



Inspection Report

Summer Wind Farm Sanctuary
6490 Mowerson Rd
Brown City, MI 48416

Customer ID: **6902**
Certificate: **34-C-0227**
Site: 001
SUMMER WIND FARMS

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 09-SEP-2014

2.40(a)(1)

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

The written program of veterinary care does not include bobcats. Bobcats are now present at the facility. It is essential that these animals be included in the program of veterinary care. Veterinary recommendations for care of these animals should be included in the program. APHIS inspectors then use this information while inspecting the animals in order to determine if veterinary recommendations are being followed by the facility. This program is a valuable tool in order to ensure the continuing health and comfort of these animals. Bobcats need to be included on the program of veterinary care.

Correct by: 9-21-14

2.40(b)(2) REPEAT

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

The brown goat noted on the inspection of 8-13-14 still has a long toe on the outside of its right rear foot. A white goat was also observed with long toes on both of its rear feet. These goats need to have these toes trimmed. Long overgrown hoofs can cause conformation issues and joint problems. Trim these goats' hoofs.

2.75(b)(1)

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

Two foxes were acquired since the time of the last inspection with no acquisition information recorded for them. Information must be recorded for all animal acquisition and dispositions by the facility. This information is essential in order for APHIS inspectors to monitor animal death losses by the facility and also determine that all animals are obtained from legitimate sources. Record all animal acquisitions and dispositions.

Correct by: Correct from this time forward.

2.131(c)(1) DIRECT REPEAT

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

Prepared By: KURT HAMMEL, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

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The barrier door to the service area for the enclosures housing the tigers Xena, Sher Kahn, Kahn and Sundar was not locked. The president of the facility was offsite when the inspectors first arrived at the facility. Volunteer employees had access to the large cat area. The barrier gate to the enclosure housing the crab eating macaque was not locked. Volunteer workers are considered to be members of the public. Barriers must be in place and locked when volunteers are working in this area unless the facility president is in direct supervision of the volunteers. Volunteers cannot have access to these dangerous animals when the president is not present. Contact with these dangerous animals could be potentially fatal to a volunteer worker. It could lead to lethal consequences for the animals as well, if local health officials would require rabies testing. This test requires removal of the brain. Secure and lock all barrier gates and doors.

3.11(a) REPEAT

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

The two domestic cats are housed in an enclosure that contains one litter box. This litter box had excessive feces in it. Numerous flies were noted in and around this enclosure. Primary enclosures are to be cleaned of fecal material daily. Excessive feces in the litter box can lead to odor problems. It can also be a potential source of disease and pest control issues. Excessively dirty litter boxes can also be a source of discomfort to the cats as they will hesitate to use the boxes when they are overly soiled. The cats in this enclosure were defecating outside the box which could result in soiling of the cats and ingestion of feces as they groom themselves. This can lead to parasite and other potential infections. Clean litter boxes daily.

3.83 REPEAT

WATERING.

The water receptacle in the Japanese macaque enclosure has a layer of algae slime lining its interior. Water receptacles must be cleaned and sanitized as often as necessary to keep them free from contamination. Unclean water receptacles can affect water palatability and lead to decreased water consumption. This can have an adverse effect on the health of the animal in this enclosure. Contaminated water can also lead to other potential health issues for this macaque such as bacterial or parasitic infection. Clean this water receptacle as often as needed to keep the water in the receptacle clean and sanitary.

3.84(a) REPEAT

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

The enclosure housing two lemurs contained an excessive amount of fecal material. Excessive fecal material can lead to disease, pest and odor control issues. The lemurs can become contaminated by lying in the fecal material and subsequently ingesting it while grooming. This could lead to potential bacterial or parasitic infections for these animals. Clean this enclosure on a more frequent basis. This enclosure needs to be cleaned.

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3.125(c) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The produce cooler contains spoiled tomatoes that were becoming soft. Molding cucumbers, green beans and broccoli were in the produce cooler. Black rotting lettuce and deteriorating apples were in the produce cooler. The refrigerator in the warm room contained deteriorating apples, lettuce, cauliflower and green peppers. Spoiled produce must be removed promptly to prevent contamination of food intended to be fed to the animals. Sort and remove spoiled produce promptly. This cooler and the refrigerator need to be cleaned and have spoiled and deteriorating items removed in order to prevent contamination of food items that will be fed to the animals.

The meat cooler had a dead raccoon stored in it. The cooler had a horrible ammonia like odor mixed with the odor of rotten and decaying meat. This odor makes it very hard to determine if the meat items stored in this cooler are fit for animal consumption. Clean the cooler, identify the source of the odor and eliminate it. Do not store items not intended to be animal feed in the meat cooler.

3.129(b) REPEAT

FEEDING.

The food receptacle boxes for the enclosure housing two American black bears and the enclosure housing two Asian black bears contained a large amount of rotting food debris. Any food fed in this box is going to be contaminated by the rotting material present in the box. These feeders need to be cleaned and made sanitary to ensure that the food fed to the bears is wholesome and free from bacterial or pest infestation which could result in health issues for the bears.

3.130 DIRECT REPEAT

WATERING.

