The 80/20 Rule

A “Take Charge” Approach to Disease Prevention & Odor Control

By ProVetLogic

Licensed Veterinary Medical CE Provider

The 80/20 Rule

A "Take Charge" Approach to Disease Prevention & Odor Control

QUESTION: Do the active ingredients in disinfectants kill Canine Parvovirus and other infectious agents in the kennel environment?

ANSWER: No! Not on their own.

Bleach and disinfectants, including our own Animal Facility Disinfectant, have the limited capacity to thoroughly degrade and remove organic matter **"THE HOST"**. Embedded organic matter can be the root cause of recurring illness.

What are the basics of the 80/20 rule?
In an animal shelter, where every animal enters the facility is perceived to carry an infectious agent, an E.P.A. tested and approved disinfectant should be used **80%** of the time to control the spread of the infectious agent. A bioenzymatic solution should be used **20%** of the time to breakdown organic matter (biofilm), which will help control odors and improve the effectiveness of the disinfectant.

In a well boarding facility, where every animal should be vaccinated before entering the facility, the process is reversed. Bioenzymatic solution used **80%** of the time to control odors and maintain drains and disinfectant used **20%** to minimize cross-contamination.

We will also take a look at those individual infectious agents that have the most impact on dogs and cats in the care environment and offer ideas and solutions for eliminating the source and minimizing future outbreaks.

In this manual you will find the following color coded buttons, to help you implement the 8/20 rule.

Bioenzymatic Solution

Disinfecting Solution

Sanitizing Solution

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Quick View Protocol Guide

AGENT

Canine Infectious Respiratory Disease Complex
Canine infectious respiratory disease complex, also known as kennel cough or infectious tracheobronchitis, is a highly contagious upper respiratory condition caused by a variety of viral and bacterial agents. Viral examples include **parainfluenza virus**, **adenovirus**, **corona virus** and **herpes virus**. Bacterial causes include **Bordetella bronchiseptica**, **Mycoplasma spp.** and **Streptococcus equi**.

Canine Distemper
Canine distemper is a highly contagious viral disease. The virus spreads through the air and enters the respiratory system.

KENNEL PROTOCOL

1. Isolate infected dogs
2. Increase cross-ventilation & air flow
3. Pickup and discard solid waste
4. Apply a solution of **Kennel Care** enzymatic cleaner
5. Agitate surfaces if needed
6. Allow surfaces to dry thoroughly
7. Apply a solution of **Animal Facility Disinfectant** to all touch points
8. Allow surfaces to air dry before returning dogs to the area

ISOLATION PROTOCOL

Parvovirus
Parvovirus, or parvo, is a highly contagious disease that spreads through direct contact with infected dogs or feces.

Canine Infectious Hepatitis
Canine infectious hepatitis, caused by canine adenovirus type-1, spreads through direct contact with infected urine. When a dog sniffs an area with infected urine, the virus enters through the nose and mouth.

1. Place infected dog in specified isolation room. **(See Isolation Room Procedures on pages 12 & 13)**
2. Wash and/or sanitize hands
3. Put on Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
4. Pickup and discard solid waste
5. Apply a properly prepared solution of **Animal Facility Disinfectant** to all surfaces and touch points.
6. Agitate surfaces if needed
7. Wipe up heavy moisture
8. Allow surfaces to air dry before returning dogs to the area
9. Remove and discard PPE
10. Wash and/or sanitize hands

AGENT

Feline upper respiratory infection (URI)
The infection may be caused by one or more viral and bacterial agents that are capable of causing disease in cats. The most common viruses that cause upper respiratory infections in cats are ***Feline Herpesvirus Type-1*** (also known as feline viral rhinotracheitis or FVR) and ***Feline Calicivirus*** **(FCV)**, while the most common bacteria that cause upper respiratory infections in cats are ***Bordetella bronchiseptica*** (*B. bronchiseptica*) and ***Chlamydophila felis*** (*C. felis*).

KENNEL PROTOCOL

1. Isolate infected cats
2. Increase cross-ventilation & air flow
3. Pickup and discard solid waste
4. Apply a solution of **Kennel Care** enzymatic cleaner
5. Agitate surfaces if needed
6. Allow surfaces to dry thoroughly
7. Apply a properly prepared solution of **Animal Facility Disinfectant** to all touch points.
8. Allow surfaces to air dry before returning cats to the area

AGENT

Panleukopenia (feline distemper) or FPV
FPV is caused by a *virus* very similar to the one that causes parvovirus disease in dogs. FPV is most commonly transmitted when a susceptible cat has contact with the feces or urine of infected cats. Infected cats shed the virus in their feces and urine up to 6 weeks after they recover. FPV can also be spread by contact with urine or feces contaminated items such as food bowls, water dishes, clothing, shoes, hands, bedding, and litter boxes.

ISOLATION PROTOCOL

1. Place infected cat in specified isolation room. **(See Isolation Room Procedures on page 12 & 13)**
2. Wash and/or sanitize hands
3. Put on Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
4. Pickup and discard solid waste
5. Apply a properly prepared solution of **Animal Facility Disinfectant** to all surfaces and touch points.
6. Agitate surfaces if needed
7. Wipe up heavy moisture
8. Allow surfaces to air dry before returning cats to the area
9. Remove and discard PPE
10. Wash and/or sanitize hands

Touch Points & Carriers

Let's Talk Dirty!

The biggest difference between disease prevention and odor control in the human healthcare environment versus the animal healthcare environment is **"DIRT"**.

The organic soil load in the animal care environment is much heavier and more complex making it difficult for disinfectants, sanitizers and especially bleach to effectively penetrate the **"Biofilm"** to completely remove the bacteria or virus.

No disinfectant, sanitizer or bleach has the inherent chemical ability to breakdown disease and odor causing organic matter. So a second solution, preferably one with an enzymatic base and detergents, should be used as a daily or supplemental cleaner.

Is this surface porous or nonporous?

There are many types of surface materials that are used throughout an animal care facility. Each type of surface can present it's own unique cleaning and disinfecting challenges, depending on how porous or nonporous the surface.

Are the following surfaces porous or nonporous?

A. Ceramic Tile Floor

Porous

B. Concrete Kennel Floor

Porous

C. Stainless Steel Table

***Porous**

*The smallest scratches on a Stainless Steel surface can hold a wide variety of viruses, bacteria and fungi, making Stainless Steel a porous surface.

A focus on Touchpoints & Carriers?

Humans are often vehicles for carrying a wide variety of animal viruses and bacteria into a facility. They may have other sick pets at home, have recently visited an animal shelter or other animal care facility, touching a variety of surfaces along the way. Unclean hands, shoes, clothes and other inanimate objects can transfer viruses and bacteria to animals from surfaces touched by customers and staff, including:

Touchpoints

Doorknobs & Handles

Counter Tops

Waiting Area Furniture

Waiting Area Scales

Carriers

Shoes & Boots

Clothing

Cleaning Tools

Cart/Cage Wheels

Hand & Skin Care

Which Is Best: Hand Sanitizer or Soap and Water?

Hand washing plays a key role in curbing cross contamination. **Did you know? Over forty percent of workers wash their hands less than the suggested five times a day.**

Experts say washing with soap and water is first choice, especially if you have visible dirt on your hands. Sanitizer can't cut through that grime. Hand sanitizer is great for when you can't get to soap and water, and it's actually more effective at eliminating germs because it kills them rather than just removing them.

Proper Hand Washing Protocol

For proper hand washing, all you need is 20 seconds and soap and water.

1. Wet hands with clean running water and apply soap.
2. Rub your hands together to make a lather.
3. Scrub well, being sure to scrub the back of your hands, between fingers and under your nails.
4. Continue rubbing your hands for 20 seconds, or the time it takes to hum “Happy Birthday” twice.
5. Rinse your hands well under running water.
6. Dry your hands using a clean towel or mechanical air dryer.

Proper Hand Sanitizing Protocol

When soap and water aren’t available, sanitizers can be a substitute.

Important: *Hand sanitizers are not effective if your hands are visibly dirty.*

Alcohol and quaternary based sanitizers can reduce the number of germs on hands, but they do not eliminate all types of germs. Foaming hand sanitizers made with quaternary compounds are less aggressive to the skin when used multiple times daily. Here’s how to use hand sanitizer properly:

1. Apply the product to the palm of one hand.
2. Rub your hands together.
3. Rub the sanitizer over all surfaces of your hands and fingers until your hands are dry.

Hand Sanitizer Dispenser Placement Locations:

Doorway from Kennel to Hospital	Patient waiting room	Cattery
Outside of Isolation Room	Patient checkout area	Grooming
Outside of Treatment Rooms	Hallway	Exit to yard

Using this system of Hand Hygiene Indications will minimize the transfer of bacteria.

