No non-compliant items identified during this inspection.

The inspection was conducted on 7-8 September 2011 by [b] (6), (b) (7) (C), (VMO), [b] (6), (b) (7) (C), (VMO), and the facility staff. An exit interview was conducted by the same personnel on 8 September 2011.
Inspection Report

PET FOOD SOLUTION, INC.

Customer ID: 13318
Certificate: 43-R-0117
Site: 001
PET FOOD SOLUTION, INC.

POST OFFICE BOX 1091
COLUMBIA, MO 65205

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: Sep-08-2010

No non-compliant items identified during this inspection.

This is an amended report removing all citations from the Sept 8, 2010 inspection.

Prepared By: [Signatures]
Title: [Title]

Date: Feb-09-2011

Received By: [Signature]
Title: SENT CERTIFIED AND REGULAR MAIL

Date: Feb-09-2011
3.1 (e)
HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(e) Storage. Supplies of food and bedding must be stored in a manner that protects the supplies from spoilage, contamination, and vermin infestation. All open supplies of food and bedding must be kept in leakproof containers with tightly fitting lids to prevent contamination and spoilage.

***There were at least three open bags of dog food containing dry kibble within the food storage area. The licensee stated that the bags of feed were for the wolf hybrids. Opened feed bags that are not stored in containers with tightly fitted lids or covers increase the risk of the food becoming spoiled, deteriorated or contaminated by vermin. The licensee must ensure that food supplies are stored in a manner that protects against spoilage or deterioration and infestation or contamination by vermin at all times. TO BE CORRECTED BY: September 17, 2012.

3.131 (c)
SANITATION.

(c) Housekeeping. Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to protect the animals from injury and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Accumulations of trash shall be placed in designated areas and cleared as necessary to protect the health of the animals.

***There were tall weeds and grass surrounding most of the animals' enclosures and within enclosures housing a lion, lioness and wolf hybrids. The weeds and grass throughout the facility ranged in height from a couple of inches to at least a couple of feet. In the lioness enclosure the weeds had grown a couple feet tall in the area directly in front of where the animal accesses the water receptacle. Tall weeds and grass can harbor insects, rodents and vermin which can increase the risk of disease in the animals. The licensee must keep the premises clean and in good repair in order to protect the health of the animals and to facilitate the prescribed husbandry practices at the facility at all times. TO BE CORRECTED BY: September 26, 2012.
The inspection was conducted on September 11, 2012 with the licensee, (b) (6), (b) (7) (VMO) and (b) (8), (b) (ACI). The exit interview was conducted on September 12, 2012 with the same individuals.
D-D FARM ANIMAL SANCTUARY & RESCUE

Customer ID: 18938
Certificate: 43-C-0228
Site: 001
D-D FARM-ANIMAL SANCTUARY & RESCUE

6000 N CREEASY SPRINGS RD
COLUMBIA, MO 65202
Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: May-30-2012

3.125 (a) REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) 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.

***Within an enclosure housing a tiger and liger, there were two nails sticking up approximately 1 to 2 inches out of the floor near the edge of a raised wooden platform where an approximately 2 inch diameter section of wood was missing. These nails increase the risk of injury to the animals. The licensee must ensure that all housing facilities are maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury at all times.

3.130 (b) REPEAT

WATERING.

If potable water is not accessible to the animals at all times, it must be provided as often as necessary for the health and comfort of the animal. Frequency of watering shall consider age, species, condition, size, and type of the animal. All water receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary.

***The stock tank for one adult male lion had a dark green algae-like substance along the inside surface of the tank. The water inside of the tank appeared to be an abnormal greenish brown color. Water receptacles, which are not properly cleaned and sanitized, can harbor disease-causing organisms. This could decrease the animal's acceptability of the water, as well as increase the risk of disease. The licensee must ensure that all animals have access to clean, potable water as often as necessary for the health and comfort of the animals.

