



Inspection Report

Single Vision Inc.
8185 Forest Hills Road
MELROSE, FL 32666

Customer ID: **331487**
Certificate: **58-C-1117**
Site: 001
SINGLE VISION INC

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 08-MAR-2022

2.4 Critical
Non-interference with APHIS officials.

During the inspection, the licensee knowingly provided USDA Officials false information regarding the veterinary care for certain animals and fraudulent documentation of a program of veterinary care. USDA Officials identified a female Geoffroy's cat with generalized hair loss on the left side of its body, a squinting right eye and a small, scabbed wound within a dime sized area of alopecia over the right eye. The licensee stated that he had taken the cat to be examined by the AV for the generalized hair loss a few months ago. He said the attending veterinarian attributed the hair loss to behavioral issues associated with the loss of the animal's male partner. Later discussions with the AV contradicted the licensee's claims; she had not evaluated the cat and the licensee had not contacted her regarding this animal. The licensee stated that his attending veterinarian conducts regular site visits and that those visits usually take about an hour. This was difficult to believe since the inspection with USDA Officials took approximately over 2 hours just to view all the animals on the property. The attending veterinarian later denied that the licensee regularly requests annual site visits and that she is usually called for the occasional animal wound or abnormality. Furthermore, the licensee stated that his AV had observed an obese male jaguar several times and suggested that the solution was to cut back his diet. The AV explained that she had been called to the facility one evening to evaluate an injured male lion and had never physically seen an obese male jaguar. The licensee had mentioned in passing that he believed the animal was overweight, and she

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suggested the first start would be to cut back his diet. No further follow up or thorough examination was conducted by the AV. Ultimately, discussions with the AV revealed that she had not been given a program of veterinary care to review and sign in over two years. The agreement as explained by the AV was that the licensee was supposed to alert the veterinarian whenever he acquired a new species of animal that was not included on the current program of veterinary care. She would then create a PVC specific to the new species. This review had not been conducted in approximately two years. Therefore, the PVCs provided during previous inspections have been fraudulently provided to USDA inspectors for a variety of species that the licensee has recently acquired. Furthermore, the licensee asked the AV if a veterinary student were to create the PVC, would she feel comfortable reviewing it and signing off. The AV agreed to that suggestion but has yet to receive a PVC to review.

Knowingly providing false information and fraudulent programs of veterinary care impedes USDA Officials ability to accurately assess animal welfare as well as the facility's ability to provide adequate veterinary care to the animals in its possession. Not only are these actions in violation of this section, but they also impede the working relationship between the licensee and the inspector. From this point forward, the licensee must cooperate with the inspection procedure.

2.40 Direct

Attending veterinarian and adequate veterinary care (dealers and exhibitors).

During a follow-up discussion with the attending veterinarian, the AV admitted that she had not reviewed or signed any programs of veterinary care for the licensee in over two years. USDA Officials reviewed the licensee's program of veterinary care for the species listed on the property – specifically the sections regarding the spotted hyena and the prairie dogs. The licensee stated that the attending veterinarian had reviewed and created these documents for these recent animal acquisitions. The suggested vaccination schedule included a yearly rabies vaccine; when USDA Officials asked if the attending veterinarian was comfortable with him giving vaccines, the licensee replied "Yes."

During the inspection, USDA Official identified a female Geoffroy's cat with generalized hair loss on the left side of its

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body, a squinting right eye and a small, scabbed wound within a dime sized area of alopecia over the right eye. The licensee stated that he had taken the cat to be examined by the AV for the generalized hair loss a few months ago. He said the attending veterinarian attributed the hair loss to behavioral issues associated with the loss of the animal's male partner. The licensee admitted that the eye abnormality was new and had not been identified previously. Later discussions with the AV contradicted the licensee's claims; she had not evaluated the cat and the licensee had not contacted her regarding this animal. Furthermore, two geriatric female tigers were observed with ocular issues, neurologic signs and slim body weights. The licensee was asked if a quality-of-life discussion regarding these two animals had taken place with the attending veterinarian; the licensee did not respond. When asked if the attending veterinarian had been contacted regarding an obese male jaguar, the licensee explained that she had seen the animal several times and simply suggested cutting back the jaguar's diet. The licensee further commented that he had reached out to other facilities exhibiting the jaguar's siblings and said that those siblings also had weight issues. The attending veterinarian later explained that she had never physically examined a male jaguar but did admit that the licensee had asked her what he should do for an obese jaguar. She suggested cutting back his diet but was never asked to conduct a physical evaluation or thorough workup for the animal.

