



Inspection Report

MOUNT HOPE AUCTION INC
PO Box 82
Mt Hope, OH 44660

Customer ID: **2156**
Certificate: **31-B-0031**
Site: 001
MOUNT HOPE AUCTION, INC.

Type: FOCUSED INSPECTION
Date: 15-SEP-2022

2.40(b)(3) Critical

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

A small white hornless ram (Bangs tag KY 9157, stall tag 362) was found deceased by the inspectors in the main sale barn of the facility. When the auction staff and on-site veterinarian were notified by inspectors, they were unaware of the animal's condition. At the time of discovery, the animal was laterally recumbent and partially covered with straw. The ram had not undergone any obvious postmortem changes, including rigidity. There were no other animals present in the stall. Hay and water were present.

When animals aren't observed adequately on a daily basis, health conditions and behavior changes can be missed, leading to progression of disease or injury, including death. The licensee must ensure that adequate daily observations are made for all animals, and timely and accurate information regarding animal health, behavior, and well-being are communicated directly and frequently to the attending veterinarian. Correct by 09/16/2022.

2.131(c)(1) Repeat

Handling of animals.

During the auction, members of the public were observed walking into a holding area containing caged, potentially dangerous, animals including skunks, raccoons, foxes, kinkajou, and coyotes. This area is behind secondary fencing which has posted signs stating, "please keep hands out of pens," "danger very aggressive animals," and "please keep gate closed." Despite the signs, members of the public were observed inside the secondary fence, and many were

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attempting to touch or pet the animals. One member of the public commented that one coyote was friendly and allowed her to pet the animal. At this point, no facility employees were present to deter the public from handling the animals. The inspectors notified several staff members and the show veterinarian of the animal contact, however, a consistent attendant was not present in this area to observe the public during the duration of the auction.

In the hoofstock barn, members of the public were observed touching, petting, and hugging a large mature dromedary camel. The camel was able to put his head over the gate which allowed him to be at the level of the public walking through the barn. No facility employees were observed in this area of the hoofstock barn to deter the public from interacting with the animals. When notified, the facility added an additional wire panel to one of the gates of the enclosure, however, the other gate remained the same and still allowed for contact.

Failure to ensure appropriate distance and/or barriers, can allow for unintended interactions and lead to harm to the animals or the public members. The facility is responsible for safe exhibition of the animals while on auction grounds, including sufficient distance and/or barriers between the animals and general viewing public so as to assure the safety of both animals and the public. Correct by: 9/17/2022

2.131(d)(2)

Handling of animals.

During the auction, members of the public were observed petting a dromedary camel and touching numerous smaller mammals (fox, skunk, kinkajou, and coyotes). In these areas, the facility did not have readily identifiable employees on hand during the public interactions with the animals. The facility has signage trying to deter people from touching the animals, however, members of the public continued to contact the animals.

A lack of readily identifiable attendants to deter the public from contacting the animals can allow for unintended interactions which could lead to harm to the animals or members of the public. A responsible, knowledgeable and readily,

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identifiable employee or attendant must be present at all times during periods of public contact whether intended or not.

Correct by: 9/17/2022

3.61(a)

Primary enclosures used to transport live rabbits.

A majority of the primary transport enclosures for the rabbits did not contain easily accessible openings, projecting rims, or adequate handholds. Approximately, 90% of these enclosures did not contain openings to allow easy access in case of an emergency with the rabbit. 95% of the enclosures also did not have projecting rims to ensure adequate ventilation is maintained or handholds to prevent tilting and contact with the animal. Sharp, broken wires, were also observed in 3 of the rabbit enclosures

A lack of appropriate openings, projecting rims, and handholds on primary transport enclosures can make it difficult to remove the animal in the case of an emergency, allow for inadequate ventilation if the cages are stacked, and can cause unintentional contact between the handler and the animal during transport. Sharp points or protrusions can also cause injury to the animals.

