



Inspection Report

Henry Hampton
14235 Hwy 801
Mount Ulla, NC 28125

Customer ID: 3271
Certificate: 55-B-0069
Site: 003

THE FARM AT WALNUT CREEK

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 03-AUG-2016

2.40(a)(1) REPEAT

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

The written program of veterinary care remains incomplete. The guidance included in the written program of veterinary care is insufficient regarding the use of diagnostic testing, dewormers, vaccinations, and other methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat disease, including both internal and external parasites. Currently the written PVC contains no information regarding vaccination for any species listed. Additionally, the recommended treatments consist only of a drug name (usually ivermectin or cydectin) without any guidance for doses or routes of administration, which are necessary when drugs are intended for use in species for which there are no manufacturer label instructions, or which personnel have been trained in proper administration. Regarding frequency of administration, the written PVC says as needed for the majority of the species. There is no guidance elsewhere clarifying what as needed means. Additional guidance for the use of these drugs must be provided in the written PVC for all species for which these drugs are intended to be used. Failure to include complete written guidance regarding these topics does not ensure welfare of the animals maintained by the facility as miscommunications may lead to failure to provide measures for prevention, control, and treatment of disease. Correct by working with the attending veterinarian to ensure that complete guidance regarding the dose, route, and frequency of administration for all drugs listed for each species that are not specifically labelled by the manufacturer are incorporated into the written program of veterinary care. At a minimum guidance must include species-specific directions for vaccination, euthanasia, capture and restraint, and the prevention, control, and treatment of internal and external parasites. During this inspection, the farm manager stated that the facility is in the process of making written improvements to the PVC but none have been completed or approved by the attending veterinarian.

2.40(b)(1) REPEAT

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

*** The following medications were found expired in a storage box in the sheep production barn:

1. One bottle of injectable Zuprevo (tildipirosin) expired in July 2016.
2. One bottle of injectable Oxytocin expired in May 2016.
3. One bottle of Kopertox expired in March 2016.

The use of expired medications on regulated animals is not considered adequate veterinary care. The use of

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expired medications may be ineffective or dangerous to the animals. Correct this by properly disposing of these expired medications and using only products within date.

2.40(b)(2) REPEAT

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

*** There were several animals identified with overgrown hooves to the point of curling and/or cracking:

1. A male boer goat in the front pasture with ear tag #211E the left front hoof is severely cracked and curling.
2. A white Nubian wether goat with no identification the right rear hoof is long and cracked
3. A female Nubian goat #1323 left rear hoof is the worst
4. Three pygmy zebu, numbered 15, 59, and 73, have long hooves to the point of curling and/or cracking.

Untrimmed hooves can create lameness issues due to the unnatural positioning that the feet must adopt in order to be able to walk. When hooves are to the point of curling and cracking, the hooves may become more vulnerable to abscess and infection as well. These animals must have their hooves trimmed so that the curling and cracking are alleviated; additionally, the licensee must ensure that a program is in place to provide adequate veterinary care, including hoof care, to all animals on the premises.

***At the time of the exit interview, the Farm manager trimmed the goat hooves documented under numbers 1, 2 and 3 above.

*** The current program of veterinary (PVC) remains and the same and still authorizes the use of succinylcholine as the primary drug for tranquilization (without any drugs for anesthesia or analgesia or equipment for respiratory support) for the majority of species including: Water Buffalo, Tahr Goat, Aoudad, Axis Deer, Sika Deer, Grevy and Grants Zebra, Nilgai, Fallow Deer, Eland, and Elk. During this inspection, the Farm Manager again stated that no changes to the written Program of Veterinary Care have been made in regards to the use of this drug.

Succinylcholine is a paralytic agent that has no analgesic (pain relieving) or tranquilizing properties. The use of this drug for routine non-painful procedures in the absence of anesthesia to alter conscious awareness is considered distressful to the animal. In addition to the distress of paralysis while maintaining consciousness, this type of drug can also paralyze respiratory muscles causing animals to stop breathing, and if animals are not properly ventilated they can die of suffocation while they remain conscious. This facility does not have adequate equipment, facilities, or training to intubate or mechanically ventilate animals in this event. It is likely that an animal experiencing paralysis of respiratory muscles would suffocate. There are numerous alternative drugs and drug combinations available which are able to chemically restrain animals (without causing paralysis) while providing anesthesia and analgesia.

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Because of their distressing effects, narrow safety margin, and associated risk of mortality, the use of paralytic or neuromuscular-blocking drugs without direct veterinary administration, oversight and care (including the use of general anesthesia and respiratory support) is not consistent with providing adequate veterinary care.

