



Inspection Report

MINI S EXOTIC ZOO L L C
3050 FM 1799
MINEOLA, TX 75773

Customer ID: **326343**
Certificate: **74-B-0679**
Site: 001
Mini S Exotic Zoo, LLC

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 06-APR-2023

2.40(b)(3) Repeat

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

***Several animals had minor medical issues that had not been communicated to the veterinarian.

- The female springhaas had a large amount of hair loss over her entire body. She also appeared to be somewhat wobbly when she stood on her back legs. According to the licensee, this is a regular result of breeding.
- One of the cotton top tamarins had no hair on its tail from the tail head extending down approximately 4 inches.
- A female fennec fox had hair loss along her back with focal areas of increased redness or scabs. According to the licensee, this occurs when the animals are breeding.
- A male fennec fox had hair loss on his right back leg.
- A pair of red ruffed lemurs had a large amount of loose stool in their enclosure.
- The female sand cat had some mild discharge from her eyes and minor hair loss on her nose.

The identified medical issues could be a result of several things: stress, inadequate diet, external or internal parasites, breeding behaviors, and/or true illness. Without an evaluation by a veterinarian the true cause cannot be identified and therefore cannot be corrected.

The licensee must establish a program of daily observation of all animals to assess their health and well-being and a mechanism of direct and frequent communication with the veterinarian in a timely manner so that minor medical issues do not become major medical issues.

Prepared By: BEVERLY HICKS
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

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2.76(a)

Records: Operators of auction sales and brokers.

***According to the animals at the facility during the inspection and the inventory from the last inspection, the following records were non-existent:

1- Red Kangaroo- disposition

2- Asian Small Clawed Otters- disposition

1- Sloth- disposition

3- Prairie Dogs- disposition

1- Goat- disposition

4- Marmosets- disposition

1- Cow- disposition

1- Wallaby- disposition

1- Bat Eared Fox- disposition

Appropriate documentation for acquired and sold animals is essential for proper identification, tracing forward and trace back of the animal. The licensee must make, keep, and maintain records or forms which fully and correctly disclose all required information concerning each animal consigned for auction or sold, whether or not a fee or commission is charged and

assure that all records are kept as required.

To be corrected by April 14, 2023.

2.131(b)(1) Critical

Handling of animals.

***On or about March 24, 2022, there was a Marmoset, that according to the licensee, was let out of its enclosure and was electrocuted in a rat trap, resulting in death of the Marmoset.

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Inappropriate handling of animals increases the risk of injury and/or death.

The licensee must ensure that all animals are handled as expeditiously and carefully as possible in a manner that does not cause trauma, overheating, excessive cooling, behavioral stress, physical harm, or unnecessary discomfort as required.

Corrected on April 6, 2023 and must continue.

3.75(a)

Housing facilities, general.

***In the Ruffed Lemur enclosure, there was a plastic-type housing unit on the ground that had a cord, for heating, that exited the back of the housing unit. The cord was unplugged and ran outside of the enclosure. There was approximately 6" of cord exposed between the housing unit and the edge of the enclosure where the Lemurs could easily reach the cord. Exposed cords create an increased risk of injury to the animals within the enclosure.

The licensee must turn the housing unit and secure it or remove the cord so that it is not exposed to the Lemurs and ensure that facilities are kept in good repair, and they must protect the animals from injury, contain the animals securely, and restrict other animals from entering as required.

To be corrected by April 14, 2023.

3.80(b)(4)

Primary enclosures.

***In the housing area for the Marmosets and Tamarins, the primary enclosures were 1' x 2' bird cages (except for one). This would equal two square feet. All enclosures contained two except for one young Tamarin. The minimum square footage required for each of these enclosures with two Marmosets or two Tamarins would be 3.2 square feet. The licensee stated that these were just temporary enclosures as these animals were being sold. The licensee also stated that the animals had been placed in these enclosures four days ago and would be picked up three days post inspection. Total

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time in temporary enclosures is expected to be seven days.

Insufficient space increases the risk of injury to the animals by creating a compatibility issue and can cause discomfort for the animal.

