



Inspection Report

Terrill Al-Saihati
15672 South Avenue 1 E
Yuma, AZ 85365

Customer ID: **3826**
Certificate: **86-C-0102**
Site: 001
TERRILL AL-SAIHATI

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 07-MAR-2017

2.40(a)(1) CRITICAL REPEAT

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

***The written Program of Veterinary Care (PVC) on file is still inadequate, as it does not contain sufficient provisions for emergency care. The current program, under the emergency care section, simply states "mobile veterinarian". The facility uses their attending veterinarian (AV) for emergency care but has no provision for veterinary care when their AV is unavailable. From 11/18/16-3/07/17, while their AV was unavailable, one female coati and one female goat requiring veterinary care, (according to facility records and personnel) did not receive veterinary care or treatment. This is the critical noncompliance for this section.

*** The written Program of Veterinary Care (PVC) on file is incomplete. The attending veterinarian last signed the PVC on 09/04/15.

Failure to have a complete PVC could jeopardize the health and well-being of the animals. The facility should establish and maintain a PVC to include all the regulated animals at the facility and regularly scheduled visits to the premises. Facility visits are necessary to ensure that the Program of Veterinary Care is being understood and followed by the licensee, to check the health and well-being of the animals and to determine if changes in the Program of Veterinary Care are needed.

2.40(b)(2) DIRECT REPEAT

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

***There are three female adult pigs, housed in an indoor barn, that are in need of hoof trims, which were pointed out to the animal manager during the inspection. The hooves on the animals were excessively long, extending out approximately four to six inches. Failure to appropriately maintain hooves/nails can cause gait abnormalities which could be painful or cause injuries. As part of the facility's programs of preventative veterinary care, the licensee must ensure that all animals receive appropriate hoof and nail care in a timely manner.

The licensee must ensure that all animals showing potential signs of veterinary medical problems are evaluated in a timely manner by a veterinarian as part of the facility's programs of adequate veterinary care and that the facility use appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases, and injuries at all times. Additionally,

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veterinary and behavioral observations and evaluations by the veterinarian and facility staff must be documented and readily available to APHIS upon request and include sufficient detail to demonstrate the provision of adequate veterinary care.

2.40(b)(3) DIRECT REPEAT

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

***An adult female Coati named "Shyla" still has an abnormal left eye which has significantly worsened in severity since the previous inspection. The eye is protruding and extremely swollen, approximately the size of a golf ball. It is an extremely reddened mass of tissue and has a dark crusty scab on approximately one third of the surface area. Fluid appeared to be leaking out of the eye onto her face. There were flies observed in the open wound around and on the eye. APHIS staff observed the animal clacking its teeth loudly and pacing up in the top corner of the enclosure. The overall condition of the animal has changed since the last inspection. The animal now has a dull hair coat and appears to have lost weight. The animal was shaking her head and pawing at the injured eye frequently during the inspection. She appeared to be suffering, as she exhibited signs of extreme stress and discomfort for the species.

The last time the attending veterinarian examined the animal was on November 18, 2016. On January 27, 2017 the licensee noted in her log that she spoke to the attending veterinarian and discussed the eye problem, but that the AV was out of town and would come by to see the animal when she gets back. There was no notation of any attempt to contact an emergency or alternate veterinarian at any time during the months of November through March the animal's deteriorating condition.

As of today, March 7, 2017 the coati has still not been seen by any veterinarian despite the condition of the eye continuing to worsen as noted and observed by the facility staff. They have also completely stopped providing any treatment and have discontinued recommended treatment by the AV. Failure to properly communicate animal health issues to the attending veterinarian in a timely manner can result in prolonged pain and suffering for the animal and potentially worsen a current medical condition.

***An intact adult male tricolor goat was non-weight bearing on his right front limb. The goat was lame at the walk. The animal manager had not noticed that the goat was lame until the time of the USDA inspection. Lameness and non-weight bearing is an indicator of disease and often pain. It can result from numerous causes including both infectious and non-infectious. Failure to contact the attending veterinarian regarding the diagnosis and treatment can result in delays of appropriate care and prolong suffering of the animal.

***A juvenile female goat had abnormal skin covering the tips of her ears. The skin was crusty and dry, with large areas of hair loss. Her overall hair coat appeared dull and she was seen to be scratching her shoulder along the chain link fencing. The animal manager stated that he had not noticed this skin condition prior to the USDA

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inspection. Skin disease can be caused by a variety of problems, including infection, allergies, injuries, irritation, or other medical conditions and can be painful and distressing to the animal.

