



JUN 14 2005

DBARKSDALE

616 cust\_id  
226258 insp\_id  
7218 site\_id

**INSPECTION REPORT**

**UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-  
MADISON  
RESEARCH ANIMAL RESOURCES CT**

**Customer ID: 616  
Certificate: 35-R-0001**

**Site: 001  
ALL CAMPUS SITES**

**DIRECTOR RESEARCH ANIMAL RESOURCES CENTER  
1710 UNIVERSITY AVENUE 396 ENZYME INST  
MADISON, WI 53726 4087**

**Inspection  
Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION  
Date: MAY-26-2005**

**2.33 ( a ) ( 2 ) REPEAT NCI**

**2.33 ( b ) ( 3 )**

**2.33 ( b )**

**ATTENDING VETERINARIAN AND ADEQUATE VETERINARY CARE.**

a) Each research facility shall have an attending veterinarian who shall provide adequate veterinary care to its animals in compliance with this section;.....

....(2) Each research facility shall assure that the attending veterinarian has appropriate authority to ensure the provision of adequate veterinary care and to oversee the adequacy of other aspects of animal care and use;.....

\*\* When questioned about who was in charge of scheduling deworming and providing medication, the animal care staff at Building X was unsure but eventually stated that deworming occurred whenever a research staff employee brought medication to the facility. The attending veterinarian must have the authority to oversee all animal husbandry practices and the role of the attending veterinarian must be understood by all animal care staff members.

Animals affected: (4) Sheep

(b) Each research facility shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care that include;.....

....(3) Daily observation of all animals to assess their health and well-being; Provided, however, That daily observation of animals may be accomplished by someone other than the attending veterinarian; and Provided, further, That a mechanism of direct and frequent communication is required so that timely and accurate information on problems of animal health, behavior, and well-being is conveyed to the attending veterinarian;.....

\*\*\*In Building L, upon entering an animal room this USDA inspector noted animal #r04046 appeared to have its arm stuck through the front of its enclosure. Upon further investigation, it was determined that the animal was unable to free its arm. A later review of the animal's medical records revealed that the right arm had been trapped outside the enclosure on at least 5 previous occasions. The animal has been treated for swelling and/or trauma to the right arm and/or hand since 8/21/04. Although the veterinary staff had been treating the animal, the attending veterinarian was unaware of the persistence of the problem and no plans had been discussed to address the problem. Mechanism of direct and frequent communication is

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cleaned and sanitized, must be replaced when worn or soiled.

\*\*In Building B, an animal room,(Room 637), was noted to have bare concrete with baseboard tile missing. It was also noted in this facility, (Room 629), a pipe with chipped paint was running through an animal enclosure.

Animal(s) affected: (5) Dogs

\*\*In Building O, Room 2429; many animal enclosures had peeling paint directly over them. One particularly bad area had dry wall that was broken and could easily fall into the animal enclosure. Floors of several of the runs had cracks in the flooring that could easily trap fecal material and debris. Many of the enclosure sidewalls had spots that revealed concrete block. Surfaces must be cleaned and maintained on a regular basis to ensure the health and well-being of the animals.

Animal(s) affected: (12) Dogs

Correct by August 1, 2005

(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..... 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.

\*\*The back wall in several runs containing dogs in rooms K4/145, K4/143, K4/141 were smeared with fecal material. The daily logs indicated in two of the three rooms,(K4/145, K4/141) were due for cleaning/sanitization on 4/20/05, however, had not been completed. Room K4/143 had not been cleaned/sanitized for the month of April. The primary enclosures containing the animals should be sanitized in a manner to provide adequate husbandry and promote the health and well-being of the animals.

Correct by May 31, 2005

**3.50 ( d )**

**FACILITIES, GENERAL.**

(d) Waste disposal. Provision shall be made for the removal and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, and debris. Disposal facilities shall be so provided and operated as to minimize vermin infestation, odors, and disease hazards.....

\*\*In Building F, upon entering the animal room, (Room 247), a foul odor was noted. Upon further investigation it was determined that the odor emanated from a malodorous mop and debris observed on the floor drain. Facilities must be maintained in order to protect the health and well-being of the animals contained therein.

