



Inspection Report

The Mobile Zoo
15161 Ward Road
Wilmer, AL 36587

Customer ID: **31840**
Certificate: **64-C-0178**
Site: 001
THE MOBILE ZOO

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: Aug-28-2013

3.84 (d) **REPEAT**
CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

(d) Pest control. An effective program for control of insects, external parasites affecting nonhuman primates, and birds and mammals that are pests, must be established and maintained so as to promote the health and well-being of the animals and reduce contamination by pests in animal areas.

***In the rhesus macaque enclosure the den had roaches. Licensee is spraying but may need to modify the pest control program in order to adequately control the roach population. An effective and safe pest control program shall be implemented and maintained to prevent transmission of diseases and minimize the pest population. Consult with a professional pest control company if necessary.

3.125 (a) **REPEAT**
FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Structural strength. The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The indoor and outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.

***In the black bears primary enclosure there is an old cement pool that is filled with excessive amounts of cut bamboo and other debris. The bamboo and debris needs to be cleaned out because it could be a potential hazard if the animal were to fall in. The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.

***The feeding door for Magoo the tiger was held closed with an open-ended pin which could potentially allow the escape of the animals and not properly containing them. The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The indoor and outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.

Even though some of the thick overgrown bamboo has been cut down there are still portions of the bear, tiger and lion enclosures than can't be inspected due to the bamboo's close proximity to the sides of the

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fencing and kick-ins. The licensee needs to control the growth of the bamboo to allow the inspectors to observe the fencing for deterioration and disrepair.

3.130

WATERING.

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. All water receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary.

***The leopard's water had food floating in it from the last feeding along with an unidentifiable film at the bottom of the water receptacle. The bobcats located in the barn had feces in its water. The water and water receptacles were dirty and shall be kept clean and sanitary. Potable water 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. Correct August 30, 2013.

3.131 (c)

REPEAT

SANITATION.

(c) Housekeeping. Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart.

***In the black bear enclosure there was an excessive amount of hair, dust and cobwebs present on the ceiling, floor and elevated resting surface within their den. The dens are inadequately cleaned which could be because of a lack of light. This area needs to be cleaned more frequently to reduce and minimize disease and illness of the animals. Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart.

***In the preparation room the ceiling is covered in old insulation that is slowly deteriorating allowing particles to fall sporadically all over the room. This does not make for a sanitary environment to prepare food that is being fed to the animals. Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart.

The black bears, black leopard and chimpanzee were evaluated and treated by the attending veterinarian.

This was a focused inspection to follow up on the previously cited items on the last inspection.

The inspection was conducted with the President.

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Customer ID: 31840

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THE MOBILE ZOO

15161 WARD ROAD

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

WILMER, AL 36587

Date: 24 July 2013

2.40 (b) DIRECT NCI

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

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:

(2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries;

(3) Daily observation of all animals to assess their health and well-being; Provided, however, That daily observation of animals may be accomplished by someone other than the attending veterinarian; and Provided, further, That a mechanism of direct and frequent communication is required so that timely and accurate information on problems of animal health, behavior, and well-being is conveyed to the attending veterinarian;

***In the black bear enclosure there was fresh loose stool found in the den area. Management was not aware of this condition. The keepers did not observe or convey to management that the bears were having loose stool. In order to assess the animals health and well-being the animals should be observed on a daily basis daily. That a mechanism of direct and frequent communication is required so that timely and accurate information on problems of animal health, behavior, and well-being is conveyed to the attending veterinarian in a timely manner. Correct by July 27,2013

***The black leopard had a loss of hair around both eyes with a crusty and thickened appearance. This was examined and treated by the veterinarian about a 5 weeks ago, but this condition still exist. There was no follow up discussion and/or treatment by the attending veterinarian and/or licensee. The licensee failed to seek the veterinarian for adequate veterinary care on this ongoing condition. Correct by July 27, 2013.

2.40 (b)

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

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:

(2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries, and the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care;

***The program of veterinary care indicates that the felids and canids would receive ivermectin on a monthly

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basis. The 2013 medical records that were reviewed indicate that the licensee has only administered one dose of ivermectin in May since the beginning of this year. You must follow all veterinary recommended procedures, testing, and preventatives as the indicated in the program of veterinary care. Correct by August 8, 2013

2.75 (b)(2)

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

(b)(2) Record of Animals on Hand (other than dogs and cats) (APHIS Form 7019) and Record of Acquisition, Disposition, or Transport of Animals (other than dogs and cats) (APHIS Form 7020) are forms which may be used by exhibitors to keep and maintain the information required by paragraph (b)(1) of this section concerning animals other than dogs and cats except as provided in Sec. 2.79.

***The record of animals on hand has not been updated. One cavy was not recorded in the inventory and the disposition of two leopards were not recorded. There must be an accurate acquisition and disposition record that reflects the actual number of animals on the premises. Correct by August 8, 2013

2.131 (e) DIRECT NCI

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

(e) When climatic conditions present a threat to an animal's health or well-being, appropriate measures must be taken to alleviate the impact of those conditions. An animal may never be subjected to any combination of temperature, humidity, and time that is detrimental to the animal's health or well-being, taking into consideration such factors as the animal's age, species, breed, overall health status, and acclimation.

***The three black bears were continuously panting, the enclosure had an empty old in ground cement pool that was in disrepair. The enclosure contained a black plastic horse water trough that could only hold a maximum of one bear at time and was not deep enough for the bear to adequately submerge. When the water trough is filled the water would immediately displace out of the trough or retained in the animals fur only leaving a few inches of water for any other bear. At the time of the actual inspection there was only a few inches of water left with in the trough, in which the bears still tried to utilize only getting a few inches of their paws wet. During the inspection the ambient temperature was above 90 degrees F with high humidity. Appropriate measures must be taken to provide additional and adequate cooling to all the bears during hot weather. This may be provided by, but not limited to, a larger pool, sprinklers, misters, and/or showers. Correct immediately.

3.75 (a) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Structure: construction. Housing facilities for nonhuman primates must be designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound for the species of nonhuman primates housed in them. They must be kept in good repair, and they must protect the animals from injury, contain the animals securely, and restrict other animals from entering.

