



### 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: 25-AUG-2015

**2.40(a)(1) REPEAT**

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

The written program of veterinary care is incomplete. The guidance included in the written program of veterinary care is insufficient regarding the use of diagnostic testing, dewormers, vaccinations, and other methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat disease, including both internal and external parasites. Currently the written PVC contains no information regarding vaccination for any species listed. Additionally, the recommended treatments consist only of a drug name (usually ivermectin or cydectin) without any guidance for doses or routes of administration, which are necessary when drugs are intended for use in species for which there are no manufacturer label instructions, or which personnel have been trained in proper administration. Regarding frequency of administration the written PVC says "as needed" for the majority of the species. There is no guidance elsewhere clarifying what "as needed" means. A written program of veterinary care is required when attending veterinarians are employed on a part time basis to ensure that the licensee and facility staff understand the direction of the Attending Veterinarian and provide a mechanism by which APHIS Officials can determine their compliance with those directions. Failure to include complete written guidance regarding these topics does not ensure good welfare of the animals maintained by the facility as miscommunications may lead to failure to provide measures for prevention, control, and treatment of disease. Correct by working with the attending veterinarian to ensure that complete guidance regarding the dose, route, and frequency of administration for all drugs listed for each species that are not specifically labelled by the manufacturer are incorporated into the written program of veterinary care. At a minimum guidance must include species-specific directions for vaccination, euthanasia, capture and restraint, and the prevention, control, and treatment of internal and external parasites.

The attending veterinarian has given his authority for "farm personnel" to perform tail docking and castrations for sheep, goats, Tahr, and Aoudad. This note does not provide adequate guidance to carry out these procedures: there are no detailed instructions indicating how these procedures are to be done, on what ages of animals, the location where they are to be performed, if any drugs are to be used and what dose, route, and frequency to give them for each species, and any post-procedural care or complications to watch for. The licensee stated that he is the only person who is doing these procedures, and he is only doing them on sheep and domestic goats. Tail docking and castration can cause significant complications if performed incorrectly, including severe bleeding, infection, retained fertility (if castration is incomplete), and non-healing wounds. Failure to maintain a written program of veterinary care, including guidance for procedures to be performed by the licensee or facility staff, does

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not ensure adequate care for the animals on hand. The licensee must obtain adequate guidance including detailed instructions from the attending veterinarian in order to perform these procedures in accordance with accepted standards of adequate veterinary care. Correct by maintaining a written program of veterinary care that includes specific written guidance for procedures to be performed by the licensee or other facility personnel.

THIS IS A REPEAT NON-COMPLIANT ITEM THAT REMAINS UNCORRECTED

### 2.40(a)(2)

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

A male buffalo exhibiting bilateral corneal opacity is reportedly blind according to facility representatives and as a result has been housed in confinement in the giraffe barn for observation and intermittent treatment since at least March. On 23 May 2015, the attending veterinarian re-examined this animal and documented that acute and convalescent titers were evaluated for BVD1, BVD2, and IBR (bovine viral diseases). Results showed no significant changes and the record stated that as a result it was considered an inconclusive diagnosis. The same treatment sheet indicated that the buffalo will be euthanized. As of the inspection on 25 August 2015, the buffalo was still being kept in confinement for observation, and had not been euthanized thus far. This is not ensuring that the attending veterinarian has appropriate authority to provide adequate veterinary care for this animal. The licensee must follow the attending veterinarian's instructions and recommendations regarding all aspects of animal care and use. Correct by ensuring the attending veterinarian has the authority to ensure the provision of adequate veterinary care by following his recommendations for treatments of animals examined. If the attending veterinarian has reconsidered the proposed euthanasia and is recommending an alternate treatment, these changes must be documented and maintained for future inspection by APHIS officials.

Correct from this day forward.

