



Inspection Report

Noahs Ark Animal Rehab Center and Sanctuary Inc
712 L G Griffin Road
Locust Grove, GA 30248

Customer ID: 3157
Certificate: 57-C-0037
Site: 001
NOAHS ARK REHABILITATION
CENTER

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION
Date: 12-MAR-2024

2.40(b)(2) Direct

Attending veterinarian and adequate veterinary care (dealers and exhibitors).

Three instances were identified where the facility did not adequately diagnose or treat animal conditions:

- The male black bear Baloo had an abnormal posture and gait. He walked slowly, reluctantly and took very short steps. When standing he was hunched with an excessive outward curvature of his back and both hind limbs tucked underneath his abdomen. He also had on the elbow of his left front leg a large hairless callused skin area. The facility confirmed that Baloo will sometimes ambulate on his elbows instead of standing up completely. The facility is currently treating Baloo for arthritis but did not bring the above-described abnormal posture and gait to the veterinarian's attention for further evaluation.

- The yellow, green and black budgie had an injured right wing. The bird overall looked unkempt with ruffled feathers and a drooping right wing protruding downwards at an awkward angle. Where the feathers parted, the exposed limb was reddened and inflamed. The budgie was inadequately housed in a large cockatiel aviary requiring him to walk long distances on the floor and climb the side of the enclosure fencing. The lower perch he was provided was too large for him and still significantly elevated from the ground. The facility did not identify this budgie has requiring further veterinary evaluation and did not provide adequate housing for his condition.

- Calvin, a capuchin monkey, is being treated for a heart condition. One of his medications, Sotalol, had been expired since 02/14/2024, but was still being given at the time of inspection, about 4 weeks past that date.

Inadequate diagnosis of animal conditions could result in delay in proper veterinary attention as well as undue animal pain/distress. Expired medications may lose functionality or could become detrimental to the health of the animals. The currently affected animals need to be seen by a veterinarian for an appropriate diagnosis and treatment plan.

Communication with the veterinarian was initiated at the time of inspection. However, in cooperation with the attending veterinarian, the facility must develop appropriate methods to diagnose, and treat diseases. Correct by March 18, 2024.

2.131(b)(1) Direct

Handling of animals.

Several parrots were showing signs of heat stress in the aviary at the top of the hill. At least 10 parrots were open mouth breathing, "panting" with shallow breaths, with wings outstretched to cool off. Overall the birds were mildly active, and some birds were directly down on the ground rocks possibly to be cool or due to heat lethargy.

Prepared By: STEPHANIE MAYARD
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL
OFFICER

Date:
18-MAR-2024

Received by Title: Facility Representative

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18-MAR-2024



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The enclosure has been completely closed for the winter months with plastic panels which reduces ventilation in the enclosure. The heater was still on at 11:45 am when the inspectors arrived, despite the climbing temperatures of the day. The ambient temperature outside the enclosure according to the kestrel 3000 was 77.3 deg F, but in the secondary entrance the kestrel reading was 90.5 def F. Per a facility representative, the plastic panels are removed when the temperatures are consistently above 65 deg F. With the variable temperatures ranging from mid 30's at night to high 70's during the day over the next ten days, appropriate measures must be in place to alleviate the impact of overheating.

The lack of adequate means to modulate the heating system in correlation with the environmental temperatures has resulted in heat stress in these parrots. Handling of all animals shall be done as carefully as possible in a manner that does not cause trauma, overheating, excessive cooling, behavioral stress, physical harm, or unnecessary discomfort. Although the heat was turned off and several panels removed to create air flow, the facility needs to have handling plans in place to prevent temperature related conditions that are detrimental to the health of the birds. Correct by March 18, 2024.

3.75(c)(3) Direct

Housing facilities, general.

The brown lemur shelter boxes for both enclosures near the admission building were not being spot cleaned daily. During the inspection, the facility was asked to open the boxes. The singly housed primates' box, Pd's box, could not be opened because of a lack of a shift door while the box for the two lemurs housed together had to be pried open by removing the lock with bolt cutters. When opened, it was evident that the shelter area with the only heat source for the two lemurs during these cold winter months had not been cleaned for an extended period. In the left far corner, there were disintegrated remnants of bedding creating a large pile of decaying black fabric. A wet dirty blackened decaying towel was adhered to the flooring. The bed provided was caked with dirt and feces. There was a large pile of feces at the entrance of the box and more smeared on the floor in the right far corner near the fallen feed bucket. There were rodent feces mixed in with lemur feces throughout the box and along the sides. There wasn't a clean area for the primates who had to use this shelter since the temperatures the morning of had reached a low of 35 deg F. Inadequate cleaning has led to the lemurs having to come in contact with their feces and insanitary conditions which could result in animal disease or discomfort. This shelter and all hard surfaces primates come in contact must be spot cleaned daily to prevent accumulation of excreta or disease hazards. The facility cleaned the box by the end of the day, but an effective means to shift the animals and open the boxes must be established to facilitate daily cleaning for the health of the animals. Correct by: March 18, 2024

This inspection and exit interview were conducted with facility representatives.