***In the primary enclosure for the chimpanzee "Joe" the third wood plank from the top is cracking on the front of

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the enclosure. It was observed that the crack was separating and you could see through it as the animal was jumping up and down.

***Additionally, when the animal was observed separating jumping in his outdoor enclosure on his elevated surface you can visualize the separation of the side fencing from the adjacent top fencing creating a gap. This is not structurally sound for this species of nonhuman primate. It can't contain the nonhuman primates securely and prevent accidental opening of the enclosure, including opening by the animal. This increases the risk of his escape and/or entrapment. All primary enclosures must be designed and constructed of suitable materials in good repair so that they are structurally sound for the species of nonhuman primates contained in them.

***In the primary enclosure for the rhesus macaque "Elmo" and colobus "Chico" there were climbing structures that were in disrepair. The climbing structure in Elmo's enclosure had exposed nails that could potentially cause harm and/or injury to the animal. Chico's climbing structure had a vertical metal fastening band that was broken and in disrepair. The climbing structures should be maintained in good repair, free of sharp points and jagged edges to prevent injury to the animals.

3.80 (a)(2)(ix)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Primary enclosures for nonhuman primates must meet the following minimum requirements:

- (a) General requirements. (2) Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they:
- (ix) Enable all surfaces in contact with nonhuman primates to be readily cleaned and sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.84(b)(3) of this subpart, or replaced when worn or soiled;

***In the primary enclosures for the rhesus macaques, grey cheeked mangabey and japanese macaque the top of the dens, where the produce is placed during feeding, is soiled and deteriorating. The plywood has delaminated and is chipping and peeling making it unable to be properly sanitized. The sheet metal stripping lining the back of the dens covering the hinges was peeling, broken and separating from the wood. All surfaces in contact with nonhuman primates are to be readily cleanable and sanitizable or shall be replaced when worn or soiled to prevent injury, illness or harm to the animals. Correct by August 8, 2013.

3.81 DIRECT NCI

ENVIRONMENT ENHANCEMENT TO PROMOTE PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING.

Exhibitors must develop, document, and follow an appropriate plan for environment enhancement adequate to promote the psychological well-being of nonhuman primates. The plan must be in accordance with the currently accepted professional standards as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides, and as directed by the attending veterinarian. This plan must be made available to APHIS upon request and to officials of any pertinent funding agency. The plan, at a minimum, must address each of the following:

***The enrichment plan developed for the nonhuman primates has not been approved by the veterinarian. There is no documentation indicating that the enrichment is being provided and when it is being provided. The enrichment plan does not have any social considerations for the singly housed primates, nor the special considerations for the chimpanzee that is showing signs of being in psychological distress. The chimp was

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jumping, banging, throwing dirt and spitting which is indicative of psychological distress and aggression. It seems to be the same type of enrichment for all the nonhuman primates but the chimpanzee requires more. Currently the chimpanzee does not have any useful enrichment (only a tire and pieces of a toy) within his primary enclosure. There was no opportunity for increased cage complexity providing objects to manipulate such as foraging, human interaction, and task oriented feeding for this species of great apes. The enrichment plan did indicate that he would be receiving human interaction, but currently is not. Exhibitors must develop, document, and follow an appropriate plan for environment enhancement adequate to promote the psychological well-being of nonhuman primates. The plan must be in accordance with the currently accepted professional standards as cited in appropriate professional journals or reference guides, and as directed by the attending veterinarian.

Correct by August 1, 2013

3.82 (d)

FEEDING.

(d) Food and food receptacles, if used, must be located so as to minimize any risk of contamination by excreta and pests. Food receptacles must be kept clean and must be sanitized in accordance with the procedures listed in Sec. 3.84(b)(3) of this subpart at least once every 2 weeks. Used food receptacles must be sanitized before they can be used to provide food to a different nonhuman primate or social grouping of nonhuman primates. Measures must be taken to ensure there is no molding, deterioration, contamination, or caking or wetting of food placed in self-feeders.

***Hanging on the outside of bonnet macaques primary enclosure there is a rusted bucket used to feed produce to the nonhuman primates. The bucket is rusted and deteriorating and is unlikely to be able to be properly sanitized. Also the bucket is not covered or sheltered from rain and can allow the food to get wet. Food receptacles must be kept clean and must be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks. Measures must be taken to ensure there is no molding, deterioration, contamination, or caking or wetting of food placed in self-feeders.

3.84 (a)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

(a) Cleaning of primary enclosures. Excreta and food waste must be removed from inside each indoor primary enclosure daily and from underneath them as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste, to prevent the nonhuman primates from becoming soiled, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests, and odors.

***In the primary enclosures for the rhesus macaques, grey cheeked mangabey and japanese macaque there were dens that had old food, old corn cobs, dirt and roach feces within them. Food waste must be removed from inside each indoor primary enclosure daily and from underneath them as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste, to prevent the nonhuman primates from becoming soiled, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests, and odors. Correct by July 27, 2013

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3.84 (d)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

(d) Pest control. An effective program for control of insects, external parasites affecting nonhuman primates, and birds and mammals that are pests, must be established and maintained so as to promote the health and well-being of the animals and reduce contamination by pests in animal areas.

***In the rhesus macaque, japanese macaque and grey cheeked mangabey enclosure their dens were infested with numerous roaches. Licensee does not currently have an ongoing pest control program. An effective and safe pest control program shall be implemented and maintained to prevent transmission of diseases and minimize the pest population. Consult with a professional pest control company if necessary. Correct by August 1, 2013

3.125 (a)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Structural strength. The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The indoor and outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.

***There are two bobcats being housed in the barn. In the primary enclosure there is a housing structure that has an exposed nail and is in disrepair. Also there is a shredded blanket that is partially covering the cage enclosure that is hanging within the enclosure that could potentially be consumed and cause illness to the animals. The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals. August 1, 2013.

***In the black bears housing facility there is a horizontal metal bar that is rusting, degrading, deteriorating and is in disrepair. Also there is an old cement pool with in the primary enclosure that the cement is cracking and exposing the wire that can potentially cause harm and/or injure the animals. The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The indoor and outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals. Correct by August 25, 2013.

