



Inspection Report

Marek Lipold
1519 Savage Road
Bogart, GA 30622

Customer ID: **6002748**
Certificate: **67-C-0003**
Site: 001
Marek Lipold

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 20-FEB-2025

3.150(a) Repeat

Facilities, general.

Some housing areas containing birds are in need of repair:

- At the shortest four-sided wooden shelter, within the shared outdoor primary enclosure containing chickens, peafowl, and pheasants, a roof board is unattached at one corner and sliding down the slant of the roof such that precipitation or wind could enter.
 - Within the indoor wire enclosure of four parakeets, an open wooden shelf with sides, has wooden edges that are rough and worn with pieces missing, possibly removed by the birds. Some wood pieces have collected on the shelf below.
- Housing facilities for birds that are not structurally sound or in good repair may cause harm, discomfort, or injury to the birds. Housing facilities for birds must be designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound for the species of bird housed in them. They must be kept in good repair, protect the birds from injury, and restrict other animals from entering.

2.75(b)(1) Repeat

Records: Dealers and exhibitors.

The current Record of Animals on hand (acquisition record and disposition records) is not up to date or complete. Acquisition of an emu, two rabbits, two rose-ringed parakeets, and three parakeets have hatched since the last inspection that were not recorded. Accurate and complete acquisition and disposition records are necessary to allow for medical and legal tracking of the animals. The facility shall ensure that it makes, keeps and maintains records which fully and correctly disclose the following information concerning all exhibition animals: name and address of person from whom the animal was acquired, their USDA license number or Driver's license number/state, the name and address of the disposition of the animal, the date of acquisition and disposition, and the species of the animal. The records shall include any offspring born of any animal while in his or her possession.

2.134(a)(2)

Contingency planning.

The current contingency plan lacks specific tasks and details related to identified emergencies. For example, evacuation is listed as an option in case of a natural disaster, but no details are provided on how to contain and move the varied species from the facility. Further, escaped animals, loss of electrical power, fires, faulty HVAC systems, feed and water supply disruptions, and road closures are all listed as potential emergencies without details on how to address those

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identified emergencies. A complete written contingency plan is required to help ensure animal health and well-being in the event of an emergency or disaster; without this tool, animals may suffer illness, injury, or death due to unpreparedness. Correct by developing, documenting, and ensuring the written contingency plan includes the specific tasks required to be carried out in response to the identified emergencies to include such topics as sources of backup food and water as well as sanitation, ventilation, transport for all species if evacuating, bedding, and veterinary care, etc. Finally, a chain of command needs to be identified while also addressing how response and recovery will be handled in terms of materials, resources, and training needed.

Correct by: 04/01/2025.

3.52(c)

Facilities, outdoor.

Six rabbits were housed in an outdoor primary wire enclosure with inadequate shelter since the shelter provided was not large enough to hold all the rabbits at one time when the temperature was below 40° Fahrenheit. This wire enclosure was on the ground with a wooden roof that contained only one circular shelter (appeared as an upside-down bucket/planter approximately 2 feet in diameter) with an access opening about 6-8 inches wide. During the inspection, the temperature was 32° F with 15 mph wind gusts causing it to feel like 22° F per Wunderground (weather website). The high temperature for the day was only 36° F with a low overnight of 26° F. Low temperatures such as these could result in animal disease or discomfort. Shelter must be provided for all rabbits kept outdoors when the atmospheric temperature falls below 40° F.

Correct by: 03/03/2025.

3.77(f)

Sheltered housing facilities.

Since the last inspection, sheltered primary enclosures for ring tail lemurs have been constructed with a surrounding perimeter fence which is insufficient in many areas. The perimeter fence was constructed of 6-foot-tall wire mesh (secured by metal T posts) that, per the licensee, goats in the pasture surrounding this enclosure push on, which has created multiple bowed areas in towards the lemur's outdoor portion of their sheltered enclosure. The bowed in areas were observed along three sides (front and both sides), such that in some areas, the perimeter fence was only 29 inches away from the primary enclosure and 60 inches high from the wire mesh being pushed in and/or down. Also, by the access gate into the lemur enclosure, the fence was damaged creating about a 12 x 12-inch hole in the mesh approximately 2-3 feet from the ground. The lack of an adequate perimeter fence presents a safety risk to the animals within the facility due to an inadequate secondary containment system to hold animals that may escape their primary enclosures, or a sufficient barrier to keep animals and unauthorized persons out. The facility must ensure that the outdoor area of their sheltered nonhuman primate housing is enclosed by an adequate perimeter fence, 6-feet tall, that is constructed so that it restricts unauthorized humans, and animals the size of dogs, skunks, and raccoons from going through it or under it and having contact with the nonhuman primates. The perimeter fence must be effective, continuous, and at least 3 feet in distance from the primary enclosures.

Correct by: 04/01/2025.

3.80(a)(2)(i)

Primary enclosures.