### 2.40(b)(1) REPEAT

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

\*\*\* The following medications and equipment were found to be expired during this inspection:

1. One box of 22 gauge 1.5 hypodermic needles found in the drug storage area of the machine shop expired July 2014.
2. One box of 20 gauge 1.5 hypodermic needles found in the drug storage area of the machine shop expired November 2011.
3. 6 tubes of ToMorrow (cephapirin benzathine) found in the kitchen area of the horse barn expired on 01 September 2014
4. One multi-dose vial of Resflor Gold was found in the production sheep barn. The prescription label on this

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multi-dose vial stated it was dispensed on May 4, 2015. Needle marks on the bottle show it has been already in use. The manufacturer label on the bottle states use within 28 days of first use. There is no date to determine when this bottle was opened and first used.

The use of expired drugs or materials can be dangerous to the animals. Expired drugs may be harmful or ineffective and expired materials such as sterile needles to be used for injection may lead to infection in the animals.

Additionally, using drugs past the manufacturer recommendations can also be harmful to the animals. Correct this by using only drugs and material within date and ensure all drugs that are opened for use are dated to ensure use per manufacturer recommendations.

THIS IS A REPEAT NON-COMPLAINT ITEM THAT REMAINS UNCORRECTED

### 2.40(b)(2) REPEAT

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

The following animals were identified in need of veterinary care during the inspection:

\*\*\*A male brown white and black Nubian-type goat without identification had an injured area on its scrotum. The bottom half of the scrotal skin was severely scabbed with hardened debris. Most of this affected skin appeared necrotic and contaminated with dirt and grass. When examining the area to ensure that this was not surface debris the gentle wiping caused the area to bleed and there was yellow-white pus localized in pockets. The upper half of the more normal-appearing scrotum (above this tissue) was swollen and firm. The goat appeared abnormal when running (wide legged stance and occasionally shaking a rear leg), although no gait abnormalities were detected at the walk or when standing. There was no documentation available to indicate that facility personnel had observed this abnormality or were providing any form of treatment. When asked, the licensee stated that the animal was one of several purchased on 15 August 2015 and that all of them were normal at that time. On 27 August 2015, documentation was provided by the facility manager from the seller (also a veterinarian) stating that he had castrated the goats prior to sale. This documentation stated that 3 goats were castrated 3-4 weeks prior to sale and one 10 days prior to sale using an open castration technique. Swelling, pain, and infection are all possible complications of castration and post procedural monitoring is necessary to ensure that animals which develop these issues are treated appropriately. Correct by having this animal examined by a licensed veterinarian and treated according to the veterinarian's instructions.

\*\*\*A female light gray mini-zebu had an approximately 1-inch by 3-inch area of ocular drainage and darkly stained fur under the right eye. The drainage extended from the middle of the lower lid to the corner of the eye on the nasal side and two-thirds of the way down the face towards the mouth. The zebu was seen squinting her right eye during the inspection. Eye injuries can be extremely painful, and if left untreated can lead to additional complications such as scarring of the cornea, rupture, or blindness of the affected eye. Correct by having this animal examined by a

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licensed veterinarian and treated according to the veterinarian s instructions.

\*\*\*A spotted fallow deer in the drive-through area near the entrance gate was lethargic and dull in mentation. Her eyes were closed and she was neither eating nor chewing her cud (as all the nearby animals were). Initially her head was extended with her nose nearly touching the ground though she periodically picked it up holding it upright with eyes still closed. When stimulated by making noises like revving the engine of the truck, clucking/whistling, and slamming the truck door, the fallow deer barely raised her head and failed to startle or open her eyes. Only when the truck door was within feet of her and opened and slammed shut did this animal open her eyes fully and turn her ears and head towards the source of the noise. Other fallow deer that were significantly farther away (had moved as the truck approached) startled, turned, and /or moved a short distance farther away from the noise. Inspectors observed this animal for more than 10 minutes when first encountered in the drive-through area. On exit of the drive-through park approximately an hour later, the fallow deer was located again in a nearby area and was observed for a similar period of time. Her appearance and reactions to the same stimuli had not changed. Lethargy, dull mentation, and lack of cud-chewing in ruminant species are signs of illness and inappetence. This animal s overall behavior is not normal and indicates that veterinary examination is necessary to properly diagnose and treat this animal. Correct by having this animal examined by a licensed veterinarian and treated according to the veterinarian s instructions. NOTE: At the conclusion of the inspection the licensee asked the Farm Manager to go into the drive through to look for fallow deer that wouldn t move when approached. On the day of the exit interview the farm manager informed APHIS Officials that facility personnel had driven through the park several times and were unable to locate any fallow deer that were acting abnormally.