Most importantly, discussions with the attending veterinarian identified a complete lack of communication between the licensee and the attending veterinarian regarding proper veterinary care, nutritional and supplementation requirements, internal and external parasite control, and other aspects of animal care and use. The licensee does not have regularly scheduled visits by the attending veterinarian to the premises and routinely disregards the AV's medical advice. For example, the licensee previously contacted the attending veterinarian regarding a limping cougar. The AV requested that the licensee bring the animal into her clinic; however, the animal was never transported to the clinic. No follow up information regarding the animal's condition was communicated to the attending veterinarian. Additionally, the AV feels

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that the licensee's current facility is not conducive for performing proper routine physical examinations that would necessitate sedation and immobilization. There are no squeeze chutes or small lock outs where an animal could be safely sedated and evaluated. Conversely, the licensee is unable to transport the larger and more dangerous animals to the veterinary clinic for necessary medical care.

An authentic & current written program of veterinary care was not available for inspection. Abiding by a program of veterinary care that has not been reviewed and approved by the facility's attending veterinarian withholds adequate veterinary care from animals in the facility's care. Each exhibitor shall employ an attending veterinarian under formal arrangements that include a program of veterinary care and regularly scheduled visits to the premises of the exhibitor. Additionally, the exhibitor shall assure that the AV has appropriate authority to ensure the provision of adequate veterinary care and to oversee the adequacy of other aspects of animal care and use. The exhibitor shall provide the availability of appropriate facilities, personnel, equipment, and services to comply with the provisions of this subchapter. A mechanism of direct and frequent communication must be maintained so that timely and accurate information on problems of animal health, behavior, and well-being must be conveyed to the attending veterinarian.

Correct by March 22nd, 2022.

2.131(c)(1) Critical

Handling of animals.

The licensee exhibits dangerous animals in a manner that does not pose minimal risk of harm to the animals and to the public and without sufficient distance and/or barriers between the animal and the general viewing public so as to assure the safety of animals and the public.

- On January 4th, 2022, a member of the public posted a series of photos on social media of herself interacting with a juvenile black jaguar at the licensee's facility. There was not an identifiable method of effective restraint (i.e., a harness or collar) or established barrier in these photos with the public member and jaguar. According to the facility's records, the

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female jaguar is at least 6 months old.

- On December 23rd, 2021, a member of the public posted a series of photos on social media of herself touching and crouching down next to an adult female lion and an adult male jaguar at the licensee’s facility. There was not an identifiable method of effective restraint (i.e., harness or collar) or established barrier in these photos with the public member, lion and jaguar.
- On December 6th, 2021, a member of the public posted a photo of himself and a friend crouching down and petting an adult male jaguar at the licensee’s facility. There was not an identifiable method of effective restraint (i.e., a harness or collar) or established barrier in this photo with the public members and jaguar.
- On October 18th, 2021, a member of the public posted a photo of herself on social media petting and interacting with an adult male jaguar at the licensee’s facility. There was not an identifiable method of effective restraint (i.e. a harness or collar) or established barrier in this photo with the public member and jaguar.
- On August 29th, 2021, a member of the public posted a photo of herself on social media interacting with an adult male lion at the licensee’s facility. There was not an identifiable method of effective restraint (i.e. a harness or collar) or established barrier in this photo with the public member and lion.
- On August 20th, 2021, a member of the public posted a photo of himself on social media interacting with an adult male jaguar at the licensee’s facility. There was not an identifiable method of effective restraint (i.e. a harness or collar) or established barrier in this photo with the public member and jaguar.
- On August 10th, 2021, a member of the public posted a photo of herself on social media interacting with an adult male lion at the licensee’s facility. There was not an identifiable method of effective restraint (i.e. a harness or collar) or established barrier in this photo with the public member and lion.
- On July 25th, 2021, a member of the public posted photos of herself on social media interacting with an adult male lion

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and a juvenile female cougar at the licensee’s facility. There was not an identifiable method of effective restraint (i.e. a harness or collar) or established barrier in these photos with the public member, lion and cougar.

