3.1(a)
Housing facilities, general.
The facility has twenty-four cats housed together in Building 97-15. Multiple welded wire mesh enclosures are attached together, and the cats have access to all of them by moving through openings cut into the wire panels. Numerous sharp points created by wires that have cut to create the openings in the enclosures. The sharp points are along the bottom of the openings and the inspectors observed the cats stepping on the sharp points as they moved through the enclosure opening. Additional broken wires are located near one of the automatic waterers. The damaged wires are at the level of the animals and the cats have the ability to come into direct contact with these sharp points.

Additionally, these same wire mesh enclosures are constructed with both wire floors and walls. One in one corner the wire panels that are used to build the enclosure are not of matching sizes. The enclosure walls and floor therefore are compressed tightly enough together resulting in the fencing of the walls which overhangs the flooring and creates a gap large enough for a cat to place its leg through.

Sharp points and edges could cause injury to the cats should they come into direct contact with them. Gaps in the flooring and fencing can cause injury to the cats should they place parts of their bodies through the openings.
Housing facilities for cats must be constructed and designed so they are structurally sound, kept in good repair and protect the animals from injury. The licensee must alter the sharp points in a manner that eliminates the risk of injury to the cats. The licensee must ensure that all aspects of the enclosures are maintained in good repair and are safe for the animals at all times. To be corrected by: 18 February 2021

3.2(d)
Indoor housing facilities.
The indoor housing areas in Building 97 Rooms 15, 16, and 17 which house cats have numerous surfaces that are not impervious to moisture. In all rooms there are extensive areas along the junction of the wall and floor where large patches of epoxy have peeled off the underlying concrete exposing the unsealed concrete. Additionally, there are patches where the concrete has also chipped and broken. This is worst in rooms 15 and 17 where the concrete flooring under the enclosures / concrete drains are broken, cracked and crumbling. The entire concrete drain areas under the raised cat enclosures appear damp in some spots. There are areas of the walls which paint is flaking off. Although these areas are not in direct contact with the animals, the areas of unsealed floor can become saturated with moisture during routine cleaning and disinfection. Additionally, the numerous cracks and cervices created by the peeling paint and epoxy create areas that cannot be adequately cleaned and sanitized.

Surfaces that are not impervious to moisture and those which are cracked and crumbling cannot be properly cleaned and sanitized which could increase the risk of disease hazards towards the cats. Absorption of water could also undermine a surface’s structural integrity causing it to fail and potentially injure an animal.

Surfaces of indoor housing facilities, including floors and walls, must be impervious to moisture. The licensee must
ensure that the affected surfaces are sealed or painted in a manner that makes them impervious to moisture. The licensee must also ensure that all surfaces are appropriately maintained at all times in order to support the health and well-being of the animals. To be corrected by: 18 February 2021.

3.11(b)(2)
Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.
The facility is not sanitizing the enclosures at the minimum frequency of every 2 weeks and not frequently enough to prevent the accumulation of fur, dirt and other disease hazards.

According to the facility's SOP, room logs are completed when the sanitization process is completed. These monthly logs are hung outside every room and used to document daily spot cleaning, daily observations, temperature monitoring, feeding, and watering checks. A review of completed logs from October and November showed that the rooms currently housing the cats haven't been sanitized at all in the month of October and November.

Routine sanitization of enclosures for cats is important to prevent accumulation of fur, dirt, and debris, thereby controlling certain disease hazards for cats. Without sanitizing, the cats are being unnecessarily exposed to disease hazards that can cause harm and illness.

Correct by sanitizing primary enclosures for cats at least once every 2 weeks or as often as necessary to prevent the accumulation of dirt, debris, food waste, excreta, and other disease hazards. To be corrected by: 31 December 2021.
The exit briefing was conducted on 12/17/21 with the Operations Manager, Attending Veterinarian, Director of Operations, Regional Quality Assurance Manager, Director of Quality Assurance, Senior Vice President for Veterinary Services, Chief Operations Officer, and Regional Facilities Manager.

Additional Inspectors:
DANA MILLER, Supervisory Animal Care Specialist
KELLY MAXWELL, ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR
### Species Inspected

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