The water receptacle for the enclosure containing the tigers known as Lenny and Squiggy was empty at 12:15 PM. At the direction of the inspectors these tigers were offered water. When water was introduced to the receptacle, both tigers immediately approached and began drinking. One tiger drank continuously for about 40 seconds and the other tiger drank continuously for about 60 seconds. This is too long for these tigers to drink. They are not being offered water frequently enough. Lack of water consumption can lead to serious renal problems for these tigers. The water receptacle for the grizzly bear contained about one inch of slimy algae filled water. The water receptacle for the white tiger contained green water. The water receptacle in the enclosure containing one coyote contained green water. The water receptacle for the enclosure housing three foxes had a layer of dirt in it. These receptacles are not being kept clean and sanitary. Dirty water receptacles can affect water palatability. It can also lead to contamination of the water by pathogenic organisms. Water palatability is very important as poor water palatability can lead to decreased consumption. Decreased water consumption can lead to renal function problems. The majority of the large cats at this facility are advanced in age, making them especially susceptible to kidney problems. Clean these water receptacles. Clean them as often as need to keep the water clean.

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3.131(a) REPEAT

SANITATION.

The shelter boxes for the tigers known as Lenny and Squiggy and the tiger Pandora contained excessive bones and rotting food waste. The enclosure for the tiger known as JJ contained excessive fecal material. The American black bear den box contained rotting food waste. The Asian black bear den box contained excessive food waste. The enclosure housing the white tiger contained excessive bones and fecal material. The shelter in the enclosure housing one goat contained a large amount of fecal material. These enclosures need to be cleaned on a more frequent basis. The rotting material present in these animals' enclosures and shelter boxes can contaminate these animals as they lay in their enclosures. The animals can ingest this material when they groom themselves. Not removing old food waste promptly can lead to contamination of new food. Ingesting this rotten material can lead to potential health problems. Clean these enclosures more frequently to prevent a buildup of food and fecal waste to minimize odors and prevent potential health problems.

3.131(c) REPEAT

SANITATION.

The alleyway leading to the butcher area as well as the area directly outside the building housing the butcher area and the alleyway and building next to the butcher area are filled with various debris, old equipment, boards, trash, buckets, tires and fencing. These areas provide ample hiding areas for rodents and other pests and numerous rodent holes were located throughout the facility. All this material must be removed to help control pests.

3.131(d) REPEAT

SANITATION.

There were rodent holes located inside the shelter box for the cougar enclosure. Rodent holes were located going under the shelter box for the cougar enclosure. Multiple rodent holes were noted in the service alleyway for the tiger enclosures located on leopard row as well as in the tiger enclosures. Rodent feces was also noted in this alleyway. A rodent hole was noted going under the den area for the tiger JJ's enclosure. Rodent holes were noted in the service area for the tigers JJ and Pandora. A rodent hole was noted going under the shelter box of the Asian black bear enclosure. There was rodent feces on the door to the Asian black bear shelter. Rodents can be carriers of disease which may be harmful to the animals housed in these areas. A more effective means of pest control must be established for the facility.

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3.132 REPEAT

EMPLOYEES.

It is evident that due to the nature and severity of the animal husbandry issues at the facility that there is a lack of adequately trained employees. The facility relies on volunteer workers. The president of the facility stated to APHIS inspectors that there was no formalized scheduling of workers at the facility. A lack of properly trained employees can result in facility and animal conditions that result in unnecessary animal suffering. Animal numbers must be reduced or more properly trained workers need to be added. Workers need to be trained in the basic needs of the animals at the facility. Topics should include at a minimum: the importance of adequate water, the need for adequate bedding during times of extreme weather, the importance of cleaning and good housekeeping procedures, proper diet for different species of animals and observation of animals for abnormal conditions and behaviors. This training should be done in conjunction with the attending veterinarian or his designee. A list of topics covered and attendees must be documented for review by APHIS. A facility schedule needs to be developed that allows for adequate employee coverage in order to address all animal husbandry needs. Also the facility president is the only one authorized to work with the dangerous animals at the facility. All animal work must be done with the dangerous animals under his direct supervision. This limits the amount of time that is available to service the dangerous animal enclosures as the facility president is often offsite. This leads to poor sanitation in the dangerous animal enclosures. The facility president needs to find a way to be onsite more or hire trained staff to help run the facility.

The inspection was conducted with the facility president on 9-9-14. An exit interview was conducted at that time and all non-compliant items were explained to the facility president. A formal exit interview was conducted with the facility president on 9-11-14.

Additional Inspectors

Bongard Carrie, Animal Care Inspector

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
6902	34-C-0227	001	SUMMER WIND FARMS	09-SEP-14

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000001	<i>Arctos</i>	GRIZZLY BEAR
000001	<i>Canis latrans</i>	COYOTE
000004	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000005	<i>Felis silvestris catus</i>	CAT ADULT
000001	<i>Lama glama</i>	LLAMA
000003	<i>Lama pacos</i>	ALPACA
000003	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000002	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	BOBCAT
000001	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	CRAB-EATING MACAQUE / CYNOMOLGUS MONKEY
000001	<i>Macaca fuscata</i>	JAPANESE MACAQUE / SNOW MACAQUE
000001	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	STRIPED SKUNK
000001	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000001	<i>Panthera leo</i>	LION
000009	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	TIGER
000001	<i>Papio anubis</i>	OLIVE BABOON
000001	<i>Papio hamadryas</i>	HAMADRYAS BABOON
000001	<i>Puma concolor</i>	PUMA / MOUNTAIN LION / COUGAR
000002	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR
000002	<i>Ursus thibetanus</i>	ASIATIC BLACK BEAR
000001	<i>Vulpes lagopus</i>	ARCTIC FOX
000005	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000047	Total	