



Inspection Report

GREGG WOODY
KAREN WOODY

Customer ID: **6486**
Certificate: **33-C-0218**
Site: 001
KAREN & GREGG WOODY

P O BOX 68

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: Jun-22-2011

MULBERRY GROVE, IL 62262

2.40 (b) (2) DIRECT NCI

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

(b) Each dealer or exhibitor shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include:

(2) The use of appropriate methods to prevent, control, diagnose, and treat diseases and injuries, and the availability of emergency, weekend, and holiday care.

There were 3 issues of concern on this date. A female mountain lion that was being kept in a transport cage in the "Pole Barn" area that appeared quite thin, with the hip bones and spine showing more than normal. The animals coat was puckered in appearance and did not have the usual shine and healthy look in appearance. Mr. Woody advised that he had been told she was supposed to be thin for breeding and thought she looked fine, as he stated he was advised they are supposed to be thinner if he was planning on breeding her, which he advised he was going to do.

There was a 12yr old female tiger in the 'big cat cage' area that had small dark spots all over its body, approximately 1/4-1/2" in diameter that appeared to have no hair and were black in color. When asked how long the tiger has had this appearance Mr. Woody advised since they picked her up in January 2011 after being on loan for 6yrs. When asked if a vet had been contacted about this condition, Mr. Woody advised that no he had not because she seemed fine to him.

There was a female bear in the "big cat cage" area that had an approximate 4" long X 1/2"-1" wide gash located on the top of her right front paw. White fatty tissue or possible pussy substance could be seen through the fur into the cut, there was also a sour smell. There was another injury to the pad of the 3rd digit on the right rear foot of this bear, where the pad cover appeared to be peeling off of the bottom of the toe. Pink and white fleshy material could be seen protruding from between the pad cover and the base of the toe. When asked if a vet had been contacted Mr. Woody advised it must have just happened he had not noticed, however Mrs. Woody advised she had been applying iodine spray on it for the past few days. There also appeared to be wet, inflamed tissue between the toes of the right front paw. The paw shape appeared to be malformed possibly from swelling from the injury, or infection, it is unclear without further examination.

Untreated medical conditions can lead to more serious and even life threatening conditions if left

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unattended, as well as undue pain and discomfort to the animal. There must be regular contact made with a veterinarian on change in condition or injuries as they appear, and if treatment by the owner is not showing improvement, the sites veterinarian must be consulted.

A veterinarian needs to be contacted and advised of the animals conditions and proper action taken to remedy the conditions that need attending.

To be corrected by: June 26, 2011

2.75 (b) (1)

RECORDS: DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS.

Every dealer other than operators of auction sales and brokers to whom animals are consigned, and exhibitor shall make, keep, and maintain records or forms which fully and correctly disclose the following information concerning animals other than dogs and cats, purchased or otherwise acquired, owned, held, leased, or otherwise in his or her possession or under his or her control, or which is transported, sold, euthanize d, or otherwise disposed of by that dealer or exhibitor. The records shall include any offspring born of any animal while in his or her possession or under his or her control.

On this date the acquisition and disposition records for Mr. Woody have not been updated. There have been numerous sales of older animals and acquisitions of new animals where there are no documenting records.

Up to date records are needed for proper management and care for all animals. The lack of up to date records do not allow for proper trace back of animals coming and going from the facility.

The acquisition and disposition records must be updated and kept in order at all times and available copies of disposition records for the Animal Care inspector must be made available upon inspection.

To be corrected by: August 21, 2011

3.125 (a)

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

Structural strength. The facility must be constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved. The indoor and outdoor housing facilities shall be structurally sound and shall be maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.

In the "big cat cages" area there were several 4x4 poles and support beams in the lion and ligers primary enclosures that were chewed and splintered. The wooden housing in the lion pen had a hole chewed in the top corner where the lion could step through and damage his leg and or sustain a more serious injury.

The chewing of wood supports can lead to mouth injuries and splinters that could lead to infections or other serious medical issues. The strength of the support system within the enclosure is also challenged and could cause a wall, floor or other structure to collapse in time.

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The chewed or damaged wooden structures and support poles must be fixed or replaced as needed when damage occurs.

To be corrected by: August 21, 2011

3.127 (d)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

Perimeter fence. On or after May 17, 2000, all outdoor housing facilities (i.e., facilities not entirely indoors) must be enclosed by a perimeter fence that is of sufficient height to keep animals and unauthorized persons out. Fences less than 8 feet high for potentially dangerous animals, such as, but not limited to, large felines (e.g., lions, tigers, leopards, cougars, etc.), bears, wolves, rhinoceros, and elephants, or less than 6 feet high for other animals must be approved in writing by the Administrator. The fence must be constructed so that it protects the animals in the facility by restricting animals and unauthorized persons from going through it or under it and having contact with the animals in the facility, and so that it can function as a secondary containment system for the animals in the facility. It must be of sufficient distance from the outside of the primary enclosure to prevent physical contact between animals inside the enclosure and animals or persons outside the perimeter fence. Such fences less than 3 feet in distance from the primary enclosure must be approved in writing by the Administrator.

The "big cat cage" area did not have an adequate perimeter fence surrounding the primary enclosures. There is a new 8' 4x4 pole and aluminum fence being constructed that is not yet finished for half of the needed area. Along one side there are 2 tube gates wired together on top of each other that are not sufficient enough of a perimeter to keep people out or escaped big cats or bears in. There is also a section of fence approximately 12' in length where 2 tube gates and wood are wired together and leaning inwards to the degree that there is a 1-2' gap that would allow exit and entry into the "big cat cage" area. The entire long side of the perimeter fence has not been completed and there are numerous areas of escape and entry available.

There are 3 camels being kept in a corral that does not have a 6' perimeter fence on 2 sides of the enclosure which would not contain the animals if they escaped their primary holding area, and would not keep the public from making direct contact with the camels primary enclosure.

A proper perimeter fence is needed to keep people from gaining entry into the animal primary enclosures, as well as to assist in containing the animals if they were to escape their primary enclosure.

The perimeter fences need to be constructed of proper materials to keep the animals from escaping and the public from gaining entry, and be secure and stable structures completely surrounding the primary enclosure areas.

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3.131 (a)

SANITATION.

Cleaning of enclosures. Excreta shall be 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. When enclosures are cleaned by hosing or flushing, adequate measures shall be taken to protect the animals confined in such enclosures from being directly sprayed with the stream of water or wetted involuntarily.

There were numerous cages in the "warm barn" and "travel trailer" areas that had large amounts of fly dirt and feces along the bars of the cages or inner walls. The fridge where the meat and some fruit are stored in the 'warm barn' area had old blood water collected in the bottom of the fridge floor where raw chicken in a pot was being kept. There was a pile of old fruit that was in the bear enclosure that needed to be removed as it was attracting hundreds of flies and insects into the primary enclosure throughout the day.

The accumulation of feces and other debris along the fencing and floors of the primary enclosures provide opportunities for bacteria and vermin with possible transmittable diseases to make contact with the animals. Serious health problems can develop in animals if they are continually coming in contact with feces and old/rotting food and the flies and vermin that are attracted to such areas.

The bars, walls and floors of the primary enclosures and fridge areas need to be clean and sanitized on a regular basis. Old/rotted food needs to be removed immediately when the flies and vermin accumulate and the produce is not of benefit to the animals.

To be corrected by: July 3, 2011

Inspection was conducted by AnnMarie Houser, ACI and accompanied by Harry Dawson, IES.

Inspection and exit interview was conducted with licensee.

This is an amended report changing the citation number for the Direct from 2.40 (a)(1) to 2.40 (b)(2).

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