***The prairie dogs enclosure had an opening over the door that appears to be chewed from the outside in which could have let the animals escape or allowed an animal the size of a squirrel access into the enclosure. The prairie dogs were not observed during the inspection even though it was speculated by the employee that they were there due to the fact they were still feeding the animals. The outdoor housing facility shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals. Correct by August 8, 2013.

***In the primary enclosure for the tiger "Tigger" and the lioness "Rainbow" there is rusting, deteriorating and degrading of the intersection of the metal posting for the fence that could be compromising to the strength and

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integrity of the fencing. The feeding door for the tigers, Sultan and Misha, did not have the lock securely fastened, potentially allowing the escape of the animals and not properly containing them. The fencing for the tigers, Special and Kryptonite, was not attached to the running metal post compromising the structural strength of the fencing for the primary enclosure. The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The indoor and outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals. Correct by August 15, 2013.

Portions of the bear, tiger and lion enclosures could not be inspected due to the abundance of thick overgrown bamboo in close proximity to the sides of the fencing and kick-ins. The licensee needs to control the growth of the bamboo to allow the inspectors to observe the fencing for deterioration and disrepair.

3.125 (c)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(c) Storage. Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against deterioration, molding, or contamination by vermin. Refrigeration shall be provided for supplies of perishable food.

In the storage room there were uncovered potatoes sitting on a rusty flaky rack that could potentially contaminated the food. Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against deterioration, molding, or contamination by vermin to ensure the good health and well being of the animals. Correct by July 28, 2013

3.127 (c)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

(c) Drainage. A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water. The method of drainage shall comply with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations relating to pollution control or the protection of the environment.

***In the Tigers "Special", "Kryptonite", "Misha", "Sultan" and "Magoo" enclosures there is pooling of water that has no way of draining. The animals have to walk through it in order to access there shelter. This area is lower than the surrounding area and there is no mechanism to freely drain. It is recognized that this area has and is known to experience frequent heavy rainfall during this season but a suitable method shall be provided to rapidly eliminate excess water during seasonally heavy rainfall so that animals don't have to walk through water to gain access to their shelter. Correct by August 8, 2013.

***In the grey fox primary enclosure there was a presence of algae growing on the floor and platform. There was also a considerable amount of standing water on the ground facilitating the growth of algae within the enclosure. Approximately 90% of the floor was wet and of that 75% of it was green algae. The growth of the green algae observed is indicative of standing water and water not being able to freely drain. A suitable method shall be provided to rapidly remove and/or eliminate excess and standing water. Correct by August 8, 2013

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3.129 (a)

FEEDING.

(a) The food shall be wholesome, palatable, and free from contamination and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain all animals in good health. The diet shall be prepared with consideration for the age, species, condition, size, and type of the animal. Animals shall be fed at least once a day except as dictated by hibernation, veterinary treatment, normal fasts, or other professionally accepted practices.

***Licensee doesn't feed a commercial diet. Licensee feeds big cats 25-30 lbs of donated meat(s) per cat every other day. The cats appeared overweight. The current written big cat feeding plan (which has not been approved by the attending veterinarian) indicates each cat would be fed 10-20 lbs of meat(s) 6 days a week (one day of fasting). There is a baby leopard feeding plan which is no longer applicable. This leopard is not being fed as per the baby feeding plan and there is not an updated feeding plan approved by the attending veterinarian for this cat. Additionally the feeding plan doesn't indicate the types of food being offered and the amounts of the vitamin mineral supplement being provided to each cat. The feeding plan shall be reviewed and updated to reflect what is actually being fed to the animals. This updated feeding plan shall be revised and approved by the attending veterinarian and should indicate the number of feeding days for each cat per week, as applicable. You must follow your veterinary feeding plan. Correct by August 1, 2013.

3.131 (a)

SANITATION.

(a) Cleaning of enclosures. Excreta shall be removed from primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent contamination of the animals contained therein and to minimize disease hazards and to reduce odors.

*** In the barn the bobcats primary enclosure contained old ash white colored crusted and dried up feces, fresh normal dark colored feces, dirt and debris. This ash white color feces is indicative of infrequent cleaning. The licensee swept out the enclosure upon notification. In the barn there was a stale and musty/foul smell. This odor also affects the coyote that occupies the same barn area. During the entire day of the facility and animal enclosure inspection, none of employees were observed cleaning any of the enclosures. Excreta shall be removed from the primary enclosure to prevent contamination of the animals contained therein and to minimize disease hazards and to reduce odors. Correct by July 27, 2013.

3.131 (c)

SANITATION.

(c) Housekeeping. Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart.

***In the black bear enclosure there was an excessive amount of hair, dust and cobwebs present on the ceiling, floor and elevated resting surface within their den. This area needs to be cleaned more frequently to reduce and minimize disease and illness of the animals. The den for the bears has inadequate lighting to permit visualization of the enclosure. A flashlight was used to illuminate very small areas but there was insufficient illumination for lighting of the entire enclosure. The lighting has to be sufficient enough for the caretakers to access the

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cleanliness, pest and structural strength of the enclosure. Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Correct by August 1, 2013.

***In the barn the coyote's entire primary enclosure, rubber tire, and spool was soiled and covered in a white dust. This area needs to be cleaned more frequently to reduce and minimize disease and illness of the animals. Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Correct by August 1, 2013.

***In the cavy's enclosure there was an large amounts of scrap pieces of cut bamboo lying within the enclosure. One cavy was observed running and tripping over some of the bamboo that was lying on the ground. The accumulation of bamboo can potentially cause injury to an animal and shall be cleared as necessary to not pose as a risk or injury to the animals. August 1, 2013

***In the preparation room the ceiling is covered in old insulation that is slowly deteriorating allowing particles to fall sporadically all over the room. This does not make for a sanitary environment to prepare food that is being fed to the animals. Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Correct by August 8, 2012.

3.131 (d)

SANITATION.

(d) Pest control. A safe and effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

***In the black bears housing facility there was an infestation of numerous roaches observed on the walls and floors. Licensee does not currently have an ongoing pest control program. An effective and safe pest control program shall be implemented and maintained to prevent transmission of diseases and minimize the pest population. Consult with a professional pest control company if necessary. Correct by August 1, 2013

Exit interview was conducted with licensee.