The inspection was conducted on May 30, 2012 with the licensees, [(b) (6), (b) (7) (C)] (VMO) and [(b) (6), (b) (7) (C)] (VMO). An exit conference was conducted on May 31, 2012.

Prepared By: [(b) (6), (b) (7) (C)] (b) (6), (b) (7) (C)
Date: May-31-2012
Title: [(b) (6), (b) (7) (C)]

Received By: [(b) (6), (b) (7) (C)] (b) (6), (b) (7) (C)
Date: May-31-2012
Title: [(b) (6), (b) (7) (C)]
This was a focused inspection of the outdoor shelters, feeding and enclosure fencing non-compliant items cited during the last inspection on January 30, 2012.

No non-compliant items identified during this inspection.

The inspection and exit interview were conducted with the licensee, (b) (6), (b) (7) (VMO) and (b) (6), (b) (7) (VMO).
2.75  (b)  (1)
RECORDS AND EXHIBITORS.

(b)(1) 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, euthanized, 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. (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 nondriver 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 an 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); and (vii) The number of animals in the shipment.

***There was an adult bobcat at the facility which had recently been acquired, according to the licensee. There were no records regarding the acquisition of the bobcat. Complete and accurate records must be kept in order to ensure that each animal’s identity can be known with certainty and to facilitate the tracking and/or tracing of animals. The licensee must make, keep, and maintain records or forms which fully and correctly disclose all of the required information regarding acquisition of the animals. TO BE CORRECTED BY February 26, 2012.

3.4  (b)
OUTDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

(b) Shelter from the elements. Outdoor facilities for dogs must include one or more shelter structures that are accessible to each animal in each outdoor facility, and that are large enough to allow each animal in the shelter structure to sit, stand, and lie in a normal manner, and to turn about freely.

***In the outdoor enclosure housing two, adult wolf hybrids, there were two igloo-type shelters that were not large enough to allow the animals to sit, stand or lie in a normal manner within the shelter structure.
The animals were taller and longer than the shelter structures when they were standing by them. Shelter structures which do not allow the animals to sit, stand and lie in a normal manner could be uncomfortable for the animals and could discourage them from using the shelter structures. The licensee must, at all times, provide in each outdoor facility a shelter structure or shelter structures which is/are large enough to allow each animal in the shelter structure to sit, stand, and lie in a normal manner. TO BE CORRECTED BY February 6, 2012.

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.

***In the outdoor enclosure housing two, adult wolf hybrids, there was a large food receptacle that was kept outside and uncovered, and therefore exposed to the elements and potential pests. Food receptacles that are left uncovered are exposed to the outside elements and possible vermin which pose a risk for food contamination. The licensee must ensure that the food receptacles for the wolf hybrids are readily accessible and are located so as to minimize contamination by excreta and pests, and are protected from rain and snow. TO BE CORRECTED BY February 6, 2012.

3.125 (a)

DIRECT NCI

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) 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.

***There are sections of the tiger, lioness and cougar enclosures being held together primarily with black, plastic zip ties. For example, there was a walkway section of the tiger enclosure in which the entire overhead section of fencing was being held on with the plastic zip ties and large gaps were visible. Also, a section of the tiger fencing, which the licensee stated was cut open to allow the entry of a pool, had wire fencing patched over the hole and held in place primarily with plastic zip ties. The metal panels used to contain the lioness, adjacent to the cement pad, are primarily held to each other and fastened to the support poles by black plastic zip ties. This vertical support pole is located on the inside of the enclosure, which further decreases the structural strength of this area. These fasteners do not provide adequate structural strength to hold together sections of fencing for tigers, lions and cougars and securely contain the animals.

The licensee must replace or modify the use of fasteners on the primary enclosures of the lioness, tigers

Prepared By: [Signature]
Title: [Position]
Date: Jan-31-2012

Received By: [Signature]
Title: [Position]
Date: Feb-01-2012
and cougar to ensure facilities are constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved and to securely contain the animals. TO BE CORRECTED BY February 5, 2012.

