



Inspection Report

SALLY REAVES
3970 HALL CENTER ROAD
WALWORTH, NY 14568

Customer ID: **2088**
Certificate: **21-C-0384**
Site: 001
SALLY L REAVES

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 25-MAY-2021

2.40(b)(3)

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

*** A male, tri-colored guinea pig in harem housing has several wounds covering his entire hindquarter. The wounds had scabbing with raw skin visible underneath. According to the licensee there was another male in the cage that was removed three days prior and likely caused the injuries.

*** A spiny mouse was observed huddled against the side of the aquarium by the water bottle. Upon further observation, a large wound was present covering the right and underside of the neck. The lesion was missing fur and appeared several days old.

*** Numerous degus housed among three glass aquariums had scabbing and old wounds along their tails. Dried blood was visible along the glass walls of several aquariums.

The injured animals identified above were not identified by the licensee before the inspection despite the fact the injuries were several days old. Untreated injuries, wounds, and illness can cause pain and distress to animals as well as lead to more serious medical complications such as infection or abscesses. Daily observation needs to be conducted to assure that injuries and illness are being identified in a timely manner so health care needs can be communicated to the vet for guidance on treatment. The facility needs to develop and implement a method of daily observations of all animals and frequent timely communication to the AV whenever animals are identified in need of care. Additionally, ensure that all animals identified above are examined by a veterinarian and provided with appropriate care per that veterinarian's

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recommendations.

Correct by: May 28, 2021

2.40(b)(4) Critical

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

During the inspection, inspectors were informed that the facility has a CO2 chamber that is used routinely for rodent species to be fed to reptiles. However, it has also been used on regulated species such as degus, rabbits, and guinea pigs. According to the program of veterinary care, all euthanasia will be performed by the attending veterinarian using injectable euthanasia solution. The licensee has not received any training by the AV on use of the CO2 chamber for euthanasia of covered species and is not currently employing any method to positively determine that death has occurred. Euthanasia methods carried out without appropriate training and/or supervision by an attending vet can be performed improperly and lead to more animal suffering. The licensee needs to follow the guidance for humane euthanasia provided by the Vet on the documented program of vet care and if euthanasia is to be performed by the licensee that adequate guidance is sought from the Attending Veterinarian.

Correct before any additional euthanasia occurs and not later than June 26, 2021

2.131(e) Direct

Handling of animals.

While inspecting the goat and alpaca enclosure twin three-day old pygmy goat kids were laying down and huddled together alone in the corner of the run-in shelter. Upon further inspection, both babies were breathing rapidly with open mouth panting. The air temperature in the shelter as measured with a Kestrel 3000 was 95.1 deg F. The inspectors directed the facility to immediately remove the babies from the shelter and they were carried outside to an area of natural shade next to the mother goat. Both kids immediately stood and began nursing. They nursed for several minutes before stopping. Excessive heat is stressful to young animals who do not know to get up and move and can lead to severe

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medical conditions including death. All handling of animals should be done as carefully as possible and in a manner that does not cause overheating, physical harm, or unnecessary discomfort.

Correct from this day forward.

3.27(b)

Facilities, outdoor.

Two guinea pig enclosures housing 16 and 12 guinea pigs, respectively, are located outside in rabbit-type hutches. The ambient temperatures vary greatly this time of the year and can impact these animals if they are not acclimated to the variable temperatures. Guinea pigs shall not be housed in outdoor facilities unless the facilities are in an appropriate climate and prior approval has been obtained from the Deputy Administrator.

Correct by: May 30, 2021

3.30

Watering.

A water bottle attached to a cage housing hairless guinea pigs had visible algae floating in the water towards the outflow spout of the bottle. Contaminated water can lead to decreased consumption by animals and subsequent dehydration and medical conditions. Potable water must be provided daily to guinea pigs and the watering receptacles sanitized when dirty.

Correct by: May 31, 2021.