Animal(s) affected: (24) Rabbits

Corrected during the inspection

**3.75 ( a )**

**REPEAT NCI**

**3.75 ( c ) ( 2 )**

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**INSPECTION REPORT**

3.75 ( e ) REPEAT NCI

3.75 ( f ) REPEAT NCI

**HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.**

(a) Structure: construction. Housing facilities for nonhuman primates must be designed and constructed so that they are structurally sound for the species of nonhuman primates housed in them. 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.

\*\*\*Buildings K, L, and V all have animal rooms with chipping paint on surfaces that animals could come into contact with or the paint chips could fall into their enclosure;

\*\*\*Room 632 in Building V: there was a pipe next to an animal enclosure that had peeling paint that was within easy reach of the animal.

Animal(s) affected: (2) Rhesus macaques

\*\*\* Room B120 in Building L had just been painted one week earlier and already had peeling paint over an animal enclosure.

Across the campus, this is a consistent problem with the animal facilities. Animal care staff has indicated that animal facilities are a low priority for physical plant work having to wait for excessive periods of time for requested repairs. A routine scheduled maintenance program must be developed and adhered to. The air intake filter in this room was damaged and in need of repair.

Animal(s) affected: (2) Rhesus macaques

\*\*\*Building K: many doors to the animal rooms, (B28, B27, B30), are significantly rusted toward the bottom. Some doors have completely rusted through to the interior of the door. There is no adequate way to clean and sanitize these surfaces.

\*\*\*Building M: several rooms (Socializing room, Big Socializing Room, Basement Wash Area), had pipes with exposed insulation; Room 250: one animal enclosure had exposed insulation directly over it. Numerous rooms (Rooms 41,45) had air intake filters in need of cleaning. Upon further inquiry, the staff indicated the filters were to be cleaned weekly though that was not indicated on the log. Room 51: the automatic flush system had not been operational for over a month resulting in increased amounts of fecal material in the pans under the animal enclosures. Room 41: several pipes over animal enclosures contained peeling paint which could result in paint chips falling into the enclosure.

Animal(s) affected: (15) Rhesus macaques

(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.

\*\*In Building L, the floor in room B112 had multiple areas where the epoxy was worn and one spot where it was worn down to bare concrete. The floors can not be adequately cleaned and sanitized according to the prescribed husbandry practices.

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Animal(s) affected: (18) Rhesus macaques

Correct by August 1, 2005

e) Storage. Supplies of food and bedding must be stored in a manner that protects the supplies from spoilage, contamination, and vermin infestation. The supplies must be stored off the floor and away from the walls, to allow cleaning underneath and around the supplies.....

\*\*\*Building K, Room B38: a tall stack of feed bags were placed on a small container on the floor. Bags of food were touching the floor and there was no way to clean around or under the bags.

(f) Drainage and waste disposal. Housing facility operators must provide for regular and frequent collection, removal, and disposal of animal and food wastes, bedding, dead animals, debris, garbage, water, and any other fluids and wastes, in a manner that minimizes contamination and disease risk. Housing facilities must be equipped with disposal facilities and drainage systems that are constructed and operated so that animal wastes and water are rapidly eliminated and the 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.....

\*\*In Building L, a floor drain in Room B117 was observed to be clogged as previously cited.  
Animal(s) affected: (28) Rhesus macaques

\*\*In Building M, the drain in the cagewash room was also noted to be clogged with peanut shells. The rooms and structures contained therein should be maintained in good repair so as to protect the health and well-being of the animals.

**3.125 ( a )  
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.

\*\*In Building W, the ceiling covering had large holes through which the roof could be seen. Bird nests were observed in several of these large holes. Building G: Room 1244, the bottom half of the interior door had several areas of peeling paint and scratches that appeared to have been caused by the animals in the room.  
Animal(s) affected: (5) Cows, (5) Sheep, (8) Cats

\*\*In Building T, Room 105's air filter had not been changed weekly as was indicated in the log book. October 2004 was the last time the filter had been changed in room 105 according to the log. Upon reviewing the records for several rooms, it was noted that air filters were not being changed on a routine basis. A valve was seen covered with aluminum foil. Upon further investigation, dripping water was noted leaking from the valve with no indication of a work order to repair the valve. Room 165 also had aluminum foil covering a pipe in need of repair for a leaky valve. Peeling paint was noted on the walls Rooms 122 and 165. When questioned further the staff indicated the peeling paint problem was a result of "paint failure" as determined

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by physical plant.