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15161 WARD ROAD

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

WILMER, AL 36587

Date: Jan-10-2013

3.75 (a) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Structure: construction. Housing facilities for nonhuman primates must be designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound for the species of nonhuman primates housed in them. They must be kept in good repair, and they must protect the animals from injury, contain the animals securely, and restrict other animals from entering.

***In the macaques enclosure there are climbing structures that are in disrepair. The structures are degrading, rotting and unstable. I was able to touch the wooden climbing structure in the macaque "Mojo's" enclosure through the fence. The support post is rotten at the base and it was easily rocked back and forth indicating the structure is not sound. These structures could potentially fall causing injury to the animals. These structures should be repaired or replaced.

***The blue hexagons suspended in the enclosures of the macaque "Chico" and the mangabey "Marcel" have been destroyed and are in disrepair. The hexagons have jagged edges and pieces that may become ingested causing illness or injury to the animal. These should be removed and discarded to protect the animals.

3.125 (a) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Structural strength. The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The indoor and outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.

***The main deer fence enclosure is not functional and is inadequately maintaining the animals. During the inspection the deer were between the perimeter and primary enclosure fence which is composed of a single hot wire. The deer were observed freely walking between the enclosure fence and the perimeter fence. A primary enclosure fence must be able to properly contain the animals and be kept in good repair. A proper primary enclosure fence shall be provided.

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3.126 (c) REPEAT
FACILITIES, INDOOR.

(c) Lighting. Indoor housing facilities shall have ample lighting, by natural or artificial means, or both, of good quality, distribution, and duration as appropriate for the species involved. Such lighting shall be uniformly distributed and of sufficient intensity to permit routine inspection and cleaning. Lighting of primary enclosures shall be designed to protect the animals from excessive illumination.

***There is a fawn housed in a stall in the barn and there is an insufficient amount of light provided in the stall. There are no windows in the stall and when I arrived the light was still turned off leaving the stall very dark. The employee stated that when she gets a chance she will take the deer out for a walk but outside of that the deer remains in the stall. The deer is maintained in an enclosure that does not provide ample natural or artificial lighting for the species. In addition, there was a very low amount of light provided when the light was turned on and it was only on one side of the enclosure. I was not able to clearly inspect the other side of the enclosure. Animals should be provided adequate light for their health and well being and adequate lighting shall be provided to permit routine inspection and cleaning.

3.127 (d) REPEAT
FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

(d) Perimeter fence. All outdoor housing facilities (i.e., facilities not entirely indoors) must be enclosed by a perimeter fence that is of sufficient height to keep animals and unauthorized persons out. Fences less than 8 feet high for potentially dangerous animals, such as, but not limited to, large felines (e.g., lions, tigers, leopards, cougars, etc.), bears, wolves, rhinoceros, and elephants, or less than 6 feet high for other animals must be approved in writing by the Administrator. The fence must be constructed so that it protects the animals in the facility by restricting animals and unauthorized persons from going through it or under it and having contact with the animals in the facility, and so that it can function as a secondary containment system for the animals in the facility. It must be of sufficient distance from the outside of the primary enclosure to prevent physical contact between animals inside the enclosure and animals or persons outside the perimeter fence. Such fences less than 3 feet in distance from the primary enclosure must be approved in writing by the Administrator.

***The perimeter fence in front of the siberian tigers is 7 to 7 1/2 feet tall. The perimeter fence must be 8 ft. in height for dangerous animals to keep animals and unauthorized persons out for the health and well being of the animals.

***The current primary enclosure fences for the red deer is a strand of hotwire suspended 2 - 3 feet from the ground. Deer have repeatedly been observed on the outside of their primary enclosure fence. The second fence initially considered to be the perimeter fence is now serving as the primary enclosure fence, therefore, there is no perimeter fence provided for the deer.

Prepared By:

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MICHELLE WILLIAMS, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title:

VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 2028

Date:

Jan-10-2013

Received By:

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

Date:

Jan-10-2013

Title:



Inspection Report

3.131 (c)

REPEAT

SANITATION.

(c) Housekeeping. Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Accumulations of trash shall be placed in designated areas and cleared as necessary to protect the health of the animals.

***The storage room where the meat freezer, cutting board, and supplies are maintained is cluttered. There were roaches observed on the floors and shelves. These items should not be haphazardly strewn about the feed storage room or in the areas around the animal night quarters. There is also a tremendous amount of dust or cobwebs present. Proliferation of clutter and debris attract vermin and interfere with proper husbandry practices. Premises should be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the food from possible contamination and promote proper husbandry.

The inspection and exit briefing conducted with the employee.

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Date:

Jan-10-2013

Received By:

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

Date:

Jan-10-2013

Title:



Inspection Report

THE MOBILE ZOO

Customer ID: 31840

Certificate: 64-C-0178

Site: 001

THE MOBILE ZOO

15161 WARD ROAD

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

WILMER, AL 36587

Date: Nov-28-2012

2.40 (b) (2) REPEAT DIRECT NCI

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

- (b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:
(2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries.

There are two red deer buck enclosed in the same area and the smaller red deer buck has a wound on its left hind quarter that appears to be reddish in color. The buck could possibly acquire an infection and should be provided veterinary care.

2.126 (a)

ACCESS AND INSPECTION OF RECORDS AND PROPERTY.

- (a) Each dealer, exhibitor, intermediate handler, or carrier, shall, during business hours, allow APHIS officials:

Upon arrival of the inspection we were greeted by the employee because the owner was unavailable. The employee conducted the inspection but does not have access to the paper work. We made several attempts to contact the owner but were unable to. It is the responsibility of the facility to allow the inspector to review the paper work. Correct by December 6, 2012.

We were unable to completely inspect the fawn in the barn due to inadequate light. Adequate lighting should be provided to allow a thorough inspection. Correct by December 6, 2012.

3.75 (a) REPEAT

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

- (a) Structure: construction. Housing facilities for nonhuman primates must be designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound for the species of nonhuman primates housed in them. They must be kept in good repair, and they must protect the animals from injury, contain the animals securely, and restrict other animals from entering.

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Title:



Inspection Report

In the Chimpanzee's enclosure there is a support bar bent outwardly from the bottom of his platform. The platform could potentially fall causing injury or the chimp could become injured by the bar. This platform should be repaired or replaced.