1. **When coming on duty.**
2. **Between all breaks in procedures.**
3. **Before performing new procedures.**
4. **Before equipment preparation.**
5. **Before and after eating.**
6. **Before donning gloves and after removing gloves.**
7. **Before and after using the restroom.**
8. **When moving from a contaminated procedure site to a clean procedure site.**
9. **After touching inanimate objects that are likely contaminated.**
10. **When hands are soiled, e.g., after sneezing, coughing or blowing your nose.**

Shelter Kennel Protocol

In the shelter environment, where every animal that enters the facility is perceived to have an infectious disease, it is important to disinfectant all of the animal and human touchpoints at least 6-days per week. On the 7th day, we recommend a supplemental cleaning using an enzymatic detergent cleaner. The enzymatic solution will help breakdown biofilm that can buildup on the surface, as well as degrade organic matter, the source of noxious odors.

Always remove animals, food and water dishes, bedding and toys from the area before implementing the cleaning protocol.

KENNEL DISINFECTING PROTOCOL

Frequency: Daily

80

1. Remove all solid waste.
2. Rinse floor towards drain to remove urine and heavy soil.
3. Flush drain.
4. Pour full strength **Animal Facility Disinfectant** into foam gun reservoir tank. Select and insert dilution tip (see foam gun use instructions)
5. Connect spray gun to water source and reservoir tank to spray gun.
6. Start at the top of the cage or run and work down and out covering the entire surface.
7. Agitate surface to remove heavy soil buildup.
8. Allow the solution to stand for a minimum of 10 minutes to ensure complete effectiveness.
9. Rinse or squeegee solution towards the drain.
10. Remove puddles before reintroducing animals to the area.
11. Rinse any dishes, toys, etc. that may have come in contact with the cleaning solution.

KENNEL ENZYME CLEANING PROTOCOL

Frequency: 1 or 2 times per week.

20

1. Follow steps 1 through 3 above.
2. Using a dedicated foam gun, pour full strength **Kennel Care Enzymatic Floor Cleaner** into foam gun reservoir tank. Select and insert dilution tip (see foam gun use instructions)
3. Start at the top of the cage or run and work down and out covering the entire surface.
4. Agitate surface to remove soil buildup.
5. Allow the solution to stand for a 3 to 5 minutes.
6. Rinse or squeegee solution towards the drain. ***This will help control odors and improve drain flow.***
7. Remove puddles before reintroducing animals to the area.
8. Rinse any dishes, toys, etc. that may have come in contact with cleaning solution.

Assembling the Foam gun

1. Select colored metering tip from chart and insert into dispensing cap.

2. Attach draw tube to dispensing cap.

3. Tightly secure cap to reservoir bottle.

4. Attach sprayer to water source and tighten.

5. Pull back quick-disconnect to attach and remover sprayer from dispensing cap.

6. Place one hand around bottle collar and one hand on the sprayer handle.

Well Boarding Kennel Protocol

In a well animal boarding environment, where every animal is required to have the proper vaccinations and supporting documents, it is important to use an enzymatic detergent at least 6-days to control odors and to maintain flow and reduce odors in floor drains. On the 7th day and/or between boarded animals we recommend disinfecting all animal and human touchpoints.

Always remove animals, food and water dishes, bedding and toys from the area before implementing the cleaning protocol.

KENNEL ENZYME CLEANING PROTOCOL

Frequency: Daily 80

1. Remove all solid waste.
2. Rinse floor towards drain to remove urine and heavy soil.
3. Flush drain.
4. Pour full strength **Kennel Care Enzymatic Floor Cleaner** into foam gun reservoir tank. Select and insert dilution tip (see foam gun use instructions)
5. Connect spray gun to water source and reservoir tank to spray gun.
6. Start at the top of the cage or run and work down and out covering the entire surface.
7. Agitate surface to remove heavy soil buildup.
8. Allow the solution to stand for 3 to 5 minutes.
9. Rinse or squeegee solution towards the drain. ***This will help control odors and improve drain flow.***
10. Remove puddles before reintroducing animals to the area.
11. Rinse any dishes, toys, etc. that may have come in contact with the cleaning solution.

KENNEL DISINFECTING PROTOCOL

Frequency: Between boarded animals and/or once a week 20

1. Implement the above kennel enzyme cleaning protocol.
2. Using a dedicated foam gun, pour full strength **Animal Facility Disinfectant** into foam gun reservoir tank. Select and insert dilution tip (see foam gun use instructions)
3. Start at the top of the cage or run and work down and out covering the entire surface.
4. Allow the solution to stand for a minimum of 10 minutes to ensure complete effectiveness.
5. Rinse or squeegee solution towards the drain.
6. Remove puddles before reintroducing animals to the area.
7. Rinse any dishes, toys, etc. that may have come in contact with cleaning solution.

Using the Foam gun

1. Fill the reservoir tank with concentrated cleaner

2. Pick up and discard solid waste

3. Apply the solution and allow to sit according to label instructions

3. Rinse solution

SAFETY:

1. Always wear protective gloves when using cleaning chemicals.
2. Always wear protective goggles when applying cleaning solutions above eye level.
3. Use Wet Floor Safety Signs to avoid dangerous slip and falls.
4. Wash hands thoroughly.

Hospital Disinfecting Protocol

Always remove animals, food and water dishes, bedding and toys from the area before implementing the cleaning protocol.

SURFACE PROTOCOL

80 Fill a specially labeled spray bottle using a mixture of 1.25-ounces of **Animal Facility Disinfectant** per gallon of water for general disinfecting or 4-ounces per gallon to create a Canine Parvovirus control solution.

2. Dust surface to remove excessive animal hair.
3. Set the spray bottle nozzle to the course or stream setting to minimize migration of the chemical spray.
4. Apply solution by holding spray bottle 6 to 8 inches above the surface.
5. Agitate surface using a disposable wiping towel or brush to remove heavy soil.
6. Allow the solution to stand for at least 10 minutes.
7. Wipe off any puddles and/or heavy excess moisture.
8. Allow the surface to dry thoroughly before reintroducing animals to the area.

20 At least once a week, mix a solution of **Kennel Care enzymatic detergent** in a spray bottle and apply to surfaces to breakdown the biofilm that may buildup on surfaces made of vinyl, plastic, ceramic tile and other surfaces that are more susceptible to soil buildup.

FLOOR PROTOCOL

1. Sweep and/or dust to remove all loose debris.

80 Fill a mop bucket with a mixture of 1-ounce **Animal Facility Disinfectant** per gallon of water for general disinfecting or 4-ounces per gallon to create a Canine Parvovirus control solution. For the most effective and economical results, fill a chemical pump sprayer with the premixed solution.

3. Working from the back of the room toward the exit, apply a liberal amount of solution onto the floor surface including under cages, counters and along baseboards.
4. Allow the solution to stand for at least 10 minutes.
5. Fill a mop bucket with clean water.
6. Using a clean mop head, mop the floor in a side-to-side motion.
7. Dump and replace water when it becomes visibly dirty and rinse mop head.
8. Allow the floor to dry thoroughly before reintroducing animals to the area.

20 At least once a week, mix a solution of **Kennel Care enzymatic detergent** in a mop bucket or chemical pump sprayer and apply to the floor surface, around baseboards and furniture. The solution will help to degrade any embedded organic matter, helping to control odors and breakdown the biofilm that may buildup on the surface.

SAFETY:

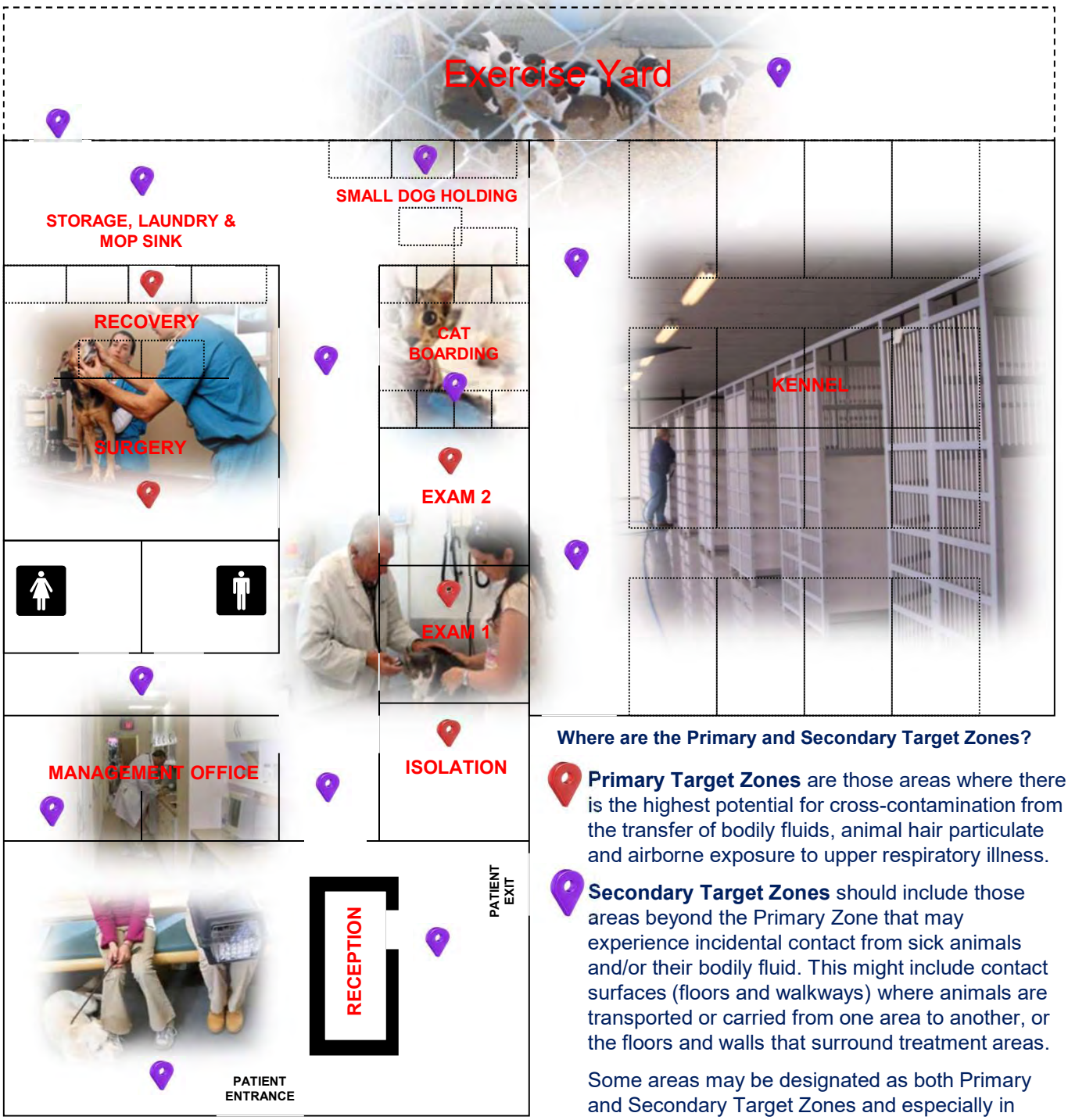
1. Always wear protective gloves when using cleaning chemicals.
2. Always wear protective goggles when applying cleaning solutions above eye level.
3. Use Wet Floor Safety Signs to avoid dangerous slip and falls.
4. Wash hands thoroughly.