***In an enclosure containing three fallow deer and a camel, a female fallow deer had a fresh wound over the left point of the shoulder. The wound was approximately two inches in diameter. There was complete hair loss at the site of the wound, with reddened tissue exposed. A clump of white hair was seen beside a metal feeder. The animal manager stated that he had introduced the deer and the camel into the same enclosure two days ago. Injuries, diseases, and medical conditions that are not treated properly (as directed by a veterinarian) may be painful and can lead to prolonged suffering.

***A young gray and white female goat, which was being housed alone in the barn, was unable to straighten her front legs at the knees. This inability to straighten her front legs caused her to place all of her weight on her toes. She was unable to stand or walk normally. The animal manager mentioned that he noticed the condition two weeks ago but the condition has worsened since then. The animal manager stated that he thought the licensee had contacted the veterinarian regarding this animal, however they "have trouble getting the vet out here." The goat has not been seen by a veterinarian nor received any medical treatment. Upon further questioning with the licensee, she stated that she had not had a chance to discuss this specific animal with the veterinarian. Failure to properly communicate animal health issues to the attending veterinarian in a timely manner can result in prolonged pain and suffering for the animal and potentially worsen a current medical condition.

Daily observation of all animals is critical to ensuring that conditions that can adversely affect health and well-being are recognized in a timely manner. Additionally, when observed, problems relating to animal health or behavior must be conveyed to the attending veterinarian so that appropriate methods can be employed to ensure adequate care. Failure to properly observe and communicate health problems, in a timely manner, can result in prolonged pain and suffering and the increase risk of development of serious medical conditions. The facility must conduct daily observations of all animals to ensure that all health and behavioral concerns are found in a timely manner and appropriately communicated with the attending veterinarian.

2.131(d)(2) REPEAT

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

***Upon arriving to the facility, while still in the car, APHIS inspectors saw three members of the public feeding alfalfa pellets to regulated animals. There were no facility representative in direct view of the members of the public. There are not an adequate number of attendants present at all times when the public is allowed contact with the animals. The public is allowed to walk through the facility unescorted on designated paths. The public is allowed to contact and feed the animals. At the time of inspection, only three employees were present to watch the public (approximately 15 people throughout entire facility). Of these three employees, one employee was escorting APHIS personnel on inspection, one was collecting money at the entrance with limited view of the animals, and the third employee was at the back of the property or in the barn with no view of the public. Furthermore, during the

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inspection, several other members of the public were seen feeding several goats and adult camels alfalfa pellets provided by the facility.

An adequate number of attendants is needed to ensure the health and safety of the animals and to decrease the likelihood of activities (rough handling, improper feeding, etc) that are harmful to the animals.

A responsible, knowledgeable, and readily identifiable employee or attendant must be present at all times during periods of public contact.

3.125(a) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

***A goat was sticking his head out through the wiring of his enclosure, through the gap in the wood paneling of the adjacent camel enclosure.

***The gate in the young male Dromedary camel enclosure that separates his enclosure from an adjacent empty enclosure is in disrepair. The gate is leaning inward and is attached to the structural post by baling twine. The metal bar at the top of the gate is broken at one side and entangled in the wire of the gate.

***In the goat enclosure containing a combination of eight goats and sheep, there were several nail heads sticking out of the wooden fence boards.

***In one corner of the eland enclosure, the wire fencing along the bottom is curving in an upward direction, creating a large gap between the ground and the fencing.

***In the goat enclosure containing 30 goats a section of the wood panels is elevated off of the ground. In the space between the ground and the bottom of the panel, a 10 foot long portion of the chain link fence is coming through, with the wires protruding into the enclosure.

***In an enclosure containing eighteen sheep and goats a metal uprights of the shade structure were in disrepair. Two legs were completely rusted through, creating sharp points that could come into contact with the animals in the enclosure.

***In an enclosure containing eighteen sheep and goats, a particle board housing structure was in disrepair. Portions of the particle board had been worn and rough, causing screw heads to be visible and protrude from the wood.

***In an enclosure containing twenty goats and one pig, a roughly four foot long gap approximately 6-9 inches in height was created between the ground and the bottom of the chain-link fence. Two sharp point were also pointing

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downward, where the goats could come into contact with them.