In the macaques enclosure there are climbing structures that are in disrepair. The structures are degrading, rotting and unstable. These structures could potentially fall causing injury to the animals. These structures should be repaired or replaced.

The blue hexagon that is suspended in the macaque, Marcel's, cage has been destroyed and in disrepair. The hexagon has jagged edges and pieces that may become ingested causing illness or injury to the animal. This should be removed and discarded to protect the animal.

3.125 (a) REPEAT FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Sec. 3.125 Facilities, general.

(a) Structural strength. The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The indoor and outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.

In the Himalayan Bear enclosure the bottom frame of the guillotine door is rusted and jagged which could cause injury to the animal. The door shall be repaired or replaced in order to protect the animal from injury and to contain the animal.

The enclosure that is containing the two tigers, Misha and Sultan, has two feeding doors that are not secured. The doors are approximately 12 - 16 sq. in. hinged on one side and latched on the other by a piece of wire. The primary enclosure fence directly above the feeding gates is also attached to the support post by two pieces of wire. The structural soundness of these areas are compromised. This creates a potential opening for animals to escape. The fence and feeding gates need to be properly secured to ensure the animals will be contained safely within their enclosure.

The main deer fence enclosure and fence enclosure for the two bucks are in disrepair and are inadequately maintaining the animals. During the inspection the deer were between the perimeter and primary enclosure fence which is composed of a single hot wire that the deer were able to get around. Also the hot wire is not continuous and the animals can walk around it. A primary fence must be able to properly contain the animals and be in good repair. A proper primary enclosure fence shall be provided.

3.126 (c) FACILITIES, INDOOR.

(c) Lighting. Indoor housing facilities shall have ample lighting, by natural or artificial means, or both, of good quality, distribution, and duration as appropriate for the species involved. Such lighting shall be uniformly distributed and of sufficient intensity to permit routine inspection and cleaning. Lighting of primary enclosures shall be designed to protect the animals from excessive illumination.

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Title:



Inspection Report

There is a fawn housed in a stall in the barn and there is an insufficient amount of light provided in the stall. The stall was so dark we could not inspect it thoroughly. Animals should be provided adequate light for their health and well being. Correct by December 6, 2012.

3.127 (d) (1) **REPEAT**

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

(d) Perimeter fence. On or after May 17, 2000, all outdoor housing facilities (i.e., facilities not entirely indoors) must be enclosed by a perimeter fence that is of sufficient height to keep animals and unauthorized persons out. Fences less than 8 feet high for potentially dangerous animals, such as, but not limited to, large felines (e.g., lions, tigers, leopards, cougars, etc.), bears, wolves, rhinoceros, and elephants, or less than 6 feet high for other animals must be approved in writing by the Administrator. The fence must be constructed so that it protects the animals in the facility by restricting animals and unauthorized persons from going through it or under it and having contact with the animals in the facility, and so that it can function as a secondary containment system for the animals in the facility. It must be of sufficient distance from the outside of the primary enclosure to prevent physical contact between animals inside the enclosure and animals or persons outside the perimeter fence. Such fences less than 3 feet in distance from the primary enclosure must be approved in writing by the Administrator.

The tigers perimeter fence is 7 ft high due to the foliage pressing against it making it bend down. The perimeter fence must be 8 ft. in height for dangerous animals to keep animals and unauthorized persons out for the health and well being of the animals.

The perimeter fence around the red deer buck enclosure has a gap about 4 ft. long where the upper and lower fence should be attached. This could allow the entry of unwanted animals or persons. The fence should be repaired or replaced.

The tigers perimeter fence had a hole below it that was about 10 in. wide and 8 in. deep where it appears an animal burrowed in. This could allow the entry of unwanted animals or persons. The hole should be filled to prevent access of unwanted animals or persons.

3.131 (c) **REPEAT**

SANITATION.

(c) Housekeeping. Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Accumulations of trash shall be placed in designated areas and cleared as necessary to protect the health of the animals.

The storage room was cluttered with supplies and trash. Trash should be properly disposed of and, the room cleaned and organized to prevent clutter and vermin infestation.

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Title:



Inspection Report

3.133

SEPARATION.

Sec. 3.133 Separation.

Animals housed in the same primary enclosure must be compatible. Animals shall not be housed near animals that interfere with their health or cause them discomfort.

There are two red deer bucks in the same enclosure that apparently have been fighting and possibly resulted in the wounding of the smaller buck. During the inspection fighting between the two deer was observed. Incompatible animals should not be housed together. These animals should be separated to prevent injury. Correct by December 6, 2012.

The inspection and exit interview conducted with the employee and Dr. Annette Chapman, VMO and Dr. Michelle Williams, VMO.

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Nov-29-2012



Inspection Report

THE MOBILE ZOO

Customer ID: **31840**

Certificate: **64-C-0178**

Site: 001

THE MOBILE ZOO

15161 WARD ROAD

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

WILMER, AL 36587

Date: 02 August 2012

This was a focused inspection regarding the medical issues involving the male tiger known as Prince. No noncompliances regarding the medical issues with Prince were noted.

The focused inspection and exit briefing were conducted with the Zookeeper.

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Date:

02 August 2012

Received By:

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

Date:

02 August 2012



Inspection Report

THE MOBILE ZOO

Customer ID: 31840

Certificate: 64-C-0178

Site: 001

THE MOBILE ZOO

15161 WARD ROAD

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

WILMER, AL 36587

Date: Jun-28-2012

2.40 (b) (2) DIRECT NCI

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

- (b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:
(2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries.

The 15 year old tiger Prince has not eaten possibly since Sunday. The caretaker stated he did not eat any of his food on Tuesday. The food bucket with Tuesdays feeding was observed stored in the cooler to be discarded. The caretaker stated that Prince did take his medicine in a meatball on Tuesday but did not want to eat. She also expressed concern of a possible "abdominal mass". We were unable to observe him as he would not come out of the den, and we were unable to get a clear answer from the facility director on the last time he saw him. We contacted the attending veterinarian and he has not been to the facility to examine the animal as of the time of this inspection. He stated that he will call the Director today to schedule a visit. Correct by close of business June 30, 2012.