***Within a four-year-old, male lion's primary enclosure there was a shelter structure with a flat roof. The shelter was low enough that the lion could access the roof. The edge of the roof is approximately level with the height of the horizontal support pole along the top of the chain link fence and is approximately 27 inches from the fence, potentially allowing the lion to escape from its enclosure.

A shelter structure in one adult, female tiger enclosure was positioned in the corner of the fencing for the primary enclosure. The peak of the roof of the shelter structure was approximately 3 1/2 to 4 feet from the top of the primary enclosure fence which could allow the animal to escape its enclosure.

The licensee must ensure that the shelters within the big cat facilities are moved, removed or modified in such a way that the enclosures will securely contain the animals. TO BE CORRECTED BY February 5, 2012.

***The chain link fence of the primary enclosure, housing a four-year-old, male lion, is approximately 6 feet high with two strips of barbed wire at the top of the fence. There is a section of fencing near an entrance to the enclosure which has no barbed wire. In the lions' enclosure adjacent to the cement pad there is a section of cattle panel that is approximately 8 feet high. These fence heights may be inadequate to sufficiently contain the animals at all times. Along portions of the bottom of the lion's primary enclosure, the fence did not have a structural support to keep it in the ground or other modification to prevent the lion from digging. This could allow for an animal to possibly escape its enclosure.

The licensee must modify these enclosures or move the lions to enclosures that are constructed of such material that is appropriate for the animals, of such strength that is structurally sound, and is maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and securely contain the animals. TO BE CORRECTED BY February 5, 2012.

*****

***Cattle panels at the top of the tiger enclosures were wired together with fine gauge wire. These fasteners do not provide adequate structural strength to hold together sections of fencing for tigers.

The licensee must replace or modify the use of fasteners on these primary enclosures to ensure the facilities are constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved and to securely contain the animals. TO BE CORRECTED BY February 25, 2012.

***There were areas within the big cat enclosures that contained support poles that were excessively rusted. For example, there were poles located along the roof and vertical metal support frames located along the primary fence of the tiger enclosure that were rusted. Rusted metal may become structurally unsound.

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Prepared By: [Handwritten]

Title: [Handwritten]

Date: Jan-31-2012

Received By: [Handwritten]

Title: [Handwritten]

Date: Feb-01-2012

Page 3 of 4
The licensee must identify and repair or replace all excessively rusted areas within the animal enclosures to ensure the structural strength of the enclosures is sufficient and that they contain the animals securely. The licensee must ensure that all facilities for all animals are constructed of such material and of such strength as appropriate for the animals involved to securely contain them. TO BE CORRECTED BY February 25, 2012.

3.132 REPEAT EMPLOYEES.

A sufficient number of adequately trained employees shall be utilized to maintain the professionally acceptable level of husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Such practices shall be under a supervisor who has a background in animal care.

***The facility utilizes volunteer help on a regular basis to feed and water the animals and to perform husbandry, maintenance and cleaning tasks at the facility. The licensee does not have completed documentation showing the training for each of the long-term volunteers to ensure that they have adequate knowledge to maintain the professionally acceptable level of husbandry practices set forth in this sub part and to work safely around the variety of animals present at the facility, including some dangerous animals. All individuals utilized within the facility must be appropriately trained and qualified in order to protect the health and welfare of the animals and themselves. The licensee must ensure that all individuals engaged in husbandry practices at the facility are adequately trained and appropriately supervised.

The inspection was conducted on January 30, 2012 with the licensees, (b) (6), (b) (7), (VMO) and (b) (6), (b) (8), (VMO). An exit conference was conducted on February 1, 2012.
ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE (DEALERS AND EXHIBITORS).

