



Inspection Report

Terry Beal
3259 Water Plant Rd
Maiden, NC 28650

Customer ID: 11079
Certificate: 55-C-0138
Site: 001
TERRY BEAL

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 28-MAY-2014

2.40(a)(1)

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

The written Program of Veterinary Care does not provide a complete description of the veterinary care to be provided the animals. There is no mention of any routine care to be provided the non-human primates. The section related to blood parasites is blank, although there is a wolf present. More description is needed of what kinds of ectoparasite control will be done and how often especially because several of the bovine species have too many flies on them. Dewormers should be listed and dosages given. The section on euthanasia states the veterinarian or the licensee will do euthanasia, but does not say what AVMA approved methods will be used. The written veterinary care program states fecal exams will be done yearly, but this is not done. The licensee and the veterinarian need to describe in writing and full detail what veterinary care will be provided and by whom. To be corrected by June 30, 2014.

2.40(b)(2)

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

One small tan and white goat is separated out for treatment of its left rear foot. Caretaker states she has been trimming and treating with a foot treatment for about a month. This goat appears to have an abnormality in its hoof and when standing, it is non-weight bearing. It will put the foot down when running. The veterinarian has not been consulted about this goat during this time that it has been lame.

One of the three coatimundis has skin lesions. There is patchy fur loss on its sides and tail, and at least two deep long healing scratches on its left side. Its abdominal skin is also bright pink. The veterinarian needs to be consulted about this animals condition and treatment. To be corrected by June 2, 2014.

2.40(b)(3)

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

Not all of the animals are being observed on a daily basis to determine their health and well-being. One of the three coatimundis has healing deep scratch wounds on its left side. The caretaker had not observed these wounds when they occurred. The ferret cage has active mice nest in it, demonstrating the animals were not observed closely enough to see pests living in their cage. The elk are covered in flies, yet no fly control or treatments have been

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initiated, as the caretakers have not noted the excess flies.
no employee had observed yet. To be corrected by May 31, 2014.

A rabbit in one cage has baby rabbits which

2.131(c)(1)

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

Last fall a new male rhesus macaque, Zander, was obtained. On 5-20-14, two caretakers went into the double entry area of the enclosure with two rhesus macaques, one being Zander. One caretaker told the other one to hold the outside door shut as she went into the primate cage with a cleaning bucket and a bucket of food. She thought the other caretaker was on the outside of the cage and door, but the caretaker was still inside the double entry. Zander came out of his cage into the entry area, jumped on the back of the employee and bit her on both ears. The primate was pulled off by the other employee. On 5-23-14, another caretaker went into Zanders double entry, retrieved a water bowl through a slide pass, then left the entry area to get water. Zander went through the water bowl holder holes and out of the enclosure. The employee did not realize the macaque had left until it was found outside the enclosure where it attacked and bit a three year old child on both legs and one arm. The procedures currently in place for cleaning and feeding in non-human primate enclosures are not adequate to prevent potential injuries and escapes. There was not appropriate supervision of caretakers to assure incidents like this would not happen. Cleaning and feeding procedures need to be revised to provide for the safety of humans and non-human primates. An appropriate training program needs to be initiated for all non-human primate caretakers to prevent further incidents. To be corrected immediately.

3.53(a)(5)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

In one solid floor enclosure with two rabbits a pile of shavings was in one corner and there were newborn rabbits in it. A suitable nest box is required for any female rabbit with a litter less than one month of age. Nest box needs to be provided. To be corrected by May 31, 2014.

3.75(a)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The water basket cage on the side of the corn crib enclosure for the female pig tail macaque is damaged. The top of the basket is slightly torn and the closing flap is torn leaving holes and this flap is not secured. This is the same design through which a smaller macaque escaped. The water bowl holder needs to be repaired and a method put in place to secure the hinge flap on all of the cages with this design. To be corrected by May 31, 2014.