Hospital Target Zones

Establishing Target Disinfecting Zones:

Establishing **Target Zones** for disinfecting on and around high contact surfaces in your facility will greatly reduce the chance of cross-contamination.

The most common **Target Zones** are those surfaces that are most likely to receive skin and/or body fluid contact from sick animals and/or surfaces that may be subject to cross-contamination from staff moving from one area to another. This may include, but not be limited to the following areas on the facility layout shown below.



Where are the Primary and Secondary Target Zones?

Primary Target Zones are those areas where there is the highest potential for cross-contamination from the transfer of bodily fluids, animal hair particulate and airborne exposure to upper respiratory illness.

Secondary Target Zones should include those areas beyond the Primary Zone that may experience incidental contact from sick animals and/or their bodily fluid. This might include contact surfaces (floors and walkways) where animals are transported or carried from one area to another, or the floors and walls that surround treatment areas.

Some areas may be designated as both Primary and Secondary Target Zones and especially in facilities such as animal shelters.

Shelter Zone Plan of Action

Cleaning and disinfecting in the animal shelter environment creates a wide range of challenges for staff and volunteers. The most effective way to minimize cross-contamination is to look at the facility in zones, with each requiring a specific protocol.

Nosocomial diseases, or diseases that are acquired or occur within the facility are challenging to shelter staff, but diseases that are transported into a facility, such as Canine Parvovirus and Feline Panleukopenia, can create even bigger problems for the staff. Let's start with the basic **"Zone"** questions:

1. **Traffic Flow Control:** How are the animals entering the facility and whose bringing them in?
2. **Barriers:** Are there barriers (closed doors, chains, etc.) established to separate well animals from sick animals, or animals that have not been cleared by the veterinarian to minimize cross-contamination?
3. **Visual Tools:** Are there color coded door plaques, cleaning tools, protocol laminates, etc. that will help distinguish one area (Zone) from the next.

Traffic Flow Control

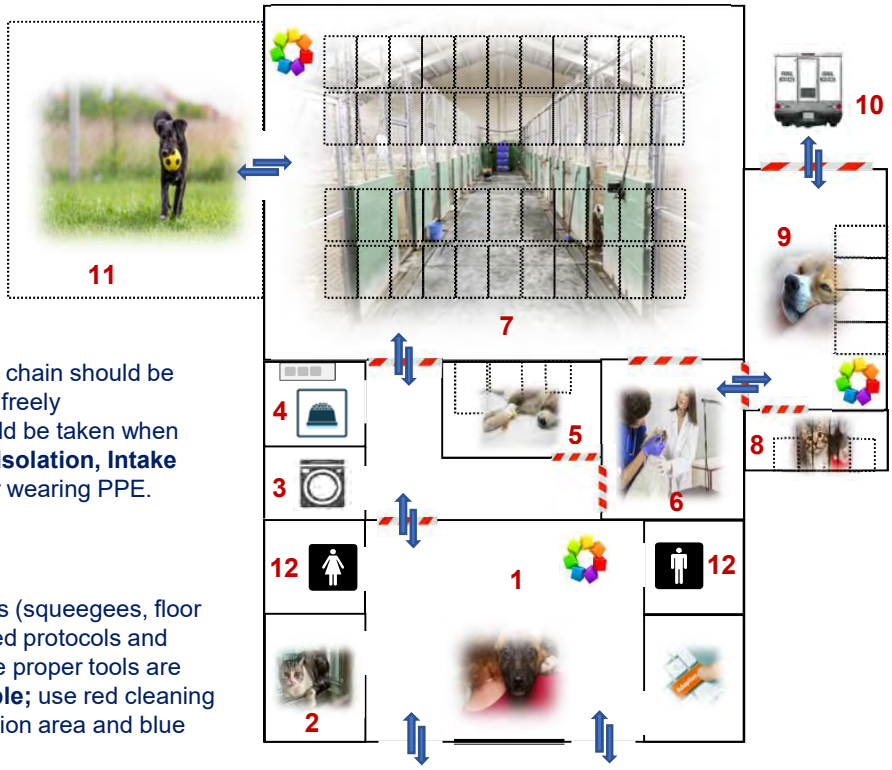
Monitor and control how both animals and people enter and exit the building, as well as their movement within the facility. Viruses, bacteria and even parasites can be carried from one area to the next on shoes, clothing, tools, carts and animals.

Barriers

Physical barriers, such as doors and/or security chain should be placed to limit people and animals from moving freely throughout the facility. Proper precautions should be taken when entering and/or exiting sensitive areas such as **Isolation, Intake and Hospital**, including sanitizing hands and/or wearing PPE.

Visual Tools

Visual tools, including color coded cleaning tools (squeegees, floor scrub brushes, cage brushes, etc.), wall mounted protocols and color coded spray bottles help to ensure that the proper tools are being used in their designated area. **For example;** use red cleaning tools in the intake area, green tools in the adoption area and blue tools in the kennel.



ZONE NO.	ZONE NAME		ZONE NO.	ZONE NAME
1	Entrance & Waiting area		7	Dog Kennels
2	Cat Adoption Room		8	Cat Intake Room
3	Laundry Room		9	Dog Intake Room
4	Food & Dish Cleaning Room		10	Transport Vehicle Wash
5	Isolation Room		11	Outside Play Area
6	Hospital, Treatment & Recovery		12	Public Restrooms

IMPORTANT: Always remove animals from the general area before starting the cleaning/disinfecting process. Remove all standing puddles and heavy moisture before returning animals to the area. Some chemical products may require that the surface be completely dry before returning the animals to the area. So, please refer to the container label and/or use instructions for additional precautions.

Shelter Zone Protocols

ZONE 1 — Entrance & Waiting Area

FLOOR CLEANING

1. Sweep and/or dust to remove all loose debris.
80. Fill a mop bucket with a mixture of 1.25-ounces **Animal Facility Disinfectant** per gallon of water for general disinfecting or 4-ounces per gallon to create a Canine Parvovirus control solution. For the most effective and economical results, fill a chemical pump sprayer with the premixed solution.
3. Working from the back of the room toward the exit, apply a liberal amount of solution onto the floor surface including under cages, counters and along baseboards.
4. Allow the solution to stand for at least 10 minutes.
5. Fill a mop bucket with clean water.
6. Using a clean mop head, mop the floor in a side-to-side motion.
7. Dump and replace water when it becomes visibly dirty and rinse mop head.
8. Allow the floor to dry thoroughly before reintroducing animals to the area.
20. At least once a week, mix a solution of **Kennel Care Enzymatic Cleaner** in a mop bucket or chemical pump sprayer and apply to the floor surface, around baseboards and furniture. The solution will help to degrade any embedded organic matter, helping to control odors and breakdown the biofilm that may buildup on the surface.

SURFACE CLEANING

1. Remove excessive animal hair.
Fill a specially labeled spray bottle or wet wipe container with **Animal Facility Disinfectant** and water.
3. Apply the solution to the surface.
4. Agitate the surface with a cloth, sponge or brush to remove heavy soil.
5. Allow solution to stand for at least 10 minutes.
6. Wipe up and remove any puddles or heavy moisture.
7. Allow the surface to dry thoroughly before reintroducing animals to the surface.

