



## Inspection Report

DAYNA BELL

Customer ID: 322965

Certificate: 41-B-0265

Site: 001

DAYNA BELL

BELL KENNELS  
3066 310TH ST E

Type: ROUTINE INSPECTION

Date: Feb-15-2012

NORTHFIELD, MN 55057

### 2.50 (b) (1)

#### TIME AND METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION.

A class "B" dealer shall identify all live dogs and cats under his or her control or on his or her premises as follows: When live dogs or cats are held, purchased, or otherwise acquired, they shall be immediately identified

A white and brown Border Collie, located in the main kennel area, had no form of official identification. While the licensee utilizes micro chipping at her facility, the animal had no microchip that could be identified with a microchip reader. The licensee informed the inspectors that the animal belonged to an acquaintance of hers.

Without identifying all animals in your facility, there is no way to properly track animals. The lack of providing identification, for all animals in the facility, is not a good husbandry practice.

All animals on your premises must be identified by official tag or microchip no later than, 19 Feb 2012

### 2.76 (a)

#### RECORDS: OPERATORS OF AUCTION SALES AND BROKERS.

Every operator of an auction sale or broker shall make, keep, and maintain records or forms which fully and correctly disclose the following information concerning each animal consigned for auction or sold, whether or not a fee or commission is charged:

- (2) The name and address of the buyer or consignee who received the animal;
- (7) A description of the animal which shall include:
  - (i) The sex of the animal

One of the disposition forms 7006, does not annotate exactly who the delivery driver of the receiving company was that picked up the animals sold. Also, the sex of 4 of the animals sold is blank.

Without properly filling out disposition forms, there is no way to properly identify or track the animals sold, exchanged, or donated.

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USDA, APHIS, Animal Care

Date:

Title: ANIMAL CARE INSPECTOR

Inspector 6021

Feb-15-2012

#### Received By:

(b)(6), (b)(7)(c)

Date:

Title:

Feb-16-2012



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All disposition forms must be filled out completely and to their entirety from this point on.

### 3.1 (a)

#### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

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.

A white dog in pen number 26 was observed by the inspectors opening the top of it's enclosure and sticking it's head, upper body, and front paws out of the enclosure.

Animals that are not contained securely can injure themselves, come in contact with hazardous materials, or come into contact with incompatible animals.

All animals must be contained securely no later than 19 Feb 2012

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

#### HOUSING FACILITIES, GENERAL.

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

There are several areas throughout the facility that have excessive rust. In the puppy room, the latches on several cages have noticeable surface rust. The door hinges of several enclosures are rusting. In the main kennel area, the bottom frames of the raised enclosures have moderate to severe rust throughout the unpainted and painted metal tubing.

Rust is impossible to properly clean and sanitize. It also can weaken or damage the cages which set upon which is a hazard to the animals within.

Rusty components must be repaired or replaced no later than 17 Mar 2012.

### 3.2 (d)

#### INDOOR HOUSING FACILITIES.

Interior surfaces. The floors and walls of indoor housing facilities, and any other surfaces in contact with the animals, must be impervious to moisture.

The large enclosures in the main kennel area and the outside runs have walls made of wood. The licensee

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stated that the wood had not been treated with anything that would make them impervious to moisture. The wooden walls in the main kennel area were removed from the site before the exit interview.

Wooden elements that are not impervious to moisture can lock in germs and urine which makes it impossible to properly sanitize.

Wooden elements in the housing areas must be made impervious to moisture, or must be removed no later than 1 Mar 2012.

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

### PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

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;

In the whelping room, a small puppy from the litter labeled "Raymond", was observed by both inspectors when one of it's front legs fell through the wire floor.

Floors improperly constructed or suited for the animals housed within can cause serious bodily injury and are not considered to be good husbandry practices.

All animals must be housed in such a manner that their feet cannot pass through any openings in the floor no later than 17 Feb 2012

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

### PRIMARY ENCLOSURES.

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

1 Brown Golden Doodle in the puppy room, 1 tri colored Cocker Spaniel, and 1 tan Terrier in the office area were housed in enclosures that were less than 6 inches higher than the head of the animal when the animal was in a normal standing position. The animals listed were removed from these enclosures before the exit interview.

Animals housed in enclosures without adequate space can develop bone or joint problems which will affect the animal in a negative way.

All animals must be housed in such a way as to have adequate space from this point on..

**3.11** (a)

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

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

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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.

On the metal frames that the wire cages stood upon in the puppy room and the main kennel area, there was an excessive accumulation of animal hair, wood dust, and excreta buildup. There was also a large buildup of animal hair, dust, and cobwebs on top of the enclosures in the main kennel area. The corners and edges of the primary enclosures have an accumulation of waste material and animal hair. An employee of the licensee was noted to be actively sanitizing the above areas before the exit interview.

Without proper cleaning and sanitation of primary enclosures and areas around them, waste can buildup causing an increase in insect or vermin infestation, can cause an increase in odor or ammonia, or can be the cause of illness or infection in animals that come into contact with it.

Enclosures and surrounding areas must be properly cleaned and sanitized by 20 Feb 2012

**3.11** (b) (2)

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

Used primary enclosures and food and water receptacles for dogs and cats must be sanitized at least once every 2 weeks using one of the methods prescribed in paragraph (b)(3) of this section, and more often if necessary to prevent an accumulation of dirt, debris, food waste, excreta, and other disease hazards.

In the main kennel area, 2 watering ports, which the animals drink out of, had an excessive accumulation of a orange and brown colored material built up right above the mouth piece.

Without proper sanitation of the water receptacles, animals can come into contact with waste material or contaminated water.

Water receptacles must be cleaned and sanitized no later than 18 Feb 2012

The inspection was conducted with the owner by Animal Care Inspector 6021, Compliance Specialist 6039, and Investigative and Enforcement Services Agent 3567 on 15 Feb 2012.

The exit interview was conducted with the owner by Animal Care Inspector 6021, Compliance Specialist 6039, and Investigative and Enforcement Services Agent 3567 on 16 Feb 2012.

Nothing Follows

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