3.84 (c) REPEAT

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

(c) Housekeeping for premises. Premises where housing facilities are located, including buildings and surrounding grounds, must be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the nonhuman primates from injury, to facilitate the husbandry practices required in this subpart, and to reduce or eliminate breeding and living areas for rodents, pests, and vermin. Premises must be kept free of accumulations of trash, junk, waste, and discarded matter. Weeds, grass, and bushes must be controlled so as to facilitate cleaning of the premises and pest control.

The enclosure outside yard of Joe the chimpanzee has snack chip bags and an aluminum can on the ground. Housing facilities should be kept free of accumulations of trash. This helps to protect the animal from injury (ex: possible ingestion) and promotes proper husbandry of the enclosure. Affected animal count: 1.

3.125 (a) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Sec. 3.125 Facilities, general.

- (a) Structural strength. The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the

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Received By:

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Date:

Jun-28-2012

Title:



Inspection Report

animals involved. The indoor and outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.

The enclosure for the Himalayan bear has an adjacent building with a section of the building serving as a night house for the bear. The east side of this building has a rusted corroded area of tin with sharp edges on the east side of the building. Housing for the regulated animals must be kept in good repair to protect the animals from injury. Affected animal count: 1.

The enclosure housing the serval, Frostie, has corroded posts present on the east side of the enclosure. When facing west and viewing the enclosure, the post in the right hand corner is corroded at the bottom and should be repaired or replaced. The posts for the gate have corrosion around the strapping and on the ends of the posts that are closest to the ground. These posts should be repaired or replaced. Housing for the regulated species must be kept in good repair to properly contain the animal. Affected animal count: 1.

The primary enclosure for the red deer is essentially one strand of hot wire with farm fence as the secondary containment or perimeter fence. There is approximately 100 feet of primary enclosure hot wire down on the east side of the enclosure. This hot wire has been down for 2 weeks. A red deer was observed on the outside of the hot wire between the hot wire and secondary containment or perimeter fence. There is no primary enclosure hot wire on the west side of the enclosure at all. On the south end the fence was in a state of disrepair and needs to be repaired or replace. Affected animal count: 13

The nilgai primary enclosure is 1 strand of hot wire 3 feet off of the ground. The hot wire is down on the north end and the Nilgai was observed between the downed hot wire and the secondary containment or perimeter fence. Adequate fencing must be provided to contain the animals within their enclosure. Affected animal count: 1

The enclosure housing the two tigers Mischa and Sultan has a section of fence at the entrance to the night house that is in disrepair. The fence is sagging and may allow the tigers to become entangled and injured. The enclosure only has one den for lock out and the tigers will not lock down together, therefore the owner is unable to properly manage the enclosure. Affected animal count: 2

3.125 (d) REPEAT FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(d) Waste disposal. Provision shall be made for the removal and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, trash and debris. Disposal facilities shall be so provided and operated as to minimize vermin infestation, odors, and disease hazards. The disposal facilities and any disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, trash, and debris shall comply with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations relating to pollution control or the protection of the environment.

The enclosure housing the two Siberian tigers, Mischa and Sultan, has yellow plastic buckets present for enrichment. However, the buckets are excessively chewed on and shredded and should be removed from the enclosure as they are no longer safe to use as enrichment in this current state (potential for accidental ingestion of the small sharp

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Inspection Report

pieces of plastic). Trash and debris should be removed from animal enclosures to ensure the health and well-being of the regulated species but the owner states that they are unable to get into the enclosure to clean because they cannot lock down both tigers at the same time.. Affected animal count: 1.

3.127 (d) REPEAT

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

(d) Perimeter fence. On or after May 17, 2000, all outdoor housing facilities (i.e., facilities not entirely indoors) must be enclosed by a perimeter fence that is of sufficient height to keep animals and unauthorized persons out. Fences less than 8 feet high for potentially dangerous animals, such as, but not limited to, large felines (e.g., lions, tigers, leopards, cougars, etc.), bears, wolves, rhinoceros, and elephants, or less than 6 feet high for other animals must be approved in writing by the Administrator. The fence must be constructed so that it protects the animals in the facility by restricting animals and unauthorized persons from going through it or under it and having contact with the animals in the facility, and so that it can function as a secondary containment system for the animals in the facility. It must be of sufficient distance from the outside of the primary enclosure to prevent physical contact between animals inside the enclosure and animals or persons outside the perimeter fence. Such fences less than 3 feet in distance from the primary enclosure must be approved in writing by the Administrator.

The current perimeter fence in the hoof stock area was unable to restrict entry of unwanted animals through the fence or under the fence on or about December 26, 2011. The facility made repairs to the fencing that consisted of "C" clamps around strands of wire, however the repairs appear to be insufficient as you can still see openings in the fence and tunneling in the area. The Perimeter fence should be constructed such that it protects the animals in the facility, prevents unrestricted entry by unwanted animals and people. It should also function as a secondary containment for the animals in the facility and be sufficient distance (at least 3 feet) from the outside of the primary enclosure to prevent physical contact between animals inside the enclosure and animals or people outside the perimeter.

Because of the multiple problems (dog attacks, inoperable hot wire, and hot wire down) the current design of the enclosures for the deer and Nilgai is insufficient to properly contain the animals as well as keep unwanted animals out. The facility shall construct a proper perimeter fence.

3.130 REPEAT

WATERING.

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. All water receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary.

There are two small water bowls in the leopard enclosure housing Jack and Sahara. One of the bowls was empty and the second bowl had very little water in it. The current temperatures are ranging in the high 90's and water must be provided to assist the animals in cooling themselves to prevent heat stroke or dehydration. This is an insufficient amount of water provided for two leopards while the temperatures are extreme. Water must be provided.

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Date:

Jun-28-2012

Title:



Inspection Report

3.131 (c)

REPEAT

SANITATION.

(c) Housekeeping. Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Accumulations of trash shall be placed in designated areas and cleared as necessary to protect the health of the animals.

There is clutter at the front of the room near the enclosure housing the 2 Patagonian Cavy. These items should not be haphazardly strewn about the feed storage room or in the areas around the animal night quarters. There is also a tremendous amount of dust or cobwebs present in the animal night quarters area that should be cleaned out and removed. Proliferation of clutter and debris attract vermin and interfere with proper husbandry practices. Premises should be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to promote proper husbandry and maintenance of the facility.

