



INSPECTION REPORT

**SAN FRANCISCO ZOOLOGICAL
GARDENS**

1 ZOO ROAD
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94132

**Customer ID: 3373
Certificate: 93-C-0003**

**Site: 001
SAN FRANCISCO ZOOLOGICAL
GARDEN**

**Inspection
Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION**

Date: JAN-31-2005

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;

There are no methods to capture and examine animals at the Bison Paddock at Golden Gate Park that require veterinary medical care or examination by the attending veterinarian. Facilities that have squeeze shoots are standard pieces of equipment necessary to adequately capture and evaluate an animal's health without the use of anesthesia or darting devices. These devices may not always hit the intended location on the animal causing more harm to benefit. In older animals requiring evaluations it would be more beneficial to capture the animal and perform examinations while the animal is standing, reducing the risk of injury brought on by the anesthetic regime. Squeeze areas at the bison paddock in conjunction with other structures mentioned below would make the Bison area equivalent to hoof stock areas at the main zoo thus providing optimal veterinary medical care at each location.

Correct by December 1, 2005

3.80 (a) (1)

PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

Primary enclosures for nonhuman primates must meet the following minimum requirements: (a) General requirements. (1) Primary enclosures must be designed and constructed of suitable materials so that they are structurally sound for the species of nonhuman primates contained in them. They must be kept in good repair.

PDC -1 is the area that houses the two Colobus Monkeys. The walls have peeling paint in the night housing areas that are in need of repair. Minor peeling paint is of no significance but when it becomes extensive and has been cited again and again over the course of several years, a more permanent type resolution should be considered when repairing these areas. This has been an ongoing problem for over 10 years and each report has indicated some amount of peeling paint or undermining of the floor surfaces causing areas that are impossible to clean and sanitize. The ingestion of foreign substances such as paint, sealants or other materials used in the repair of this facility, may be, over time detrimental to the animals. While most paints are non toxic to animals, over a 10 year period chronic ingestion may be detrimental to the animals.

PDC-2 houses the Patas Monkeys. The indoor housing structures had screws jutting out from the bottoms of platforms and cages. These protrusions, while not sharp may cause a blunt trauma to the animal, if contact is made during fast, playful or

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aggressive moves in the enclosure. All protrusions should be eliminated from this and each enclosure at the zoo.

PDC-3 This area houses the various species of primates on exhibit at the San Francisco Zoo. Several areas of disrepair were identified within this complex, both in animal housing areas, exhibit areas and external surfaces of the enclosure. These have also been identified on inspection reports dating back many years. The non compliances identified during this inspection are as follows:

The black paint used on the main structure is peeling off and flaking into the animal exhibits. I saw several large pieces of black paint flakes while in the exhibit. A work order form was submitted on November 15, 2004 indicating that that animals are ingesting the flaking paint, portions of the exposed mesh netting buried beneath the soil, and exposed Styrofoam located beneath the rock structures. Eating foreign substances over prolonged periods of time would be unacceptable for humans and should be for the animals housed in these enclosures. Some of the above substances have been discovered in animal feces and should be a major concern for the animal health and welfare at the zoo. The ingestion of Styrofoam and paint over prolonged periods of time may be harmful to the animals and should be repaired.

On the west-side of PDC-3 just outside of the Lion-Tailed Macaque exhibit there is severe rusting and flaking paint. A top priority must be given to animal housing areas that indicate animals are ingesting paint, rust, plastic mesh and styrofoam in their exhibit. Allowing these activities to continue does not keep any animal safe in its own enclosure.

Correct by June 15, 2005

3.125 (a)

3.125 (c)

3.125 (d)

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.

The giraffe barn has cribbing areas along the border of the doors leading out into the exhibit. Interior building surfaces that animals eat or chew on may be harmful and should be constructed with materials that are not desirable for ingestion or cribbing. Sealants that may have been used to coat wood or other interior surfaces may be harmful to the animals and must be covered to prevent activities like cribbing.