ZONE 2 — Cat Adoption Area

FLOOR CLEANING

1. Sweep and/or dust to remove all loose debris.
80. Fill a mop bucket with a mixture of 1.25-ounces **Animal Facility Disinfectant** per gallon of water for general disinfecting or 4-ounces per gallon to create a Canine Parvovirus control solution. For the most effective and economical results, fill a chemical pump sprayer with the premixed solution.
3. Working from the back of the room toward the exit, apply a liberal amount of solution onto the floor surface including under cages, counters and along baseboards.
4. Allow the solution to stand for at least 10 minutes.
5. Fill a mop bucket with clean water.
6. Using a clean mop head, mop the floor in a side-to-side motion.
7. Dump and replace water when it becomes visibly dirty and rinse mop head.
8. Allow the floor to dry thoroughly before reintroducing animals to the area.
20. At least once a week, mix a solution of **Kennel Care Enzymatic Cleaner** in a mop bucket or chemical pump sprayer and apply to the floor surface, around baseboards and furniture. The solution will help to degrade any embedded organic matter, helping to control odors and breakdown the biofilm that may buildup on the surface.

CAGE CLEANING

1. Remove animals, feeding dishes, bedding, toys, litter boxes, feces and any heavy soil from the cage.
Fill a specially labeled spray bottle or wet wipe container with 1.25 ounces **Animal Facility Disinfectant** and water.
3. Spray all surfaces, including interior walls, floors, grates, cage doors, handles and **wheels**.
4. Agitate the surface if needed and allow solution to stand for 10 minutes.
5. Allow surfaces to dry thoroughly before returning cat and items to the cage.

ZONES 3 & 4 — Laundry & Food/Dish Room

FLOOR CLEANING

1. Sweep and/or dust to remove all loose debris.
80. Fill a mop bucket with a mixture of 1.25-ounces **Animal Facility Disinfectant** per gallon of water for general disinfecting or 4-ounces per gallon to create a Canine Parvovirus control solution. For the most effective and economical results, fill a chemical pump sprayer with the premixed solution.
3. Working from the back of the room toward the exit, apply a liberal amount of solution onto the floor surface including under cages, counters and along baseboards.
4. Allow the solution to stand for at least 10 minutes.
5. Fill a mop bucket with clean water.
6. Using a clean mop head, mop the floor in a side-to-side motion.
7. Dump and replace water when it becomes visibly dirty and rinse mop head.
8. Allow the floor to dry thoroughly before reintroducing animals to the area.
20. At least once a week, mix a solution of **Kennel Care Enzymatic Cleaner** in a mop bucket or chemical pump sprayer and apply to the floor surface, around baseboards and furniture. The solution will help to degrade any embedded organic matter, helping to control odors and breakdown the biofilm that may buildup on the surface.

CAGE CLEANING

1. Cover or remove any open containers of food and food dishes.
Fill a specially labeled spray bottle or wet wipe container with **Animal Facility Disinfectant** and water.
3. Spray all surfaces, including counter tops, shelves, equipment and **equipment wheels**.
4. Agitate the surface if needed and allow solution to stand for 10 minutes.
5. Wipe up any excess moisture and allow surface to air dry.

Pet Dish Care

Please see page ____ for instructions on cleaning & sanitizing pet dishes.

ZONE 5 — Isolation Room or Area

(See isolation room preparation and PPE procedures on page 12 & 13)

PREPARATION

1. Wash and/or sanitize hands
2. Put on Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
3. Pickup and discard solid waste

FLOOR CLEANING

80. Fill a mop bucket with a mixture of 4-ounces **Animal Facility Disinfectant** per gallon of water for **dog/puppies** and 1.25-ounce per gallon of water for **cats/kittens**.
2. Using a disposable or laundered mop head work the solution from the back of the room toward the exit. Be sure to lean under and around cages, equipment and baseboards.
3. Allow the solution to stand for at least 10 minutes.
4. Mop or wipe up any puddles or heavy moisture.
5. Allow the surface to dry thoroughly before introducing next patient.
20. When the isolation room is empty, we recommend mopping the floor with a solution of 2 to 4 ounces of **Kennel Care Enzymatic Cleaner** per gallon of water. The solution will remove any embedded organic material and biofilm from the surface.

SURFACE CLEANING

Fill a specially labeled spray bottle or wet wipe canister with **Animal Facility Disinfectant** and water. 4-ounce per gallon of water solution for dogs/puppies and 1.25-ounce per gallon solution for cats/kittens.
2. Apply the disinfectant solution to all surfaces and touch points including examination/treatment tables, counter tops, cage interiors, cage handles, room door handles, etc..
3. Agitate surfaces if needed
4. Wipe up heavy moisture
5. Allow surfaces to air dry before returning dogs or cats to the area
6. Remove and discard PPE
7. Wash and/or sanitize hands

Shelter Zone Protocols

ZONE 6 Hospital, Treatment & Recovery

FLOOR CLEANING

1. Sweep and/or dust to remove all loose debris.
2. Fill a mop bucket with a mixture of 1.25-ounces **Animal Facility Disinfectant** per gallon of water for general disinfecting or 4-ounces per gallon to create a Canine Parvovirus control solution. For the most effective and economical results, fill a chemical pump sprayer with the premixed solution.
3. Working from the back of the room toward the exit, apply a liberal amount of solution onto the floor surface including under cages, counters and along baseboards.
4. Allow the solution to stand for at least 10 minutes.
5. Fill a mop bucket with clean water.
6. Using a clean mop head, mop the floor in a side-to-side motion.
7. Dump and replace water when it becomes visibly dirty and rinse mop head.
8. Allow the floor to dry thoroughly before reintroducing animals to the area.

At least once a week, mix a solution of 2 to 4 ounces of **Kennel Care Enzymatic Cleaner** per gallon of water in a mop bucket or chemical pump sprayer and apply to the floor surface, around baseboards and furniture. The solution will help to breakdown the biofilm that may buildup on the surface.

SURFACE CLEANING (Tables, Counter Tops, Cages, Door Handles)

1. Remove animals, feeding dishes, bedding, toys, letter boxes, feces and any heavy soil from the surface.

Fill a specially labeled spray bottle or wet wipe container with **Animal Facility Disinfectant** and water.

3. Spray all touchpoints including table tops, cage walls, cage floors, cage grates, cage doors, cage handles and **wheels**.
4. Agitate the surface if needed and allow solution to stand for 10 minutes.
5. Allow surfaces to dry thoroughly before returning animals and items to the area.

ZONE 7 Dog Kennels

FLOOR DISINFECTING PROTOCOL – 6 days per week

1. Remove all animals from the immediate area.
2. Remove all food/water dishes, toys and bedding from the immediate area.
3. Remove and discard feces.

Use a foam gun applicator to apply a solution of **Animal Facility Disinfectant.** Use a dilution ratio of 1.25-ounces per gallon of water for general disinfecting or 4-ounces per gallon to create a **Canine Parvovirus** control solution.

5. Working from the top and back of the kennel run to the exit, apply a liberal amount of solution onto the floor, walls, cage grate, cage door and handles *(all human and animal touchpoints)*.
6. Agitate surface using a brush made of synthetic materials (**NOTE:** Cleaning tools made with wood handles and natural bristles will absorb disease and odor causing organic matter).
7. Allow the solution to stand for at least 10 minutes.
8. Rinse and squeegee solution towards floor drains.
9. Remove standing puddles and heavy moisture before returning animals to the area.

FLOOR ENZYME PROTOCOL – 1 day per week

1. Follow steps 1 through 3 above.

Use a foam gun applicator to apply a solution of **Kennel Care Enzymatic Cleaner.** Use a dilution ratio of 2-ounces per gallon of water for general cleaning or 4-ounces per gallon for heavy soil removal.

3. Working from the back of the kennel run to the exit, apply a liberal amount of solution to floors, walls and all touchpoints.
4. Agitate the surface if needed and allow solution to stand for 3 to 5 minutes.
5. Rinse and/or squeegee solution towards floor drains.
6. Remove standing puddles and heavy moisture before returning animals to the area.

ZONE 8 Cat Intake Area

FLOOR CLEANING

1. Sweep and/or dust to remove all loose debris.

If there are no floor drains: Fill a mop bucket with a mixture of 1.25 ounces of **Animal Facility Disinfectant** per gallon of water for general disinfecting and for effectiveness against **Feline Panleukopenia**.

3. Working from the back of the room toward the exit, apply a liberal amount of solution onto the floor surface including under cages, counters and along baseboards.
4. Allow the solution to stand for at least 10 minutes.
5. **If there are floor drains:** Use a foam gun applicator to apply the disinfectant solution. Use a dilution ratio of 1.25-ounce per gallon of water for general disinfecting and for effectiveness against **Feline Panleukopenia**.
6. Agitate the surface if needed.
7. Apply the solution and allow it to stand for at least 10 minutes and rinse and/or squeegee the solution towards floor drains.
8. Allow the floor to dry thoroughly before reintroducing cats to the area.

At least once a week, mix a 2 to 4 ounce solution of **Kennel Care Enzymatic Cleaner** per gallon of water. Apply using a mop and bucket (no floor drains) or foam gun applicator (floor drains).