• On July 24th, 2021, a member of the public posted a video of herself on social media interacting with two juvenile bear cubs at the licensee’s facility. During the video, the bear cubs were seen continuously nipping at the public members’ clothing, hands and hair. There are two individuals seen in the background that are present with the public member and intervene with the rowdy bears only after the animals have established a good grip on the lady’s clothing and hair. There was not an identifiable method of effective restraint (i.e. a harness or collar) or established barrier in this video with the public member and bear cubs.

• On June 25th, 2021, a member of the public posted photos of herself on social media interacting with a juvenile lion at the licensee’s facility. There was not an identifiable method of effective restraint (i.e. harness or collar) or established barrier in these photos with the public member and lion.

• On June 15th, 2021, a member of the public posted a photo and video of himself on social media interacting with a juvenile male jaguar and an adult lion at the licensee’s facility. There was not an identifiable method of effective restraint (i.e. harness or collar) or established barrier in these photos with the public member, lion and jaguar.

• On June 6th, 2021, a member of the public posted photos and a video of herself on social media interacting with adult male and female lions at the licensee’s facility. There was not an identifiable method of effective restraint (i.e. harness or collar) or established barrier in these photos/video with the public member and lions.

• On May 31st, 2021, a member of the public posted a video of himself on social media interacting with a juvenile lion at the licensee’s facility. There was not an identifiable method of effective restraint (i.e. harness or collar) or established barrier in this video with the public member and lion.

• On May 31st, 2021, a member of the public posted a video of himself and others on social media interacting with various

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large species (juvenile jaguar, lions, cougar and adult male bear) at the licensee’s facility. There was not an identifiable method of effective restraint (i.e. harness or collar) or established barrier in this video with the public members and big cats. The adult male bear was held within his enclosure however, the public member was videotaped touching his muzzle through the enclosure wire.

- On May 16th, 2021, a member of the public posted photos of herself on social media petting a juvenile male jaguar at the licensee’s facility. There was not an identifiable method of effective restraint (i.e. harness or collar) or established barrier in these photos with the public member and jaguar.
- On April 10th, 2021, a member of the public posted photos of herself on social media petting an adult female lioness at the licensee’s facility. There was not an identifiable method of effective restraint (i.e. harness or collar) or established barrier in these photos with the public member and lioness.
- On April 10th, 2021, a member of the public posted a photo of herself on social media petting an adult female lioness at the licensee’s facility. There was not an identifiable method of effective restraint (i.e. harness or collar) or established barrier in this photo with the public member and lioness.
- On April 10th, 2021, a member of the public posted photos and videos of herself on social media petting an adult female lioness at the licensee’s facility. There was not an identifiable method of effective restraint (i.e. harness or collar) or established barrier in these photos/videos with the public member and lioness.
- On April 4th, 2021, a member of the public posted photos of herself on social media interacting with a juvenile lioness at the licensee’s facility. There was not an identifiable method of effective restraint (i.e. harness or collar) or established barrier in these photos with the public member and lioness.
- On March 28th, 2021, a member of the public posted a photo and video of herself on social media interacting with a juvenile male lion at the licensee’s facility. There was not an identifiable method of effective restraint (i.e. harness or

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collar) or established barrier in the photo/video with the public member and lion.

- On March 21st, 2021, a member of the public posted a photo of herself on social media interacting with an adult male jaguar at the licensee’s facility. There was not an identifiable method of effective restraint (i.e. harness or collar) or established barrier in the photo with the public member and jaguar.
- On March 17th, 2021, a member of the public posted a photo of herself on social media interacting with an adult male jaguar at the licensee’s facility. There was not an identifiable method of effective restraint (i.e. harness or collar) or established barrier in the photo with the public member and jaguar.
- On March 16th, 2021, a member of the public posted a photo of herself on social media interacting with an adult male jaguar at the licensee’s facility. There was not an identifiable method of effective restraint (i.e. harness or collar) or established barrier in the photo with the public member and jaguar.
- On March 14th, 2021, a member of the public posted a photo of herself on social media interacting with a juvenile female lion. There was not an identifiable method of effective restraint (i.e. harness or collar) or established barrier in the photo with the public member and lioness.
- On March 9th, 2021, a member of the public posted photos of himself on social media interacting with a juvenile male jaguar and juvenile lion at the licensee’s facility. There was not an identifiable method of effective restraint (i.e. harness or collar) or established barrier in the photos with the public member, jaguar and lion.
- On February 15th, 2021, a member of the public posted photos of herself on social media hugging a juvenile female lion at the licensee’s facility. There was not an identifiable method of effective restraint (i.e. harness or collar) or established barrier in the photos with the public member and lion.
- On February 14th, 2021, a member of the public posted photos of herself on social media petting a juvenile female lion at the licensee’s facility. There was not an identifiable method of effective restraint (i.e. harness or collar) or established

