Creating a Cleaner & Safer Animal Care Environment

By ProVetLogic

Licensed Board of Veterinary Medicine Continuing Education provider

Introduction

Our love of animals in all shapes and sizes is what drives us to research, test and develop protocols that will protect animal health, improve happiness and increase overall well-being.

ProVetLogic is proud to be a leader in the research and development of products and protocols that are designed specifically for the care of animals in the veterinary hospital, boarding kennel, shelter, zoo or wherever animals are housed and cared for.

In this manual we look at the basics of facility maintenance from animal and staff safety, to implementing disease specific cleaning protocols, to easy-to-follow cleaning techniques that are designed to improve cleanliness, while at the same time improve staff efficiency.

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SAFETY CHECKLIST

SLIP & FALLS

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics slips, trips and falls cause nearly 700 fatalities per year and many more injury accidents in the workplace. Slips can be caused by wet surfaces, spills, or weather hazards like ice or snow.

Slips are more likely to occur when you hurry or run, wear the wrong kind of shoes, or don't pay attention to where you are walking.

Although there is no formal training requirements for slip and falls, it is important to train your employees to recognize unsafe conditions.

BACK INJURY

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), more than one million workers suffer back injuries each year, with back injuries accounting for one out of every five workplace injuries or illnesses.

Preventing back injuries in the workplace can be a major challenge. Though lifting, placing, carrying, holding and lowing are involved in manual material handling, the BLS survey shows that four out of five injuries were to the lower back and three out of four occurred while the employee was lifting.

CHEMICAL INJURY

Hazardous chemicals are substances that can cause adverse health effects such as poisoning, breathing problems, skin rashes, and other health problems due to exposure.

Many chemicals that are used in the workplace can be classified as hazardous. These chemicals can be classified as flammable, corrosive, an irritant to eyes, skin and upper respiratory system, and unsafe for the environment.

Hazardous chemicals in your workplace must be identified and safely managed, as part of your workplace risk management plan.

Examples of hazardous chemicals include:

Paints

- Disinfectants
- Cleaning Chemicals
- Degreasers
- Sanitizers
- Pesticides
- Detergents
- Corrosives

- PREVENTION
 - Wear slip-resistant shoes
 - \checkmark Keep an eye out for obstructions
 - \checkmark Address spills immediately
 - Place wet-floor caution signs before cleaning and/or in heavy moisture areas
 - Make sure floor mats lie flat

PREVENTION

- \checkmark Stretch before, during and after work
- \checkmark Take short breaks throughout the day
- Understand proper lifting \checkmark techniques
- \checkmark Ask for help when an item is too heavy

PREVENTION

- \checkmark Make sure that all spray bottles are properly labeled for the product being used
- \checkmark Know the location of and how to read the Safety Data Sheets (SDS)
- Make sure the area is well- \checkmark ventilated before cleaning
- \checkmark Never mix chemicals
- \checkmark Wear appropriate personal protective equipment, including gloves and goggles for overhead cleaning tasks
- \checkmark Wash hands after using cleaning chemicals

Mixing Chemicals: Not only could toxic gases be released, mixing chemicals together will greatly reduce or eliminate the individual product's efficacy. For example: Mixing a disinfectant (termed "antimicrobial") with any product and especially one that is enzyme based (termed "promicrobial") will neutralize the effectiveness of both products.



CLEANING CHEMICAL SAFETY

The Significance of pH in Cleaning Solutions

pH plays a significant role in cleaning. The pH scale goes from 0 (very strong acid) to 14 (very strong alkaline or basic) with 7 being neutral. The scale is logarithmic, meaning that a chemical with a pH of 8 is 10 times the alkalinity of a chemical with a 7 pH. A pH of 5 would indicate an acidity that is 100 times more acid than a pH of 7, and so on. 0 pH and 14 pH are 10,000,000 times stronger than 7, which means such products are very corrosive and caustic. It is important to use extreme caution not to mix such products. A catastrophic reaction may occur, resulting in injury and damage to surfaces.