CAGE & SURFACE CLEANING

1. Remove animals, feeding dishes, bedding, toys, litter boxes, feces and any heavy soil from the cage.

Fill a specially labeled spray bottle or wet wipe container with a solution of 1.25 ounces of **Animal Facility Disinfectant** per gallon of water.

3. Spray all surfaces, including tables, counter tops, interior walls, floors, grates, cage doors, handles and **wheels**.
4. Agitate the surface if needed and allow solution to stand for 10 minutes.
5. Allow surfaces to dry thoroughly before returning cats and items to the cage.

A weekly or biweekly supplemental cleaning using **Kennel Care Enzymatic Cleaner** will help breakdown biofilm and control odors.

ZONE 9 Dog Intake Area

FLOOR CLEANING

1. Sweep and/or dust to remove all loose debris.

If there are no floor drains: Fill a mop bucket with a mixture of 1 ounce of **Animal Facility Disinfectant** per gallon of water for general disinfecting or 4-ounces per gallon to create a **Canine Parvovirus** control solution.

3. Working from the back of the room toward the exit, apply a liberal amount of solution onto the floor surface including under cages, counters and along baseboards.
4. Allow the solution to stand for at least 10 minutes.
5. **If there are floor drains:** Use a foam gun applicator to apply the disinfectant solution. Use a dilution ratio of 1-ounce per gallon of water for general disinfecting or 4-ounces per gallon to create a **Canine Parvovirus** solution.
6. Agitate the surface if needed.
7. Apply the solution and allow it to stand for at least 10 minutes and rinse and/or squeegee the solution towards floor drains.
8. Allow the floor to dry thoroughly before reintroducing dogs to the area.

At least once a week, mix a 2 to 4 ounce solution of **Kennel Care Enzymatic Cleaner** and water. Apply using a mop and bucket (no floor drains) or foam gun applicator (floor drains).

CAGE & SURFACE CLEANING

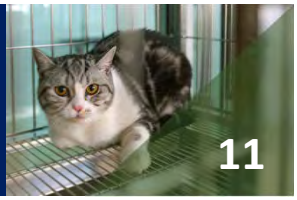
1. Remove animals, feeding dishes, bedding, toys, feces and any heavy soil from the cage.

Fill a specially labeled spray bottle or wet wipe container with a solution of 1.25 ounces of **Animal Facility Disinfectant** per gallon of water.

3. Spray all surfaces, including tables, counter tops, interior walls, floors, grates, cage doors, handles and **wheels**.
4. Agitate the surface if needed and allow solution to stand for 10 minutes.
5. Allow surfaces to dry thoroughly before returning dogs and items to the cage.

A weekly or biweekly supplemental cleaning using **Kennel Care Enzymatic Cleaner** will help breakdown biofilm and control odors.

Shelter Zone Protocols



ZONE 10 Transport Vehicle Compartments

DISINFECTING PROTOCOL – After each transport

1. Remove all animals from the immediate area.
2. Remove and discard feces.
3. Sweep or vacuum to remove pet hair.
4. Use a foam gun applicator to apply a solution of **Animal Facility Disinfectant.** Use a dilution ratio of 1-ounce per gallon of water for general disinfecting or 4-ounces per gallon to create a **Canine Parvovirus** control solution.
5. Treat the entire compartment including interior ceilings and walls, as well as exterior touchpoints such as cage doors and handles.
6. Agitate surface using a brush made of synthetic materials (**NOTE:** Cleaning tools made with wood handles and natural bristles will absorb disease and odor causing organic matter).
7. Allow the solution to stand for at least 10 minutes.
8. Rinse thoroughly.
9. Remove standing puddles and heavy moisture before returning animals to the area.

ENZYME PROTOCOL – 1 day per week

1. Follow steps 1 through 3 above.
2. Use a foam gun applicator to apply a solution of **Kennel Care Enzymatic Cleaner.** Use a dilution ratio of 2-ounces per gallon of water for general cleaning or 4-ounces per gallon for heavy soil removal.
3. Treat entire compartment including interior ceilings and walls, as well as exterior touchpoints.
4. The solution can also be used to clean vehicle tires and tools.
5. Agitate the surface if needed and allow solution to stand for 3 to 5 minutes.
6. Rinse thoroughly.
7. Remove standing puddles and heavy moisture before returning animals to the area.

ZONE 11 Outside Play Area

SUBSTRATE PROTOCOL (stone, dirt, natural grass, etc.)

NOTE: Bleach and disinfectants do not have the inherent chemical ability to degrade organic matter and have limited efficacy in extremely porous environments.

1. Remove all animals from the immediate area.
2. Remove and discard feces.
3. Use a foam gun applicator to apply a solution of **Kennel & Turf Care Enzymatic Cleaner.** Use a dilution ratio of 2-ounces per gallon of water for general cleaning or 4-ounces per gallon for heavy soil removal.
4. Treat all surfaces including play and exercise equipment and wooden fence and structures.
5. Agitate hard structures (concrete, play equipment, fence, etc.) if needed and allow solution to stand for 3 to 5 minutes.
6. Rinse structures and remove standing puddles and heavy moisture before returning animals to the area.

SYNTHETIC PET TURF PROTOCOL

NOTE: The source of the odor is most likely coming from below the turf surface, such as embedded urine in the substrate material.

1. Remove all animals from the immediate area.
2. Remove and discard feces.
3. Use a foam gun applicator to apply a solution of **Kennel & Turf Care Enzymatic Cleaner.** Use a dilution ratio of 2-ounces per gallon of water for general cleaning or 4-ounces per gallon for heavy soil removal.
4. Agitate if needed and allow solution to stand for **no more** than 3 to 5 minutes.
5. Thoroughly rinse the turf to ensure that the solution penetrates the surface and into the substrate.
6. Remove standing puddles and heavy moisture before returning animals to the area.

ZONE 12 Public Restrooms

DAILY PROTOCOL

1. Dust or sweep floors to remove debris.
2. Clean and disinfectant toilets, urinals, stainless steel, counters and other hard surfaces using a 1-ounce per gallon solution of **Animal Facility Disinfectant** and water.
3. Clean glass mirrors using a non-ammoniated glass cleaner.
4. Using a designated mop head and handle, wet mop floors using a 1-ounce per gallon solution of **Animal Facility Disinfectant** and water.
5. Deodorize waste receptacles using a 2-ounce per gallon solutions of **Kennel Care Enzymatic Cleaner** and water.
6. Check and refill all paper and hand soap dispensers.

WEEKLY PROTOCOL

1. Apply a 2-ounce per gallon solution of **Kennel Care Enzymatic Cleaner** and water to all splash areas around urinals and toilets.
2. Agitate the splash areas with a designated synthetic brush.
3. Treat floor drains with 2 to 3 ounces of full strength **Kennel Care Enzymatic Cleaner**. Allow the solution to sit overnight and then pour clean water into the drain to flush the solution.

MONTHLY PROTOCOL

1. Dust or sweep floors to remove debris.
2. Apply a liberal amount of a 4-ounce per gallon solutions of **Kennel Care Enzymatic Cleaner** and water to the entire floor surface.
3. Allow the solution to stand for 3 to 5 minutes.
4. Agitate the surface using a scrubbing machine or deck brush. A hand brush may be needed to clean around toilets and other tight areas.
5. Extract the solution using a commercial wet/dry vacuum. *Do not allow the soiled solution to absorb back into the tile or grout.*

SAFETY ZONE Keeping it Safe in the Workplace

1. **Gloves:** Always wear protective gloves when using cleaning chemicals. People can have an allergic reaction to even the mildest of cleaning solutions.
2. **Goggles:** Always wear protective goggles and/or eyewear when applying cleaning solutions above eye level.
3. **Shoes:** Wear one pair of shoes to work and keep a second pair of shoes at work. Shoes can carry a wide variety of viruses, bacteria and parasites from outside to inside the workplace.
4. **Trigger Sprayers:** Trigger sprayers have three settings; Off, Spray (mist) and Course (stream). Set the sprayer to the course setting to avoid migration of the chemical vapors from one area of the room to the next. Cats and kittens are susceptible to Upper Respiratory Infection from strong chemical vapors and fragrances.
5. **Wet Floor Caution Signs:** To avoid dangerous slip and falls, place wet floor caution signs or cones in areas where floors are wet and in areas where floors remain wet during the course of the day.
6. **Hand Hygiene:** Utilize the following Hand Hygiene Indicators:

1. When coming on duty
2. Between all breaks and procedures
3. Before performing new procedures
4. Before equipment preparation
5. Before and after eating
6. Before donning gloves and after removing gloves
7. Before and after using the restroom
8. When moving from a contaminated site to a clean procedure site
9. After touching inanimate objects that are likely contaminated
10. When hands are soiled, e.g., after sneezing, coughing or blowing your nose

12

Isolation Room Preparation

The Small Animal Isolation Unit is designed to house patients that fall into designated infectious disease categories, while at the same time keeping infectious animals separate from the general population.

Train a select group of designated staff for isolation room implementation. ISO Authorized badges will help to signify those individuals who are authorized to enter the Isolation Room or Area.

If possible, have more than one Isolation Room. This will allow you to rotate the rooms between patients and for proper cleaning and disinfecting.