All primary transport enclosure for rabbits must contain openings that are easily accessible at all times for emergency removal of live animals, contain projecting rims or other devices on the exterior walls to prevent obstruction of the ventilation, and provide adequate handholds for lifting animals without tilting or risk of contact with the animal. Primary enclosure must also be free from any protrusions that could be injurious to the live rabbits. Correct by 9/30/2022.

3.61(f)

Primary enclosures used to transport live rabbits.

None of the primary transport enclosures for the rabbits were marked with the words "Live Animal" or arrows indicating the correct upright position of the cage. Approximately 192 rabbits were observed in enclosures missing these markings. Failure to clearly mark transport enclosures can allow for inappropriate handling of the cages as its contents and position

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may be unclear to the staff. Primary enclosures used to transport live rabbits must be marked with the words "Live Animal" in letters at least 1 inch in height, and with arrows or other markings to indicate the correct upright position of the container. Correct by 9/30/2022.

3.66(c)

Handling.

After being consigned to the auction, several of the rabbit enclosures were stacked 3-4 enclosures high and tightly packed together on a large wagon. The stacking of these enclosures allowed for decreased ventilation to the interior rabbits and tilting of many of the enclosures.

Inappropriate stacking of enclosures can allow for decreased ventilation and unstable structures which can impact rabbit health and safety. Primary enclosures used to transport rabbits must not be needlessly tilted or stacked in a manner which may result in their falling. The facility restacked the enclosures onto an additional wagon shortly after the observations were made. Correct by 9/17/22.

3.125(a)

Direct

Facilities, general.

While the inspection team was observing an adult female white-tailed deer, she became entrapped in the gap between the gate and wall of the enclosure. The cervid area of the main sale barn, is constructed of wood with tall extensions on the walls, to contain the deer, and 2 gates on opposite walls. The front gate had an extra wooden piece blocking the space between the gate and wall, but the back gate was not constructed in this manner, allowing access to the gap between the gate and wall. Prior to the incident, the singly housed deer, in a double stall (#110), appeared stressed and was darting around the enclosure, trying to climb the walls of the wooden stall. The deer jumped into a corner of the stall and as she slid down, her left front leg became entrapped in the gap between the wooden gate and wall of the stall, where the gate latched. The deer started thrashing, pulling, and twisting her body, trying to free her leg, which was caught at the

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narrow part just above her joint. No staff members were immediately nearby so the inspector assisted the deer to dislodge her leg by lifting it up and back into the enclosure before she could more seriously harm herself. The doe limped away and then stood, holding her leg up while open mouth breathing. The on-site attending veterinarian was notified immediately.

Inappropriately constructed enclosures which create gaps or holes can allow for the entrapment, serious injury, or death of the animals. The facility must be constructed in a manner that is appropriate for the animals involved to protect them from injury and contain them. Correct by 09/16/2022.

3.137(a)

Primary enclosures used to transport live animals.

Several of the primary transport enclosures for the small mammals, including degus, spiny mice, skunks, and coyotes, did not contain easily accessible openings, projecting rims, or adequate handholds. Approximately 30% of these enclosures did not contain openings or doors to allow easy access in case of an emergency with the live animal. 40-50% of the enclosures holding these small mammals also did not have projecting rims to ensure adequate ventilation is maintained or handholds to prevent tilting and contact with the animal.

A lack of appropriate openings, projecting rims, and handholds on primary transport enclosures can make it difficult to remove the animal in the case of an emergency, allow for inadequate ventilation if the cages are stacked, and can cause unintentional contact between the handler and the animal during transport. All primary transport enclosure for subpart F animals must contain openings that are easily accessible at all times for emergency removal of live animals, contain projecting rims or other devices on the exterior walls to prevent obstruction of the ventilation, and provide adequate handholds for lifting animals without tilting or risk of contact with the animal. Correct by 9/30/2022.

3.137(d)

Primary enclosures used to transport live animals.