The previous citations of 3.84(c) regarding Joe the chimpanzee and 3.131 (c) regarding the Himalayan bear still has time remaining for correction.

The inspection and exit interview conducted with the Director and Dr. Tami Howard, VMO.

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Jun-28-2012

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

Date:

Jun-28-2012



Inspection Report

THE MOBILE ZOO

Customer ID: 31840

Certificate: 64-C-0178

Site: 001

THE MOBILE ZOO

15161 WARD ROAD

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

WILMER, AL 36587

Date: May-31-2012

2.131 (b) (1)

DIRECT NCI

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

(b)(1) Handling of all animals shall be done as expeditiously and carefully as possible in a manner that does not cause trauma, overheating, excessive cooling, behavioral stress, physical harm, or unnecessary discomfort.

Around December 26, 2011 a pack of dogs entered the facility premises and attacked and killed a pair of whitetail bucks and a pregnant red deer that were on exhibit. A breach in perimeter fencing allowed for the entry of these dogs. They were able to dig under the fencing, have access to the facility and ultimately attack and kill several birds as well as the aforementioned regulated species. The regulated animals should be handled and maintained in such a way as not to subject them to trauma, physical harm, unnecessary discomfort or death. Affected animal count:3.

Correct from this day forward.

3.75 (a)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Structure: construction. Housing facilities for nonhuman primates must be designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound for the species of nonhuman primates housed in them. They must be kept in good repair, and they must protect the animals from injury, contain the animals securely, and restrict other animals from entering.

The enclosure housing Joe the chimpanzee has platform supports or braces that are very rusty and possibly sharp. The braces should be repaired or replaced and the platforms should be replaced. Housing for non human primates must be kept in good repair and must protect the animal from injury.

Correct by August 31, 2012.

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Inspection Report

3.84 (c)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

(c) Housekeeping for premises. Premises where housing facilities are located, including buildings and surrounding grounds, must be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the nonhuman primates from injury, to facilitate the husbandry practices required in this subpart, and to reduce or eliminate breeding and living areas for rodents, pests, and vermin. Premises must be kept free of accumulations of trash, junk, waste, and discarded matter. Weeds, grass, and bushes must be controlled so as to facilitate cleaning of the premises and pest control.

The area adjacent to the chimpanzee night house have excessive amounts of clutter (paper, old tools, etc) present. These items should be discarded or properly organized and stored. These items make should not be haphazardly strewn about the areas around the animal night quarters. There is also a tremendous amount of dust or cobwebs present in the animal night quarters area that should be cleaned out and removed. Proliferations of clutter and debris attract vermin. Premises should be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to promote proper husbandry and maintenance of the facility.

Correct by June 30, 2012.

The enclosure outside yard of Joe the chimpanzee has plastics that are present in the cage. These plastics are old disposable plastic salad containers. Housing facilities should be kept free of accumulations of trash. This helps to protect the animal from injury (ex: possible ingestion) and promotes proper husbandry of the enclosure. Affected animal count: 1.

Correct from this day forward.

3.125 (a)

REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Sec. 3.125 Facilities, general.

(a) Structural strength. The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The indoor and outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.

The enclosure for the Himalayan bear has an adjacent building with a section of the building serving as a night house for the bear. The east side of this building has a rusted corroded area of tin with sharp edges on the east side of the building. Also there are several tattered shade cloths that are no longer providing shade on top of the enclosure that are hanging into the enclosure. These shade cloth remnants should be removed so that the material does not fall into the enclosure where it may get entangled around the animal's limbs or be accidentally ingested by the animal. Housing for the regulated animals must be kept in good repair to protect the animals from injury. Affected animal count: 1.

There is a shade cloth in the enclosure of the razorback hogs that has several limbs and leaf matter weighing it down. This material may damage the shade cloth and cause it to fall in the enclosure where it

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Jul-13-2012



Inspection Report

could potentially become entangled around one of the animal's limbs or they might accidentally ingest parts of it. Housing facilities for the regulated animals must be kept in good repair to protect the animals from injury. Affected animal count: 3.

The enclosure housing the white tiger named Mr Magoo has a section of its 3 foot kick-in on the west side that has fallen flat and is no longer at a forty five degree angle. The section of kick-in should be repaired to ensure the animal is properly contained. Affected animal count: 1.

The tigers', Kryptonite and Special, enclosure has a hole at the bottom of the enclosure on the west side where some of the chain link has either weakened or possibly been accidentally damaged by machinery. The hole in the chain link enclosure fencing should be repaired as soon as possible to ensure proper containment of the animal. Affected animal count: 2.

The enclosure housing the four Black bears has a chain link and hot wire structure (not on or active) that once served as a "guard" placed around some plants and vegetation. The plants have died or are not very viable. The chain link is rusted with sharp rusty wire points that may potentially injure the bears. This structure should be dismantled and removed. Housing facilities for the regulated animals must be kept in good repair to protect the animals from injury. Affected animal count: 4.

The enclosure housing the two Bengal tigers, Kryptonite and Special, has a section of the three foot kick-in that has fallen in on the north side of the enclosure and is no longer at an angle. This section of kick-in should be repaired as soon as possible to ensure proper containment of the animal. Affected animal count: 2.

The enclosure housing the two Siberian tigers, Mischa and Sultan, has a section of three foot kick-in that has fallen down on the east side of the enclosure. This section of kick-in must be repaired as soon as possible to ensure proper containment of the animal. Affected animal count: 2.

The enclosure housing the serval, Frostie, has corroded posts present on the east side of the enclosure. When facing west and viewing the enclosure, the post in the right hand corner is corroded at the bottom and should be repaired or replaced. The posts for the gate have corrosion around the strapping and on the ends of the posts that are closest to the ground. These posts should be repaired or replaced. Housing for the regulated species must be kept in good repair to properly contain the animal. Affected animal count: 1.

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TAMI L HOWARD, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1065

Date:
Jul-13-2012

Received By:

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

Date:
Jul-13-2012

Title:



Inspection Report

3.125 (d)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(d) Waste disposal. Provision shall be made for the removal and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, trash and debris. Disposal facilities shall be so provided and operated as to minimize vermin infestation, odors, and disease hazards. The disposal facilities and any disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, trash, and debris shall comply with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations relating to pollution control or the protection of the environment.

