



## Inspection Report

under primary enclosures with grill-type floors and the ground areas under raised runs with mesh or slatted floors must be cleaned as often as necessary to prevent accumulation of feces and food waste and to reduce disease hazards pests, insects and odors.

\*\*\* There were two primary enclosures in the whelping room which had an excessive amount of feces in the pans/washdowns underneath their wire floor. One was a pan under three weaned puppies which had a pool of urine and feces underneath it that was causing a foul odor in the building. The other was the washdown underneath a mother and her seven pups which had apparently not been washed down for several days. In addition to causing foul odors, accumulated feces poses a health risk by attracting pests and insects. The licensee must ensure that the areas under the primary enclosures are cleaned as often as necessary to prevent accumulation of feces, urine, and food waste and to reduce disease hazards, pests, insects, and odors.

This non-compliance affected 18 puppies and 5 adults and must be corrected by: 9 March 2011

The inspection and exit interview were conducted by (b) (6), (b) (7) (C) (VMO), (b) (6), (b) (7) (C) (VMO), and the licensee.

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Date:  
Mar-09-2011

Received By: \_\_\_\_\_  
BEVERLY HARGIS  
Title: OWNER

Date:  
Mar-09-2011



### Inspection Report

BEVERLY HARGIS

Customer ID: 4615

Certificate: 43-A-0209

Site: 001

BEVERLY HARGIS

HARGIS' SUNSHINES KENNEL

14500 LEVEL RD

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

HALLSVILLE, MO 65255

Date: Nov-09-2010

**2.40 (b) (2) REPEAT**

**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.

\*\*\*\*One male Bichon Frise named "Destiny" had a wad of hair tightly wrapped around its lower incisors. It also had excessive brownish-green tartar and a foul odor coming from its mouth. One male Dachshund (identity unknown to owner) had excessive brownish-green tartar on its teeth. Dental disease can be painful, interfere with the ability to eat, and/or lead to infection. The licensee must consult with a veterinarian concerning the two dogs with dental problems to ensure that an accurate diagnosis is made and that an appropriate treatment plan is developed and followed. The licensee should document the outcome of this consultation and any treatments and make them available to the inspectors upon request. This affects 2 animals.

\*\*\*\*A fungicide product stored in the whelping house had an expiration date of 1993. Medications should be used within their expiration date or discarded because expired medications can lose their effectiveness, resulting in inappropriate treatment of animals. The licensee must discard all expired medications.

\*\*\*\*Several bottles of medication were labeled only with the name of the product. Medications should have labels that list the name, concentration, dosage, expiration date, and instructions for use so that animals are treated appropriately. The licensee must ensure that all medications are labeled properly.

**2.50 (a) (1)**

**TIME AND METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION.**

a) A class "A" dealer (breeder) shall identify all live dogs and cats on the premises as follows:

(1) All live dogs and cats held on the premises, purchased, or otherwise acquired, sold or otherwise disposed of, or removed from the premises for delivery to a research facility or exhibitor or to another dealer, or for sale, through an auction sale or to any person for use as a pet, shall be identified by an official tag of the type described in Sec. 2.51 affixed to the animal's neck by means of a collar made of material generally considered acceptable to pet owners as

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Date:  
Nov-09-2010

Received By: \_\_\_\_\_  
BEVERLY HARGIS  
Title: LICENSEE

Date:  
Nov-10-2010





## Inspection Report

a means of identifying their pet dogs or cats (2), or shall be identified by a distinctive and legible tattoo marking acceptable to and approved by the Administrator.

\*\*\*\*\*None of the dogs were wearing a collar and USDA tag or were tattooed. The licensee stated that some, but not all, of the dogs greater than 16 weeks old are microchipped. The licensee did not have a functioning microchip scanner on the premises and so the identity could not be verified on any of the dogs. Animal identification is necessary for acquisition and disposition record keeping and to ensure that medical treatments are administered to the appropriate animal. The licensee must apply appropriate identification to all animals. If microchipping is the method chosen by the licensee, then a functional microchip scanner must be available at all times. This affects 113 dogs.