(a) Each dealer or exhibitor shall have an attending veterinarian who shall provide adequate veterinary care to its animals in compliance with this section. (1) Each dealer and exhibitor shall employ an attending veterinarian under formal arrangements. In the case of a part-time attending veterinarian or consultant arrangements, the formal arrangements shall include a written program of veterinary care and regularly scheduled visits to the premises of the dealer or exhibitor;

*****
The facility's current written program of veterinary care does not include information for all of the covered species present at the facility. For example, the vaccination plan and other veterinary care for the coati and foxes is not included. The last documented site visit by the attending veterinarian occurred on September 19, 2010. A written program of veterinary care is required when the attending veterinarian is employed on a part-time basis in order to ensure that the animals receive adequate veterinary care. Regularly scheduled site visits by the attending veterinarian are required in order to ensure that the animals are receiving adequate veterinary care and to protect the health and welfare of the animals. The licensee must ensure that the written program of veterinary care addresses all of the covered species present at the facility and that the attending veterinarian visits the premises on a regular basis.

***
TO BE CORRECTED BY: December 17, 2011

FEEDING.

(a) The food shall be wholesome, palatable, and free from contamination and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain all animals in good health. The diet shall be prepared with consideration for the age, species, condition, size, and type of the animal. Animals shall be fed at least once a day except as dictated by hibernation, veterinary treatment, normal fasts, or other professionally accepted practices.

*****
The facility is currently feeding its wild and exotic cats a non-commercial diet consisting of donated grocery store meat and a vitamin supplement. The facility does not have a written diet plan for the wild and exotic cats describing the frequency and amount of meat and supplements to feed to the animals. Due to the special nutritional needs of wild and exotic cats, a diet plan must be documented and approved.
by the attending veterinarian when a facility is feeding a non-commercial diet in order to ensure that the diet is appropriate for the animals. All diets must be prepared with consideration for the ages, species, condition, size and type of the animal. The licensee, in consultation with their attending veterinarian, must develop and document in writing a feeding plan for the wild and exotic cats, including the use of any supplements.

***

TO BE CORRECTED BY: December 17, 2011

3.132

EMPLOYEES.

A sufficient number of adequately trained employees shall be utilized to maintain the professionally acceptable level of husbandry practices set forth in this subpart. Such practices shall be under a supervisor who has a background in animal care.

*****

The facility utilizes volunteer help on a regular basis to feed and water the animals and to perform husbandry, maintenance and cleaning tasks at the facility. The licensee does not require any training or verify the background, knowledge, or experience level of the volunteers prior to letting them work within the facility. The licensee does not have a documented program of training for the volunteers to ensure that they have adequate knowledge to maintain the professionally acceptable level of husbandry practices set forth in this sub part and to work safely around the variety of animals present at this facility, including some dangerous animals. All individuals utilized within the facility must be appropriately trained and qualified in order to protect the health and welfare of the animals and themselves. The licensee must ensure that all individuals engaged in husbandry practices at the facility are adequately trained and appropriately supervised.

***

TO BE CORRECTED BY: December 17, 2011

This focused inspection was conducted by (b) (6), (b) VMO, (b) (6), VMO, and the licensees on November 28, 2011. An exit conference was conducted on November 30, 2011.
3.130 WATERING.

If potable water is not accessible to the animals at all times, it must be provided as often as necessary for the health and comfort of the animal. Frequency of watering shall consider age, species, condition, size, and type of the animal. All water receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary.

*** The stock tank for one tiger had dirty, greenish-brown water in it. There was a dark green algae-like substance clinging to the walls along the top portion of the inside of the tank. The water receptacle for one lioness also had a dark green algae-like film covering the bottom portion of the water receptacle. Dirty water receptacles can be harmful to the animals' health and potentially decrease their water intake. The licensee must ensure that all animals have access to clean, potable water as often as necessary for the health and comfort of the animals.

This repeat non-compliant item affected 2 animals.

The inspection and exit interview were conducted by (VMO), (ACI), and the licensee.
3.125  (a)  REPEAT

FACILITIES, GENERAL.

(a) 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.