The enclosure housing the two Siberian tigers, Mischa and Sultan, has yellow plastic buckets present for enrichment. However, the buckets are excessively chewed on and shredded and should be removed from the enclosure as they are no longer safe to use as enrichment in this current state (potential for accidental ingestion of the small sharp pieces of plastic). Trash and debris should be removed from animal enclosures to ensure the health and well being of the regulated species. Affected animal count: 2.

3.127 (d)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

(d) Perimeter fence. On or after May 17, 2000, all outdoor housing facilities (i.e., facilities not entirely indoors) must be enclosed by a perimeter fence that is of sufficient height to keep animals and unauthorized persons out. Fences less than 8 feet high for potentially dangerous animals, such as, but not limited to, large felines (e.g., lions, tigers, leopards, cougars, etc.), bears, wolves, rhinoceros, and elephants, or less than 6 feet high for other animals must be approved in writing by the Administrator. The fence must be constructed so that it protects the animals in the facility by restricting animals and unauthorized persons from going through it or under it and having contact with the animals in the facility, and so that it can function as a secondary containment system for the animals in the facility. It must be of sufficient distance from the outside of the primary enclosure to prevent physical contact between animals inside the enclosure and animals or persons outside the perimeter fence. Such fences less than 3 feet in distance from the primary enclosure must be approved in writing by the Administrator.

The current perimeter fence in the hoofstock area is constructed in such a manner that it was not able to protect the animals in the facility, namely 2 whitetail deer and a pregnant red deer. The fence was unable to restrict entry of unwanted animals through the fence or under the fence. On or about December 26, 2011 a pack of dogs entered the property. These dogs had contact with the aforementioned regulated animals, attacked them and caused their deaths. Perimeter fence should be constructed such that it protects the animals in the facility, prevents unrestricted entry by unwanted animals and people. It should also function as a secondary containment for the animals in the facility and be sufficient distance (at least 3 feet) from the outside of the primary enclosure to prevent physical contact between animals inside the enclosure and animals or people outside the perimeter.

Correct from this day forward.

Prepared By:

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Inspection Report

3.130

WATERING.

Sec. 3.130 Watering.

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. All water receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary.

Inspection of the coatimundi enclosure revealed that this animal had no water. The daytime temperature was above 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Regulated species must have access to and be provided with clean potable drinking water AT ALL TIMES. This is necessary for the health and well being of the animal. Affected animal count: 1.
Correct from this day forward.

Inspection of the serval enclosure and leopard enclosure revealed water receptacles with thick layers of algae present in the bottom and sides. Currently these water receptacles are only being cleaned once weekly. Water receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary as often as necessary to maintain prescribed husbandry standards. This is necessary for the health and well being of the regulated species. Affected animal count: 2.
Correct by June 9, 2012.

3.131 (c)

SANITATION.

(c) Housekeeping. Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Accumulations of trash shall be placed in designated areas and cleared as necessary to protect the health of the animals.

The feed storage room and the area adjacent to the Himalayan bear's night house has excessive amounts of clutter (paper, old tools, etc) present. These items should be discarded or properly organized and stored. These items make should not be haphazardly strewn about the feed storage room or in the areas around the animal night quarters. There is also a tremendous amount of dust or cobwebs present in the animal night quarters area that should be cleaned out and removed. Proliferations of clutter and debris attract vermin. Premises should be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to promote proper husbandry and maintenance of the facility.

Correct by June 30, 2012.

Prepared By:

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Date:
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Inspection Report

The food cooler that contains produce and meats for the regulated animals is very dirty with a bloody floor and several stains present. It appears to be in a state of disarray as well. When asked the last time that the cooler had been cleaned the keeper replied that it is usually cleaned every Tuesday. I couldn't get to it today because I accompanied you all on the inspection." This inspection was conducted on a Thursday and it did not appear that the cooler had last been cleaned 2 or 9 days prior.

Correct by June 8, 2012.

3.131 (d)

SANITATION.

(d) Pest control. A safe and effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

Roaches were present in the feed storage area crawling over and around the freezer containing frozen foods and meats for the regulated species. A sack of potatoes was noted that contained crawling maggots. Insect pests should be greatly reduced or eliminated as they can cause contamination of foodstuffs. This is necessary to meet prescribed husbandry and housekeeping practices and also to protect the health and well being of the regulated species. A safe and effective means of pest control that eliminates infestation of insects, ectoparasites and avian or mammalian pests must be established and maintained.

Correct by June 30, 2012.

The inspection was conducted with undersigned VMO, Dr Gregory Gaj, SACS and the Lead Keeper.
The exit briefing was conducted with the undersigned VMO and Director.

Prepared By:

TAMI HOWARD, D V M

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Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1065

Date:
Jul-13-2012

Received By:

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

Date:
Jul-13-2012

Title:



Inspection Report

THE MOBILE ZOO

Customer ID: **31840**

Certificate: **64-C-0178**

Site: 001

THE MOBILE ZOO

15161 WARD ROAD

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

WILMER, AL 36587

Date: Jun-14-2011

3.125 (a)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Structural strength. The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The indoor and outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.

The current enclosures housing the lion, the white tiger and the Bengal tigers Kryptonite and Special are open topped enclosures. The enclosure for the 9 year old lion is 8' tall with a 4' kick in. The enclosure for the 4-6 year old white tiger is 12' tall with no kick in. The enclosure for the two Bengal tigers (8-9 years old) is 12' high with an 18-24" kick in constructed of 3 strands of barbed wire. These enclosures do not provide sufficient height and/or sufficient kick ins to adequately contain these animals.

Correct by July 14, 2012.

The inspection and exit briefing were conducted with the facility representative.

This is an amended inspection report for inspection 166111501540861 performed on June 14, 2011. This inspection report reflects a more accurate narrative for the non compliant enclosures housing big cats.

Prepared By:

TAMI HOWARD, D V M

TAMI L HOWARD, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER Inspector 1065

Date:

Aug-10-2011

Received By:

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

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Aug-10-2011

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