Generally speaking, the further away from pH of 7, the more powerful the cleaner, which means that both highly alkaline and highly acidic products can be dangerous and potentially explosive if used incorrectly.

The limiting factor is the type of soil and the surface being cleaned. Most organic soils are slightly acidic (6.9 -5.0). When cleaning in an animal care environment, where the level of organic matter is higher, we recommend using a cleaner with a higher than neutral pH (8.0 - 11.0).

Many cleaning chemistries use acids or bases of various types and in varying strengths as the base of their formula. Some substrates are sensitive to attack by bases and acids. Aluminum, for example is readily and rapidly attacked by alkaline materials. Acids, on the other hand, attack many metals including steel.



pH Scale:

Cleaner pH:

Type of cleaner	pH range
Mineral-acid cleaner	0-2
Mild acid	2-5.5
Neutral	5.5-8.5
Mild alkaline	8.5-11
Alkaline	11.5-12.5
Highly alkaline	12.5-14

Summary:

When selecting a cleaner/disinfectant for use in an animal care environment it is important to consider the pH of the product. Mineral-acid cleaners (pH 0-2) and Highly alkaline cleaners (pH 12.5-14) that attack metal and other substrates, can potentially cause burns to the skin of pets and workers.

Chemicals with a very high or low pH have been known to cause upper respiratory distress in cats, kittens and other sensitive animals.

Chemical Toxicity

Just as cleaners like bleach can poison people, they are also a leading cause of pet poisoning, resulting in stomach and respiratory tract problems. Many common household and commercial cleaners kill germs, but they can also be toxic to dogs and cats.

One example is **Phenol**, a common ingredient in cleaning products, which is particularly toxic.

If you are concerned, just remember that "Sol" on the name of a cleaner usually indicates that one of the product's ingredients may be **Phenol**.



Chemical Toxicity

The use of **essential oils** in a variety of products is becoming more common place in both the home and commercial animal care environment. Some of the most common uses of essential oils are in products to help manage moods, for calming down or managing anxiety, as a repellent for fleas and ticks, or in deodorizers and cleaning solutions.

Many of the **essential oils** are made from plants that may already be toxic to pets, but the highly concentrated nature of the essential oil can make it even more potent and poisonous.

You should also consider that cats and dogs have an olfactory sense (sense of smell) that is much more acute than the human sense of smell. A fragrance from an **essential oil** that may be pleasant to us, may in fact be overwhelming or even painful for an animal.

In the case of a cleaning product or deodorizer, the product's Safety Data Sheet (SDS) may list the **essential oil** as a natural ingredient, or in many cases not at all. If the manufacturer doesn't provide the actual source of the **essential oil** in their product, you may not know whether it is toxic or not.

Essential Oils that are Harmful to Cats	Essential Oils that are Harmful to Dogs
These include, but are not limited to:	These include, but are not limited to:
Cinnamon	Anise
Citrus	Cinnamon
Clove	Citrus
Eucalyptus	Clove
• Lavender	• Garlic
Oregano	Juniper
Pennyroyal	Pennyroyal
Peppermint	Peppermint
• Pine	• Pine
Sweet birch	Sweet birch
Tee Tree	Tea Tree
Thyme	Thyme
Wintergreen	Yarrow
• Ylang Ylang (from the Cananga Tree)	Ylang Ylang (from the Cananga Tree)

Selecting Disinfectants and Sanitizers

To ensure that the product meets and/or exceeds the efficacy needed to protect the animals in your care, when selecting a disinfectant or sanitizer for your facility it is important to research and ask the following questions:

