



Inspection Report

Henry Hampton
14235 Hwy 801
Mount Ulla, NC 28125

Customer ID: **3271**
Certificate: **55-B-0069**
Site: 003
THE FARM AT WALNUT CREEK

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 02-MAR-2015

2.40(b)(1)

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

Several expired drugs were found on inspection. This included:

1. One bottle AnaSed brand Xylazine (100 mg / ml) that expired on 6 / 2014 was present in the chemical capture / restraint box.
2. One bottle Xylazine from Precision Pharmacy (333 mg/ml) that expired on 10/11/2014 was present in the chemical capture / restraint box. This bottle appeared 2/3 full and had the additional label directions to Discard 28 days after needle puncture . There was no notation on the bottle regarding the day it was first used, however, the top seal had needle punctures and white crystalline material on the rubber port. Additionally the bottle contained a large piece of solid material inside which appeared to be crystalized drug.
3. One bottle of Propylene Glycol that expired 12/2013 was present in the drug cart kept in the milking parlor.

The facility does not currently keep any records of the administration of chemical restraint drugs such as Xylazine. The facility manager did state during the inspection that several animals had recently been sedated (it is unclear whether this was done using this Xylazine or another drug). There was no Xylazine present in the chemical restraint box which was in-date. The use of expired drugs can be dangerous or ineffective. Expired medications may not be used on regulated animals. Correct by disposing of these expired medications and only using medications that are in date from this point forward.

Correct by: 3/6/2015 and prior to any additional administration

2.40(b)(2) REPEAT

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

There is documentation at the facility showing that following the last inspection the Attending Veterinarian (AV) met with facility staff to discuss guidance regarding the use of chemical capture and restraint. The Program of Veterinary Care was amended to include additional guidance on these topics.

Succinylcholine remains the primary drug for chemical restraint for the majority of species including: Sika Deer, Grevy and Grants Zebra, Nilgai, Water Buffalo, Tahr Goat, Aoudad, Axis Deer, Fallow Deer, Eland, and Elk.

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Although there is significantly more guidance than present previously (such as drug dosing information by species), this guidance still authorizes the use of succinylcholine without any drugs for anesthesia or analgesia. Regarding the circumstances for use the Protocol states necessary immobilizations should have benefits. 1 treatment for injury or disease. 2 routine testing. 3 movement. 4 behavioral adjustment.

Succinylcholine is a paralytic agent that has no analgesic (pain relieving) properties. When under the influence of Succinylcholine animals are paralyzed, but retain consciousness and are capable of feeling pain and distress. There are numerous alternative drugs and drug combinations available which are able to chemically restrain animals while providing anesthesia and analgesia. The use of this drug without anesthesia / analgesia for painful treatments or manipulations is inhumane. The use of this drug for routine non-painful procedures in the absence of anesthesia to alter conscious awareness is considered distressful to the animal and is not considered to be adequate veterinary care.

In addition to preventing movement, this drug can also paralyze respiratory muscles causing animals to stop breathing and if animals are not properly ventilated they can die of suffocation while they remain conscious. While the current guidance does provide instruction for manual chest compressions in the event an animal stops breathing, this facility does not have adequate equipment, facilities, or training to intubate or mechanically ventilate animals in this event. It is likely that an animal experiencing paralysis of respiratory muscles would suffocate without such ability. This is not considered adequate veterinary care.

Although additional guidance was provided regarding respiratory monitoring, there is no requirement for keeping anesthetic or post-procedural anesthetic records. The facility currently keeps no record of animals which have been administered paralytic drugs (such as succinylcholine) or sedatives (such as xylazine) for chemical restraint. This facility has moved 3 Eland, 5 Zebra, 6 Tahr goats, 9 Aoudad, 3 Elk, and 1 Bison from the drive through area to the Giraffe barn since the last inspection. Based on previous discussions with the facility manager many of these animals would require chemical restraint to move them. When the Facility Manager was asked if the drive through animals, now in the Giraffe barn, were moved using succinylcholine under the new guidelines for chemical restraint, he said that the majority had been.

The licensee must maintain a program of adequate veterinary care that includes the availability of appropriate facilities, personnel, equipment, and services to comply with the provisions of the animal welfare act. Providing the authority to use paralytic drugs for immobilization without administration of anesthetic drugs, additional supportive care, and the equipment to provide for ventilation in the event of respiratory paralysis is not considered adequate veterinary care. Additionally, the use of these drugs without anesthesia or analgesia is not within established standards of veterinary care. This lack of adequate care can compromise the health of these animals and is likely to result in unnecessary pain and distress to the animals and / or death. Correct by working with your attending veterinarian to ensure that there are appropriate facilities, personnel, equipment, and services provide for appropriate veterinary care and that any additional guidance is incorporated into the written program of veterinary care. Records of any changes to the current methods for chemical restraint method shall be maintained for future

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evaluation by APHIS Officials.

Correct by: Prior to any future use of any chemical restraint and not later than 5 April 2015.

