



Inspection Report

Alpha Genesis Inc
95 Castle Hall Rd
Yemassee, SC 29945

Customer ID: 905
Certificate: 56-B-0120
Site: 001
ALPHA GENESIS INC

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 07-APR-2014

2.131(b)(1) REPEAT

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

On 1-7-14, the cynomologus groups were moved into the heated backup areas. In HPC05A, one animal was missed, remaining outside all night. Outside temperatures dropped to 9 degrees Fahrenheit and the animal was found dead the next morning. On 3-28-14, a cynomologus was found dead in a location thought to be empty, FC17A. The animal was not being observed and therefore did not receive appropriate care. The facility needs to make more careful observations that all animals are located where they are supposed to be.

2.131(e)

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

During this exceptionally cold winter, primate buildings have not been able to maintain their normal winter temperatures throughout the building. In building 6 at the Yemassee site, three cynomologus died in the month of January, after sedation procedures. The investigator attributes these deaths to cold stress, including one where the back door was opened for maintenance. He states no further deaths occurred after additional heaters were brought in and procedure tables were placed in front of heaters for sedation recovery. Facility needs to assure adequate temperatures can be maintained to prevent any combination of temperature, humidity, and time that can be detrimental to the animals health or well-being. To be corrected before cold weather recurs.

3.75(c)(3)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Several heated back up areas for the cynomologus macaques are not being adequately cleaned. In HPC04 there were a large number of dead cockroaches in the aisleway just outside the cage, and inside the cage was a layer of feces and standing water along one edge of the backup. Excess feces were also found in the backups for COR04A, and HPC5A, and FC17B. Food and fecal wastes are to be removed from inside each enclosure daily to prevent contamination and disease. Areas which the non-human primates come into contact with must have food and fecal wastes removed daily to prevent disease hazards and pests and to prevent the animals from becoming soiled. To be corrected by 4-10-14.

Prepared By: LISA MACELDERRY, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:
09-APR-2014

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1055

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3.75(f)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

There are several areas of standing water in enclosures and backups to where the animals have to go through the water to access doorways or water lixits. These areas include FC17A where the ground water has come up causing a large puddle in the backup in front of the access door. There is a large puddle of water in the middle of the outdoor enclosure for FC5A which goes up to the lixits. In the backups for FC01A, FC01B, FC02A, and FC03A water is not draining adequately in the trough drains and there is standing water in front of the access doors inside, and not draining outside the doors for some of these areas. Excess water needs to be removed quickly enough to prevent the animals from getting wet, or having to go through water to access areas. To be corrected by 4-14-14.

3.80(a)(1)

REPEAT

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

In several corrals where there are eroded areas under the edges of the concrete feeder platforms that could pose entrapment danger to the animals. These corrals include HPC28B, COR04A, HPC12, and HPC11B at the Hampton site and COR19B at the Yemassee site. There is a slight gap under the side wall of HPC8B where tree roots have disrupted the concrete. All structures the animals have access to need to be maintained to prevent possible injury to the animals. This is an ongoing issue. Measures need to be taken to quickly report and correct this problem of erosion and gaps under feeders.

3.81(b)

ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

There is a long hanging chain in enclosure FC1A with no enrichment attached. Loose chains pose a strangulation hazard to animals. The chain should be removed or attached to an appropriate enrichment device to prevent injury. Correct by April 10, 2014.

3.84(c)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

The capuchins are located in enclosures in APB1 which for the winter was converted into a building with solid walls, but a dirt floor remains around the edges of the concrete pad the enclosures are on. On the sides and back inside the building, this dirt floor is not cleaned adequately and wet dirt, what appears to be white mold, moldy food pellets, and gnats are on the floor. The wall in the left back corner is splattered with brown material. The area around the enclosure needs to be adequately cleaned and maintained to reduce living areas for pests and disease hazards. To be corrected by 4-10-14.

Exit briefing conducted with facility representatives.

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Additional Inspectors

Magid Ellen, Supervisory Animal Care Specialist

Petervary Nicolette, National Animal Care Specialist

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
905	56-B-0120	001	ALPHA GENESIS INC	07-APR-14

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000015	<i>Callithrix jacchus</i>	COMMON MARMOSET
000028	<i>Chlorocebus aethiops</i>	AFRICAN GREEN MONKEY / GRIVET
003122	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	CRAB-EATING MACAQUE / CYNOMOLGUS MONKEY
002020	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	RHESUS MACAQUE *MALE
000031	<i>Sapajus appella</i>	BROWN CAPUCHIN / TUFTED CAPUCHIN
005216	Total	