3.84(c)

Repeat

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

A significant amount of clutter was seen in the main building housing approximately 55 animals including non-human primates. The same building was also used for food preparation as well as for storage. Empty enclosures, some dirty, could be seen stacked above freezers and in spaces between, above and below primary enclosures in use. Other items,

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such as toys and boxes, were being stacked above the occupied enclosures.

A moderate amount of spider webs and dust could be seen hanging from the ceiling, covering the top of enclosures, and covering the skylights. The excessive dust along items hanging from the walls and ceiling attract and hold debris and contribute to the odor of ammonia in the room.

Unsanitary conditions in the areas surrounding primary enclosures housing animals can also lead to unpleasant odors, attract pest and negatively impact animal welfare. Premises where housing facilities are located, must be kept clean and free of clutter in order to facilitate husbandry practices and to protect the animals from disease as well as injury. The facility develop and follow a plan to store excess items in another area to be able to facilitate cleaning in this building for the health of the animals.

3.125(a)

Repeat

Facilities, general.

Multiple enclosures have structures in disrepair including the red fox, pygmy goat, and potbellied pig enclosures. The red fox enclosure has a cat tree that has been torn apart with damaged perches and is no longer structurally sound.

Additionally, the concrete foundation supporting the enclosure has a crack on the front right corner with gravel eroding out from beneath. In the pygmy goat enclosure, a run-in shed is in severe disrepair with the roof caved in. Finally, in the potbellied pig enclosure a piece of plastic fencing was disconnected from the metal fence and laying in the pasture.

Facilities that are not structurally sound can lead to animal injuries or potential containment problems. All housing facilities must be structurally sound and maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and contain them.

3.127(b)

Facilities, outdoor.

The shelter for the goats and Alpaca have clear panels on the roof to allow for sunlight in the shelter area. There was one open door and no cross ventilation in the shelter which measured 95.1 degrees in the shelter area. The outdoor ambient

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temperature was approximately 85 deg F outside of this shelter at the time of the inspection and significantly cooler in the shade. No adult animals were in the shelter area due to the excessive heat making the shelter unusable. Some method of cross ventilation needs to be added to this shelter to make it a functional area and protect the animals from extreme sunlight and temperatures.

Correct by: June 5, 2021

3.128

Repeat

Space requirements.

*** The facility has added two aquariums for additional space for degus, but the animals have increased in numbers through breeding since the last inspection and therefore still have inadequate space. Throughout the five 40-gallon aquariums there are approximately 150 animals. There were signs of tail injuries with the degus and this can be an indicator of inadequate space due to fighting with conspecifics, injuries, and illness. These signs become difficult to see with so many animals housed together.

*** Approximately 70 Spiny mice were housed in two 40-gallon aquariums. The animals were overcrowded with several competing for space on the one exercise wheel provided. One animal had an obvious wound along the right side underneath the neck. There was also dried blood on the glass of the enclosure. Injuries and fighting are an indicator of inadequate space which become difficult to see with so many animals housed together.

*** The facility recently acquired 6 juvenile prairie dogs and have them housed in a wire mesh enclosure that does not provide sufficient space for the animals to engage in normal postural and social adjustments of hiding or burrowing. One aggressive male was fighting with several of the others and none of the animals could get away or out of sight of each other which can lead to stress and potential injuries.

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All enclosures must be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space to allow each animal to make normal postural and social adjustments with adequate freedom of movement. Additionally, section 3.133 requires that animals housed within the same primary enclosure must be compatible and that animals shall not be housed with other animals that interfere with their health or cause them discomfort. The current housing is so limited in space, that it has made these animals incompatible as evidenced by fighting between co-housed animals in the degu, spiny mice, and prairie dog enclosures. Correct by ensuring that adequate space is provided to each animal and that any incompatible animals are separately appropriately.

3.129(a)

Feeding.

