



## Inspection Report

Bobby Nipper  
5720 N E 39th Blvd  
Gainesville, FL 32609

Customer ID: **43507**  
Certificate: **58-A-0287**  
Site: 001  
BOBBY NIPPER

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION  
Date: 08-FEB-2018

### 3.75(a)

#### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

An outdoor portion of a marmoset enclosure had a hole in the lower corner that was big enough for one of the animals to get out. There other enclosures that the lower edge of the bent wire panel had been blocked by sandbags. Several marmoset enclosures had severely rusted access panels, one of which was rusted to the point that it was being held in place by an extra scrap of wire that was keeping the lose panel in place. Deteriorating and poorly maintained enclosures can cause injury to the animals or could enable them to escape. The housing facilities for nonhuman primates must be kept in good repair and they must protect the animals from injury, contain the animals securely, and restrict other animals from entering. The holes in the enclosures must be repaired and the rusted deteriorating panels must be repaired or replaced.

Correct by 2/30/2018

### 3.81(c)(3)

#### ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

A single marmoset was individually house on the porch of the residence where it could not see or hear other primates. It did not appear to be ill or injured and the licensees stated that it was still young and had concerns for it being out near the others due to incompatibility and territoriality. There were originally two marmosets in this enclosure but one had died not long ago. One of the owners indicated that she provides the remaining animal with individual attention herself. The environmental enhancement plan does not have any provisions for the individual housing of nonhuman primates. The attending veterinarian was contacted and she was not aware that they had a marmoset housed where it could not see or hear other primates. In addition, this facility breeds primates and there is no provision for infant/juvenile care in the enrichment plan. Housing a primate by itself and out of sight and hearing of other primates can affect the psychological well-being of the animal and result in stress or behavioral problems. The primate environmental enhancement plan must address the social needs of individually housed primates. Individually housed primates must be able to see and hear others of their own or compatible species unless the attending veterinarian determines that it would endanger their health, safety, or well-being. The reasons for exemption must be recorded by the attending veterinarian for each exempted primate. Unless the condition is permanent it must be reviewed every 30 days by the veterinarian.

Correct by 2/30/2018

Prepared By: LOERZEL SUZAN, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:  
12-FEB-2018

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 6102

Received by Title: LICENSEE

Date:  
12-FEB-2018



## Inspection Report

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### 3.83 REPEAT

#### WATERING.

Multiple marmoset enclosures contained watering receptacles with cloudy water and dirty receptacles, debris, and algae build up. Drinking dirty or contaminated water could cause illness in the monkeys and the lack of clean drinking water is a significant health concern for these animals. The water issue was also cited on the previous inspection after a mortality event of undetermined cause resulted in the death of multiple marmosets. Water receptacles must be kept clean and sanitized and animals must be provided with potable water.

### 3.84(a) REPEAT

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

There has apparently been no change in the cleaning, sanitizing, and housekeeping of the primate facilities or procedures since the last inspection. There was an accumulation of significant amounts of decaying food and fecal waste in most of the enclosures housing marmosets. Marmosets housed in cages in a utility shed had excessive wet and decaying food and fecal waste on the bottom of the cage form which a foul odor was detected. Those cages had large areas of rust on them and resting platforms and nest boxes that were coated in a dark layer of grime and which were splintered and in disrepair.

Multiple outdoor portions of the other sheltered marmoset enclosures had many very dirty surfaces with varying patterns of discoloration. Some were green with algae, some had dark greasy appearing staining, and some were black and/or patchy white with what appeared to be mold. Dirty surfaces included feeding areas, ropes, perches, toys, nest boxes, pass through tunnels, and walls. There was flaking and worn paint and wood that was deteriorating. Some water and food receptacle holders/access portals were very rusted, some to the point of possible structural compromise.

The room where the nest boxes and feeding stations are accessed was very dirty with black discoloration that looked like mold on the walls and, on the nest boxes and the food access panels. This room is also where food is stored and brought in for distribution.