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Multiple sharp points were observed near the caretaker access door, within the outdoor portion of the sheltered enclosure, for two younger ring-tailed lemurs where the wire mesh was attached. The lemurs were currently being kept inside the indoor portion of this enclosure but have been using the outdoor portion of this enclosure earlier in the week when the temperature was above 45 degrees Fahrenheit, per the licensee. The sharp points in both these enclosures were easily accessible to the animals and could result in injury. The primate's housing facilities must be structurally sound and maintained in good repair, to protect the animals from injury, and to contain the animals.
Correct by: 04/01/2025.

3.125(a)

Facilities, general.

In the sheep's outdoor primary enclosure, the following areas are in need of repair:

- Sharp points of wire were observed at the gate approximately 4 and 8 inches from the ground.
- Within the second larger shelter the wooden floor was so worn that part of it has been removed, per the licensee, but some still remains (approximately 20 percent of the floor space) attached to the walls leaving worn and roughened wood protruding into the shelter from the sides.

Failure to maintain enclosures in good repair or that contain possibly injurious items may negatively impact the health and comfort of the animals. All enclosures must be structurally sound and maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury or escape.

Correct by: 04/01/2025.

3.127(c)

Facilities, outdoor.

Within the 3-sided barn, covering 3 open stalls that is the only provided shelter for the pastured animals (camel, goats, alpacas and a llama), the ground within the stalls had a thick layer of mud with many deep hoofprints and some puddles of water present. Only one dry triangular corner area, approximately 4 x 4 x 6 feet, at the back of the left stall was present which cannot accommodate all the animals at one time, either standing or lying down. During the inspection, the temperature was 32° Fahrenheit with 15 mph wind gusts causing it to feel like 22° F per Wunderground (weather website). The high temperature for the day was only 36° F with a low overnight of 26° F. Also, not only was this shelter the only provided area to allow the animals to get out of the wind and cold, but it also required them to walk through even thicker and deeper mud, with some standing water, to gain access to the shelter due to the lack of drainage in this area overall. The inspector's boots sunk about 2 inches into the mud in this area. Enclosures that do not drain effectively and in which the ground is largely muddy with no dry path to or within the shelter, can cause animals to develop hoof or skin issues due to excessive moisture and mud exposure. Correct by ensuring that a suitable method is provided to rapidly eliminate excessive water within the animals' shelter and ensure that the animals can access their shelter as well as their feed without walking through mud.

Correct by: 04/01/2025.

3.152(b)

Repeat

Facilities, outdoor

Five emus did not have adequate shelter provided in their primary outdoor enclosure to accommodate all five birds at one time. The only provided shelter was a three-sided wooden structure, approximately 6 x 6 x 6 feet high in size with two

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plastic trash bins also stored within that decreased the amount of floor space available for the birds. One emu was present within the shelter at the time of the inspection which only left about half of the floor space available. The average temperature during inspection was 32° Fahrenheit with 15 mph wind gusts causing it to feel like 22° F per Wunderground (weather website). The high temperature for the day was only 36° F with a low overnight of 26° F. Inadequate shelter from inclement weather may result in illness, discomfort, or distress to the birds, and may have a negative impact on their physical condition and well-being. All outdoor housing facilities for birds must provide enough shelter that is large enough to comfortably contain all the birds at one time and prevent their discomfort from direct sunlight, precipitation, or wind.

3.158(a)(1)

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

Two indoor primary enclosures need cleaning to remove excess accumulations of excreta. In the rose-ringed parakeet enclosure, the platforms and shelves were about 75 percent covered in excrement. The floor of the budgie parakeets was mostly covered in dried excrement and/or food waste. Regular cleaning is necessary to prevent soiling of the birds and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests, and odors. Excreta, debris, and food wastes shall be removed from primary enclosures and from under and around primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent excessive accumulations. Correct by: 03/03/2025.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the licensee.

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
6002748	67-C-0003	001	Marek Lipold	20-FEB-2025

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000001	<i>Lama glama</i>	LLAMA
000001	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000004	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000002	<i>Lama pacos</i>	ALPACA
000004	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000005	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	EMU
000004	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	ROSE-RINGED PARAKEET
000005	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	INDIAN PEA FOWL / COMMON PEA FOWL / PEAHEN / PEACOCK
000010	<i>Gallus gallus domesticus</i>	DOMESTIC CHICKEN (INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS / TURKIN / COCK / HEN / ROOSTER)
000007	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	RING-NECKED PHEASANT / COMMON PHEASANT
000001	<i>Eclectus roratus</i>	ECLECTUS PARROT
000001	<i>Ara ararauna</i>	BLUE-AND-YELLOW MACAW / BLUE-AND-GOLD MACAW
000004	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000007	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	BUDGERIGAR / BUDGIE / COMMON PARAKEET / SHELL PARAKEET
000006	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	DOMESTIC RABBIT / EUROPEAN RABBIT
000062	Total	