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barrier in the photos with the public member and lioness.

- On January 9th, 2021, a member of the public posted videos and photos of himself on social media interacting with juvenile lions and a cougar. There was not an identifiable method of effective restraint (i.e. harness or collar) or established barrier in the photos with the public member and animals.
- On December 30th, 2020, a member of the public posted a video of himself on social media hugging a juvenile male jaguar at the licensee’s facility. There was not an identifiable method of effective restraint (i.e. harness or collar) or established barrier in this photo.
- On November 29th, 2020, the licensee posted photos to the facility’s social media page depicting an adolescent child swimming and walking around with two juvenile white lion cubs. There is an additional photo that shows an adult male public member standing next to a juvenile white lion on a wooden platform. There is no method of direct restraint (i.e. harness or collar) or an established public barrier in the photos with the public members and the lions.
- On July 16th, 2020, a member of the public posted a video of himself on social media interacting with an adult male bear at the licensee’s facility. The bear was contained in its enclosure; however, the public member was allowed to stand close enough for the bear to allegedly reach through the enclosure wire and remove the public member’s sunglasses from his neck. There was not an identifiable and effective public barrier in the video.

USDA Officials showed the licensee an assortment of these social media photos with individuals handling big cats over the age of 12 weeks. The licensee admitted that the facility occasionally uses volunteers with previous exotic animal experience but could not provide any documentation of their previous experience or volunteer paperwork. One of the more frequent volunteers was identified by the licensee as a veterinary student at the local CVM and had a provisional permit to work under the licensee’s state permit. After speaking with admissions at the local CVM, this individual was identified as an undergraduate pre-veterinary student with no formal veterinary training. The second frequent volunteer

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has over 5 years of experience as a zookeeper at a USDA regulated facility. There was no paperwork identifying experience requirements for these volunteers, their duties and responsibilities or any SOPs for handling and interacting with the animals on the premises. The licensee also admitted that some of the individuals depicted in the social media photos are former or current employees of other USDA regulated facilities but are not employees or volunteers for Single Vision. Furthermore, the licensee allows family members, personal friends and other exotic animal exhibitors to interact with dangerous animals over 12 weeks of age without being under the direct control of a knowledgeable and experienced animal handler. At approximately 12 weeks of age, dangerous animals, such as tigers, lions, bears, and wolves become too big, too fast and too strong to be used public contact.

During public exhibition, any animal must be handled so that there is minimal risk of harm to the animal and to the public with sufficient distance and/or barriers between the animal and the general viewing public so as to assure the safety of animals and the public. The facility should ensure the well-being of both parties by not allowing members of the public to handle potentially dangerous animals. Additionally, the facility's volunteers and/or employees should be readily identifiable and have the appropriate documentation showing their training/experience with handling dangerous animals.

Correct prior to the next public interaction.

3.125 Repeat

Facilities, general.

USDA Officials identified several enclosures in need of repair.

- There was an exposed metal fence sub-floor in many of animal enclosures on the property. Some portions of the fence were flush with the sand/dirt while others left metal protrusions exposed due to the changes in substrate height.

Enclosures housing two new guinea singing dogs, two wolves, one spotted hyena, five ringtail lemurs, one jaguar and cougar, one leopard, two African crested porcupines, two tigers, a jaguar and lion, and the two exercise yards have areas in need of attention.