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In the warm housing area, 19 sugar glider enclosures containing 38 sugar gliders did not have solid bottoms or pans to collect the animal excreta or food and water waste. The cages were placed on racks with bars which allowed for any spilled feed, water, or feces to fall on and into the enclosures underneath.

A wire multi-level chinchilla enclosure located near the main auction ring had an excessive accumulation of excreta on all levels of the enclosure. The enclosure housed 3 chinchillas and offered very little space for the animals to move without having to walk through their own excrement.

A wire enclosure with a wooden bottom located in the warm room that held 1 albino African crested porcupine had wood shavings as bedding that were completely soaked in excreta and water waste. The animal had no available option to move onto a dry surface.

Failure to properly clean and sanitize primary enclosures can lead to disease hazards and increased odors. Primary enclosures that do not have solid bottoms can allow for excreta or food waste to spill into other areas of the facility which can contaminate enclosures, and potentially introduce disease hazards to other animals. Primary enclosures used to transport must be cleaned and sanitized in a manner prescribed in 3.131 of the standards. All primary enclosures used to transport live subpart F animals must have solid bottoms to prevent leakage and contamination of other areas. Correct by 9/30/2022.

3.137(e)

Primary enclosures used to transport live animals.

None of the primary transport enclosures for the subpart F mammals including degus, foxes, skunks, bobcats, hedgehogs, and many other species, were marked with the words "Live Animal"/ "Wild Animal" or had arrows indicating the correct upright position of the cage.

Failure to clearly mark transport enclosures can allow for inappropriate handling of the cages as its contents and position may be unclear to the staff. Primary enclosures used to transport live subpart F animals must be marked with the words

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“Live Animal” or “Wild Animal” in letters at least 1 inch in height, and with arrows or other markings to indicate the correct upright position of the container. Correct by 9/30/2022.

3.36(a)

Primary enclosures used to transport live guinea pigs and hamsters.

Several of the primary transport enclosures for the guinea pigs and hamsters did not contain easily accessible openings, projecting rims, or adequate handholds. Approximately, 40-50% of these enclosures did not contain openings to allow easy access in case of an emergency with the animal. 40-50% of the enclosures also did not have projecting rims to ensure adequate ventilation is maintained or handholds to prevent tilting and contact with the animal.

A lack of appropriate openings, projecting rims, and handholds on primary transport enclosures can make it difficult to remove the animal in the case of an emergency, allow for inadequate ventilation if the cages are stacked, and can cause unintentional contact between the handler and the animal during transport.

All primary transport enclosure for guinea pigs and hamsters must contain openings that are easily accessible at all times for emergency removal of live animals, contain projecting rims or other devices on the exterior walls to prevent obstruction of the ventilation, and provide adequate handholds for lifting animals without tilting or risk of contact with the animal.

Correct by 9/30/2022.

3.36(g)

Primary enclosures used to transport live guinea pigs and hamsters.

None of the primary transport enclosures for the guinea pigs or hamsters were marked with the words “Live Animal” or arrows indicating the correct upright position of the cage.

Failure to clearly mark transport enclosures can allow for inappropriate handling of the cages as its contents and position may be unclear to the staff. Primary enclosures used to transport live guinea pigs or hamsters must be marked with the

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words "Live Animal" in letters at least 1 inch in height, and with arrows or other markings to indicate the correct upright position of the container. Correct by 9/30/2022.

This was a focused inspection on the facility and animals only.

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the Facility Representative.

Additional Inspectors:

AMY NOOYEN, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

COURTNEY JERNIGAN, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
2156	31-B-0031	001	MOUNT HOPE AUCTION, INC.	15-SEP-2022