To be corrected by December 8, 2010.

**3.1 (c) (1) (i) REPEAT**

### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(c) Surfaces--(1) General requirements. The surfaces of housing facilities--including houses, dens, and other furniture-type fixtures and objects within the facility--must be constructed in a manner and made of materials that allow them to be readily cleaned and sanitized, or removed or replaced when worn or soiled. Interior surfaces and any surfaces that come in contact with dogs or cats must:

(i) Be free of excessive rust that prevents the required cleaning and sanitization, or that affects the structural strength of the surface

\*\*\*\*\*Several primary enclosures in the whelping house and in one of the sheltered buildings had excessive, flaking rust with missing paint. Dirt and hair had accumulated on the rusty areas. Rust can affect the structural strength of enclosures and can prevent the required cleaning and sanitization. The licensee must remove the rust to be sure that the enclosures can be properly cleaned and sanitized and must replace or repair structurally unsound enclosures. The licensee must establish a program to ensure that enclosures remain free of excessive rust. This affects approximately 35 dogs.

**3.1 (c) (3) REPEAT**

### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(c) Surfaces-- (3) Cleaning. Hard surfaces with which the dogs or cats come in contact must be spot-cleaned daily and sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart to prevent accumulation of excreta and reduce disease hazards. All other surfaces of housing facilities must be cleaned and sanitized when necessary to satisfy generally accepted husbandry standards and practices. Sanitization may be done using any of the methods provided in Sec. 3.11(b)(3) for primary enclosures.

\*\*\*\*\*The solid floors of 4 primary enclosures in the sheltered housing for the Shih Tzus had a buildup of brownish dirt and grime as well as fecal material. Facilities must be cleaned and sanitized in order to prevent contamination of the animals, to protect the health of the animals, and to prevent odors and pests. The licensee must remove the fecal material, dirt, and grime. The licensee must ensure that all hard surfaces that contact the dogs are cleaned and

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Nov-09-2010

Received By:

BEVERLY HARGIS

Date:

Nov-10-2010

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LICENSEE



## Inspection Report

sanitized as often as needed to satisfy generally accepted husbandry standards and practices. This affects 8 dogs.

### 3.1 (e)

#### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(e) Storage. Substances that are toxic to the dogs or cats but are required for normal husbandry practices must not be stored in food storage and preparation areas, but may be stored in cabinets in the animal areas.

\*\*\*\*\*In the whelping house, flea and tick products were stored on the counter used for food preparation. Products that are toxic to dogs can not be kept in areas where food is stored or prepared to prevent the possibility of food contamination. The licensee must store potentially toxic items in areas away from food storage and preparation. This affects approximately 40 dogs.

To be corrected by November 12, 2010.

### 3.1 (f)

#### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(f) Drainage and waste disposal. Housing facility operators must provide for regular and frequent collection, removal, and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, debris, garbage, water, other fluids and wastes, and dead animals, in a manner that minimizes contamination and disease risks. Housing facilities must be equipped with disposal facilities and drainage systems that are constructed and operated so that animal waste and water are rapidly eliminated and animals stay dry. Disposal and drainage systems must minimize vermin and pest infestation, insects, odors, and disease hazards. All drains must be properly constructed, installed, and maintained. If closed drainage systems are used, they must be equipped with traps and prevent the backflow of gases and the backup of sewage onto the floor. If the facility uses sump or settlement ponds, or other similar systems for drainage and animal waste disposal, the system must be located far enough away from the animal area of the housing facility to prevent odors, diseases, pests, and vermin infestation.

\*\*\*\*\*The open cement drain under the enclosures housing the Dachshunds and Jack Russell Terriers had standing water in it. The licensee stated that this was an ongoing problem because the cement was not poured correctly to allow complete drainage. Standing water can create odors, harbor disease, and attract insects. The licensee must find a method to allow water and waste to freely drain or to manually remove the water and waste. This affects approximately 20 dogs.

To be corrected by December 10, 2010.