A nursing potbellied pig with two nursing piglets was thin with visible vertebrae and prominent hip bones. The facility states the animal is on a maintenance diet and they have increased her diet but have not changed the formulation during this time of nursing. An inadequate diet in nutrition and caloric content while an animal is nursing can lead to weight loss and severe malnutrition. The diet for lactating animals must be of sufficient quantity and nutritive value and take into consideration the current condition of the animal

Correct by: May 27, 2021.

3.131(d)

Sanitation.

Throughout the facility, both inside and outside, there were countless flies. Upon moving objects, including a trash can lid by the hedgehog enclosures, large swarms of flies appeared and several walkways outside had collections of flies hanging around. Additionally, fruit and vegetables present in many enclosures had flies covering them. The facility uses fly strips for pest control but all of the strips were covered with flies and no longer effective

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Outside of the wolf-hybrid enclosure there are at least two mice living in a burrow that could be seen running back and forth between the entrances. The facility stated that they had placed down rat poison a few days ago, however, this does not seem to be effective at controlling the pests in the area.

Rats and flies are known to be carriers of disease and can both cause and spread illness between animals and species. A safe and effective program for controlling pests must be implemented and maintained.

Correct by: June 2, 2021.

3.132

Employees.

Based on the number of non compliant items documented during the past two inspections and impact on welfare for numerous animal species, the facility does not have a sufficient number of people to help care for the animals at a professionally acceptable level. This facility relies on volunteers, and the number of volunteers and hours they can provide vary significantly, impacting cleaning, daily observation and care. The number of animals at the facility needs to be reduced or more volunteer help is needed to maintain a higher level of compliance and improve welfare for the animals.

Correct by: August 26, 2021

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the licensee.

Additional Inspectors:

Rachel Perez-Baum, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

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Species Inspected

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2088	21-C-0384	001	SALLY L REAVES	25-MAY-2021

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000002	<i>Vulpes zerda</i>	FENNEC FOX
000002	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	DOG ADULT
000028	<i>Cavia porcellus</i>	DOMESTIC GUINEA PIG
000002	<i>Callithrix jacchus</i>	COMMON MARMOSET
000011	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000011	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000003	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000012	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	DOMESTIC RABBIT / EUROPEAN RABBIT
000002	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000001	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	BOBCAT
000004	<i>Dolichotis patagonum</i>	PATAGONIAN CAVY / MARA
000007	<i>Cynomys leucurus</i>	WHITE-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG
000002	<i>Glaucomys volans</i>	SOUTHERN FLYING SQUIRREL
000002	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>	BINTURONG
000014	<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	SUGAR GLIDER
000002	<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	BENNETT'S WALLABY / RED-NECKED WALLABY
000001	<i>Nasua nasua</i>	SOUTH AMERICAN COATI
000006	<i>Chinchilla lanigera</i>	CHINCHILLA (DOMESTICATED)
000002	<i>Mustela putorius furo</i>	DOMESTIC FERRET
000023	<i>Atelerix albiventris</i>	FOUR-TOED HEDGEHOG (MOST COMMON PET HEDGEHOG)
000001	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000001	<i>Marmota monax</i>	GROUNDHOG / WOODCHUCK
000150	<i>Octodon degus</i>	DEGU
000001	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000001	<i>Potos flavus</i>	KINKAJOU
000001	<i>Tolypeutes tricinctus</i>	BRAZILIAN THREE-BANDED ARMADILLO
000010	<i>Monodelphis domestica</i>	GREY SHORT-TAILED OPOSSUM
000002	<i>Echinops telfairi</i>	LESSER MADAGASCAR HEDGEHOG TENREC
000075	<i>Acomys cahirinus</i>	CAIRO SPINY MOUSE
000002	<i>Lama pacos</i>	ALPACA
000001	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	VIRGINIA OPOSSUM
000001	<i>Equus asinus asinus</i>	DONKEY / BURRO / ASS
000383	Total	



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