*** There was a chain-link enclosure for two white foxes which had a dirt and mulch floor surface that had chain-link and panel fencing buried just beneath it to prevent the foxes from digging out of the enclosure. The foxes had dug through the dirt and mulch resulting in large holes under the chain-link and panel fencing in approximately four areas throughout the enclosure. The holes appeared to be several inches deep and the foxes' feet and legs could easily have fallen through potentially causing injury. The licensee must ensure that the floor surface of all enclosures are maintained to protect the animals from injury.

*** There was a corner on the roof of the wooden shelter structure in the enclosure for two Asian lynx which had deteriorated leaving a hole several inches wide in the roof. Next to the hole, where the shingle material had come off the roof, there were two nails sticking up approximately one inch. These nails could easily have been stepped on by the Asian lynx potentially causing injury. The licensee must ensure that all housing facilities are maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury.

This repeat non-compliance affected four animals.

3.127  (a)

FACILITIES, OUTDOOR.

(a) Shelter from sunlight. When sunlight is likely to cause overheating or discomfort of the animals, sufficient shade by natural or artificial means shall be provided to allow all animals kept outdoors to protect themselves from direct sunlight.

*** The enclosure housing two white foxes had minimal shade during the time of inspection (at approximately 1700 hrs). The temperature at the time of inspection was in the high 80's. There was a shade tarp covering the eastern side and a portion of the top of the enclosure. However, at the time of inspection all the shade produced from that tarp was outside the enclosure. The foxes appeared to be
Inspection Report

seeking out the little bit of shade that was available next to one of the small shelters, underneath a toy slide, and inside an enrichment tunnel structure. Insufficient shade during hot weather can cause distress and medical problems related to overheating. The licensee must ensure that sufficient shade is provided for all animals in the facility by either natural or artificial means to protect them from direct sunlight.

This non-compliance affected 2 foxes and must be corrected by: 10 May 2011.

3.129 (a) FEEDING.

(a) The food shall be wholesome, palatable, and free from contamination and of sufficient quantity and nutritive value to maintain all animals in good health. The diet shall be prepared with consideration for the age, species, condition, size, and type of the animal. Animals shall be fed at least once a day except as dictated by hibernation, veterinary treatment, normal fasts, or other professionally accepted practices.

*** All of the enclosures on the facility, with the exception of the coati and the enclosure, had raw meat in the open which the licensee stated was leftover from the feeding the evening before the inspection. All these meat pieces appeared to be drying out and they had numerous flies on and around them. Meat which sits out for 24 hours and is infested by flies likely has harmful pathogens in it that could cause health problems if consumed by the animals. The licensee must ensure that all food available to the animals is wholesome, palatable, and free from contamination.

This non-compliance affected 25 animals and must be corrected by: 10 May 2011.

3.130 WATERING.

If potable water is not accessible to the animals at all times, it must be provided as often as necessary for the health and comfort of the animal. Frequency of watering shall consider age, species, condition, size, and type of the animal. All water receptacles shall be kept clean and sanitary.

*** The water bowl in the enclosure with two Asian lynx had water with a green tinge and debris floating around the top. The water bowl in the enclosure with two mountain lions had a brown tinge and had debris floating around the top. The water bowl in the enclosure with two foxes had a brown tinge and an accumulation of brown material in it which appeared to be mulch. The licensee stated that the bowls are refilled with fresh water every other day. Dirty water can be harmful to the animals' health and potentially decrease their water intake. The licensee must ensure that all animals have access to clean, potable water as often as necessary for the health and comfort of the animals.

This non-compliance affected 6 animals and must be corrected by: 10 May 2011.

3.131 (c) REPEAT SANITATION.

(c) Housekeeping. Premises (buildings and grounds) shall be kept clean and in good repair in order to

| Prepared By: | Date: | (b) (6), (b) (7) | (C) (b) (6), (b) (7) (C) (b) (6), (b) (7) (C) |
| Title: | | (b) (6), (b) (7) (C) (b) (6), (b) (7) (C) |
| Received By: | Date: | DEB TOLENTINO | May-10-2011 |
| Title: | | OWNER | May-10-2011 |