### 3.4 (b) (3)

#### OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

(b) Shelter from the elements. Shelters in outdoor facilities for dogs or cats must contain a roof, four sides, and a

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Date:

Nov-09-2010

Received By:

BEVERLY HARGIS

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Date:

Nov-10-2010





## Inspection Report

floor, and must:

- (3) Be provided with a wind break and rain break at the entrance

\*\*\*\*\*The beagles have outdoor housing with a shelter that does not have a wind break or rain break at the entrance. Shelter structures must provide adequate protection from the cold, wind, rain, and snow. The licensee must provide a wind and rain break for this shelter and ensure that all outdoor enclosures have wind and rain breaks at all times. This affects 2 dogs.

To be corrected by November 12, 2010.

### 3.4 (b) (4)

#### OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

Shelters in outdoor facilities for dogs or cats must contain a roof, four sides, and a floor, and must:

- (4) Contain clean, dry, bedding material if the ambient temperature is below 50 [deg]F (10 [deg]C). Additional clean, dry bedding is required when the temperature is 35 [deg]F (1.7 [deg]C) or lower.

\*\*\*\*\*The beagles have outdoor housing with a shelter structure that does not have any bedding in it. The night time temperatures during the past week have been in the 40s. Bedding is necessary to protect dogs from the cold. The licensee must provide clean dry bedding whenever the ambient temperature is below 50 degrees. Even more clean dry bedding must be provided if the ambient temperature drops below 35 degrees. The licensee must ensure that all outdoor housing has appropriate bedding at all times. This affects 2 dogs.

To be corrected by November 11, 2010.

### 3.6 (a) (2) (i) REPEAT

#### PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

- (a) General requirements. (2) Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they: (i) Have no sharp points or edges that could injure the dogs and cats;

\*\*\*\*\*Approximately 4 enclosures had sharp points or edges. A primary enclosure with a Husky had a screw sticking about 1/2 inch out of a board being used as flooring. The enclosure with the Beagles and an enclosure with Jack Russell Terriers had wire flooring that was twisted upward and had sharp edges. Another enclosure with a Jack Russell Terrier had broken flooring wires. Surfaces that contact dogs must be free of jagged edges and sharp points to prevent injury to the animals. The licensee must repair or replace surfaces with jagged edges or sharp points and establish a program to ensure that enclosures remain free of jagged edges and sharp points. This affects 6 dogs.

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Nov-09-2010

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Date:

Nov-10-2010



## Inspection Report

**3.6** (a) (2) (x) REPEAT

### PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Primary enclosures for dogs and cats must meet the following minimum requirements:

(2) Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they: (x) Have floors that are constructed in a manner that protects the dogs' and cats' feet and legs from injury, and that, if of mesh or slatted construction, do not allow the dogs' and cats' feet to pass through any openings in the floor;

\*\*\*\*\*Two enclosures housing 1 Chihuahua puppy and 7 Italian Greyhound puppies have wire mesh floors with openings (about 1" X 1") large enough that the inspectors observed the puppies legs and feet falling through the openings. This could result in the puppies becoming entrapped or injured. The licensee must ensure that all animals are housed in enclosures that are constructed and maintained so that they do not allow feet to pass through. This affects 8 dogs.

**3.6** (a) (2) (xii)

### PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

(2) Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they: On or after January 21, 2000, all primary enclosures must be in compliance with the requirements in this paragraph (a)(2). If the suspended floor of a primary enclosure is constructed of metal strands, the strands must either be greater than 1/8 of an inch in diameter (9 gauge) or coated with a material such as plastic or fiberglass.

\*\*\*\*\*About 10 enclosures with wire mesh flooring had missing areas of plastic coating. The metal strands were not >1/8" in diameter. This can cause injury to feet and prevent proper cleaning and sanitization. The licensee must repair or replace damaged flooring and establish a program to ensure that mesh flooring has proper plastic coating at all times. This affects approximately 20 dogs.

To be corrected by December 10, 2010.