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000007	<i>Equus quagga X E. caballus</i>	ZEBRA-HORSE HYBRID / ZORSE / ZONY / HEBRA
000001	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	GRAY FOX / GREY FOX
000058	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000013	<i>Bos primigenius indicus</i>	ZEBU
000044	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000192	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	DOMESTIC RABBIT / EUROPEAN RABBIT
000036	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000058	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000021	<i>Mustela putorius furo</i>	DOMESTIC FERRET
000005	<i>Mustela vison</i>	AMERICAN MINK
000022	<i>Mesocricetus auratus</i>	SYRIAN / GOLDEN HAMSTER
000060	<i>Bos taurus</i>	CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI
000002	<i>Bos grunniens</i>	YAK
000052	<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>	SUGAR GLIDER
000103	<i>Atelerix albiventris</i>	FOUR-TOED HEDGEHOG
000014	<i>Chinchilla lanigera</i>	CHINCHILLA
000004	<i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i>	BENNETT'S WALLABY / RED-NECKED WALLABY
000001	<i>Equus quagga</i>	BURCHELL'S / GRANT'S / CHAPMAN'S / PLAINS ZEBRA
000009	<i>Axis axis</i>	AXIS DEER / SPOTTED DEER / CHITAL
000034	<i>Dama dama</i>	FALLOW DEER
000005	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	WHITE-TAILED DEER
000002	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>	COMMON ELAND
000003	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	VIRGINIA OPOSSUM
000003	<i>Procyon lotor</i>	RACCOON
000085	<i>Cavia porcellus</i>	DOMESTIC GUINEA PIG
000003	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000001	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000004	<i>Vulpes zerda</i>	FENNEC FOX
000004	<i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	RINGTAIL
000001	<i>Procyon cancrivorus</i>	CRAB-EATING RACCOON
000007	<i>Dolichotis patagonum</i>	PATAGONIAN CAVY / MARA
000003	<i>Sapajus appella</i>	BROWN CAPUCHIN / TUFTED CAPUCHIN
000005	<i>Potos flavus</i>	KINKAJOU
000001	<i>Galictis vittata</i>	GREATER GRISON
000003	<i>Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris</i>	CAPYBARA
000002	<i>Nasua olivacea</i>	MOUNTAIN COATI
000048	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	STRIPED SKUNK
000001	<i>Coendou prehensilis</i>	PREHENSILE-TAILED PORCUPINE
000001	<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>	COMMON SQUIRREL MONKEY
000003	<i>Choloepus didactylus</i>	LINNAEUS'S TWO-TOED SLOTH
000002	<i>Tolypeutes matacus</i>	SOUTHERN THREE-BANDED ARMADILLO
000002	<i>Arctictis binturong</i>	BINTURONG
000009	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000008	<i>Acomys russatus</i>	GOLDEN SPINY MOUSE
000001	<i>Otocyon megalotis</i>	BAT-EARED FOX
000004	<i>Meriones persicus</i>	PERSIAN JIRD
000004	<i>Callosciurus prevostii</i>	PREVOST'S SQUIRREL / TRI-COLORED SQUIRREL
000001	<i>Caluromys derbianus</i>	CENTRAL AMERICAN WOOLLY OPOSSUM
000029	<i>Octodon degus</i>	DEGU



Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
2156	31-B-0031	001	MOUNT HOPE AUCTION, INC.	15-SEP-2022
000009	<i>Phodopus campbelli</i>		CAMPBELL'S DESERT HAMSTER / RUSSIAN HAMSTER	
000002	<i>Glaucomys volans</i>		SOUTHERN FLYING SQUIRREL	
000013	<i>Graphiurus lorraineus</i>		AFRICAN DORMOUSE	
000007	<i>Cricetulus griseus</i>		CHINESE HAMSTER	
000003	<i>Monodelphis domestica</i>		GREY SHORT-TAILED OPOSSUM	
000006	<i>Meriones unguiculatus</i>		MONGOLIAN GERBIL	
000002	<i>Spilogale putorius</i>		EASTERN SPOTTED SKUNK	
000001	<i>Tamandua tetradactyla</i>		SOUTHERN TAMANDUA	
000001	<i>Spermophilus richardsonii</i>		RICHARDSON'S GROUND SQUIRREL	
000001	<i>Cervus elaphus canadensis</i>		ELK	
001026	Total			