



Inspection Report

Henry Hampton
14235 Hwy 801
Mount Ulla, NC 28125

Customer ID: **3271**
Certificate: **55-B-0069**
Site: 002
LAZY 5 RANCH

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 25-MAY-2016

2.40(b)(2)

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

***One adult female giraffe named Mary was observed to have overgrown feet. She was not noted to be limping at this time and was moving around the enclosure. The inside claw on both rear feet on this animal are elongated, extend past the outside claw and are starting to twist away from the outside claw. The left rear foot is more severely affected with the inside claw curling upwards off the ground in addition to twisting. Untreated overgrown hooves can cause discomfort to the animals and can cause abnormal forces to be placed on the joints in the foot and limb causing additional medical problems. When hooves do not wear naturally, routine hoof trimming (as directed by the attending veterinarian) is necessary. Review of veterinary records states that the attending veterinarian noted the elongated hooves on 4/4/16 and stated that hoof trimming is to be done ASAP. The facility representative stated hoof trimming had been scheduled but had to be cancelled due to scheduling. The giraffes shall be evaluated for hoof trimming needs and any giraffes with long hooves including the female Mary shall have their hooves trimmed.

***The current program of veterinary care, updated since the Mar. 2015 inspection, indicates that for all hoofstock species except Blackbuck and Nilgai succinylcholine will be the sole agent used for capture and chemical restraint for procedures such as exams and lameness treatment. During conversations with facility representatives it was ascertained that succinylcholine is the sole current drug being used as recently as last week to immobilize hoofstock. The veterinarian approved instructions discuss the care and monitoring of the animal during the use of the neuromuscular blocker but makes no mention of the fact that during immobilization with neuromuscular blocking agents the animals remain fully conscious and are sensitive to pain, stress and stimulation. Succinylcholine is a paralytic agent that has no pain relieving or tranquilizing properties. In addition, this type of drug paralyzes respiratory muscles causing decreases in respiration rate that can be severe enough to lead to death if the animals are not ventilated appropriately. This facility does not have adequate equipment, facilities or training to intubate or mechanically ventilate animals if they stop breathing. Neuromuscular blockers such as succinylcholine should not be used without concurrent appropriate use of anesthesia/analgesia and support measures (ventilation and monitoring) to avoid the distressing effects, respiratory depression and enhanced risk of death due to paralysis of respiratory muscles. There are numerous alternative drugs and drug combinations available which are able to chemically restrain animals without causing paralysis while providing anesthesia and analgesia. The licensee must maintain a program of veterinary care that includes the use of appropriate methods of immobilizing and restraining hoofstock that are consistent with providing adequate veterinary care.

Prepared By: SUSANNE BRUNKHORST, D V M USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:
26-MAY-2016

Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER 1076

Received by Title: FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE

Date:
26-MAY-2016



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Correct by: June 15, 2016.

2.131(c)(1)

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

*** The public is permitted to walk directly up to the primary enclosures containing several species of animals including goats, sheep, zebu cattle, llama, and camel. These animals are housed in multiple areas including the walk through area (for the sheep, goats, zebu, and llama) and the wagon loading area where one camel is housed in a horse stall. There are no barriers or signs present to discourage public contact and the guests can 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 since primary enclosure fences are made of material with spaces large enough for the guests to reach through and touch the animals. Unattended public contact does not ensure safe public interaction with the animals. The licensee 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.

Correct by: June 15, 2016

2.131(d)(2)

HANDLING OF ANIMALS.

*** Guests are permitted to drive through a section of the facility in their cars. No attendants are present in the drive through area when these unaccompanied visits are taking place. During this inspection the inspectors noticed guests feeding animals through car windows and other than wagon drivers passed no other employee staff were noted. A hand-out pamphlet given to guests at the entry gate advises them to remain in their vehicles at all times but does not discourage feeding. This facility also has horse drawn wagons that takes guests thru and allows public feeding with an attendant/driver present. 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.

Correct by: June 15, 2016

3.75(c)(1)(1)

HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

*** The metal bars for the indoor area of the Ringtail Lemur enclosure on the lower Lemur island are in need of maintenance. There are areas where the paint is either worn off or chipped and there is rust covering a significant

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area of the bars. 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: August 15, 2016

3.84(d)

CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

*** Several rodent holes were found around the outside edges of Ringtail Lemur housing structure on both islands. Rodent pests are potential disease hazards and may contaminate food and water supplies. The facility must establish and maintain a pest control program to effectively control these mammalian pests.