**3.6** (c) (1) (i) REPEAT

### PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

(c) Additional requirements for dogs--(1) Space. (i) Each dog housed in a primary enclosure (including weaned puppies) must be provided a minimum amount of floor space, calculated as follows: Find the mathematical square of the sum of the length of the dog in inches (measured from the tip of its nose to the base of its tail) plus 6 inches; then divide the product by 144. The calculation is: (length of dog in inches + 6) x (length of dog in inches + 6) = required floor space in square inches. Required floor space in inches/144 = required floor space in square feet.

\*\*\*\*\*Two Italian Greyhounds are housed together in an indoor enclosure (36 X 36 ) that has 9.0 square feet of floor space. The dogs are 20 inches long from the nose to the base of the tail and so require a combined 9.4 square feet

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Date:  
Nov-09-2010

Received By: \_\_\_\_\_  
BEVERLY HARGIS  
Title: LICENSEE

Date:  
Nov-10-2010





## Inspection Report

of floor space. All animals must be provided with adequate floor space so that they can make normal postural adjustments and have freedom of movement. The licensee must ensure that all animals are housed in enclosures that meet or exceed the floor space requirements. This affects two dogs.

**3.6 (c) (1) (iii) REPEAT**

### PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

(c) Additional requirements for dogs--(1) Space. (iii) The interior height of a primary enclosure must be at least 6 inches higher than the head of the tallest dog in the enclosure when it is in a normal standing position:

\*\*\*\*\*Three dogs (2 Jack Russell Terriers and another dog) only had about 2 inches of space above their heads when standing in a normal position. At least 6 inches of head space is required in all enclosures to ensure that the dogs can make normal postural adjustments and have adequate freedom of movement. The licensee must move these dogs to taller enclosures or make changes to these enclosures. The licensee must ensure that all enclosures provide the animals with at least 6 inches above their heads. This affects 3 dogs.

The inspection and exit conference were conducted by (b) (6), (b) (7) -VMO, (b) (6), (b) (7) -ACI, and the licensee.

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Date:  
Nov-09-2010

Received By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: BEVERLY HARGIS  
LICENSEE

Date:  
Nov-10-2010



## Inspection Report

BEVERLY HARGIS

Customer ID: 4615

Certificate: 43-A-0209

Site: 001

BEVERLY HARGIS

HARGIS' SUNSHINES KENNEL

14500 LEVEL RD

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Aug-31-2010

HALLSVILLE, MO 65255

### 2.40 (b) (2)

#### 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;

\*\*\*\*\*

A male apricot colored poodle (ID 095-276-095) has a swollen, purplish colored mass of tissue between two of his toes on his right front foot; at the time of the inspection he was limping on this leg. A male Chihuahua puppy (DOB 6-6-10) has a rough hair coat and was not active, laying in the corner of his enclosure during the inspection. A male red and white dachshund ("Claude") has a yellow green colored discharge in and around his left eye. The licensee must consult with a veterinarian concerning these three animals in order to ensure that an accurate diagnosis is made and that an appropriate treatment plan is developed and followed. The licensee should document the outcome of this consultation and make it available to the inspectors upon request.

\*\*\*

TO BE CORRECTED BY: September 4, 2010

\*\*\*\*\*

A female Bichon Frise (ID 041-013-850) has a soiled hair coat on her head, sides, and legs. A male Bichon Frise (ID 084-580-580) has a soiled hair coat and overgrown nails. Soiled hair coats can lead to the development of skin infections; overgrown nails can cause discomfort. The licensee must provide these animals with hair coat and toe nail maintenance and ensure that all animals receive hair coat and toe nail maintenance on a regular basis as part of the preventative program of veterinary care.

\*\*\*

TO BE CORRECTED BY: September 8, 2010

### 2.50 (a) (2)

#### TIME AND METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION.

(2) Live puppies or kittens, less than 16 weeks of age, shall be identified by: (i) An official tag as described in Sec. 2.51; (ii) A distinctive and legible tattoo marking approved by the Administrator; or (iii) A plastic-type collar acceptable to the Administrator which has legibly placed thereon the information required for

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Title:

Date:

Sep-02-2010

Received By:

BEVERLY HARGIS

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Date:

Sep-02-2010





## Inspection Report

an official tag pursuant to Sec. 2.51.