*** A brown miniature zebu present in a group-housing stall inside the Giraffe barn had numerous areas of patchy hair loss. These areas ranged in size and include:

- one area just in front of the left hook bone (hip area). This patch of hair loss was approximately 4-5 inches long by 2-3 inches wide. The underlying skin was moist, red, and appeared to have a clear-yellow tinged exudate.
- one area was present behind the left shoulder on the chest. This patch of hair loss was approximately 4-5 inches long by 2-3 inches wide. The skin was dry, light colored, and had flaks / crusts around the outer ring of hair loss (at the junction with the haired area). There were several areas surrounding this where the hair direction was opposite normal growth that appeared to be patterns consistent with hair having been licked by this or another animal.
- two very large areas covering the majority of her right rump and part of her abdomen. The skin in that area was dry, intact, and appeared darkly colored.
- numerous small (1-2 inch) patches on the right chest and shoulder with underlying skin that appeared dry and lightly colored.

When the facility representative was asked about the condition, he stated that he had observed it over the weekend and believed that the zebu was being picked on by other animals in the stall. He stated that he intended to have the Attending Veterinarian look at it when he next visited. Later during the inspection the farm manager stated that he had observed this the previous day (that it had just come up) and that he had not recorded it in the observation book either. The hair loss present on this animal was not present in the facility s daily observation book for that area and entries for 2-27-15 & 2-28-15 and 3-2-15 stating OK initialed by the facility representative and two entries from 3-1-15 OK and were signed by the Farm Manager. The only other notations were initials of the staff member making the observations regarding an Elk.

This animal must be examined by attending veterinarian to determine severity of the concern identified and to determine required treatment. The licensee must maintain documentation of this exam and treatments for future review by APHIS officials. Even though this is a repeat non-complaint item, this animal must be examined by the attending veterinarian by COB on 6 March 2015.

2.75(b)(1)

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

*** Acquisition & Disposition information was missing for the following species / animals:

Sheep: There were 143 sheep present on the last inspection. There are acquisition records for 9 sheep,

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disposition records for 82 sheep, and records of birth for 38 lambs. The records for acquisition / disposition that were present at the facility include:

- Acquisition of 7 Sheep on 11/25 (received from another site)
- Acquisition of 2 Sheep on 12/5 (2 additional lambs born on property)
- Disposition of 6 Sheep on 11/26
- Disposition of 11 Sheep on 12/4
- Disposition of 18 Sheep on 12/7
- Disposition of 24 Sheep on 12/10
- Disposition of 21 Sheep on 1/7
- Disposition of 2 Sheep on 2/25

There were 89 sheep present on today's inspection (this included 49 Adults and 40 lambs). Acquisition records are missing for at least 19 additional adult sheep (again depending on the age of the animals received on 11/25).

- Goats: There were 39 goats present on the last inspection and 0 goats present on today's inspection. There are disposition records for 46 goats since the last inspection. (Missing acquisition records for 7 goats).

- Miniature Zebu: There were 9 Miniature Zebu Cattle present on the last inspection. There are 7 Miniature Zebu present at today's inspection. There are no disposition records present for any Zebu. (Missing disposition records for 2 Animals)

Accurate animal records regarding births, deaths, acquisition and disposition are used to help evaluate the facility's animal care program and for animal tracking for ownership and health care concerns. Every exhibitor must make, keep and maintain records or forms which fully and correctly disclose the following information concerning animals purchased, acquired, owned, held, leased, or otherwise in his or her control, or were transported, sold, euthanized or otherwise disposed of by that exhibitor, including any offspring born of any animals while in his or her possession or under his control. Additionally this must include:

- (i) The name and address of the person from whom the animals were purchased or otherwise acquired;
- (ii) The USDA license or registration number of the person if he or she is licensed or registered under the Act;
- (iii) The vehicle license number and State, and the driver's license number (or photographic identification card for nondrivers issued by a State) and State of the person, if he or she is not licensed or registered under the Act;
- (iv) The name and address of the person to whom the animal was sold or given;
- (v) The date of purchase, acquisition, sale or disposal of the animal(s);
- (vi) The species of the animal(s).
- (vii) The number of animals in the shipment.

Correct by maintaining accurate records regarding all acquisitions (including all births) and dispositions from this day forward.

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3.75(c)(2)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

*** The metal bars for the Lemur indoor enclosure are in need of maintenance. The indoor housing facility is constructed of a combination of painted concrete walls and painted thick gauge floor to ceiling wire walls. There are many areas where the paint has either worn off or chipped and there is rust covering a majority of the bars. Additionally, the metal guillotine exit door has chipped and worn paint that also requires maintenance. These areas have become difficult to impossible to sanitize in their current condition and require replacement, repainting, or resurfacing. Failure to be able to properly sanitize can expose the animals to potential disease hazards. Correct by ensuring that all surfaces are maintained on a regular basis and that those that require maintenance are repaired or replaced on a regular basis.