Correct by: June 15, 2016

3.125(a)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

*** The enclosure housing two adult African Crested porcupines is in need of repair. The porcupines have dug out the dirt of the ground underneath the buried wire flooring material in three areas. The wire flooring material has openings approximately 3inx3in. The areas include the ground underneath and all around the elevated food receptacle, the area underneath the elevated water receptacle and in one corner of the enclosure. The openings may lead to injury if the animals try to walk across the affected areas. In addition, because the affected area extends for 8-12 inches around the food receptacle, the animals must balance on the wire to access their food. All enclosures must be structurally sound and maintained in good repair to protected the animals from injury.

Correct by: June 1, 2016.

3.130

WATERING.

*** The animals in the drive-thru area of the facility do not have a potable water source. During this inspection a facility employee explained that the animals drink from a creek that runs through the drive thru area. He stated that there is a well near the giraffe/rhino barn that can be used to feed additional water into the creek if required. Water buffalo were observed bathing in a deeper portion of the creek and animals have access to walk through the creek throughout the drive-thru area. The water in the creek was murky and muddy in many areas. Failure to provide a potable water source exposes these animals to potential disease hazards. Even if the well water is used to supply water to the creek, it is expected that the animals have access to a clean water receptacle rather than drinking from water that has run through the creek and areas where other animals have bathed, walked, or potentially urinated/defecated.

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*** Two water troughs were found to be excessively dirty during this inspection. A trough for the camel in the front pasture contained cloudy water with insect larvae swimming around the edges of the water. A second trough for the zebu and llamas in the front pasture had algae growing in the bottom and floating on the top of the water. Both of these troughs require cleaning to ensure a safe water supply for the animals.

Failure to provide a clean, potable water source for the animals exposes them to disease hazards. Correct this by ensuring all animals have access to potable water and all water receptacles are kept clean and sanitary.

Correct by: the dirty water troughs immediately and correct the drive-thru area potable water access by July 1, 2016.

Exit conducted by Susanne Brunkhorst, VMO, Randall Coleman ACI and undersigned facility representative.

Additional Inspectors

Coleman Randall, Animal Care Inspector

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Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
3271	55-B-0069	002	LAZY 5 RANCH	25-MAY-16

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000024	<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	BARBARY SHEEP
000015	<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>	BLACKBUCK
000058	<i>Axis axis</i>	AXIS DEER / SPOTTED DEER / CHITAL
000027	<i>Bison bison</i>	AMERICAN BISON
000003	<i>Bos grunniens</i>	YAK
000015	<i>Bos primigenius indicus</i>	ZEBU
000034	<i>Bos taurus</i>	CATTLE / COW / OX / WATUSI
000007	<i>Boselaphus tragocamelus</i>	NILGAI
000016	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>	ASIATIC WATER BUFFALO
000005	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	DROMEDARY CAMEL
000029	<i>Capra hircus</i>	DOMESTIC GOAT
000001	<i>Ceratotherium simum</i>	WHITE RHINOCEROS
000004	<i>Cervus c. canadensis</i>	ELK
000054	<i>Cervus nippon</i>	SIKA DEER
000083	<i>Dama mesopotamica</i>	FALLOW DEER
000005	<i>Equus grevyi</i>	GREVY'S ZEBRA
000004	<i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>	GIRAFFE
000013	<i>Hemitragus jemlahicus</i>	HIMALAYAN TAHR
000002	<i>Hystrix africaeaustralis</i>	CAPE PORCUPINE
000005	<i>Kobus leche</i>	RED LECHWE / SOUTHERN LECHWE
000015	<i>Lama glama</i>	LLAMA
000008	<i>Lemur catta</i>	RING-TAILED LEMUR
000008	<i>Osphranter rufus</i>	RED KANGAROO
000090	<i>Ovis aries aries</i>	SHEEP INCLUDING ALL DOMESTIC BREEDS
000015	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000006	<i>Taurotragus oryx</i>	COMMON ELAND
000546	Total	