



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: Oct-06-2015

2.40 (b) (1)

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

Two juvenile Syrian brown bears are in an enclosure that will not accommodate their needs as adults. The enclosure is constructed of welded wire panels and wood. These wire panels will not be strong enough to contain the animals as adults. There are no lock outs to ensure safe servicing of the enclosure. The enclosure is not clean. It contains excess fecal material and the bedding is all wet. The entire enclosure has no dry areas for the bears to lie in. A new enclosure that can safely house these animals as adults must be constructed. An inadequate housing facilities leads to multiple problems including: poor sanitation, improper shelter from elements, failure to contain the animals and inadequate veterinary care.

Correct by: 11-7-15

2.40 (b) (2) **REPEAT**

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

Since the time of the last inspection two animals were euthanized at the facility. An Artic fox and a skunk were examined by the attending veterinarian and euthanasia was recommended. The CEO of the facility picked up some type of injection from the attending veterinarian that he then administered in the muscle of both animals to euthanize them. The Program of Veterinary care clearly states euthanasia will be administered by the veterinarian and that it is to be injected either intravenously or intraperitoneally. Improper euthanasia technique can result in prolonged animal suffering and undue distress. This is a very serious issue which must be corrected immediately. Consult with the attending veterinarian to decide and document who is authorized to conduct euthanasia. If the CEO is authorized, document which species and technique. Training is required to ensure that improper technique is not used again by the CEO. Documentation of training must be kept for review by APHIS officials.

Red berries were noted growing inside the black bear enclosure. This same type of vine was identified on a previous inspection growing next to the white tiger water receptacle with berries floating in the water. The CEO of the facility has no idea what type of berries these are. These berries may be toxic for all anyone at the facility knows. This vine should be removed or the berries identified as harmless. Remove these vines to prevent possible harm to the animals by toxin ingestion.

Prepared By:

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KURT HAMMEL, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1023

Oct-07-2015

Received By:

(b)(6),(b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

Oct-08-2015



Inspection Report

3.75 (c) (3)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The resting shelf in the Japanese Macaque enclosure contains more than a daily accumulation of feces. Areas that this animal comes in contact with must be spot cleaned daily. Clean this enclosure daily to minimize disease and odor problems that can be caused by excessive fecal material present in the enclosure.

Correct by: 10-9-15

3.83 REPEAT

WATERING.

The water receptacle in the Japanese macaque enclosure has a layer of grime lining its interior. The water receptacles in each of the baboon enclosures have a layer of scum and slime lining their interiors. Debris is present in these water receptacles as well. The crab eating macaque's water receptacle is full of leaves and debris. Water receptacles must be cleaned and sanitized as often as necessary to keep them free from contamination but at least every two weeks. These water receptacles have only been power sprayed and bleached. Detergent followed by bleach or a combination cleaning and disinfecting product must be used. Unclean water receptacles can affect water palatability and lead to decreased water consumption. This can have an adverse effect on the health of the animals in these enclosures. Contaminated water can also lead to other potential health issues for these animals such as bacterial or parasitic infection. Clean these water receptacles as often as needed to keep the water in the receptacles clean and sanitary.

3.125 (c) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

The produce cooler contains spoiled produce. Deteriorating and liquefying boxes, bags and heads of lettuce were present in the cooler. A case of molding peppers was in the cooler. Cauliflower heads with dark black spots were in the cooler. Molding tomatoes were oozing juice onto softening apples in the case in which they were stored. Pears were discolored and deteriorating. 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 needs 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. Although the CEO of the facility has stated that produce is sorted before feeding, the rotting condition of the produce just fed the night before to the American black bears would indicate that this is not always the case.

3.125 (d) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

An open dumpster is located about 15 to 20 feet away from the butcher area used to process meat. It is overflowed with boxes, buckets and various debris. Empty boxes and containers are stacked next to the butcher area. A wheel barrow of fecal material and bones was stored in the alleyway to the leopard row big cat enclosures. Food and fecal waste needs to be removed promptly in order to minimize odors, vermin infestation and disease hazards. Remove this and all other waste materials in a prompt manner.

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The dumpster must be emptied more frequently as its current overflowing condition creates odor, disease and vermin infestation hazards.

3.127 (c)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

The entire Syrian brown bear enclosure contains wet dirty bedding. These animals must have access to dry area to prevent needless discomfort and suffering. Ensure that these animals have access to dry resting area.