Correct by: 01 June 2015

3.84(a)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

*** The indoor Lemur enclosure at this facility is dirty. The walls in this area are dirty and stained with dark brown material from either animal hands or grease from fur. There is a build-up of dirt, grime, and spent feed between the wall and the plastic kennel used as a shelter box. Many of the metal cage bars have a layer of grime or debris that requires removal. It does not appear that these areas have been thoroughly cleaned recently. Animals that potentially scent mark require special cleaning practices to ensure that over-cleaning and removal of too much scent does not cause stress to the animals; however, a rotating cleaning schedule can be instituted in this situation to facilitate adequate cleaning as required and accommodate scent marking behaviors. Failure to clean on a regular basis exposes the animals to disease hazards and does not satisfy accepted cleanliness standards. The facility must ensure that all primary enclosures housing non-human primates are cleaned on a regular basis. Additionally, all indoor primate enclosures must be cleaned and sanitized at least every 2 weeks or as often as necessary to prevent excessive accumulation of dirt and debris in accordance with section 3.84(b)(2). For those primates that require special consideration for scent marking for their well-being, the facility may utilize a rotating cleaning schedule that addresses this concern while also ensuring that their enclosures are kept sanitary and in accordance with this section and 3.84(b)(2).

Correct by: 09 March 2015

3.125(d) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

*** The large heap of animal waste and bedding remains in the drive through area of the facility. Animals continue to have access to this large pile and have been observed on previous inspections browsing and lying in the pile.

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During today s inspection, no animals were observed in or on the pile and no new additional spent bedding has been recently added to the existing pile. The farm manager stated that there has been discussion at the facility about the future of this pile. Contact the animals with this waste pile has been a concern on many previous inspections as this exposes the animals to unnecessary disease and potential disease transmission. Correct this by removing this waste pile and dispose of all animal wastes properly.

THIS IS A REPEAT NON-COMPLIANT ITEM THAT REMAINS UNCORRECTED

3.126(c) DIRECT

FACILITIES, INDOOR.

***One Tahr goat is being housed in complete darkness in a stall inside the giraffe barn. This animal is housed in an enclosure made of solid plywood walls and there was no natural or artificial lighting. The degree of darkness made the inspection of this animal impossible. During inspection, the facility representative told inspectors they could safely open the stall door a small amount to look at the animal for inspection. When the door was opened (approximately 4-6 inches), the animal could be heard banging around in the stall and the walls of the enclosure shook as the animal hit them. Even this opening was still insufficient light to allow the inspectors to identify the number or species of animal. Based on the animal s behavior it appeared unsafe to open the door any farther because of the risk of escape and Inspectors did not continue to attempt to view this animal because of concern for causing injury. Inspectors asked facility staff what animal was in the enclosure and were informed that it contained 1 Tahr goat that had to be removed from the herd due to an injury. When discussing this animal (and the lack of lighting) by phone with the farm manager, the undersigned inspector was informed that there were actually 2 Tahr goats present in the stall during the inspection. Not only was this stall dark enough the animal could not be observed by either inspector present, but the inspectors were also unable to see the material forming the top of the enclosure, food / water receptacles, or cage furnishings (if present). All indoor housing must have ample lighting, either natural or artificial, to allow for daily observation, inspection, and husbandry practices. Failure to provide diurnal light cycles to the animals may also adversely affect them in many ways including disrupting hormonal regulation, affecting appetite, and increasing the chances of injury when animals react to sounds they cannot see. Correct this by providing this and all other animals ample lighting of good quality, distribution, and duration which is of sufficient intensity to permit routine inspection and cleaning.

The farm manager was advised of this item by phone on March 3, 2015.

Correct by: 06 March 2015

*** During the exit interview, inspectors observed that this animal has been moved to an enclosure with adequate lighting.

*** Inspection conducted with the farm manager and facility staff. Exit interview conducted with the farm manager.

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
3271	55-B-0069	003	THE FARM AT WALNUT CREEK	02-MAR-15

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000009	<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	BARBARY SHEEP
000012	<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>	BLACKBUCK
000017	<i>Axis axis</i>	AXIS DEER / SPOTTED DEER / CHITAL
000003	<i>Bison bison</i>	AMERICAN BISON
000004	<i>Bos grunniens</i>	YAK
000009	<i>Bos primigenius indicus</i>	ZEBU
000016	<i>Bos taurus</i>	CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI
000002	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>	ASIATIC WATER BUFFALO
000001	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000011	<i>Cervus c. canadensis</i>	ELK
000011	<i>Cervus nippon</i>	SIKA DEER
000108	<i>Dama mesopotamica</i>	FALLOW DEER
000005	<i>Equus grevyi</i>	GREVY'S ZEBRA
000007	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>	GIRAFFE
000007	<i>Hemitragus jemlahicus</i>	HIMALAYAN TAHR
000034	<i>Lama glama</i>	LLAMA
000006	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000009	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	REEVE'S MUNTJAC
000093	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000018	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000382	Total	