1. Preparation of the Isolation Room or Area

- Select trained designated staff members for Isolation room implementation.
- Ensure that appropriate handwashing facilities and hand-hygiene supplies are available.
- Place a hand-sanitizing station near the entrance of the isolation room.
- Ensure adequate room ventilation.
- Post signs on the door indicating that the space is an isolation area.
- Keep a roster of all staff working in the isolation areas, for possible outbreak investigation and contact tracing.
- Stock the PPE supply outside the isolation room or areas. Set up a cabinet outside the entranced to hold PPE. A checklist may be useful to ensure that all equipment is stocked and available.
- Place appropriate waste bags in bin. If possible, use a touch-free bin. Ensure that the used bins remain inside the isolation room.
- Keep the patients personal belongings, such as collars, leashes, toys, bedding, etc. to a minimum.

2. Wearing and Removing Personal Protective Equipment

Before entering the isolation room or area:

- Collect all equipment needed
- Perform hand hygiene with a hand sanitizer
- Put on PPE in the order that ensures adequate placement of PPE items and prevents self-contamination
- Example of the order in which to don PPE when all PPE items are need is **hand hygiene, gown, mask, eye protection and gloves**

Leaving the isolation room or area:

- When removing the PPE, make sure that the PPE will not contaminate either the environment outside the isolation room or area, or other animals
- Remove PPE in a manner that prevents self-contamination with contaminated PPE or hands. General principles are:

  - ✓ Remove the most contaminated PPE items first
  - ✓ Perform hand hygiene immediately after removing gloves
  - ✓ Remove the mask last
  - ✓ Discard disposable items in a closed receptacle
  - ✓ Perform hand hygiene with a hand sanitizer whenever ungloved hands touch contaminated PPE items

3. Checklist for Isolation Room or Area Cabinet

The following list contains suggestions for items that should be kept in the cabinet at all times, so that PPE is always available for the Isolation Team.

Equipment	Stock present
“ISO Authorized” Badges	
Eye protection (visor or goggles)	
Single-use gloves for clinical care	
Hair covers (optional)	
Medical (surgical or procedure) masks	
Disposable gowns and/or smocks	
Shoe or boot covers	
Face Shield	
Sharps containers	
Appropriate disinfectant	
Large plastic bags	
Clean single-use towels (e.g. paper towels)	
Disposable Mop Heads	

4. Isolation Room and Area Extras

- Post a diagram and/or poster on the Isolation Clean Room door for step-by-step instructions
- Keep the PPE outside of the isolation room or area
- All supplies should be prepared for your patient before entering isolation
- Install a hand sanitizer station outside of the isolation room or area for easy and quick access
- Always change PPE in between patients if multiple patients are housed and require treatment
- Stock the individualized patient cabinets for the first 24 hours, then stock daily
- See the isolation room manager or technician if you are missing any items

Pet Dishes – Wash, Rinse & Sanitize

While we wash our own dishes on a daily basis, many pet care providers overlook the fact that pet food and water bowls need to be washed too!

The Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines recommend that pet owners wash their pet's food and water bowls with hot/soapy water on a daily basis. But what about food and water bowls in a multiple pet environment such as a shelter, boarding kennel, or communal water bowls commonly found at outdoor kennel play areas or dog parks?

Bacteria found in dirty food and water bowls cannot only cause illness to pets, but to us humans as well. The most common illness that is derived from dealing with pet food bowls is *Salmonella*, but that's not the only one: *E Coli, yeast, mold, fecal coliform* and *staph infection* are all potential concerns as well. Communal water dishes can be a breeding ground for *giardia*, an intestinal parasite.

Here are some good practices to help avoid contamination:

- ✓ Wash hands before and after handling pet food and water bowls.
- ✓ Store dry pet food in an airtight container to avoid the growth of bacteria.
- ✓ Wash pet dishes using the following "Foodservice" approved protocol:

  - **Wash:** In sink or tub #1, prepare a solution of "Pet Friendly" Dish Detergent (low suds and minimal residue) and water. Dip the bowl into the solution and scrub to loosen and remove soil.

  - **Rinse:** In sink or tub #2, rinse the bowl using clean water to remove any remaining soil or detergent residue.

  - **Sanitize:** In sink or tub #3, prepare a solution of "Dish Sanitizer and water. Dip the bowl into the solution, remove immediately and place on a rack or surface to air dry. ***Do not hand dry!***

Do not soak or leave bowls to soak overnight in the sanitizer solution and especially in a bleach solution. The solution will damage stainless and aluminum bowls and penetrate plastic bowls. Avoid using plastic bowls if at all possible.

The same **Wash, Rinse & Sanitize** protocol can be used to clean and sanitize rubber dog toys, cleaning utensils and rubber mats.

Grooming Area Protocol

Since dog hair can contribute to the spread of **Canine Influenza Virus** and there is a risk of pathogens from bodily fluids, a grooming area and surfaces should receive the same care as a Veterinary Hospital examination room.

SURFACE PROTOCOL

1. Fill a specially labeled spray bottle using a mixture of 1.25-ounces of **Animal Facility Disinfectant** per gallon of water for general disinfecting or 4-ounces per gallon to create a Canine Parvovirus control solution.
2. Dust surface to remove excessive animal hair.
3. Set the spray bottle nozzle to the course or stream setting to minimize migration of the chemical spray.
4. Apply solution by holding spray bottle 6 to 8 inches above the surface.
5. Agitate surface using a disposable wiping towel or brush to remove heavy soil.
6. Allow the solution to stand for at least 10 minutes.
7. Wipe off any puddles and/or heavy excess moisture.
8. Allow the surface to dry thoroughly before reintroducing animals to the area.
9. At least once a week, mix a solution of 2 to 4 ounces of **Kennel Care enzymatic detergent** per gallon of water in a spray bottle and apply to surfaces to breakdown the biofilm that may buildup on surfaces made of vinyl, plastic, ceramic tile and other surfaces that are more susceptible to soil buildup.

FLOOR PROTOCOL

1. Sweep and/or dust to remove all loose debris.
2. Fill a mop bucket with a mixture of 1.25-ounces **Animal Facility Disinfectant** per gallon of water for general disinfecting or 4-ounces per gallon to create a Canine Parvovirus control solution. For the most effective and economical results, fill a chemical pump sprayer with the premixed solution.
3. Working from the back of the room toward the exit, apply a liberal amount of solution onto the floor surface including under cages, counters and along baseboards.
4. Allow the solution to stand for at least 10 minutes.
5. Fill a mop bucket with clean water.
6. Using a clean mop head, mop the floor in a side-to-side motion.
7. Dump and replace water when it becomes visibly dirty and rinse mop head.
8. Allow the floor to dry thoroughly before reintroducing animals to the area.
9. At least once a week, mix a solution of 2 to 4 ounces of **Kennel Care enzymatic detergent** per gallon of water in a mop bucket or chemical pump sprayer and apply to the floor surface, around baseboards and furniture. The solution will help to degrade any embedded organic matter, helping to control odors and breakdown the biofilm that may buildup on the surface.

Grooming Table

Table with Arm

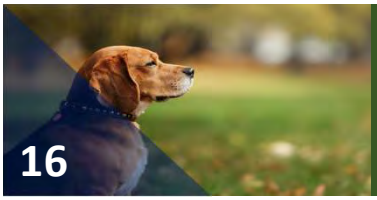
Cages & Carriers

Bathing Tubs

Floor Care

SAFETY:

1. Always wear protective gloves when using cleaning chemicals.
2. Always wear protective goggles when applying cleaning solutions above eye level.
3. Use Wet Floor Safety Signs to avoid dangerous slip and falls.
4. Wash hands thoroughly.



Disease Prevention & Odor Control

When it comes to disease prevention and odor control in the outside environment, caring for puppies, hunting dogs and working dogs can be challenging in a multi-surface environment. Disinfectants, bleach and most standard cleaners do not have the inherent chemical ability to effectively degrade organic matter and lose their effectiveness when applied to extremely porous surfaces such as stone, natural grass, synthetic grass and wood.

Porous, outside surfaces are the perfect environment for recurring illnesses. Here are some common pathogens that can be found in embedded organic matter:

Rotavirus	Campylobacter jejuni	Salmonella spp
Enterotoxigenic E coli	Giardia	Coccidia

The objective is to select the right solution for the surface and application, while at the same time minimize the impact on the environment by reducing the amount of disinfectant and other toxic chemicals that can enter the environment through the cleaning process.

DEGRADE

The first line of defense when implementing an effective cleaning protocol is to degrade and remove as much of the organic matter as possible. Extremely porous surfaces such as ***natural grass, synthetic grass, gravel, sand, dirt, wood and other substrate material*** will require the use of a ***bioenzymatic solution*** to degrade and remove embedded organic matter.

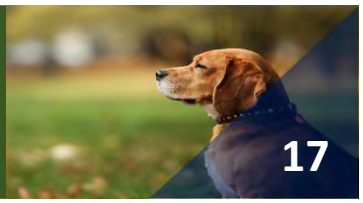
DISINFECT

The use of ***E.P.A. tested and approved disinfectants*** are most effective when applied to nonporous surfaces such as stainless steel, Formica, plastic, porcelain tile and laminated materials. Disinfectants that are also good cleaners are effective when applied to minimally porous surfaces such as ***concrete, ceramic tile and vinyl***.