The licensee must place these animals in enclosures that meet the required space and ensure that when more than one nonhuman primate is housed in a primary enclosure, the minimum space requirement for the enclosure is the sum of the minimum floor area space required for each individual nonhuman primate.

To be corrected by April 12, 2023.

3.84(a)

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

***In the Nocturnal Building, there was one enclosure containing two Owl Monkeys. This enclosure had a build up of waste material in the drain tray underneath the enclosure floor. This was attracting flies into the enclosure.

***In the Red Ruffed Lemur enclosure, there were at least five areas of wet, waste piles consisting of soft/loose feces, old food and other waste materials on the mulch floor.

Lack of cleaning increases the risk of disease and contamination to food products by attracting pests.

The licensee must clean these area and ensure that all enclosures are cleaned daily and underneath as often as necessary to reduce disease hazards, pests and odors as required.

To be corrected by April 12, 2023.

3.84(d)

Cleaning, sanitization, housekeeping, and pest control.

***In the Nocturnal Building, there were flies observed in and around an enclosure which contained two Owl Monkeys.

Lack of adequate pest control increases the risk of disease to the animals.

The licensee must effectively remove the flies from this area ensure that pest control is effective for all types of pests

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throughout the entire facility to promote health and well-being for the animals and reduce contamination as required.

To be corrected by April 14, 2023.

3.85

Employees.

***The decreased level of husbandry practices, lack of adequate handling and lack of training or knowledge of non-human primates that was observed during the inspection indicates a lack in number of appropriate trained employees or an insufficient number of employees for the amount of animals at this facility.

The lack of trained employees in a sufficient number to adequately manage animal care increases the risks of injury, illness or death of the animals.

The licensee must ensure that there is enough employees to carry out the level of husbandry practices and care required and that the employees are trained and supervised by an individual who has the knowledge, background, and experience in proper husbandry and care of nonhuman primates to supervise others as required.

To be corrected by April 14, 2023

3.125(a)

Repeat

Facilities, general.

***In the yard surrounding one of the ruffed lemur enclosures, there was a young male Fallow Deer. This yard area had an otter pool that was covered with a pool cover. There was a rip in the cover approximately 1' long, leaving a gap approximately 2" wide. The Fallow Deer was observed walking on the pool cover.

Enclosures that are not maintained creates a decline in structural strength of all materials and areas that can injure the animals.

***In the Crab Eating Raccoon enclosure, there was an electrical cord hanging down from the back of the housing unit. Exposed cords can cause entanglement, injury or electrocution to the animals.

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The licensee must move the deer or repair the pool cover. The licensee must also remove the electrical cord from the Crab Eating Raccoon enclosure or place it so that it cannot be in reach of the animal and ensure that all enclosures are maintained in structurally sound condition as to protect the animals from injury and contain them as required.

To be corrected by April 14, 2023.

3.127(b)

Facilities, outdoor.

***In the outdoor Sloth enclosure, there were four Sloths. Although there was a solid fiberglass-like material covering the outside of the open wire, the ambient temperature range inside the enclosure was 57.5-59.7 degrees F. The Sloths were sitting as close to the windows or as high in the enclosure, as possible. The licensee stated that she had recently moved the Sloths to this enclosure from the Nocturnal Building. No extra heat was provided except a small closet that serves as their warm room where the temperature was 65.4 degrees F.

Lack of providing appropriate temperatures or adequate acclimation of animals to temperature extremes can cause animals to become ill or even death.

The licensee must provide heat to this enclosure or move the animals back to the Nocturnal Building until the weather reaches appropriate temperatures for the outdoor housing of Sloths. The licensee must remain aware to local climatic conditions for the species, ensure that all animals are provided with adequate shelter to afford the animals protection, prevent discomfort and assure acclimation before exposure to extreme climates as required.

Corrected on April 6, 2023 and to continue.

3.131(a)

Sanitation.

***In the Nocturnal Building, the Springhaas enclosure floor was covered with pellets, cracked corn, feces, dirty pvc pipe and food. These items were scattered to where there was no completely clean area to walk without stepping or sitting in

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some portion of these items. There were flies in and around this enclosure.

***In the Tamandua enclosure, the front gate, wire panel and tubing had a light brown, crusty substance on it.

Lack of cleaning increases the risk of illness to the animals by contamination or food, attracting pests and insects.