\*\*\*\*\*

At least 6 enclosures, housing approximately 11 weaned puppies, have cage cards on them that do not contain all of the required identifying information; examples of missing information include "USDA", the license number, and/or unique individual identification numbers. Weaned puppies must always be properly identified in order to ensure that each animal's identity can be known with certainty and to facilitate the record keeping requirements. The licensee must ensure that all puppies have official identification at all times. Puppies can be identified by wearing a collar with a tag marked with the required information ("USDA", the facility license number, and the individual dog number), a tattoo, a plastic type collar with the required information, or a microchip. When weaned puppies are maintained as a litter, a cage card containing the required information is also acceptable.

\*\*\*

TO BE CORRECTED BY: September 8, 2010

### 3.1 (a)

#### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) Structure; construction. Housing facilities for dogs and cats must be designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound. They must be kept in good repair, and they must protect the animals from injury, contain the animals securely, and restrict other animals from entering.

\*\*\*\*\*

The wire mesh ceiling on the inside portion of a sheltered enclosure has come unhooked from the frame and is sagging inside the enclosure housing 2 dogs. At least 3 dog door, used by approximately 4 dogs, are broken or missing. Housing facilities must be kept in good repair in order to protect the dogs from injury and securely contain them. The licensee must ensure that all housing facilities for dogs are designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound, kept in good repair, protect the animals from injury, contain the animals securely, and restrict other animals from entering at all times.

\*\*\*

TO BE CORRECTED BY: September 11, 2010

### 3.1 (c) (1) (i)

#### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(c) Surfaces--(1) General requirements. The surfaces of housing facilities--including houses, dens, and other furniture-type fixtures and objects within the facility--must be constructed in a manner and made of materials that allow them to be readily cleaned and sanitized, or removed or replaced when worn or soiled. Interior surfaces and any surfaces that come in contact with dogs or cats must: (i) Be free of excessive rust that prevents the required cleaning and sanitization, or that affects the structural strength of the surface;

\*\*\*\*\*

At least 5 dog door inserts used by approximately 11 dogs are excessively rusted and starting to break apart. Rusty surfaces can not be affectively cleaned and sanitized and become structurally unsound. The licensee must ensure that all surfaces of housing facilities are free of excessive rust at all times.

\*\*\*

TO BE CORRECTED BY: October 1, 2010

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Date:

Sep-02-2010

Title:

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BEVERLY HARGIS

Date:

Sep-02-2010

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## Inspection Report

3.1 (c) (2)

### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(c) Surfaces--(2) Maintenance and replacement of surfaces. All surfaces must be maintained on a regular basis. Surfaces of housing facilities--including houses, dens, and other furniture-type fixtures and objects within the facility--that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled.

\*\*\*\*\*

The fiberglass sheets on the walls of at east 6 enclosures, housing approximately 14 dogs, have cracked and/or broken apart exposing the bare wood surfaces underneath. In at least two enclosures, housing 3 dogs, the plastic dog door inserts are chewed and/or broken. Surfaces must be maintained on a regular basis in order to ensure that they can be readily cleaned and sanitized. The licensee must repair or replace these areas and ensure that all surfaces are maintained on a regular basis.

\*\*\*

TO BE CORRECTED BY: October 1, 2010

3.1 (c) (3)

### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(c) Surfaces--(3) Cleaning. Hard surfaces with which the dogs or cats come in contact must be spot-cleaned daily and sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart to prevent accumulation of excreta and reduce disease hazards. Floors made of dirt, absorbent bedding, sand, gravel, grass, or other similar material must be raked or spot-cleaned with sufficient frequency to ensure all animals the freedom to avoid contact with excreta. Contaminated material must be replaced whenever this raking and spot-cleaning is not sufficient to prevent or eliminate odors, insects, pests, or vermin infestation. All other surfaces of housing facilities must be cleaned and sanitized when necessary to satisfy generally accepted husbandry standards and practices. Sanitization may be done using any of the methods provided in Sec. 3.11(b)(3) for primary enclosures.