SANITIZE

E.P.A. tested and approved sanitizers are recommended for use on food dishes, water dishes, utensils and rubber toys. Sanitizers leave behind little or no residue when used properly and the items are allowed to air dry.

For the Outdoor Environment



Not using bleach, "Makes good Scents"!

HARD NONPOROUS SUBSTRATES (metal fencing & gates, vinyl & plastic play/exercise structures)

1. Remove animals, feeding dishes, bedding, toys, feces and any heavy soil surfaces.
2. Fill a specially labeled spray bottle, wet wipe container or foam gun applicator with **Animal Facility Disinfectant** and water. Dilute 1.25-ounces per gallon of water for general disinfecting and 4-ounces per gallon to create a Canine Parvovirus control solution.
3. Spray all surfaces including plastic and vinyl structures, metal fence panels, metal fence gates and gate handles.
4. Agitate the surface if needed and allow solution to stand for 10 minutes.
5. Allow surfaces to dry thoroughly before returning dogs and items to the cage.
6. A weekly or biweekly supplemental cleaning using **Kennel Care Enzymatic Cleaner** will help breakdown biofilm and control odors.

SUBSTRATE PROTOCOL (stone, dirt, natural grass, etc.)

NOTE: Bleach and disinfectants do not have the inherent chemical ability to degrade organic matter and limited efficacy in extremely porous environments.

1. Remove all animals from the immediate area.
2. Remove and discard feces.
3. Use a foam gun applicator to apply a solution of **Kennel & Turf Care Enzymatic Cleaner.** Use a dilution ratio of 2-ounces per gallon of water for general cleaning or 4-ounces per gallon for heavy soil removal.
4. Treat all surfaces including play and exercise equipment and wooden fence and structures.
5. Agitate hard structures (concrete, play equipment, fence, etc.) if needed and allow solution to stand for 3 to 5 minutes.
6. Rinse structures and remove standing puddles and heavy moisture before returning animals to the area.

SYNTHETIC PET TURF PROTOCOL

NOTE: The source of the odor is most likely coming from below the turf surface, such as embedded urine in the substrate material.

1. Remove all animals from the immediate area.
2. Remove and discard feces.
3. Use a foam gun applicator to apply a solution of **Kennel & Turf Care Enzymatic Cleaner.** Use a dilution ratio of 2-ounces per gallon of water for general cleaning or 4-ounces per gallon for heavy soil removal.
4. Agitate if needed and allow solution to stand for **no more** than 3 to 5 minutes.
5. Thoroughly rinse the turf to ensure that the solution penetrates the surface and into the substrate.
6. Remove standing puddles and heavy moisture before returning animals to the area.

Feline Care

Techniques for Handling Cats By Abby Shively, Feline Practice Manager

1. Stay calm and be confident – Your stress will create stress in the cat.
2. NEVER put yourself in harms way – Cat scratches and bites can be very serious, so let the cat go if you are at risk. If you are in a proper veterinary environment then they should be kept in an area where there is no possibility of escape or hiding.
3. Always have control – Have the cat facing away from you and keep your hands on or near their scruff. Even the nicest cat will act out if they feel intimidated or scared.
4. Talk softly – Keep loud noises to a minimum. Again, a stressful environment will make any cat react negatively.
5. Know the difference between an aggressive cat and a scared cat. Like humans, all cats have different personalities – Don't go into every encounter with a cat as if they will be aggressive. Knowing the proper way to handle a cat will create a deeper understanding of what signs to look for when working with each patient.
6. Have the proper tools – Sometimes the only way to handle an aggressive cat is with a net or towel. NEVER use gloves, as they terrify the cat and give you a minimal amount of control.

Assessing Personality Traits

Feline personalities have three basic traits in common. The kind of personality a cat has depends on her level of alertness and curiosity, how sociable and easy to get along with she is, and how equable or stable her mood. Felines have remarkably different personalities, all of them fascinating to cat care providers.

Affectionate and Sociable

Many cats have affectionate personalities. Some cats are more independent, while others need to be in constant contact. Felines with a loving nature usually have a gentle disposition, love their people and get along well with other cats and dogs. Their open, outgoing personalities make them a joy to be around. Then there's the "love mooch." Ideally suited to someone who wants lots of interaction with their cat. There is no place this "people" cat would rather be than in your lap, on your bed or draped across your desk staring at you with affection. Endearing and sweet, the "love mooch" is kind of like a dog that purrs; a perfect cat for those seeking a loyal and ever-present companion.

Sociable and Chatty

In addition to being affectionate and sociable, some cats are exceptionally vocal. They love to communicate with their people and welcome you home with a meow. Chatty cats seem to enjoy the sound of their own voice, sometimes speaking in full sentences. The melody of their voice charms and captivates their owners and amuses everyone who hears them. Many love to chime in if you're singing or playing a musical instrument. If meows are music to your ears, the chatty cat makes a wonderful companion.

The Movie Star

With a "look at me" attitude and showoff antics, the "movie star" loves to entertain and play. Alert and curious, they're at the high end of the sociability scale and almost bursting with personality. Born performers, they do everything with flair and love to be the center of attention. They jump a little higher, run a little faster and play a little harder than other cats, and no matter what they're doing they crave applause. The "movie star" is an entertaining and lovable companion.

Shy and Aloof Loners

Hiding under the bed or hunkering down in the closet, the shy, aloof cat seems almost afraid of their own shadow. Often very sweet-natured, and fiercely independent, they sometimes seem like a mysterious stranger who lives in your home. A good match for kind, undemanding people who don't need to have affection lavished upon them constantly, this basically non-sociable personality is often associated with cats who once were strays or caged in a pound. Others are simply born shy and never overcome their fear of loud noises, people and other pets. You can be this cat's best friend if you provide a quiet, nurturing environment, and understand and accept their limitations.

The Leader of the Pack

Acutely intelligent, with a takeover personality, the "leader of the pack" is no lap cat. These independent, alert and focused felines love their people, but are quite happy to sit at the other end of the sofa or across the room, glancing now and then to see what you're up to. In a multi-cat household, they're the head honcho, the first to eat or drink water. The "leader of the pack" investigates newcomers, people or other animals to make sure they're up to their standards. On the higher end of the aloof scale, they don't really like to be picked up. Best suited to people who don't want a cuddly cat, the "leader of the pack" is nevertheless engaging with lots of admirable qualities.

Cattery Protocol

Getting Started

1. **Selecting an effective cleaner disinfectant:** Not all cleaner disinfectants have been tested and/or proven effective against feline specific infectious agents. The product must be E.P.A. Registered and list the approved infectious agent kill claims on the label or provide direction as to where to find the complete list of claims. Certain ingredients can cause upper respiratory infections in cats and kittens and should be avoided including peroxide, chlorine, acids and other cleaners with extremely high or low pH values.
2. **Fragrance:** What smells good to you and me, may in fact be very offensive to a cat's olfactory sense or ability to smell. Select a cleaner with a mild fragrance that dissipates quickly.

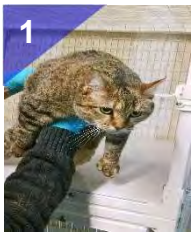
3. **Selecting the right sprayer setting:** Most spray nozzles have three settings, **Off – Mist – Coarse** (or stream). Select the coarse setting when applying the cleaning solution. Applying the cleaning solution using the mist setting will allow the chemical mist to migrate from one area of the room to another. Even the slightest chemical mist can cause upper respiratory distress in cats and kittens.

FLOOR CLEANING

1. Sweep and/or dust to remove all loose debris.
80. Fill a mop bucket with a mixture of 1.25-ounces of **Animal Facility Disinfectant** per gallon of water. For the most effective and economical results, fill a chemical pump sprayer with the premixed solution.
3. Working from the back of the room toward the exit, apply a liberal amount of solution onto the floor surface including under cages, counters and along baseboards.
4. Allow the solution to stand for at least 10 minutes.
5. Fill a mop bucket with clean water.
6. Using a clean mop head, mop the floor in a side-to-side motion.
7. Dump and replace water when it becomes visibly dirty and thoroughly rinse mop head.
8. Allow the floor to dry thoroughly before reintroducing animals to the area.
20. At least once a week, mix a solution of 2 to 4 ounces of **Kennel Care Enzymatic Cleaner** per gallon of water in a mop bucket or chemical pump sprayer and apply to the floor surface, around baseboards and furniture. The solution will help to degrade any embedded organic matter, helping to control odors and breakdown the biofilm that may buildup on the surface.

CAGE CLEANING PROCESS

Fill a specially labeled/cattery designated spray bottle or wet wipe container with a solution of 1.25 ounces of **Animal Facility Disinfectant** per gallon of water.



Remove cat(s) from the cage and place in adjacent cage or kennel.

Remove dishes, toys, bedding and litter box.

Apply the disinfectant solution to all touchpoints by holding the spray bottle 6 to 8 inches above the surface.