- 1. Is the product E.P.A. Registered? An approved disinfectant or sanitizer must have a series of E.P.A. numbers on the label. Here is an example: E.P.A. Reg. No. 10324-105-85550 and E.P.A. Est. No. 8325-PA-01. These numbers signify the manufacture and where the product was manufactured. This ensures that the product was manufactured using strict E.P.A. guidelines.
- 2. Is the product tested and approved? The AOAC Use Dilution method is specified by the US E.P.A. as the required method for disinfectant claim substantiation. This ensures that every batch of formulated disinfectant and sanitizer meets the approved efficacy standards. Independent laboratories cannot legally substantiate the efficacy of disinfectants and sanitizers.
- 3. Where do I find a product's efficacy data? A manufacturer of disinfectants and sanitizers must list the approved efficacy and use dilution on the container label or provide a document listing the approved efficacy. The information on the label and supporting documentation must match the information on the product's E.P.A. Stamped Approved Label.



P.D.P.P. (Proactive Disease Prevention Plan)



P.D.P.P. Proactive Disease Prevention Plan

Background

Nosocomial Infections

A nosocomial infection is defined as "*An infection that is acquired or occurs in a hospital*". Nosocomial infections can also be associated with other animal care facilities such as shelters and boarding kennels.

Due to lack of uniform reporting, veterinary nosocomial infection rates are unknown, though it has been found to be a common and very costly problem.

Implementing an effective **Proactive Disease Prevention Plan** will help reduce nosocomial infection. Here are a few **P.D.P.P.** basics:

1. HAND HYGIENE – Hand hygiene is critical for the prevention of nosocomial infection

Although animals are handled differently than human patients, pathogen transmission still occurs frequently via contaminated hands. Therefore, hand hygiene should by the priority when developing and implementing a **P.D.P.P.**

2. GLOVES

Although gloves can prevent contamination of the hands, they are not an alternative to proper hand disinfection. Gloves can become contaminated and need to be changed with each new patient. It is important to disinfect hands after removing and before putting on new gloves.

3. EDUCATION

Educating new personnel and providing continuing education to existing personnel will greatly reduce the chance of "**Breaking the Chain**" of good **P.D.P.P.** practices. Provide and display as many visual tools as possible, to ensure that everyone is following the same procedures day in and day out.

4. CHOOSING THE RIGHT DISINFECTANT

Choosing the right disinfectant depends on several factors including the types of animals being cared for and/or housed, the type of facility and overall function of the facility. The first step in researching the right disinfectant is to obtain all the documentation needed, including the efficacy or technical bulletin to ensure that the product is Federally tested and approved effective against potentially harmful pathogens, such as Canine Parvovirus, Bordetella bronchiseptica and Feline Panleukopenia.



P.D.P.P. (Proactive Disease Prevention Plan)

5. P.D.P.P. DAILY MAINTAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

The following are a few basic maintenance procedures that will support an effective P.D.P.P.:

- a) Mop bucket disinfectant solution should be changed when the solution becomes visibly dirty. The solution will begin to lose efficacy, as organic soil is introduced to the mop bucket.
- **b) Mop heads** should be thoroughly rinsed or changed when the bucket solution is changed. Mop handles should be color coded and/or a separate mop bucket should be used for surgical suites to minimize cross-contamination.
- c) Floor drains should be treated on a weekly basis using a bioenzymatic solution to help degrade odor and disease-causing organic matter. Disinfectants and/or bleach provide minimal results when used in floor drains.
- d) High-touch surfaces, such as cage handles, door handles, computers, phones, countertops, restroom surfaces, etc. should be disinfected daily.
- e) Barrier precautions and P.P.E. (personal protection equipment), such as gloves, aprons, gowns, shoe covers, masks and face shields should be used when and as needed. A good practice to adopt is, to where one pair of shoes to the facility and second pair while in the facility.