\*\*\*\*\*

At least 14 dogs doors, used by approximately 29 dogs, are excessively soiled with brownish colored dirt and grime. At least 10 enclosures, used to house approximately 20 dogs, have excessive accumulations of dirt and grime on the walls. In the inside portion of at least two enclosures, hair, dirt, and grime has accumulated in a gap at the back of the enclosure. A dog house in an empty enclosure in the husky area, contains a large amount of very old, dry white to gray colored fecal material. Facilities must be kept cleaned and sanitized in order to prevent contamination of the animals and their feed, to protect the health of the animals, and to prevent odors and the attraction of pests. The licensee must ensure that all hard surfaces that the dogs come in contact with are spot cleaned daily and sanitized at least once every two weeks (or more often if necessary) and that all other surfaces are are cleaned and sanitized when necessary to satisfy generally accepted husbandry standards and practices.

\*\*\*

TO BE CORRECTED BY: September 11, 2010

3.4 (c)

### OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

(c) Construction. Building surfaces in contact with animals in outdoor housing facilities must be impervious to moisture. Metal barrels, cars, refrigerators or freezers, and the like must not be used as

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Date:

Sep-02-2010

Title:

Received By:

BEVERLY HARGIS

Date:

Sep-02-2010

Title:

REPORT SENT BY EMAIL





## Inspection Report

shelter structures. The floors of outdoor housing facilities may be of compacted earth, absorbent bedding, sand, gravel, or grass, and must be replaced if there are any prevalent odors, diseases, insects, pests, or vermin. All surfaces must be maintained on a regular basis. Surfaces of outdoor housing facilities—including houses, dens, etc.—that cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled.

\*\*\*\*\*

Two dog houses, used to shelter two Huskies, are excessively chewed on their edges or corners and have a roughened surface. Dirt and grime is visible on this pitted surface. One of the dog houses is also scratched and worn to the point that the paint is coming off the surface, exposing the bare wood underneath. Surfaces must be maintained on a regular basis in order to ensure that they can be effectively cleaned and sanitized. The licensee must repair or replace these dog houses and ensure that all surfaces of outdoor facilities are impervious to moisture and maintained on a regular basis.

\*\*\*

TO BE CORRECTED BY: September 20, 2010

### 3.6 (a) (2) (i)

#### PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

(a) General requirements. (2) Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they: (i) Have no sharp points or edges that could injure the dogs and cats;

\*\*\*\*\*

At least 4 enclosures, housing approximately 7 dogs, have sharp points on the walls or around the entrance to the enclosure due to broken wires. Sharp points could injure the dogs. The licensee must ensure that all enclosures are free of sharp points or edges that could injure the dogs at all times.

\*\*\*

TO BE CORRECTED BY: September 6, 2010

### 3.6 (a) (2) (x) REPEAT

#### PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

(a) General requirements. (2) Primary enclosures must be constructed and maintained so that they: (x) Have floors that are constructed in a manner that protects the dogs' and cats' feet and legs from injury, and that, if of mesh or slatted construction, do not allow the dogs' and cats' feet to pass through any openings in the floor;

\*\*\*\*\*

At least 2 enclosures, housing 5 puppies, have openings in the floor large enough that the inspectors observed puppies legs and feet falling through the openings, which could result in the animals becoming injured or entrapped. The licensee must ensure that all animals are housed in enclosures that are constructed and maintained so that they do not allow the dogs' feet to pass through any openings in the floor.

\*\*\*

This is a repeat non-compliant item. It was also not in compliance on August 26, 2009 and May 9, 2009.