Starting from the back of the cage and working towards the front, wipe the surface in one motion.

Wipe down all touch points including cage handles, cage wire, dish holders, etc..

For heavily soiled surfaces, hard to reach areas and wheels agitate with a synthetic brush.

It is important to clean and disinfect wheels on cages, carts and trash receptacles that move from area to area.

Discard used litter and clean box with a fresh towel wipe.

IMPORTANT: Allow the surfaces to air dry before returning the cat to the cage.

Equine & Large Animal Protocol

Embedded Organic Matter & Toxic Ammonia are the Enemies

Embedded organic matter is the perfect environment (HOST) for those pathogens that are the source of recurring illness in horses and other animals housed in barns and stables.

Let's look at how ammonia ends up in your horse's stall. Each time a horse eliminates its bladder, 1-1½ gallons of urine floods into the stall. "No amount of bedding, no matter how absorbent it is, will catch that much urine!

The escaping urine trickles through the cracks of the stall mats, down the stall drain, or into overly deep bedding. Once trapped in these dark, oxygen-devoid areas, naturally occurring anaerobic bacteria get to work feeding on the nutrients of the urea-rich liquid, and the resulting by-product is ammonia.

Ammonia produced from horse urine not only creates a noxious odor, it can also aggravate the situation in animals with the propensity for respiratory problems.

Always remove animals, food and water dishes, bedding, etc. from the area before implementing the cleaning protocol.

STABLE & BARN ENZYME CLEANING PROTOCOL

1. Remove and discard soiled bedding.
2. Remove and discard manure and other soil.
3. Pickup and remove rubber mats.
4. Rinse floor towards drain to remove urine and heavy soil.
5. Pour full strength **STABLE Environment Enzymatic Cleaner** into foam gun reservoir tank. Select either a 2 or 4 ounce dilution control tip.
6. Connect spray gun to water source and reservoir tank to spray gun.
7. Apply the solution head high and work down and out covering the entire surface.
8. Agitate surface to remove heavy soil buildup.
9. Allow the solution to stand for 3 to 5 minutes.
10. Rinse, brush or squeegee solution towards the drain. ***This will help control odors and improve drain flow.***
11. Remove puddles before applying new bedding and/or reintroducing animals to the area.
12. Apply solution to rubber mats, scrub, allow the solution to stand for 3 to 5 minutes and rinse.

TOOL & BOOT CLEANING PROTOCOL

1. Scrape to remove heavy soil.
2. Using a spray bottle or garden type pump sprayer, mix 2 to 4 ounces of **STABLE Environment Enzymatic Cleaner** per gallon of water.
3. Apply the solution to the item.
4. Agitate surface to remove heavy soil buildup.
5. Allow the solution to stand for 3 to 5 minutes.
6. Thoroughly rinse the item.
7. Allow the item to air dry.

DISINFECTING PROTOCOL

1. Complete **Stable & Barn Enzyme Cleaning Protocol** and allow surfaces to air dry.
2. Using a garden type pump sprayer, mix 1 ounce of **Animal Facility Disinfectant** per gallon of water.
3. Apply the solution to all animal and human touch points, tools, equipment and footwear.
4. Allow the surface to air dry **(DO NOT RINSE)**

SAFETY:

1. Always wear protective gloves when using cleaning chemicals.
2. Always wear protective goggles when applying cleaning solutions above eye level.
3. Use Wet Floor Safety Signs to avoid dangerous slip and falls.
4. Wash hands thoroughly.

Glossary of Important Terms

The following terms are commonly associated with disease prevention and odor control protocols.

Alcohols: In chemistry, an alcohol is any organic compound in which a hydroxyl group (-OH) is bound to a carbon atom of an alkyl or substituted alkyl group. The general formula for a simple acyclic alcohol is CnH2n+1OH. In common terms, the word alcohol refers to ethanol, the type of alcohol found in alcoholic beverages..

Aldehydes: An aldehyde is an organic compound containing a terminal carbonyl group. This functional group, which consists of a carbon atom bonded to a hydrogen atom and double-bonded to an oxygen atom (chemical formula O=CH-), is called the aldehyde group. The aldehyde group is also called the formyl or methanoyl group.

Antimicrobials: An antimicrobial is a substance that kills or inhibits the growth of microorganisms[1] such as bacteria, fungi, or protozoans, as well as destroying viruses. Antimicrobial drugs either kill microbes (microbicidal) or prevent the growth of microbes (microbiastatic). Disinfectants are antimicrobial substances used on non-living objects.

Bacteria: The bacteria (singular: bacterium) are a large group of unicellular microorganisms. Typically a few micrometers in length, bacteria have a wide range of shapes, ranging from spheres to rods and spirals. Bacteria are ubiquitous in every habitat on Earth, growing in soil, acidic hot springs, radioactive waste water, and deep in the Earth's crust, as well as in organic matter and the live bodies of plants and animals.

Bleach: A bleach is a chemical that removes colors or whitens, often via oxidation. Common chemical bleaches include household "chlorine bleach", a solution of approximately 3–6% sodium hypochlorite (NaClO), and "oxygen bleach", which contains hydrogen peroxide or a peroxide-releasing compound such as sodium perborate, sodium percarbonate, sodium persulfate, sodium perphosphate, or urea peroxide together with catalysts and activators, e.g. tetraacetylethylenediamine and/or sodium nonanoyloxybenzenesulfonate. To bleach something is to apply bleach, sometimes as a preliminary step in the process of dyeing. Bleaching powder is calcium hypochlorite. Most bleaches are hazardous if ingested or inhaled, and should be used with care.

Cross-contamination Barriers: Areas designed to preclude the introduction of disease causing agents by focusing attention on special cleaning tools and technique.

Debris: Debris is a word used to describe the remains of something that has been otherwise destroyed. The presence of surgical debris can result in cross-infections or nosocomial infections if not removed and the affected surgical instruments or equipment properly disinfected.

Disinfection: Disinfection is the process of applying chemical agents or various types of energy to destroy microorganisms.

Dilution: In chemistry, concentration is the measure of how much of a given substance there is mixed with another substance. To concentrate a solution, one must add more solute, or reduce the amount of solvent (for instance, by selective evaporation). By contrast, to dilute a solution, one must add more solvent, or reduce the amount of solute.

Isolation: Denoting a hospital or ward for patients with contagious or infectious diseases.

Efficacy: Efficacy is the capacity to produce an effect. It is used to mean different specific things in different fields. In a healthcare context, efficacy indicates the capacity for beneficial change (or therapeutic effect) of a given intervention (e.g. a medicine, medical device, surgical procedure, or a public health intervention). If efficacy is established, an intervention is likely to be at least as good as other available interventions, to which it will have been compared. Comparisons of this type are typically made in 'explanatory' randomized controlled trials, whereas 'pragmatic' trials are used to establish the effectiveness of an intervention.

Microbes: A microorganism (also spelled micro organism or micro-organism) or microbe is an organism that is microscopic (usually too small to be seen by the naked human eye). The study of microorganisms is called microbiology, a subject that began with Anton van Leeuwenhoek's discovery of microorganisms in 1675, using a microscope of his own design. Microorganisms are very diverse; they include bacteria, fungi, archaea, and protists; microscopic plants (called green algae); and animals such as plankton, the planarian and the amoeba. Some microbiologists also include viruses, but others consider these as non-living.

OSHA: The United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is an agency of the United States Department of Labor. It was created by Congress under the Occupational Safety and Health Act, signed by President Richard M. Nixon, on December 29, 1970. Its mission is to prevent work-related injuries, illnesses, and deaths by issuing and enforcing rules (called standards) for workplace safety and health.

Parasite: An animal or plant that lives on or in another animal or plant of a different type and feeds from it.

Phenolic Compounds: In organic chemistry, phenols, sometimes called phenols, are a class of chemical compounds consisting of a hydroxyl group (-OH) bonded directly to an aromatic hydrocarbon group. The simplest of the class is phenol (C6H5OH).

Promicrobials: Promicrobials combine enzymes and surfactants to produce a consortium that work together to greatly enhance cleaning and residual action. Each chemical solution is formulated to break down specific organic compounds, such as sugars, proteins and other organic microorganisms.

Protocol: A medical guideline (also called a clinical guideline, clinical protocol or clinical practice guideline) is a document with the aim of guiding decisions and criteria regarding diagnosis, management, and treatment in specific areas of healthcare.

Some guidelines contain decision or computation algorithms to be followed. Thus, they integrate the identified decision points and respective courses of action to the clinical judgment and experience of practitioners. Many guidelines place the treatment alternatives into classes to help providers in deciding which treatment to use.

Quaternary Ammonium Compounds: Quaternary ammonium salts or quaternary ammonium compounds (called quaternary amines in oilfield parlance) are salts of quaternary ammonium cations with an anion. They are used as disinfectants, surfactants, fabric softeners, and as antistatic agents (e.g. in shampoo). In liquid fabric softeners, the chloride salts are often used. In dryer anticling strips, the sulfate salts are often used.

Virus: A microorganism that is smaller than a bacterium that cannot grow or reproduce apart from a living cell. A **virus** invades living cells and uses their chemical machinery to keep itself alive and to replicate itself.

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