The indoor housing area for the ant eater is also in similar disrepair as the above mentioned primates. Many of the wood surfaces are deteriorating and there are extensive areas of flaking paint in the night house. The doors separating Angelo's (male ant eater) enclosures is also in need of replacement as the surfaces can not be cleaned in the poor condition that currently exist. .

Many areas in the zoo have problems with peeling paint, rotting wooden surfaces and rusting surfaces that can not be cleaned and sanitized. These have become a recurrent theme during inspections at the zoo without permanent resolution or acceptable maintenance programs. The continued use of the USDA to identify areas for correction will only lead to substantial penalties in the future. Your facility must take the initiative and resolve areas that are potentially dangerous and/or hazardous to the animals.

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(c) Storage. Supplies of food and bedding shall be stored in facilities which adequately protect such supplies against deterioration, molding, or contamination by vermin. Refrigeration shall be provided for supplies of perishable food.

The food storage cabinets in the bison housing areas at golden gate park have holes in the backs and breaks in the integrity along the bottom edges that may allow the entrance of vermin and moisture into animal feed products. Vermin such as rats and mice carry disease that may be detrimental to the health and well being of the bison. It is necessary to provide facilities to adequate store feed to prevent contamination by urine and feces of vermin, and keeping the food dry.

(d) Waste disposal. Provision shall be made for the removal and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, trash and debris. Disposal facilities shall be so provided and operated as to minimize vermin infestation, odors, and disease hazards. The disposal facilities and any disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, trash, and debris shall comply with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations relating to pollution control or the protection of the environment.

The first day of the inspection a foul odor was coming from the incinerator. I was told that animals were placed in the incinerator and stored for a few days prior to the burning process. This was enough time to allow for the dead animals to emit a necrotizing aroma adjacent to the animal food preparation areas. Disposal facilities must be utilized in such a way as to minimize odors, vermin infestation, and disease hazards. Methods must be put in place to ensure timely incineration of carcasses and other debris in the incinerator.

Correct by February 15, 2005

3.127 (a)

3.127 (d)

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. (b) Shelter from inclement weather. Natural or artificial shelter appropriate to the local climatic conditions for the species concerned shall be provided for all animals kept outdoors to afford them protection and to prevent discomfort to such animals. Individual animals shall be acclimated before they are exposed to the extremes of the individual climate.

The Bison at Golden Gate Park have inadequate shelter from both the sun and rain. The present overhead cover provided to the 11 bison does not prevent the animals from being exposed to heavy rains, wind and cold temperatures during the fall and winter months or sunshine during the summer. Hoof stock at the main zoo complex have shelter which allows each animals the ability to enter and remain safe and dry during inclement weather patterns and this not the situation at the golden gate park bison area. In order to meet the regulations cited above new animal housing facilities must be constructed in the bison area at golden gate park and maintained in a similar fashion as those at the main zoo complex.

Correct by December 1, 2005

(d) 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

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fences less than 3 feet in distance from the primary enclosure must be approved in writing by the Administrator.

The perimeter fence that surrounds the Bison at Golden Gate Park needs replacement. Many areas of the perimeter fence were seen to be lacking in barb wire, gaping 2' or greater spacing between the barb wire and the top of the fence or barbwire destroyed to the point that it will not hinder a person or animal from entering the enclosure. There are also areas of the perimeter fence that may be large enough to allow an animal or small person to enter without difficulty. A few areas of the perimeter fence measured 4.5' from the ground, which is well below the required 6' perimeter fence requirement. A fence in this condition does not meet the requirements under this section and it is imperative that the perimeter fence be maintained in regulatory compliance for the protection of the animals and the public. These animals are on display without attendants present and it is essential to minimize or reduce the chances of injury to the public and the animals that an acceptable perimeter fence is in place.

Correct by July 1, 2005

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 container used to provide water to the Bison has a rusting metal grate covering portion of the top. Rust material and other debris from the grate type cover enters the animal water directly when it is raining. Rain water contacts the grate and then drips directly into the animal water. The use of such a water reservoir that contaminates water and water receptacles must be eliminated and a source of water free from contamination provided to the animals.

Correct by February 28, 2005.

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