3.75(c)(3)

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HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The non-human primate enclosures are not being spot cleaned on a daily basis. The macaque, Zander, is being quarantined inside a primate building and his enclosure has not been cleaned at all in 5 days. Inside the concrete house for the two baboons, piles of old dried feces are on the one elevated resting board. On the concrete floor of this house are more feces some with white mold on it. Caretaker states cages are cleaned every other day. All non-human primate cages are to be spot cleaned daily to prevent contamination of the animals and to prevent disease hazards. To be corrected by June 31, 2014.

3.78(e)

OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

The 4 foot chain link barrier fence in front of one row of primates, including rhesus and snow macaques, and a spider monkey is 39 inches from the fronts of the enclosures. If an adult visitor reaches toward the fence, it is possible to be close enough for the primates to reach out and easily come in contact with visitors. The fence needs to be further away from the non-human primate enclosures so that visitors cannot reach the non-human primates and so the macaques cannot spread potentially dangerous body fluids to the public. To be corrected by June 14, 2014.

3.85

EMPLOYEES.

As evidenced by the lack of cleaning and other facility issues, there are not enough adequately trained employees to provide the level of husbandry practices and care required for non-human primates. Also evidenced by the handling incidents resulting in human injuries, the caretakers have not been adequately trained or supervised. To be corrected by June 30, 2014.

3.125(a)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

A ten foot section of the fence for the one zebra and three bison is damaged near the front gate leaving broken wires which could be potentially harmful to the animals. This piece of fence needs to be repaired or replaced to prevent potential injury. To be corrected by June 6, 2014.

3.125(d)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Two African Crested porcupines are in an enclosure with a concrete floor. The fecal waste were washed to one outside corner of the enclosure and left there. All wastes need to be removed from around animal enclosures so as to minimize vermin infestation, odors, and diseases. To be corrected by May 31, 2014.

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3.129(a)

FEEDING.

The food (corn and apple slices) for the five Patagonia caviies is thrown on the ground of the enclosure, in an enclosure which has not been raked in a week and is full of feces. The enclosures are not being cleaned on a regular basis and have feces mixing with the food. To avoid contamination of food and spreading of diseases food should be fed in a feeder of some type for most of the animals. Corrected by May 31, 2014.

3.131(a)

SANITATION.

Multiple animal enclosures are not being cleaned often enough to prevent contamination of the animals and disease hazards. Excessive feces are in the following areas: four zebu enclosure, mini horse and llama enclosure, five Patagonian cavy enclosure, pasture with four Scottish Highlander cattle, and the two ferret enclosure. At one end of the enclosure with the three capybaras is an algae covered muck area where the two small pools of water are dumped along with the feces in the water. These two tiny pools in the capybara enclosure had very little water in them, and the water is very dirty. The dirt floored enclosure containing two African Crested porcupines has a large pile of feces in one corner flowing out of the enclosure. All enclosures need to be cleaned often enough to prevent contamination of the animals and to minimize disease hazards and reduce odors. As evidenced by the number of flies on the animals and at the facility, feces are not being removed often enough. To be corrected by June 2, 2014.

3.131(c)

SANITATION.

The food preparation building is a mess. Stacks of items are on the floor and on shelves. Bags of items to be recycled are in the area, both rotting food and food to be fed are in the same areas. The refrigerators are full of food and are dirty as few foods are in containers. Old dirty blankets are on the floor for the dog who lives there sometimes. Rodent feces are on the floor and shelves and flies are present. All premises are to be kept clean in order to prevent disease hazards. To be corrected by June 16,2014.

3.131(d)

SANITATION.

Flies were observed throughout the facility and especially in the food preparation area. One of the female elk and a fallow deer are covered with flies on their sides, undersides, and faces causing obvious irritation. There are two elk shaking their heads and lying down to avoid flies.

Rodent feces are visible in several areas of the facility, most especially on the floor along the walls and on the shelves in the food preparation room and on the wood pallet in the dry food storage areas. While inspecting the cage containing two ferrets, active mice nests were found in the two ferret hammocks hanging from the top of the cage, and when disturbed, a live mouse ran out of the cage.