***In the enclosure of "Pinkie," a female Dromedary camel, there was a deep hole roughly a foot in diameter dug by the Sulcata tortoise. The animal manager put his foot into the hole, illustrating that the depth was a minimum of two feet.

***The sheet metal in the stall containing three pigs was rusted and in disrepair, peeling off of the wall. It formed numerous sharp edges that could come into contact with the animals.

All enclosures must be kept in good repair and free of sharp points, protruding edges, or gaps/openings in order to protect the animals from injury. A system of timely identification, facility repair, and maintenance must be in place.

3.127(a) REPEAT

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

***A two and a half month old female Dromedary camel was in an outdoor enclosure that did not provide any shade to protect the animal from direct sunlight. The animal manager stated that the camel is placed in this enclosure daily at 9:00am and is taken out of the enclosure at 5:00pm. Inadequate protection from direct sunlight may lead to overheating or discomfort from squinting.

Sufficient shade by natural or artificial means shall be provided to allow all animals kept outdoors to protect themselves from direct sunlight.

The camel was removed from this enclosure at the time of inspection and placed in an enclosure with adequate shade structures.

3.127(d) REPEAT

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

***A two and a half month old female Dromedary camel spends the night in an enclosure that is not surrounded by a perimeter fence. The camel is transferred from her night enclosure to her daytime primary enclosure by being let loose and running between the two enclosures without being led by a handler. The perimeter fence only surrounds the daytime primary enclosure. The area between the two enclosures is not surrounded by a perimeter fence. Allowing the camel to run loose without a perimeter fence in place jeopardizes the safety of the animal as she has the potential to run off of the facility premises.

The perimeter fence must be constructed so that it protects the animals in the facility by restricting animals and

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unauthorized persons from having contact with the animals, and so it can function as a secondary containment system. 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.

The animal manager moved the camel into a different enclosure at the time of inspection and told inspectors that the camel would be staying in that enclosure permanently. The perimeter fence surrounds the enclosure that the camel has been moved to.

3.128

SPACE REQUIREMENTS.

***A two and a half month old female Dromedary camel was in an enclosure that was approximately 6ft by 12ft. The animal manager stated that the camel was in this enclosure daily from 9:00am to 5:00pm. The camel was only able to stand and turn around due to the size of the enclosure. The enclosure that contained the camel at night was approximately twelve square feet in size. She was not able to exhibit normal species specific behaviors in either enclosure.

Enclosures shall be constructed and maintained as to provide sufficient space to allow each animal to make normal postural and social adjustments with adequate freedom of movement.

After the inspection, the animal manager moved the camel into another enclosure that was approximately 1800 square foot enclosure. The licensee informed inspectors that the animal began running around and bucking upon introduction to the new permanent enclosure.

3.131(a) REPEAT

SANITATION.

***In the indoor barn housing three adult female pigs, there was an excessive accumulation of excreta on the ground. Large portions of the enclosure were heavily saturated with urine and feces buildup. When APHIS inspectors opened the stall door, there was an overwhelming odor of ammonia coming from the enclosure. Excessive accumulation of animal waste can increase risk of diseases and affect the well-being of the animals.

Animal enclosures must be cleaned routinely in order to provide for appropriate animal husbandry standards, to reduce disease transmission, and to prevent animals from becoming contaminated or soiled. The licensee must clean this enclosure and ensure that all enclosures housing animals are cleaned as often as necessary to promote normal husbandry standards.

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This inspection was conducted with animal manager and exit briefing was conducted with licensee and animal manager.

Additional Inspectors

Bolinger Jean, Compliance Specialist

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
3826	86-C-0102	001	TERRILL AL-SAIHATI	07-MAR-17

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000001	<i>Atelerix albiventris</i>	FOUR-TOED HEDGEHOG (MOST COMMON PET HEDGEHOG)
000001	<i>Bos taurus</i>	CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI
000002	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>	ASIATIC WATER BUFFALO
000007	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000120	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000003	<i>Dama dama</i>	FALLOW DEER
000001	<i>Equus quagga</i>	BURCHELL'S / GRANT'S / CHAPMAN'S / PLAINS ZEBRA
000001	<i>Mustela putorius furo</i>	DOMESTIC FERRET
000003	<i>Nasua nasua</i>	SOUTH AMERICAN COATI
000035	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000006	<i>Sus domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG
000001	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>	COMMON ELAND
000001	<i>Vulpes zerda</i>	FENNEC FOX
000182	Total	