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FELINE CARE





Feline Facts



FELINE FACTS	2022-2023
Households that own at least one cat	45.3 million
Estimated number of pet cats in the US	82 million
Average spent on veterinary care per year	\$902 (per cat)
Estimated number of shelters in the US	3,500
Estimated number of rescue groups in US	10,500
Annual number of cats entering shelters	3.4 Million
Estimated number of cats euthanized each year	1.4 Million

Feline Disease and Medical Conditions

Feline Immunodeficiency Virus (FIV)

FIV was first discovered in 1986 when cats in a cattery started showing signs of immunodeficiency-like illnesses. FIV is found in cat populations worldwide.

Feline Infectious Peritonitis (FIP)

Feline infectious peritonitis (FIP) is a disease caused by a feline coronavirus (FCoV). Little is still known about this disease.

Feline Leukemia Virus (FeLV)

FeLV is one of the most common and important infectious disease of cats and is present in feline populations around the world.

Feline Calicivirus (surrogate for Norwalk/Norovirus)

Feline calicivirus (FCV) is one of the two important viral causes of respiratory infection in cats. FCV can be isolated from about 50% of cats with upper respiratory infections.

Feline Chronic Renal Disease

The number of cats diagnosed with chronic renal disease increased nine-fold between 1980 and 2000 and now afflicts over 2 million felines, with 49% of cats over the age of 15 suffering from the disease.

Feline Heartworm Disease

Feline heartworm disease has been diagnosed in all 50 states. Wherever dogs are considered to be at risk for heartworms, cats are at risk as well. This is why it is so important for all cats to receive heartworm prevention.

Feline Hyperthyroid Disease

Feline hyperthyroidism is a result of excessive circulation of the active thyroid hormones thyroxine (T4) and triiodothyronine (T3). The cause of this increase in hormones in 95%-98% of cats is due to a benign tumor (adenoma) of the thyroid gland. Hyperthyroidism can present with a multitude of other problems due to the changes that increase thyroid levels cause.

Feline Lower Urinary Tract Disease (FLUTD)

Feline Lower Urinary Tract Disease (FLUTD) refers to several conditions that can affect the cat's urinary bladder and/or urethra.





Feline Facts

Feline Disease and Medical Conditions

Feline Diseases

Feline Panleukopenia Virus (FPV)

Feline panleukopenia virus (FPV), also known as Feline infectious enteritis, Feline parvoviral enteritis, feline ataxia, feline distemper or cat plague, is a viral infection affecting cats, both domesticated and wild feline species. FPV is caused by feline parvovirus, a close relative of both type 2 canine parvovirus and mink enteritis. Once contracted, it is highly contagious and can be fatal to the affected cat.

Feline Viral Rhinotracheitis (FVR)

Feline viral rhinotracheitis (FVR) is an upper respiratory or pulmonary infection of cats caused by *feline herpesvirus 1*. It is also commonly referred to as feline influenza, feline coryza and feline pneumonia. Viral respiratory diseases in cats can be serious, especially in catteries and kennels. Causing one-half of the respiratory diseases in cats, FVR is the most important of these diseases and is found worldwide.

Rabies

Rabies is a viral disease that causes infection of the peripheral and central nervous systems. The virus is transmissible between many species including domesticated and wild mammals, along with humans.

Feline Medical Conditions

Diabetes

Diabetes mellitus refers to a condition in which the cat's pancreatic cells do not secrete enough insulin or the cat's cells lose their ability to respond to the action of insulin. Insulin acts to facilitate the movement of the glucose (sugar) from the cat's blood stream into the cells.

Obesity

Obesity in cats has been linked to many health concerns such as diabetes, liver and heart disease to name a few. Fat cells have been shown to release pro-inflammatory mediators into the blood stream predisposing cats to inflammation which can intensify many conditions such as inflammatory bowel disease and asthma – two very common cat diseases.





