

United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

22150849240887

Insp_id

Inspection Report

Janell Knudsen Jessica Mason P O Box 2529

Liberal, KS 67905

Customer ID: 44596

Certificate: 48-C-0163

Site: 001

Janell Knudsen & Jessica Mason

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: 21-JAN-2015

2.40(a)(1)

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

The Written Program of Veterinary Care the licensee provided at the time of the inspection is not complete. Licensee does not have adequate written guidance from the attending veterinarian to provide preventative care or treatment for routine and common veterinary problems. In order to ensure problems of animal health are addressed adequately, a written program of veterinary care should include the species used in regulated activities, what common health problems they may have and how these will be addressed by the licensee and the Attending Veterinarian.

The formal arrangements with the Attending Veterinarian shall include a detailed written program of veterinarian care.

Correct by 22 February 2015.

2.40(b)(2)

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

There is a container of FastTrack Liquid with an expiration date of 02/2012 and several other expired medications. There are two unlabeled syringes containing a dark liquid material stored in the food storage refigerator. One Bag of Horse Strongid-C pellets that the licensee stated she is feeding to the hoof stock has an expiration date of 06/2012. The bag of feed and medications were found inside the commissary intermingled with other items being provided to the animals, and therefore are considered ready for use. Expired and unlabeled medications can experience spoilage or have reduced efficacy. Use of expired and unlabeled medication could lead to prolonged illness or suffering for the animals needing the medication.

The drugs that were observed by the inspectors currently on hand, are being used off labeled for the species involved. There was no written approval for use by the attending veterinarian or any dosage instructions for the proper use of these drugs. Using drugs in an extra label manner may be harmful to the animals if not administered appropriately and under the direction of a veterinarian.

Ensure that all medications used in the facility are not expired, are labeled properly in accordance with standard

Prepared By: KENDALL LUNDY, A C I USDA, APHIS, Animal Care Date: 22-JAN-2015

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR 4015

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United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

22150849240887 Insp id

Inspection Report

veterinary practices and are approved for use in the animals present in the facility by the attending veterinarian. Correct by 22 February 2015.

2.75(b)(1)

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

Licensee did not have available for review any records which fully and correctly disclose the required information on the acquisition and disposition of the animals. Licensee stated she had sold one Serval, but had no documentation showing the disposition of this animal. Licensee could not locate the acquisition records of the animals that are housed at the facility. Licensee stated she had added one llama and one red kangaroo since the last inspection but could not locate the record of these transactions. The record of acquisition must include the name, address and USDA license number and date of acquisition of all animals at the facility, including any offspring born on the premises. Maintaining current records of animals on hand, including those acquired and disposed of, is required in order to be able to accurately track the animals. Licensee must make, keep, and maintain records which fully and correctly disclose the required information regarding acquisition and disposition of animals. Correct by next inspection.

3.75(a)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The divider fence of one ring-tailed lemur enclosure in the long primate building has come loose from it's support. This has resulted in a gap between this fence and the wall. There are two wooden resting surfaces in the outdoor portion of the snow macaque building that have holes in them. These areas may not securely contain the animals or may cause injury to the animals. All surfaces must be kept in good repair to protect the animals from injury and securely contain the animals. Correct by 22 February 2015.

3.75(c)(1)(1)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

There are rusted surfaces in a spider monkey enclosure in the long primate building, below two egress doors in the long primate building, and on the metal resting shelves in the DeBrazza's monkey building. Also there is a rusted hole behind the resting shelf of the DeBrazza's monkey enclosure. Surfaces that are rusted cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized and can result in an increase of disease transmission. All surfaces must be free of rust that prevents the required cleaning or affects the structural strength. Correct by 22 February 2015.

3.75(e)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Two opened bags of monkey biscuits were present in the food storage building. Opened supplies of feed may become contaminated. All opened supplies of feed must be stored in sealed leak-proof containers to prevent

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KLUNDY



Inspection Report

contamination and rodent infestation. Correct by 23 January 2015.

A young pata's monkey is housed in a room in the food storage building. Placed on the floor next to this monkey was a container of gasoline and a chainsaw. Also parked in this room is a utility vehicle. The vapors and exhaust from this equipment may be hazardous to this animal. All substances that are toxic to animals must not be stored in the animal room nor in the food preparation and storage areas. Correct by 23 January 2015.

3.80(a)(2)(9)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

There is peeling paint on the wall near the floor of the lemurs and spider monkey's enclosures in the long primate building. Also there is peeling paint on the bars of the outside portion of the lion-tailed macaque enclosure. The paint has been chewed off the wood in the indoor colobus enclosure as well as the three enclosures of the patas monkey building. Peeling paint and raw wood does not allow the surfaces to be properly cleaned and sanitized. All surfaces in contact with non-human primates must be kept in good repair to enable surfaces to be readily cleaned and sanitized. Correct by 22 April 2015.