\*\*\*A brown and white female Boer-type goat, #7016, in the Daughy Barn had a significant amount dark brown material caked on the tail, peritoneal area, and hind legs that appeared to be loose stool that had dried on the fur. This goat was housed with 5 other goats in the same primary enclosure. The licensee stated that this animal had had a fecal analysis performed and had been treated for coccidiosis; however, there was no record indicating this individual had a fecal analysis or was examined by a veterinarian. Additionally, a note documented in the farm's treatment logs indicated that this animal and another individual were treated with Di-Methox and ProBios, but there is no written authorization in the program of veterinary care on the use of these drugs in goats without additional guidance from a licensed veterinarian. Diarrhea can result from many causes including several infectious diseases that are easily spread between animals in close contact. Additionally, untreated diarrhea can cause excessive dehydration, abdominal pain, inappetence, and weight loss. Correct by having this animal examined by a licensed veterinarian and treated according to the veterinarian s instructions including specific information regarding the proper dose, frequency, and route of administration for all drugs that are to be used in an off-label manner.

\*\*\*A female elk, #0119, was seen in the drive-through area with a large mass on the right side of her jaw. The licensee stated that this animal is an older animal and the mass has been there for years. He indicated that he would attempt to contact the attending veterinarian for any record of the initial evaluation of the mass; however, no documentation of any examination taking place prior to the inspection was sent to APHIS Officials. There was no written record that there has been any prior examination or documentation of the nature of this chronic condition,

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treatments if required, or instructions for what to do if the condition changes. Large masses may result from either chronic or acute conditions and depending on cause may worsen causing degradation of normal tissue, infection, or physical impairment. The location of this mass in particular can potentially cause discomfort while the animal is eating. Correct by having this animal examined by a licensed veterinarian. If no treatment is necessary documentation including the diagnosis, nature of the condition, the expected prognosis, and any complications to watch for that may indicate the need for additional treatments.

\*\*\*The licensee stated that the attending veterinarian has made one minor change regarding the chemical restraint methods being used that did not significantly alter how they conduct chemical restraint. The licensee was unable to describe exactly what that change was when asked by inspectors. The current program of veterinary care still authorizes the use of succinylcholine as the primary drug for tranquilization (without any drugs for anesthesia or analgesia or equipment for respiratory support) for the majority of species including: Water Buffalo, Tahr Goat, Aoudad, Axis Deer, Sika Deer, Grevy and Grants Zebra, Nilgai, Fallow Deer, Eland, and Elk. The veterinarian has added an assurance that no invasive or painful procedures will be performed on any animal without a veterinarian present or notified before doing so. The veterinarian had signed the log book which includes the times and use of tranquilizing drugs had been documented for each individual animal; however, the licensee stated he wasn't exactly sure what the attending veterinarian's signature on that page indicated. He further stated that the attending veterinarian was not present for all of the animals restrained using chemical restraint. According to the log presented a total of 10 animals have been restrained using only a paralytic agent since the last inspection. Although this log contains information regarding species, animal size, dose, and the time down and up, there is no information regarding staff involved in the procedure, the reason the animal was being restrained and/or procedures that were being done, any monitoring parameters, or notations about recovery.