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- An enclosure housing one coatimundi had a wooden platform where one of the edges had come apart from the 2x4 below. There was an exposed screw still in the 2x4.
- An enclosure housing one kinkajou had an exposed screw approximately 2 inches in length positioned down from the wooden board above. The screw was meant to hold a climbing branch in place but the branch had broken free.
- An enclosure housing five ringtail lemurs contained a wooden platform that was separating from its base. The plywood portion of the platform was deteriorating from exposure to the elements and animals. There were also two long (approximately 2in) screws sticking out of the 2x4 portion of the platform.
- An enclosure housing one Geoffroy’s cat had a wooden platform with a worn away section in front of the den opening. Portions of the wood 2x4 were completely scratched away leaving splintered holes.
- An enclosure housing a tiger and lion had a den box with a small bottom corner section of its plywood missing.
- An enclosure housing one black leopard had a den box with a section of its plywood roof caved in. The roof the den no longer provided adequate protection from the elements.
- An enclosure housing two bears, one tiger and a lion had a loose door hinge on the door to the enclosure. The top two hinges were still intact and two metal chains were being used as additional security measures; however, the door stood slightly ajar.
- One of the two den boxes for two African Crested Porcupines had a small hole in the plywood that appears to have been chewed away. Additionally, approximately 75% of the substrate of the enclosure had been dug away exposing the metal wire subfloor. The openings of the wire were approximately 2in by 4in and posed an entrapment risk.
- An enclosure housing 3 silver foxes and 1 red fox had sections of the metal wire subfloor exposed due to the animals digging. The openings of the wire were approximately 2in by 4in and posed an entrapment risk.
- The licensee currently houses an adolescent female spotted hyena within his personal residence. The animal has free

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access to the home when the licensee is home. There are numerous dangers in a house setting that can cause harm and/or death including exposed electrical cords and many chewing surfaces that could potentially become foreign body concerns.

Exposed screws and defective wood pose injury hazards to the animals that have access to these defects. Loose door hinges affect the enclosures' integrity and its ability to safely contain 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. Appropriate housing for the species must be provided and maintained to prevent injury or death to the animals possessed by the licensee.

3.131(a)

Sanitation.

USDA Officials identified two areas in need of additional cleaning. An enclosure housing two oriental small-clawed otters had an accumulation of feces, mud and leftover food portions behind the den box. The two small holes in the enclosures that acted as a drainage system were clogged and did not allow the accumulations to flow out during hose downs.

Additionally, an enclosure housing a Geoffroy's cat had a build up of feces and leftover food products directly adjacent to the den box outside of the enclosure fence. This had attracted numerous flying insects to the location.

All enclosures shall be kept clean to reduce odors, disease hazards, and reduce pests.

Correct by March 14th, 2022.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the licensee and authorized personnel.

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Additional Inspectors:

KRISTIN NAPOLI, SUPERVISORY ANIMAL CARE SPECIALIST

TANESHA WILKINS, SACS

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Species Inspected

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Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000004	<i>Canis lupus hallstromi</i>	NEW GUINEA SINGING DOG
000002	<i>Canis lupus</i>	GRAY WOLF / GREY WOLF / TIMBER WOLF
000002	<i>Aonyx cinereus</i>	ORIENTAL SMALL-CLAWED OTTER
000010	<i>Potos flavus</i>	KINKAJOU
000001	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>	SPOTTED HYENA
000003	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000003	<i>Nasua olivacea</i>	MOUNTAIN COATI
000001	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	LEOPARD
000007	<i>Ursus arctos syriacus</i>	SYRIAN BROWN BEAR
000005	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000004	<i>Puma concolor</i>	PUMA / MOUNTAIN LION / COUGAR
000002	<i>Leptailurus serval</i>	SERVAL
000006	<i>Panthera leo</i>	LION
000001	<i>Leopardus geoffroyi</i>	GEOFFROY'S CAT
000002	<i>Panthera onca</i>	JAGUAR
000008	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	TIGER
000004	<i>Vulpes zerda</i>	FENNEC FOX
000001	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	BOBCAT
000001	<i>Caracal caracal</i>	CARACAL
000001	<i>Aotus trivirgatus</i>	THREE-STRIPED NIGHT MONKEY / OWL MONKEY
000001	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	RACCOON
000001	<i>Felis sp</i>	DOMESTIC X EXOTIC CAT HYBRID
000006	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	DOMESTIC RABBIT / EUROPEAN RABBIT
000001	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR
000002	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000002	<i>Cynomys ludovicianus</i>	BLACK-TAILED PRAIRIE DOG
000004	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000003	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000088	Total	



United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

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