Animal(s) affected: (8) Pigs, (8) Cows, (6) Lambs

\*In Building H, the water bowls contained in the three animal enclosures had excessive amounts of calcium buildup. The walls and floor had numerous areas of peeling paint.

Facilities must be maintained in order to protect the health and well-being of the animals contained therein.

Correct by August 1, 2005

**3.131 ( d )**

**SANITATION.**

d) Pest control. A safe and effective program for the control of insects, ectoparasites, and avian and mammalian pests shall be established and maintained.

\*\*Building W sheltering 5 cows and 5 sheep was heavily infested with birds. Layers of bird droppings were observed on fence rails, feeders and waterers. This is not conducive to the health and well-being of the animals.

Correct by June 15, 2005

**3.138 ( a )**

**3.138 ( e )**

**PRIMARY CONVEYANCES (MOTOR VEHICLE, RAIL, AIR, AND MARINE).**

(a) The animal cargo space of primary conveyances used in transporting live animals shall be designed and constructed to protect the health, and ensure the safety and comfort of the live animals contained therein at all times.....

\*\* Following major surgery, it was noted that an animal was being transported back to its home site. It was also noted that the transport vehicle had been previously damaged resulting in a non-functioning HVAC unit. The temperature in the cargo hold of the transport vehicle was 8 C, (46.4 F), the ambient temperature was 48 F. The cargo space must insure the safety and comfort of the animals contained therein at all times.

Animal(s) affected: (1) Pig

Correct by June 1, 2005

(e) The interior of the animal cargo space shall be kept clean.....

\*\*The animal transport van with the malfunctioning HVAC unit was observed to have material that had leaked from the damaged HVAC unit down a wall. The primary enclosure was pushed up against this contaminated wall. The interior of the transport vehicle should be cleaned in order to promote the health and well-being of the animal.

Correct by June 1, 2005

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Note: A partial review of IACUC inspection records was conducted. This inspection was conducted on the following dates:  
4/26/05, 4/27/05, 4/28/05, 5/3/05, 5/4/05, 5/5/05, 5/10/05, 5/11/05, 5/12/05.

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required to insure problems of animal health or behavior is conveyed to the attending veterinarian.  
Animal(s) affected: (1) Rhesus macaque

Correct by June 1, 2005

\*\*In Building G, an animal was observed to have an abnormality of the left eye. This problem was brought to the attention of the animal care staff by the inspector. Prior to this observation, no one on the animal care staff or the research staff had noted a problem. The dog was taken to a veterinarian for an examination during the time this inspector was at the facility.

(b) Each research facility shall establish and maintain programs of adequate veterinary care.....

\*\*When questioned about the deworming schedule, staff at Building X indicated that the standard operating procedure called for three dewormings yearly however they dewormed the animals twice a year. A subsequent review of the records revealed that dewormings were actually only occurring once per year.

Affected animals: (4) Sheep

Correct by June 15, 2005

**2.38 ( f ) ( 1 )  
MISCELLANEOUS.**

**DIRECT**

(f) Handling.

(1) Handling of all animals shall be done as expeditiously and carefully as possible in a manner that does not cause trauma, overheating, excessive cooling, behavioral stress, physical harm, or unnecessary discomfort.....

\*\*In Building L, the USDA inspector observed animal care staff attempting to release an animal #r04046's arm through the front of its enclosure. After the lead technician was located and came to the site, he applied lube and started to manipulate the arm in an attempt to free the animal. The arm was obviously swollen and within a few seconds of manipulation, the animal began to vocalize. The lead technician persisted in manipulating the arm until the USDA inspector asked him to stop and call for assistance from the attending veterinarian. Handling of all animals shall be done in a manner that does not cause trauma, physical harm or unnecessary discomfort. The attending veterinarian anesthetized the animal and bolt cutters were used to release the arm.

Correct by June 8, 2005

**3.1 ( c ) ( 2 )**

**3.1 ( c ) ( 3 )**

**HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.**

(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

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