Succinylcholine is a paralytic agent that has no analgesic (pain relieving) or tranquilizing properties. 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. In addition to the distress of paralysis while maintaining consciousness, this type of 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. 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. There are numerous alternative drugs and drug combinations available which are able to chemically restrain animals (without causing paralysis) while providing anesthesia and analgesia. Because of their distressing effects, narrow safety margin, and associated risk of mortality, the use of paralytic or neuromuscular-blocking drugs without direct veterinary administration, oversight and care (including the use of general anesthesia and respiratory support) is not consistent with providing adequate veterinary care.

The licensee must maintain a program of adequate veterinary care that includes the use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries to comply with the provisions of adequate veterinary care as required by the Animal Welfare Act. 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

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attending veterinarian to identify and implement a more appropriate chemical immobilization protocol that provides adequate care for all species being handled; this written protocol must address dose, frequency, and route of administration of each drug for each species if not specifically labelled by the manufacturer. Documentation of all changes or modifications to the current program of veterinary care including the plan for chemical restraint must be maintained by the facility and provided to APHIS Officials upon request.

This is a repeat non-compliant item that remains uncorrected.

Note: According to the licensee, the five animals identified on the previous inspection as needing veterinary care were not being housed on the premises at the time of this inspection. There are disposition records for the same species of animals, though individual animal identification numbers were not included on this documentation. The movement of these particular individual animals cannot be farther verified at this time.

### **2.40(b)(3) REPEAT**

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

\*\*\* Five animals were found in need of veterinary care during this inspection including a grey mini-zebu with an eye discharge, a fallow deer in the drive thru that was lethargic, a Nubian goat in the walkthrough area that has a swollen scrotum, and a female elk in the drive thru with a jaw mass. Although the facility currently maintains logs of daily observations, all of these veterinary problems were identified by USDA inspectors during this routine inspection and were not observed by the facility. All licensees must establish and maintain an adequate program of veterinary care which includes daily observations of all animals to assess their health and well-being. Additionally, a mechanism of direct and frequent communication with the attending veterinarian (AV) is required so that timely and accurate information on problems of animal health, behavior, and well-being are conveyed to the AV. Correct by ensuring that adequate daily observations are conducted and that information is conveyed to the attending veterinarian as required. This continues to be a problem at this facility.

THIS IS A REPEAT NON-COMPLAINT ITEM THAT REMAINS UNCORRECTED

### **2.75(a)(1) REPEAT**

#### **RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.**

The following non-compliant items were noted in the records during this inspection:

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

Sheep: There were 75 sheep present on the last inspection. There are 17 acquisition records for a total of 248

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sheep and 20 disposition records for a total of 192 sheep (a total of 131 expected sheep, a difference of 56 additional sheep since the last inspection). There were 57 sheep present on today s inspection (18 less total sheep than the previous inspection, and 74 less than expected according to the transfer records up through 24 August 2015). The facility is missing records of disposition for at least 74 sheep. Failure to provide accurate records impedes the inspection process and also inhibits the ability to successfully track animal movements. This is especially important in the event of a disease outbreak.

Additionally, there are entries in the facility records stating sheep to Indiana from Ohio and ewes to Ura s house. These entries do not fully disclose required information for animals purchased, acquired, owned, held, leased, or otherwise controlled by the facility.

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 (including all deaths) from this day forward.

THIS IS A REPEAT NON-COMPLIANT ITEM THAT REMAINS UNCORRECTED

**2.131(c)(1) REPEAT**

**HANDLING OF ANIMALS.**

\*\*\* The public continues to be permitted to walk directly up the primary enclosures containing several species of animals. This includes camels, cows, sheep, goats, African porcupines, kangaroos, muntjac deer, and mini-zebu