Feline Toxins & Poisons

Five Target Toxins

- 1. Over the Counter Drugs aspirin, acetaminophen (e.g. Tylenol), ibruprofen (NSAIDS)
- 2. Methylxanthines chocolate and caffeine
- 3. Ethylene glycol antifreeze
- 4. <u>Metals</u> lead, zinc and batteries
- 5. Pesticides rodenticides, insecticides, herbicides and moluscacides

With their keen sense of curiosity, as well as their dedication to cleanliness, cats can get into trouble if they make contact with a toxic substance.

Human or Veterinary Drugs

Some of the most common drugs are non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), which are some of the deadliest to cats. One tablet can be fatal to a cat. Due to their altered liver metabolism, cats have difficulty metabolizing certain drugs. Keep all medications and prescriptions in a secure location. With any accidental medication ingestion, seeking immediate veterinary care is imperative.

Permethrin Poisoning

The topical application to cats of flea control products marketed for dogs containing permethrins constitutes a major portion of feline toxicities. These incidents generally occur as either deliberate application of the product to a cat by an owner unaware of the dangers, or by the indirect exposure of cats to those products via such things as grooming of dogs on whom these products have been recently applied.

Poisonous Plants

Before bringing plants into your home, you may want to consider going for the fake kind or make sure to research which flowers can be toxic to cats. Lilies can be the deadliest to cats. Ingestion can cause severe, acute kidney failure. Even ingesting two or three petals can result in potentially irreversible kidney failure. Keep in mind that there are many other plants that are toxic to cats. Research to find the complete list. A good resource is the ASPCA website.

Insecticides, Chemicals and Pesticides

Exposure to insecticides can occur when a cat walks through an area recently treated with lawn and garden products. If you believe that your cat has come in to contact with an insecticide, chemical or pesticide contact your veterinarian immediately.

Household Cleaners

Household cleaners such as toilet bowl cleaners, laundry detergents, drain cleaners and certain carpet and floor cleaners can be toxic to cats. Always keep these products out of your cat's reach and wipe away any excess before allowing the cat back into the area. Contact a veterinarian immediately if you believe that your cat has been exposed.

Other Poisons

There are a number of less obvious poisons including glow sticks, liquid potpourri and antifreeze that can be toxic to your cat. Cats are often exposed to potpourri oils by rubbing against leaky bottles or pots containing the oil, or from spilling the oil containing pots themselves. Only a couple of licks or a small amount on the skin can be harmful. Antifreeze poisoning usually occurs when pets lick antifreeze drops or spills off the ground. For a cat, as little as a teaspoon can prove fatal.

Be proactive about your cat's health, including regular visits to the veterinarian.





Feline URI

Recognize the Signs: Runny eyes - Sneezing - Nasal discharge - Loss of appetite

Upper respiratory infections (URI for short) are the most commonly encountered disease problem for cats in animal shelters. Some shelters have cases all the time. Others have epidemics so serious that they result in the suspension of feline adoptions. Even the most conscientiously run shelter will suffer form occasional outbreaks.

These outbreaks should not be taken as an automatic sign that the shelter's health care system has failed. A careful evaluation of the health care program and sanitation program should be undertaken to determine what corrective measures are needed to minimize the impact of the disease on the shelter's feline population.

Cause

One of the most important contributory factors to the disease outbreaks is crowding, which leads to stress that lowers resistance. Increased and prolonged close contact between diseased and susceptible animals creates a greater probability that the disease will be transmitted from one cat to the next.

Transmission

These diseases have an incubation period of 2 to 14 days. This refers to the time between exposure and the appearance of the disease. The pathogens are shed in various body fluids such as from eye, nasal and oral secretions and discharges. The pathogens are spread by these three mechanisms:

- 1. Through direct contact of sick cats with those that our susceptible to contacting the disease
- 2. Through environmental contamination
- 3. By contact with carrier cats. Carrier cats continue to harbor and shed the virus after they have been infected but show no clinical signs of the disease.

Airborne transmission of the virus is no longer thought to be the primary means of spreading the infection. In fact, fomite transmission (*see side bar*) of disease is now believed to be the most significant method of any disease through a shelter.

