



Inspection Report

YUMA, AZ

Customer ID: [Redacted]

Certificate: [Redacted]

Site: 001

[Redacted]

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: 10-APR-2018

2.40(b)(2) REPEAT

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

***An adult, male, Dromedary camel, Zo, has a large growth on his chest pad that is irregular in shape, approximately 4 inches by 8 inches extending approximately 6 inches down from the body wall. The growth had numerous flies crawling on it. The licensee claims this camel will be going to a veterinary specialist to be evaluated, to date this has not happened.

***Eight goats, two sheep, and one zebu have overgrown hooves due to a lack of recent hoof trimming. Failure to appropriately maintain hooves can cause gait abnormalities which can be painful or cause injuries. As part of the facility's program of preventative veterinary care, the licensee must ensure that all animals receive appropriate hoof care in a timely manner.

The facility must ensure that all animals showing potential signs of veterinary medical problems are evaluated by a veterinarian in a timely manner in order to receive an accurate diagnosis and appropriate treatment plan. Additionally, the facility must ensure the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care for all of the animals at the facility. The animals mentioned above must be examined by a veterinarian to obtain accurate diagnosis and appropriate treatment plans for the problems cited above. From this date forward, the licensee must ensure that all animals at the facility are provided with adequate veterinary care, as described by the attending veterinarian and the program of veterinary care. The program for providing adequate veterinary care shall include the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries.

3.125(a) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

***In an enclosure housing eleven goats, two portions of the chain linked fencing were in disrepair. The bottom of the chain linked fence along two opposing sides of the enclosure was not secured to the ground, creating a gap between the bottom of the fence and the ground. The sharp points at the bottom of the fence were facing into the

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enclosure where the animals could come into contact with them.

***A portion of the ceiling of the coati enclosure was in disrepair. Several of the wires were broken, creating gaps in the structure. Additionally, there were loose metal wires with sharp points that were protruding into the enclosure.

***An enclosure that housed both sheep and goats had a broken wood board that was hanging down into the enclosure. The edges of the broken wood boards were jagged and splintered, and were directly exposed to the animals in the enclosure and present a risk of injury.

***An enclosure that housed seventeen sheep had broken metal fencing with sharp points and broken wooden boards with jagged, splintered edges. There were gaps in both the metal and wooden fencing that were large enough for the animals' horns, head, or limbs, could become stuck.

***An enclosure housing one Dromedary camel, "Coco," contained sharp points and had fencing in disrepair. Metal wires, which were in place to tie wooden boards to the bottom of the chain linked fence for support, had sharp points that were protruding out into the enclosure. "Coco" was observed by the APHIS inspectors, eating the wood board that was on the goat side of the fence. Ingestion of this wood can present a risk of injury to the animal.

***The enclosure housing eleven goats in the barn had rust along the lower parts of the metal walls, which extended up the wall at least 10 inches in height in some areas. The rusted metal exposed many areas of jagged, splintered piece of wood underneath. In the areas where the metal was rusted through, sharp metal edges were created and pointed into the enclosure.

All enclosures must be kept in good repair and free of sharp points, protruding edges, holes, and gaps/openings in order to protect the animals from injury. A system of facility monitoring and maintenance should be in place and to ensure all animal facilities are structurally sound and in good repair to protect the animals from injury and/or escape.

3.131(d) REPEAT

SANITATION.

There were many flies around the animals on the premises. They were primarily on the chest pad growth of the adult, male, Dromedary camel, Zo, the eland, and the water buffalo. These insects can potentially transmit bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can have a negative impact on the health and well-being of the animals. There needs to be an effective program for control of insects and other pests where the animals and their food are being stored to prevent the spread of disease and maintain the animals overall health and well-being.

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This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the facility representative.

Additional Inspectors

Bolinger Jean, Compliance Specialist

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	001	[REDACTED]	10-APR-18

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000001	<i>Bos primigenius indicus</i>	ZEBU
000002	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>	ASIATIC WATER BUFFALO
000010	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000071	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000003	<i>Dama dama</i>	FALLOW DEER
000002	<i>Nasua narica</i>	WHITE-NOSED COATI
000048	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000003	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000001	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>	COMMON ELAND
000001	<i>Vulpes zerda</i>	FENNEC FOX
000142	Total	



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2.40(b)(2) DIRECT REPEAT

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

***An adult male coatimundi, Cody, was observed to be limping on his right rear leg. This animal was non-weight bearing during the inspection on February 20, 2018 and was cited for this problem on the inspection report. This animal still has not been evaluated or treated by a veterinarian. Lameness can be caused by a variety of problems including infection, injury, or other medical conditions and can be painful and distressing and affect the health and well-being of the animal.