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Pests can cause serious disease hazards such as fly anemia and rodents can transmit infectious agents. Only a couple of fly traps were seen in the entire zoo and no rodent traps or baits were seen. An appropriate and adequate pest control program needs to be established and maintained to decrease these pests and their associated hazards. To be corrected by June 12, 2014.

3.132

EMPLOYEES.

At this time of year there is one full time employee/family member for this facility. Two other family members work here part time, and there is one other part time animal caretaker. As evidenced by the lack of cleaning and other facility issues, there are not enough adequately trained employees to provide the level of husbandry practices and care required. This is a facility that maintains 32 regulated species, approximately 200 animals on 40 acres, and approximately 15 enclosures of non-regulated species, which include birds and reptiles. Adequately maintaining all aspects of husbandry is an impossible task for the number of caretakers. To be corrected by June 30, 2014.

Exit briefing conducted with facility representative.

Additional Inspectors

Macelderry Lisa, Veterinary Medical Officer

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
11079	55-C-0138	001	TERRY BEAL	28-MAY-14
Count	Scientific Name	Common Name		
000015	<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	BARBARY SHEEP		
000015	<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>	BLACKBUCK		
000001	<i>Ateles geoffroyi</i>	BLACK-HANDED SPIDER MONKEY		
000001	<i>Bison bison</i>	AMERICAN BISON		
000006	<i>Bos primigenius indicus</i>	ZEBU		
000003	<i>Bos taurus</i>	CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI		
000003	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>	ASIATIC WATER BUFFALO		
000001	<i>Camelus bactrianus domestic</i>	DOMESTIC BACTRIAN CAMEL		
000002	<i>Camelus dromedarius domestic</i>	DOMESTIC DROMEDARY CAMEL		
000003	<i>Canis lupus</i>	GRAY WOLF / GREY WOLF / TIMBER WOLF		
000042	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT		
000003	<i>Cervus c. canadensis</i>	ELK		
000003	<i>Cynomys leucurus</i>	WHITE-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG		
000020	<i>Dama dama</i>	FALLOW DEER		
000005	<i>Dolichotis patagonum</i>	PATAGONIAN CAVY / MARA		
000001	<i>Equus quagga</i>	BURCHELL'S / GRANT'S / CHAPMAN'S / PLAINS ZEBRA		
000001	<i>Erythrocebus patas</i>	PATAS MONKEY		
000003	<i>Eulemur fulvus</i>	COMMON BROWN LEMUR		
000001	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>	GIRAFFE		
000003	<i>Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris</i>	CAPYBARA		
000004	<i>Hystrix africaeaustralis</i>	CAPE PORCUPINE		
000003	<i>Lama glama</i>	LLAMA		
000001	<i>Lama pacos</i>	ALPACA		
000002	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR		
000002	<i>Macaca fuscata</i>	JAPANESE MACAQUE *MALE		
000001	<i>Macaca fuscata</i>	JAPANESE MACAQUE / SNOW MACAQUE		
000003	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	RHESUS MACAQUE		
000002	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	RHESUS MACAQUE *MALE		
000001	<i>Macaca nemestrina</i>	PIG-TAILED MACAQUE *MALE		
000002	<i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i>	HAZEL DORMOUSE		
000001	<i>Mustela nigripes</i>	BLACK-FOOTED FERRET		
000003	<i>Nasua nasua</i>	SOUTH AMERICAN COATI		
000014	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	EUROPEAN RABBIT		
000002	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>	RED KANGAROO		
000022	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS		
000001	<i>Papio anubis</i>	OLIVE BABOON		
000001	<i>Papio hamadryas</i>	HAMADRYAS BABOON		
000001	<i>Sapajus appella</i>	BROWN CAPUCHIN / TUFTED CAPUCHIN		
000031	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG		
000229	Total			