Correct by: 10-11-15

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. In the case of the American black bear enclosure, the CEO stated that the animals had just been fed the night before. Two pieces of fruit located near the top of the receptacle were brown, shriveled and discolored. This fruit must have been bad at the time it was fed to the bears. The grizzly bear feed area contained rotting food debris. Any food fed in these areas is going to be contaminated by the rotting material present. 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. In fact, liquid diarrhea was present in both the American black bear enclosure and grizzly bear enclosure. This diarrhea could have resulted from the rotten food debris that these animals are consuming. If this diarrhea persists its cause requires investigation and veterinary consultation.

3.130

REPEAT

WATERING.

The water receptacles for the enclosures containing the tigers Lily and Hank have a layer of algae scum on their interiors indicating that they are not being cleaned adequately. The enclosure containing the Syrian brown bears has no water in the receptacle. The only source of water for the enclosure is a muddy pool of water. The water receptacle for the enclosure housing two bobcats has a layer of algae slime on its interior indicating that it is not being cleaned adequately. Unclean water receptacles can affect water palatability and lead to decreased water consumption. This can have an adverse effect on the health of the animals in these enclosures. Contaminated water can also lead to other potential health issues for these animals such as bacterial or parasitic infection. Clean these water receptacles as often as needed to keep the water in the receptacles clean and sanitary.

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3.131 (a) REPEAT
SANITATION.

There was excessive feces in the enclosures for the tiger Kahn and the tiger Sundar. The den areas for the tigers Pandora and JJ contained excessive bones and food waste. The tigers Lenny and Squigy had excessive food waste in their den. The white tiger enclosure had excessive food waste and fecal material turning white which indicated to me that it had been present for some time. The white tiger den contained excessive food waste. The Asian black bear enclosure and the American black bear enclosure contained excessive rotting food waste. The Asian black bear enclosure contained excessive fecal material. The grizzly bear enclosure contained excessive rotting food waste. The cougar enclosure contained rotting food waste in the den area. A strong odor of ammonia and decay emanated from this area. The enclosure housing two Syrian brown bears contained excessive feces. The coyote enclosure contained excessive fecal material. There was excessive food waste in the enclosures housing one gray colored fox, one red colored fox and the fox housed in the warm room. The enclosure containing one alpaca and the enclosure containing 4 alpacas had excessive fecal material in them. These enclosures need to be cleaned on a more frequent basis. This rotting material and feces can lead to pest control issues. 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 majority of the premise is filled with various debris, old equipment, boards, trash, buckets, tires and fence. Several other buildings on the property are also filled with old equipment and debris and trash. Tall weeds are located throughout the facility. 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.

The sink in the butcher area is dirty and filled with dirty utensils and cleaning supplies. The chain saw used for butchering is covered in meat and bone material from food processing. These things must be cleaned in order to ensure that processed meat does not become contaminated. Contaminated meat fed to the animals can make them ill and lead to unnecessary suffering.

The sink in the warm room area, the window above the sink and the area under the sink is very dirty. The condition of this area makes it impossible to keep food items clean as they are processed for the animals. These areas need to be cleaned to ensure food processed for animals is not contaminated.

The pools located in the grizzly bear, Asian black bear, American black bear and bobcat enclosures are very dirty. They contain large amounts of green water and algae. These pools must be drained and cleaned. Stagnate water in these pools can become breeding grounds for mosquitos which are vectors for several diseases which can make the animals ill.

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3.131 (d) REPEAT
SANITATION.

Numerous rodent holes were located throughout the facility. Rodent holes were located both inside and outside the cougar enclosure and the den for this enclosure. Rodent holes were noted in a vacant enclosure located on leopard row. Rodent holes were located going under the shelter box of the American black bear enclosure. Multiple rodent holes were located in the goose enclosure which is located very near the alpaca enclosure. Several other rodent holes were located near and around the white tiger enclosure and inside the white tiger den. The CEO for the facility remarked that the rats were really bad the end of July when they cut the surrounding fields. Rodents can be carriers of disease which may be harmful to the animals housed in these areas. A more effective means of rodent control must be established for the facility.

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. 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. A facility schedule needs to be developed that allows for adequate employee coverage in order to address all animal husbandry needs. For the most part, the facility CEO is the only one authorized to work with the dangerous animals at the facility as the other authorized party has very limited availability. 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 CEO is often offsite. This leads to poor sanitation in the dangerous animal enclosures. The facility CEO needs to find a way to be onsite more or hire trained staff to help run the facility.

An exit interview was conducted at the conclusion of the inspection with the facility CEO. AC personnel present were Kurt Hammel and Carrie Bongard. A formal exit interview was conducted with the facility CEO and Kurt Hammel on 10-8-15.

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