This is part 1 of a 2 part report.

Additional Inspectors:

ANDREA D AMBROSIO, ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Prepared By: STEPHANIE MAYARD
USDA, APHIS, Animal Care
Title: VETERINARY MEDICAL OFFICER

Date:
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United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Customer: 3157
Inspection Date: 12-Mar-2024

Species Inspected

Cust No	Cert No	Site	Site Name	Inspection
3157	57-C-0037	001	NOAHS ARK REHABILITATION CENTER	12-MAR-2024

Count	Scientific Name	Common Name
000005	<i>Sapajus appella</i>	BROWN CAPUCHIN / TUFTED CAPUCHIN
000002	<i>Cebus capucinus</i>	WHITE-HEADED / WHITE-THROATED CAPUCHIN
000001	<i>Macaca fuscata</i>	JAPANESE MACAQUE / SNOW MACAQUE
000002	<i>Macaca mulatta</i>	RHESUS MACAQUE
000001	<i>Papio hamadryas</i>	HAMADRYAS BABOON
000001	<i>Hylobates lar</i>	LAR GIBBON
000001	<i>Symphalangus syndactylus</i>	SIAMANG
000007	<i>Sus scrofa domestica</i>	DOMESTIC PIG / POTBELLY PIG / MICRO PIG
000002	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RED FOX (INCLUDES SILVER FOX & CROSS FOX)
000001	<i>Panthera leo</i>	LION
000001	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	BOBCAT
000001	<i>Dolichotis patagonum</i>	PATAGONIAN CAVY / MARA
000002	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>	AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
000004	<i>Ursus americanus</i>	NORTH AMERICAN BLACK BEAR
000001	<i>Potos flavus</i>	KINKAJOU
000000	<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>	CRAB-EATING MACAQUE / CYNOMOLGUS MONKEY
000004	<i>Panthera tigris</i>	TIGER
000002	<i>Ateles chamek</i>	BLACK SPIDER MONKEY
000001	<i>Callithrix jacchus</i>	COMMON MARMOSET
000000	<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>	COMMON SQUIRREL MONKEY
000006	<i>Eulemur rufus</i>	RUFIOUS BROWN LEMUR / RED BROWN LEMUR
000000	<i>Canis lupus X C. familiaris</i>	WOLF/DOG HYBRID
000001	<i>Ursus arctos syriacus</i>	SYRIAN BROWN BEAR
000002	<i>Cacatua moluccensis</i>	SALMON-CRESTED COCKATOO / MOLUCCAN COCKATOO
000006	<i>Ara militaris</i>	MILITARY MACAW
000004	<i>Cacatua sulphurea</i>	YELLOW-CRESTED COCKATOO / LESSER SULPHUR-CRESTED COCKATOO
000002	<i>Cacatua alba</i>	WHITE COCKATOO / UMBRELLA COCKATOO
000016	<i>Ara ararauna</i>	BLUE-AND-YELLOW MACAW / BLUE-AND-GOLD MACAW
000005	<i>Ara macao</i>	SCARLET MACAW
000007	<i>Ara, Anodorhynchus, Primolius, Diopsittaca spp hybrid</i>	MACAW HYBRID
000002	<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	CONGO AFRICAN GREY PARROT / GRAY PARROT
000003	<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>	LITTLE CORELLA / BARE-EYED COCKATOO
000009	<i>Amazona oratrix</i>	YELLOW-HEADED PARROT / YELLOW-HEADED AMAZON / DOUBLE YELLOW-HEADED AMAZON
000054	<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>	COCKATIEL
000001	<i>Eclectus roratus</i>	ECLECTUS PARROT
000001	<i>Eolophus roseicapilla</i>	GALAH / ROSE-BREASTED COCKATOO / ROSEATE COCKATOO
000002	<i>Amazona viridigenalis</i>	RED-CROWNED PARROT / GREEN-CHEEKED AMAZON / RED-CROWNED AMAZON / MEXICAN RED-HEA
000001	<i>Melopsittacus undulatus</i>	BUDGERIGAR / BUDGIE / COMMON PARAKEET / SHELL PARAKEET
000001	<i>Pyrrhura molinae</i>	GREEN-CHEEKED PARAKEET / GREEN-CHEEKED CONURE
000003	<i>Thectocercus acuticaudatus</i>	BLUE-CROWNED PARAKEET
000002	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	ROSE-RINGED PARAKEET
000167	Total	



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