The licensee must clean these enclosures and ensure that excreta is 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.

To be corrected by April 14, 2023

3.131(c)

Sanitation.

***In the Kangaroo enclosure, there were areas where retaining walls had been built with hay bales. The hay had disintegrated leaving the hay string exposed. There was a metal clamp found and a blanket that was laying on the ground in front of the barn door. The licensee stated that the blanket had been used as a wind break for the barn.

Trash and debris on the premises increases the risk of injury to the animals.

The licensee must ensure that the buildings and grounds are kept clean and in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate prescribed husbandry practices as required.

Corrected on April 6, 2023 and to continue.

3.131(d)

Sanitation.

***In the Nocturnal Building, there were flies observed on the floor in, on and near enclosures of the Tamandua, two Springhaas and three 3 banded Armadillos.

***In the outdoor enclosures, there was one enclosure containing one Bat Eared Fox. The fence and floor of the enclosure had bird feces scattered across these areas.

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Lack of pest control increases the risk of disease to the animals and contamination to food products.

The licensee must rid these areas of the flies and birds and ensure that an effective program of pest control is in place for all pests and maintained as required.

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This inspection and exit interview were conducted with the licensee.

Additional Inspectors:

CYNTHIA DIGESUALDO, VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

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Species Inspected

| Cust No | Cert No | Site | Site Name | Inspection |
|---------|-----------|------|------------------------|-------------|
| 326343 | 74-B-0679 | 001 | Mini S Exotic Zoo, LLC | 06-APR-2023 |

| Count | Scientific Name | Common Name |
|--------|---------------------------------|---|
| 000007 | <i>Callithrix jacchus</i> | COMMON MARMOSET |
| 000004 | <i>Hylobates lar</i> | LAR GIBBON |
| 000003 | <i>Varecia rubra</i> | RED RUFFED LEMUR |
| 000003 | <i>Varecia variegata</i> | BLACK-AND-WHITE RUFFED LEMUR |
| 000001 | <i>Lynx rufus</i> | BOBCAT |
| 000004 | <i>Aotus trivirgatus</i> | THREE-STRIPED NIGHT MONKEY / OWL MONKEY |
| 000004 | <i>Sapajus appella</i> | BROWN CAPUCHIN / TUFTED CAPUCHIN |
| 000002 | <i>Eulemur fulvus</i> | BROWN LEMUR |
| 000011 | <i>Osphranter rufus</i> | RED KANGAROO |
| 000003 | <i>Notamacropus rufogriseus</i> | BENNETT'S WALLABY / RED-NECKED WALLABY |
| 000002 | <i>Vulpes zerda</i> | FENNEC FOX |
| 000005 | <i>Choloepus didactylus</i> | LINNAEUS'S TWO-TOED SLOTH |
| 000008 | <i>Saguinus oedipus</i> | COTTON-TOP TAMARIN |
| 000003 | <i>Tolypeutes matacus</i> | SOUTHERN THREE-BANDED ARMADILLO |
| 000002 | <i>Aonyx cinereus</i> | ORIENTAL SMALL-CLAWED OTTER |
| 000002 | <i>Felis margarita</i> | SAND CAT |
| 000002 | <i>Pedetes capensis</i> | SPRINGHAAS |
| 000002 | <i>Muntiacus reevesi</i> | REEVE'S MUNTJAC |
| 000003 | <i>Otocyon megalotis</i> | BAT-EARED FOX |
| 000007 | <i>Echinops telfairi</i> | LESSER MADAGASCAR HEDGEHOG TENREC |
| 000001 | <i>Tamandua tetradactyla</i> | SOUTHERN TAMANDUA |
| 000001 | <i>Procyon cancrivorus</i> | CRAB-EATING RACCOON |
| 000005 | <i>Petaurus breviceps</i> | SUGAR GLIDER |
| 000001 | <i>Dama dama</i> | FALLOW DEER |
| 000001 | <i>Potos flavus</i> | KINKAJOU |
| 000009 | <i>Atelerix albiventris</i> | FOUR-TOED HEDGEHOG |
| 000096 | Total | |