The licensee must maintain a program of adequate veterinary care that includes the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries to comply with the provisions of adequate veterinary care as required by the Animal Welfare Act. This lack of adequate care can compromise the health of these animals and is likely to result in unnecessary pain and distress to the animals and/or death. Correct by working with your attending veterinarian to identify and implement a more appropriate chemical immobilization protocol that provides adequate care for all species being handled; this written protocol must address dose, frequency, and route of administration of each drug for each species if not specifically labelled by the manufacturer. Documentation of all changes or modifications to the current program of veterinary care including the plan for chemical restraint must be maintained by the facility and provided to APHIS Officials upon request.

2.131(c)(1) REPEAT

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

*** The public are still permitted to walk directly up the primary enclosures containing several species of animals. This includes camels, sheep, goats, African porcupines, kangaroo, muntjac deer, and mini-zebu cattle. These animals are housed in multiple areas including the walk through area of the zoo, the production barn, the dairy barn, and the camel pasture, all of which are open to the public. There are no barriers or signs present to discourage public contact and the guests are encouraged to feed food sold at the entry gate. There are no attendants present during public contact and guests may walk directly up to enclosures and pet the animals. Primary enclosure fences are made of material with spaces large enough for the guests to reach through and touch the animals. Unattended public contact continues to be a problem at this facility and has been documented on many previous inspections. Continued unattended public contact does not ensure safe public interaction with these animals. Licensees must ensure that during periods of public exhibition animals are handled with sufficient distance and/or barriers between the animal and the general viewing public so as to assure the safety of animals and the public. Correct by placing barriers to prevent public contact with these animals or by ensuring that an adequate number of attendants are present at each of these locations to ensure the safety of both the public and the animals.

2.131(d)(2) REPEAT

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

*** Guests continue to be allowed to drive through a section of the facility in their cars. No attendant is present in the drive through area when these unaccompanied visits are taking place. Animals in the drive thru area include: deer, antelope, bison, llamas, zebra, water buffalo, pigs, and others. A hand-out pamphlet given to guests at the entry gate advises them to remain in their vehicles at all times but does not discourage feeding. This facility also has

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horse drawn wagons that takes guests thru and allows public feeding with an attendant present. When asked on this inspection, the Farm Manager again stated that guidance to guests has not changed regarding feeding from cars. Allowing guests to feed from vehicles without attendants present does not protect the animals and the public nor does it provide a barrier or distance from the animals and the public. Correct this by providing an attendant at all times during public contact.

3.131(c)

SANITATION.

***The barn enclosure to which the kangaroo has access is excessively dirty. There are cobwebs in the corners of the floor on top of the bedding. There are also bird feces and feathers accumulated both on the floor and windowsills of the building, and on the tops of the bins used to store extra feed. The wood beams supporting the roof and the walls are also stained with bird feces. Dirty conditions can contribute to odors inside buildings as well as harbor potential pathogens, exposing the animals contained therein to health risks and discomfort. Buildings shall be kept clean in order to facilitate professionally accepted husbandry practices associated with good health of the animals.

Corrected at the time of the exit interview

** Inspection and exit interview conducted with the farm manager and other facility personnel. APHIS officials were Kathy Campitelli, VMO, and Randy Coleman, ACI.

Additional Inspectors

Campitelli D.V.M Kathryn, Veterinary Medical Officer

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
3271	55-B-0069	003	THE FARM AT WALNUT CREEK	03-AUG-16

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000013	<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	BARBARY SHEEP
000014	<i>Antelope cervicapra</i>	BLACKBUCK
000025	<i>Axis axis</i>	AXIS DEER / SPOTTED DEER / CHITAL
000006	<i>Bison bison</i>	AMERICAN BISON
000002	<i>Bos grunniens</i>	YAK
000008	<i>Bos primigenius indicus</i>	ZEBU
000018	<i>Bos taurus</i>	CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI
000010	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>	ASIATIC WATER BUFFALO
000004	<i>Camelus dromedarius domestic</i>	DOMESTIC DROMEDARY CAMEL
000031	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000011	<i>Cervus c. canadensis</i>	ELK
000016	<i>Cervus nippon</i>	SIKA DEER
000248	<i>Dama mesopotamica</i>	FALLOW DEER
000006	<i>Equus grevyi</i>	GREVY'S ZEBRA
000004	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>	GIRAFFE
000005	<i>Hemitragus jemlahicus</i>	HIMALAYAN TAHR
000003	<i>Hystrix africaeaustralis</i>	CAPE PORCUPINE
000040	<i>Lama glama</i>	LLAMA
000010	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000013	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	REEVE'S MUNTJAC
000001	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>	RED KANGAROO
000043	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000003	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000005	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>	COMMON ELAND
000539	Total	