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3.6 (c) (1) (i)

**PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.**

(c) Additional requirements for dogs--(1) Space. (i) Each dog housed in a primary enclosure (including weaned puppies) must be provided a minimum amount of floor space, calculated as follows: Find the mathematical square of the sum of the length of the dog in inches (measured from the tip of its nose to the base of its tail) plus 6 inches; then divide the product by 144. The calculation is: (length of dog in inches + 6) x (length of dog in inches + 6) = required floor space in square inches. Required floor space in inches/144 = required floor space in square feet.

\*\*\*\*\*

The following animals are in enclosures do not meet the minimum space requirements:

- 1) 2 Italian Greyhounds (both 15.5 inches long) are housed in a 29 by 26 inch enclosure providing 5.2 square feet; these animals require a minimum of 6.4 square feet.
- 2) 2 Italian Greyhounds (17.5 and 14 inches long) are housed in a 26 by 27 inch enclosure providing 4.9 square feet; these animals require a minimum of 6.6 square feet.
- 3) 2 Italian Greyhounds (19.5 and 19 inches long) are housed in a 28 by 29 inch enclosure providing 5.6 square feet; these animals require a minimum of 8.8 square feet.
- 4) 2 Italian Greyhounds (21 and 25 inches long) are housed in a 43 by 36 inch enclosure providing 10.8 square feet; these animals require a minimum of 11.7 square feet.
- 5) 2 Italian Greyhounds (22 and 24 inches long) are housed in a 35 by 36 inch enclosure providing 8.8 square feet; these animals require a minimum of 11.7 square feet.
- 6) 3 Italian Greyhounds (all approximately 19 inches long) are housed in a 46 by 36 inch enclosure providing 11.5 square feet; these animals require a minimum of 13 square feet.

All animals must be provided with enclosures that meet or exceed the minimum floor space requirements in order to ensure that they can make normal postural adjustments, avoid contact with their cage mates and fecal material, and ensure that they have appropriate freedom of movement. The licensee must ensure that all animals are housed in enclosures that meet or exceed the floor space requirements at all times.

\*\*\*

TO BE CORRECTED BY: October 1, 2010

3.6 (c) (1) (iii) REPEAT

**PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.**

(c) Additional requirements for dogs--(1) Space. (iii) The interior height of a primary enclosure must be at least 6 inches higher than the head of the tallest dog in the enclosure when it is in a normal standing position: Provided That, prior to February 15, 1994, each dog must be able to stand in a comfortable normal position.

\*\*\*\*\*

The following enclosures do not provide the animals inside of them with at least 6 inches of head space when the the tallest dog is standing in a normal position:

- 1) A 20 inch high enclosure housing an approximately 15 inch tall pug dog.
- 2) A 20 inch high enclosure housing an approximately 16 inch tall Jack Russell terrier.
- 3) A 20 inch high enclosure housing an approximately 18 inch tall beagle dog.
- 4) A 20 inch high enclosure housing an approximately 16 inch tall Jack Russell terrier.
- 5) A 20 inch high enclosure housing 2 Jack Russell terriers that are approximately 15.5 and 16 inches tall.

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- 6) An enclosure housing 2 Italian Greyhounds that only provides them with approximately 3 inches of head space.
  - 7) An enclosure housing 2 Italian Greyhounds that only provides them with 5 inches of head space.
  - 8) An enclosure housing 2 Italian Greyhounds that only provides them with approximately 3 inches of head space.
- At least 6 inches of space is required above the head of the tallest dog in each enclosure in order to ensure that the animals can make normal postural adjustments and have adequate freedom of movement. The licensee must ensure that all enclosures provide the animals with at least 6 inches of head space at all times.

\*\*\*

This is a repeat non-compliant item. It also was not in compliance on August 26, 2009.

### 3.9 (b)

#### FEEDING.

(b) Food receptacles must be used for dogs and cats, must be readily accessible to all dogs and cats, and must be located so as to minimize contamination by excreta and pests, and be protected from rain and snow. Feeding pans must either be made of a durable material that can be easily cleaned and sanitized or be disposable. If the food receptacles are not disposable, they must be kept clean and must be sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart. Sanitization is achieved by using one of the methods described in Sec. 3.11(b)(3) of this subpart. If the food receptacles are disposable, they must be discarded after one use. Self-feeders may be used for the feeding of dry food. If self-feeders are used, they must be kept clean and must be sanitized in accordance with Sec. 3.11(b) of this subpart. Measures must be taken to ensure that there is no molding, deterioration, and caking of feed.