Disease is spread when susceptible animals have contact with contaminated objects, so isolation of sick animals alone is not a sufficient control mechanism.

Sanitation

It is critical to develop and implement a consistent and effective protocol to control any disease outbreak. New recommendations suggest leaving the cats in their enclosures for the duration of their stay and spot clean their cages, disinfecting only when a new animal is placed in the cage. Or assign an adjoining cage, so the cats can be moved to the other cage for cleaning. The problem is, some shelters are so overpopulated with cats and kittens, there is no where to move the cats.

Some organizations recommend a two-step protocol for cleaning cages (clean with soap and water, then disinfect), we feel that the additional step in the process will increase the stress level of the cat. Please find our recommended cleaning protocol on page 12.

Some cleaning recommendations call for the use of household bleach, peroxide-based products that require a higher chemical concentration to be effective and other cleaners that can actually acerbate the problem by increasing the URI symptoms and require an additional product and step to implement the protocol.

Building Design

Cage placement and ventilation have a lot to do with the spread of disease. A cat's sneeze can travel about 3 to 4 feet, so cat cages that face each other should be kept at least 4 feet apart.

Good cross-ventilation, preferably with outside air, will go a long way in reducing the incidence and severity of feline URI in shelters and other heavily populated catteries.



Fomite transmission refers to the transmission of infectious diseases by objects. Fomite transmission occurs when viruses or bacteria that remain on surfaces cause infections, as opposed to diseases being transmitted from cat to cat, in the air, in infected water, or in another manner.



Feline URI

Outbreak Management

We recommend the following measures for minimizing the impact of upper respiratory infections in shelters and other highly populated catteries:

- 1. Recognize the signs of the illness when examining the animals on intake.
- 2. Isolate sick animals immediately.
- 3. Consult with your veterinarian on the proper course of action for administering vaccines.
- 4. Segregate kittens by litter and age groups. Kittens under 3 months of age are most susceptible to disease and should be separated from other litters and from adult animals. The kittens can also be placed in foster care until the outbreak is under control.
- 5. Thoroughly clean and sanitize food and water dishes daily and between usages by different animals.
- 6. Instruct staff, volunteers and visitors on ways to minimize spreading disease:
 - a) Use alcohol or quaternary based hand sanitizer. Washing hands is still the most effective method of hand hygiene.
 - b) Wear protective gloves. Discard and replace gloves after handling each sick animal.
 - c) Use disposable litter pans, cleaning cloths, food dishes, etc..
 - d) Launder uniforms or cloths in hot water, detergent and bleach.
 - e) Wear one pair of shoes to and from the facility and keep a second pair for use at the facility.
- 7. Develop a safe and proactive approach to disease prevention and odor control:
 - a) Select cleaners and disinfectants that do not acerbate the conditions of URI, such as chlorine and acid-based chemicals.
 - b) Select disinfectants that have E.P.A. Registered feline infectious agent kill claims including Feline Calicivirus and Feline Panleukopenia.
 - c) Minimize the migration of chemical mists and vapors by utilizing coarse sprayers and wet wipes.
 - d) Use color coded cleaning tools for specific areas of the facility (in take, adoption, isolation, etc.).
 - e) Use cleaning tools made of synthetic materials. Tools made with wood and other natural materials will absorb moisture and harbor bacteria.

8. Reduce stress:

- a) Avoid overcrowded conditions.
- b) Place sound reducing barriers between dogs and cats.
- c) Provide toys, climbing perches and hiding places with multiple exits. Cats can become stressed if they feel trapped.
- d) Establish scheduled routines for cleaning and other daily operational procedures.
- e) Maintain good air movement and ventilation. Monitor and adjust temperature as needed.
- f) Provide access to natural light.