3.81

ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

The plan for the environmental enhancement to promote the psychological well-being of the nonhuman primates was not available to review during the inspection. The plan, at a minimum, must address social grouping, environmental enrichment, and special considerations (such as juveniles, those showing signs of psychological distress and individually housed nonhuman primates). The plan and all environmental enrichment items must be approved by the attending veterinarian (AV) and documented when provided to the animals on the environmental enhancement plan. During this inspection, there was no written plan denoting any enrichment and no log book or calendar showing that enrichment takes place. Nonhuman primates have complex social and intellectual needs that need to be addressed when in captivity. A written plan that is directed by the AV, guided by current professional standards, and available for review by APHIS officials is required to ensure that the psychological well-being of these animals is being appropriately addressed. The licensee must develop, document, and follow an appropriate plan for environmental enhancement of nonhuman primates that is in accordance with currently accepted professional standards and as directed by the AV. Correct by 22 February 2015.

3.84(b)(2)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

There are mouse droppings on two sliding door supports in the snow macaque building. The presence of these droppings indicate that these surfaces are not being cleaned and sanitized on a regular basis. All surfaces must be kept clean and sanitized at least once every two weeks, or more often if necessary to prevent an accumulation of dirt, debris and excreta. Correct by 23 January 2015.

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Inspection Report

3.125(a)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

There are several places throughout the facility where the animals' enclosure fences are in need of repair:

- -The lower section of the white-tailed deer fence is curled up in towards the enclosure. Also there are places where this fence is broken resulting in wire points.
- -The lower section of the adult addax enclosure fence near the feeder is exposed with wire points present.
- -The material covering the enclosure fence of the young addax has been ripped in places resulting in gaps and holes between this material and the enclosure fence.
- -There are wire points in the enclosure fence of the zeedonk enclosure.
- -There are several wooden posts that are attached to the steel fence of the camels' enclosure that have been broken off. This has resulted in holes in this fence that are two to three feet tall.
- -The two camels in one of the north enclosures have leaned over the top of their enclosure fence in several places. This has resulted in that fence being been pushed down from its original height to now being only a few feet tall.

Two metal building panels of the shelter for two camels in one of the north enclosures have been kicked in. This has resulted in these panels bowing out into the enclosure exposing metal edges to the animals.

Enclosure fences and housing facilities that are not kept in good repair can result in injury to the animals or may not securely contain the animals. All building materials must be constructed of materials that are structurally appropriate for the animals and must be maintained and kept in good repair to protect the animals from injury and securely contain the animals. Correct by 22 April 2015.

3.129(a)

FEEDING.

Salt block and hay is being fed directly on the ground for one male white-tailed deer. The hay was contaminated with excreta and the animal was observed walking through the hay. The pile of hay with the excreta is unfit for consumption. Contamination of feed can lead to intestinal parasitism or overgrowth of microorganisms which pose a risk to the health of these animals and feeding off the ground reduces this risk. Food must be wholesome, palatable, and free from contamination and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain all animals in good health.

Correct by 23 January 2015

This routine inspection was conducted on 21 January 2015 with a facility representative. The exit interview was conducted on 22 January 2015 with a facility representative.

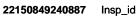
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Inspection Report

Additional Inspectors

Rhodes Cindy, Animal Care Inspector

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22-JAN-2015

Page 5 of 5

22-JAN-2015



United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
44596	48-C-0163	001	Janell Knudsen & Jessica Mason	21-JAN-15

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000007	Addax nasomaculatus	ADDAX
000006	Ateles fusciceps	BROWN-HEADED SPIDER MONKEY
000002	Ateles geoffroyi	BLACK-HANDED SPIDER MONKEY
000002	Ateles paniscus	RED-FACED BLACK SPIDER MONKEY
000001	Bison bison	AMERICAN BISON
000002	Bos taurus	CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI
000002	Camelus bactrianus	BACTRIAN CAMEL
000006	Camelus dromedarius	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000006	Cebus capucinus	WHITE-HEADED / WHITE-THROATED CAPUCHIN
000002	Cercopithecus neglectus	DE BRAZZA'S MONKEY
000002	Colobus guereza	EASTERN BLACK-AND-WHITE COLOBUS / GUEREZA
000003	Connochaetes taurinus	BRINDLED WILDEBEEST
000001	Equus asinus asinus	DONKEY / BURRO / ASS
000005	Equus grevyi	GREVY'S ZEBRA
000004	Equus quagga	BURCHELL'S / GRANT'S / CHAPMAN'S / PLAINS ZEBRA
000003	Erythrocebus patas	PATAS MONKEY
000003	Hippotragus niger	SABLE ANTELOPE
000006	Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris	CAPYBARA
000002	Hystrix cristata	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000003	Lama glama	LLAMA
000010	Lemur catta	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000002	Macaca fuscata	JAPANESE MACAQUE *MALE
000001	Macaca fuscata	JAPANESE MACAQUE / SNOW MACAQUE
000004	Macaca silenus	LION-TAILED MACAQUE *MALE
000001	Odocoileus virginianus	WHITE-TAILED DEER
000007	Osphranter rufus	RED KANGAROO
000004	Varecia variegata	BLACK-AND-WHITE RUFFED LEMUR
000002	Vulpes lagopus	ARCTIC FOX
000099	Total	