Soiled surfaces and accumulation of food and fecal waste may cause a risk of diseases, odor accumulation, or pest infestation that could affect the health and well-being of the animals. There was a significant mortality event at this facility several months previously and there continue to be sporadic deaths of undetermined causes. Lack of adequate sanitation may be a contributing factor to increased mortality.

Rusted or deteriorating surfaces cannot be completely cleaned and need to be repaired or replaced. Food and excrement must be removed from indoor primary enclosures daily. Dirt floors and absorbent bedding must be spot cleaned frequently enough to ensure all animals the freedom to avoid contact with bodily waste and other waste, and often enough to prevent excessive waste accumulation, pest infestation, and disease hazards. Surfaces must be kept clean and replaced when worn and when they cannot be cleaned and sanitized.

### 3.85

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### EMPLOYEES.

The facility lacks adequate personnel who are available and able to routinely maintain the enclosure, the facilities, and the daily husbandry practices to meet the standards of this subpart. The owners have grandsons who occasionally assist with some tasks but the help is not on a routine and reliable basis. Multiple conversation with the licensee have covered the topic relating to the need for adequate personnel and assistance with the care of the maintenance of the facility. The licensee must have enough employees or other reliable trained staff to carry out the level of husbandry practices and care required in this subpart.

Correct by: March 22, 2018

### 3.125(a) CRITICAL

#### FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The licensee purchased ten fennec foxes about one month prior to this inspection. There were only seven foxes present at the time of the inspection. According to the licensee, one of these animals died. Two others, housed as a pair, dug out of their cage and escaped. They have not yet been recovered. The licensee has put out traps to try to catch them. The owner stated that the animals escaped due to faulty construction of the pens by some individuals who were helping him. The pens were supposed to have a complete wire floor that was buried in sand, but apparently there was a gap in the wire floor panel of one of the pens; the animals found the gap and dug out. The owner indicated he checked the other enclosures for gaps. Improper construction and maintenance of enclosures for the species resulted in the animal escapes. Escaped animal could be injured, get killed, or suffer from the lack of food or water. Housing facilities must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the species involved and they must be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.

Correct from this point forward.

### 3.130 REPEAT

#### WATERING.

Water bowls in several kinkajou enclosures were dirty and contained dirty/cloudy water. The lack of clean drinking water can result in health problems or disease in the animals. All water receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary.

### 3.131(a) REPEAT

#### SANITATION.

Several primary enclosures for the kinkajous were dirty with significant accumulations of feces and food wastes. Some material appeared to possibly be diarrhea or vomit. Rotting food and fecal waste was seen around a food station that was attached to an extremely dirty wall. The waste material was mixed in with other food materials. Many walls of kinkajou enclosures were dirty, discolored (moldy appearance), and in some cases deteriorating.

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Inadequate cleaning of the enclosures can create a disease or health hazard for the animals. Several of the kinkajou were being treated for parasites and they were housed adjacent to some marmosets. The possibility of disease or parasite transmission may pose a significant risk to cage mates as well as to other animals in the vicinity. Excreta and discarded food debris must be removed from primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the animals, to avoid attracting pests, and to minimize disease hazards.

### 3.131(c) REPEAT

#### SANITATION.

Seven fennec foxes were housed in enclosures located in an old shed. The shed was in disrepair with a damaged roof and support beams and a sagging and partially separated metal roof over the cages housing the foxes. At least one support post had a major split in it at the top with nails exposed and pulled away from the cross beams. The metal roof at the top was separated creating a gap where rain could come in. The disrepair of the shed roof and supports is a safety hazard to the foxes who could be injured if the beams fell or the roof collapsed.

The premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury. The shed where the foxes are housed should be repaired or the animals should be moved to enclosures in a safer location.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the licensee.

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## Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
43507	58-A-0287	001	BOBBY NIPPER	08-FEB-18

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000003	<i>Callithrix geoffroyi</i>	WHITE-FRONTED MARMOSET
000009	<i>Callithrix jacchus</i>	COMMON MARMOSET
000008	<i>Potos flavus</i>	KINKAJOU
000007	<i>Vulpes zerda</i>	FENNEC FOX
<b>000027</b>	<b>Total</b>	