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cattle. These animals are housed in multiple areas including the pastures near the parking lot, the walk through area of the zoo, the production barn, the dairy barn, the Daughty barn, and the camel pasture, all of which are open to the public. There are no barriers or signs present to discourage public contact and the guests are encouraged to feed food sold at the entry gate. There are no attendants present during public contact and guests may walk directly up to enclosures and pet the animals. Primary enclosure fences are made of material with spaces large enough for the guests to reach through and touch the animals. Several members of the public were observed putting hands and even entire arms in the animal enclosures. Unattended public contact continues to be a problem at this facility and has been documented on many previous inspections. Continued unattended public contact does not ensure safe public interaction with these animals. During this inspection, the licensee stated that he believes there is no need for a barrier and that the animals and the public need only to take one step back from each other to break any potential contact. A lengthy conversation about this non-compliant item took place during this inspection with the licensee disagreeing that there is a need for barriers or attendants. He stated that if there were a reason this that made sense, he would consider making changes to his current operation. Licensees must ensure that during periods of public exhibition animals are handled 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. Correct by placing barriers to prevent public contact with these animals or by ensuring that an adequate number of attendants are present at each of these locations to ensure the safety of both the public and the animals.

THIS IS A REPEAT NON-COMPLIANT ITEM THAT REMAINS UNCORRECTED

**2.131(d)(2) REPEAT**

**HANDLING OF ANIMALS.**

\*\*\* Guests are still allowed to drive through a section of the facility in their cars. Public contact with animals in this area is encouraged through the sale of food. No attendant is present in the drive through area when these unaccompanied visits and public contact are taking place. Animals in the drive thru area include: watusi, elk, eland, Tahr goat, deer, antelope, bison, llamas, zebra, water buffalo, pigs, and others. A hand-out pamphlet given to guests at the entry gate advises them to remain in their vehicles at all times but also provides instructions for feeding from the buckets provided. This facility also has horse drawn wagons that takes guests thru and allows public feeding with an attendant present. During this inspection, the farm manager directed USDA inspectors to the kitchen area of the horse barn to review additional instructions for the drivers of the wagons. On the wall of the kitchen area of the horse barn, directions stating the following were found: Attention Wagon Drivers See list of rules cars doing the drive thru are given at the t-booth when checking in. Wagon drivers are to monoter to ensure they are following rules. Any violators: If you have any chance to talk to them, do so nicely. If not call on radio for help Per USDA rules Allowing guests to feed from vehicles without attendants present does not protect the animals and the public nor does it provide a barrier or distance from the animals and the public. Correct this by providing an attendant at all times during public contact.

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THIS IS A REPEAT NON-COMPLIANT ITEM THAT REMAINS UNCORRECTED

**3.125(a) REPEAT**

**FACILITIES, GENERAL.**

\*\*\* A metal gate panel for the entrance to the pasture housing five 4-horn sheep has a space between the bottom of the gate and the ground that measures at least 8 inches. Additionally, the fencing from this gate and running to the left approximately 20 feet to the corner of the pasture has areas where the space between the bottom of the fence and the ground was at least 8-10 inches depending on the location. The space under this gate and area of fence is large enough for the sheep in this enclosure to escape should they be motivated to do so, or be injured if caught under the fencing. The facility must ensure that all enclosures are constructed to protect the animals from injury and properly contain the animals. This space is a potential escape and injury hazard. Correct this by repairing or replacing this gate and section of fencing.

\*\*\* The fence gate at the top of the mini-zebu pasture has loose wires, a section of loose chain link fencing used as a patch, and a section of loose metal fencing near the ground. These loose wires and fencing pieces are a potential injury hazard for the animals in this enclosure and must be repaired or replaced to reduce the potential for injury.

The licensee must ensure that all primary enclosures housing animals are maintained on a regular basis to properly contain the animals and protect them from injury.