***An adult female Fennec fox, Foxy, still has hair loss with red and inflamed skin on the knuckles of all four feet. This animal was cited for this problem on the inspection report dated February 20, 2018. Since the last inspection the alopecia and skin appears to not be improving. A facility representative stated that he had noticed the animal's condition not improving and continues to itch at his feet. The fox also had excessively long nails that needed to be trimmed.

***An intact adult male tricolor goat, Thor, that had been non-weight bearing on his right front leg during the APHIS inspection on March 9, 2017 was observed during this inspection to still be non-weight bearing on this limb. The most recent veterinary exam occurred on May 27, 2017. The attending veterinarian recommended in his documentation that 1) more diagnostic work needs to be done (radiographs, bloodwork, appropriate serology), or 2) if the facility representatives do not want to proceed with more diagnostics then it is his recommendation to cull the animal. Currently, this animal is off exhibit but still has not received proper veterinary care for the further diagnostic workup and treatment of his lameness. To date, the licensee has not followed the veterinary recommendations.

This goat was seen by the attending veterinarian on April 13, 2018 and was euthanized.

***One brown and black, adult, female sheep, Goldberry, was observed to be excessively thin, with protruding hip bones, spine, and ribs on February 6, 2018 and was cited for this problem on the inspection report. Since the last inspection, it appears that her condition is not improving with the change of diet that was recommended by the

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attending veterinarian. The bones of her spine, hips, and each rib were easily seen by both APHIS inspectors. She had a rough, unthrifty hair coat with multiple patches of hair loss along her back and right and left sides. Also, she now has some lameness seen in her right front forelimb. Poor body condition can be an indication of health issues, including parasitism, poor dentition, malnutrition, and systemic disease. Lameness can be caused by a variety of problems including infection, injury, or other medical conditions and can be painful and distressing and affect the health and well-being of the animal.

This sheep was seen by the attending veterinarian on April 13, 2018 and was euthanized.

***One black and white baby sheep, which was approximately 2 months old, was having trouble walking and standing. The facility representative claims the baby sheep was stepped on by the adult sheep when he went into the enclosure at the time of inspection. The sheep was removed from the enclosure and placed into a private enclosure in the barn. The sheep was circling, stumbling, and had trouble getting up and standing. It was advised by the APHIS inspectors to have this sheep seen by a veterinarian and evaluated that day.

This sheep was brought to the attending veterinarian on April 10, 2018 by the facility representative and the animal was euthanized that day due to having suffered a possible spinal injury.

***The facility representative is using two antibiotics Liguamycin LA-200 and Penicillin off-label and without consulting the attending veterinarian before use. A licensee cannot treat any animal without consulting their attending veterinarian first to get the proper medication, dosage, and treatment plan for the animal. Using drugs that are not first approved by the attending veterinarian can yield unanticipated reactions when used off labeled and at an incorrect dose.

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2.40(b)(3) DIRECT REPEAT

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

***A male, adult Ibex hybrid, has a 1 cm in diameter dark red mass above his right eye. The right eye appears to be red, inflamed and bulging out of the eye socket. This animal was seen by the attending veterinarian about 7 days ago and was given Terramycin to treat an eye infection. The facility representative claims the mass above the eye was not present during the attending veterinarian's evaluation and he believes the condition is getting worse.

Daily observation of all animals is critical to ensuring that conditions that can adversely affect health and well-being are recognized in a timely manner. Additionally, when observed, problems relating to animal health or behavior must be conveyed to the attending veterinarian so that appropriate methods can be employed to ensure adequate care. Failure to properly observe and communicate health problems can result in prolonged pain and suffering and the increase risk of development of serious medical conditions. The facility must conduct appropriate daily observations of all animals to ensure that all health and behavioral concerns are found in a timely manner and appropriately communicated with the attending veterinarian.

3.130 DIRECT REPEAT

WATERING.

Two pot-belly pigs and one goat did not have access to drinking water, the water receptacle was empty. Lack of adequate amount of water can lead to dehydration and other health issues. If potable water is not accessible to the animals at all times, it must be provided as often as necessary for the health and comfort of the animal. Frequency of watering shall consider age, species, condition, size, and type of the animal.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the facility representatives.

Additional Inspectors

Bolinger Jean, Compliance Specialist

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000142	Total	