / TUFTED CAPUCHIN
000006	<i>Dolichotis patagonum</i>	PATAGONIAN CAVY / MARA
000007	<i>Potos flavus</i>	KINKAJOU
000002	<i>Cebus capucinus</i>	WHITE-HEADED / WHITE-THROATED CAPUCHIN
000002	<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	BENNETT'S WALLABY / RED-NECKED WALLABY
000002	<i>Lontra canadensis</i>	NORTH AMERICAN RIVER OTTER
000012	<i>Nasua nasua</i>	SOUTH AMERICAN COATI
000008	<i>Vulpes zerda</i>	FENNEC FOX
000001	<i>Ateles hybridus</i>	BROWN (WHITE-BELLIED) SPIDER MONKEY
000002	<i>Ateles chamek</i>	BLACK SPIDER MONKEY
000002	<i>Tamandua tetradactyla</i>	SOUTHERN TAMANDUA
000002	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>	BINTURONG
000002	<i>Galago alleni</i>	ALLEN'S BUSHBABY
000002	<i>Cercopithecus neglectus</i>	DE BRAZZA'S MONKEY
000002	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000006	<i>Callithrix penicillata</i>	BLACK-EARED MARMOSET
000002	<i>Saguinus oedipus</i>	COTTON-TOP TAMARIN
000200	<i>Phodopus roborovskii</i>	ROBOROVSKI'S DWARF HAMSTER
000001	<i>Saguinus midas</i>	RED-HANDED TAMARIN
000200	<i>MUS MINUTOIDES</i>	AFRICAN PYGMY MOUSE
000007	<i>Callithrix jacchus</i>	COMMON MARMOSET
000060	<i>Mus musculus</i>	HOUSE MOUSE / LAB MOUSE
001809	Total	



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