\*\*\*\*\*

Metal self feeders used in 3 enclosures by at least three dogs are excessively rusted; in some cases the metal is splitting due to the rust. In at least 3 enclosures, housing approximately 6 dogs, the feeders are dirty and contain cobwebs, hair, dirt, grime, and/or blackish colored material. Four food bowls, used by at least 8 dogs, are excessively chewed and have a roughened surface. Dirt and grime are visible in these roughened surfaces. Bowls must be kept clean and be easily cleaned and sanitizable in order to ensure that food does not become contaminated to protect the health of the animals. The licensee must ensure that all food receptacles can be easily cleaned and sanitized (unless disposable) and are kept clean and sanitized at least once every two weeks (or more often if necessary).

\*\*\*

TO BE CORRECTED BY: September 20, 2010

### 3.11

#### CLEANING, SANITIZATION, HOUSEKEEPING, AND PEST CONTROL.

(a) Cleaning of primary enclosures. Excreta and food waste must be removed from primary enclosures daily, and from under primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste, to prevent soiling of the dogs or cats contained in the primary enclosures, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests and odors. When steam or water is used to clean the primary enclosure, whether by hosing, flushing, or other methods, dogs and cats must be removed, unless the enclosure is large enough to ensure the animals would not be harmed, wetted, or distressed in the

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process. Standing water must be removed from the primary enclosure and animals in other primary enclosures must be protected from being contaminated with water and other wastes during the cleaning. The pans under primary enclosures with grill-type floors and the ground areas under raised runs with mesh or slatted floors must be cleaned as often as necessary to prevent accumulation of feces and food waste and to reduce disease hazards pests, insects and odors.

\*\*\*\*\*

At least 3 enclosures, housing 6 dogs, on the top row of a sheltered building have an excessive buildup of old, dry fecal material; the licensee stated that she had not removed fecal material from these enclosures since Sunday. At least 3 other enclosures, housing 4 dogs, also have an excessive buildup of old, dry fecal material in them. Fecal material must be removed from inside primary enclosures on a daily basis in order to prevent soiling of the animals and protect the health of the animals. The licensee must ensure that excreta and food waste are removed from primary enclosures daily, and from under primary enclosures as often as necessary to prevent an excessive accumulation of feces and food waste, to prevent soiling of the dogs or cats contained in the primary enclosures, and to reduce disease hazards, insects, pests and odors.

\*\*\*

TO BE CORRECTED BY: September 3, 2010

This routine inspection was conducted on August 31, 2010 by (b) (6), (b) (7) VMO, (b) (6), (b) (7), ACI, and the licensee. An exit conference was conducted at the time of the inspection.

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PET FOOD SOLUTION, INC.

Customer ID: 13318

Certificate: 43-R-0117

Site: 001

PET FOOD SOLUTION, INC.

POST OFFICE BOX 1091

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

COLUMBIA, MO 65205

Date: May-16-2012

No non-compliant items identified during this inspection.

The inspection was conducted on 16-17 May 2012 by (b) (6), (b) (7) (C) (VMO) and the facility staff. An exit interview was conducted on 17 May 2012 by the same personnel. (b) (6), (b) (7) (VMO) assisted with the inspection on 16 May 2012.

Prepared By: (b) (6), (b) (7) (C)(b) (6), (b) (7) (C)(b) (6), (b) (7) (C)  
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Title: (b) (6), (b) (7) (C)(b) (6), (b) (7) (C)(b) (6), (b) (7) (C)  
(b) (6), (b) (7) (C)(b) (6), (b) (7) (C)(b) (6), (b) (7) (C)

Date:  
May-22-2012

Received By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title: (b) (6), (b) (7)(C)  
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May-22-2012