THIS IS A REPEAT NON-COMPLIANT ITEM THAT REMAINS UNCORRECTED

**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. During today's inspection, no animals were observed in or on the pile, but additional spent bedding continues to be added to the existing pile. When discussing this concern with the licensee, he stated that he will continue his current practices until he is told that there is another process that makes sense. He maintains that the previous review of his operation by a professor of poultry science who visited the facility to give recommendations and "strengthen the composting plan" ensures that his current practices are safe for the animals. This previous review did not address animal disease concerns or potential for disease transmission via movement of fecal material and/or potentially contaminated spent bedding from animals in other areas of the zoo into the drive through area. The licensee stated that depending on when the spent bedding is added, it could remain on the surface of the pile for up to a week before being turned in. Continued animal contact with this waste pile has been a concern on many previous

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inspections (including 4/20/15, 3/2/15, 11/12/14, 6/4/14, 2/19/14, 10/22/13, 6/12/13, and 12/4/12) as this unnecessarily exposes the animals to 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

#### 3.129(b)

##### FEEDING.

\*\*\* Along the entire fence line enclosing the 14 goats in the pasture near the house / parking area there is an accumulation of spilled feed on the ground. There is also abundant similar spilled feed along the fence lines for pastures housing the camel, miniature zebu, kangaroo, and African crested porcupine. The feed appeared as though it had become wet, expanded, and crumbled. In many places the deteriorated feed was also mixed with feces. The animals in these enclosures have access to the feed both on the inside of the enclosure and by reaching through the fenceline. Several goats were observed eating this spilled feed on both sides of the fence. It is unclear how long this accumulation has been on the ground. Although public feeding is encouraged at this facility, it is still important to implement a mechanism to prevent excess spilled feed from accumulating and deteriorating. Accumulated food left on the ground and that mixed with fecal contamination poses a disease risk to the animals if ingested. Food shall be placed so as to minimize contamination, and measures shall be taken to prevent molding, contamination, and deterioration or caking of food. Correct by employing measures to prevent these disease hazards, like removing old feed that has accumulated on the ground, in order to reduce contamination of the feed.

Correct by: September 3, 2015.

#### 3.131(d)

##### SANITATION.

\*\*\* Evidence of bird pests were found in the hay storage area in the dairy barn. A bird nest was observed in the rafters, a broken egg was found on the floor, and there were feathers and bird droppings on several of the bales in this storage area. The licensee must ensure an adequate pest control program is established to minimize risks from these avian pests. Additionally, measures must be in place to ensure the feed in this area is protected from contamination from these pests. Correct this by establishing an effective pest control program.

Correct by: October 1, 2015

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\*\* Inspection conducted on August 25, 2015 with the licensee, farm manager, and other facility personnel. APHIS officials were Dana Miller, SACS, Kathy Campitelli, VMO, and Randy Coleman, ACI. Exit interview conducted on August 27, 2015 with the farm manager and the above mentioned APHIS officials.

### Additional Inspectors

Miller Dana, Supervisory Animal Care Specialist

Campitelli D.V.M Kathryn, Veterinary Medical Officer

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### Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
3271	55-B-0069	003	THE FARM AT WALNUT CREEK	25-AUG-15

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000008	<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	BARBARY SHEEP
000013	<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>	BLACKBUCK
000020	<i>Axis axis</i>	AXIS DEER / SPOTTED DEER / CHITAL
000007	<i>Bison bison</i>	AMERICAN BISON
000004	<i>Bos grunniens</i>	YAK
000008	<i>Bos primigenius indicus</i>	ZEBU
000034	<i>Bos taurus</i>	CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI
000004	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>	NILGAI
000009	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>	ASIATIC WATER BUFFALO
000005	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000029	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000010	<i>Cervus c. canadensis</i>	ELK
000015	<i>Cervus nippon</i>	SIKA DEER
000179	<i>Dama mesopotamica</i>	FALLOW DEER
000005	<i>Equus grevyi</i>	GREVY'S ZEBRA
000004	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>	GIRAFFE
000006	<i>Hemitragus jemlahicus</i>	HIMALAYAN TAHR
000004	<i>Hystrix africaeaeaustralis</i>	CAPE PORCUPINE
000035	<i>Lama glama</i>	LLAMA
000005	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000010	<i>Muntiacus reevesi</i>	REEVE'S MUNTJAC
000005	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>	RED KANGAROO
000049	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000043	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000004	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>	COMMON ELAND
<b>000515</b>	<b>Total</b>	