Cattery Cleanup

Preparing Animal Facility Disinfectant Using the Refillable Canister:



Put on protective gloves





Add 1-ounce of product to measure cup

Surface Cleaning & Disinfecting Protocol:



Fill with water to the 32-ounce line



Pull up the first towel from center of the roll



Pour solution over the towel roll



Remove cap from AcuPro bottle



Replace canister lid



Remove cats from the cage and place in adjacent cage or kennel.



Remove dishes, toys, bedding and litter box.



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



For heavily soiled surfaces, hard to reach areas and wheels wipe with a moist towel wipe and agitate with a synthetic brush. Use a second wipe to remove

any remaining residue.



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

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

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

Floor Cleaning & Disinfecting Protocol:



- In a mop bucket, mix 1-ounce of Animal Facility Disinfectant per gallon of water.
 Using a clean mop head, start from the
- back of the room and work the cleaning process to the exit door.
- 3. Allow the floor to air dry.
- Thoroughly rinse the mop head and hang to air dry.

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 after completing the cleaning process.



Licensed Veterinary Medical CE Provider License Number: PVD134

CANINE CARE





TARGETED INFECTIOUS AGENTS

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.

Recommended Protocol

Before getting started for this, or any cleaning/disinfecting protocol always remove animals, food and water dishes, bedding and toys from the area before implementing the cleaning 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

Canine Parvovirus

CPV-2 is highly contagious and is spread by direct dog-to-dog contact and contact with contaminated feces (stool), environments or people. The virus can also contaminate kennel surfaces, food and water bowls, collars and leashes, and the hands and clothing of people who handle infected dogs. It is resistant to heat, cold, humidity, and drying, and can survive in the environment for long periods of time. Even trace amounts of feces containing parvovirus may serve as environmental reservoirs of the virus and infect other dogs that come into the infected environment. CPV-2 is readily transmitted from place to place on the hair or feet of dogs or via contaminated cages, shoes, or other objects.

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.

Recommended Protocol

Before getting started for this, or any cleaning/disinfecting protocol always remove animals, food and water dishes, bedding and toys from the area before implementing the cleaning protocol.

- 1. Place infected dog in specified isolation room. (See Isolation Room Procedures on page 22)
- 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





TARGETED INFECTIOUS AGENTS

Coccidia & Giardia

Coccidiosis is an infection with a one-celled organism: these organisms are classified as protozoa and are called coccidia. Coccidia are not worms; they are microscopic parasites which live within the cells of the intestinal lining. Because they live in the intestinal tract and commonly cause diarrhea, they are often confused with worms.

Giardiasis is a common parasitic infection that can cause diarrhea in dogs. It is caused by an intestinal parasite called Giardia, which can be found in feces-contaminated soil, food and water.

Are disinfectants effective against Coccidiosis?

No, disinfectants do not offer efficacy against Coccidia, Giardia or other parasites.

Recommended Protocol

Step 1:

Bathe the infected dog to remove any trace of feces from the coat. Rinse the coat well and isolate the dog until the infection is completely gone.

Note: Remove all animals, food and water dishes, bedding, blankets, and toys from the area before starting the cleaning process. Thoroughly clean all dishes, toys and other objects that the dog may put into its mouth. Wash all bedding and blankets.

Step 2:

Remove and discard all fecal matter. Sweep floors to remove debris and pet hair that may be contaminated.

Step 3:

Apply a solution of 2 to 4 ounces of **Kennel & Turf Care Enzymatic Cleaner** per gallon of water to floors, walls, synthetic pet turf, exterior substrate and all surfaces touched by both humans and animals. We recommend applying the solution using a hose-end foam sprayer, when possible, which will allow the solution to cling to vertical surfaces. **Kennel & Turf Care** will degrade the organic matter to help remove the bio film (THE HOST), which can harbor Coccidia and other odor and disease-causing parasites, bacteria and viruses.

Leptospirosis

There has been a lot of information and at times misinformation in regard to controlling the spread of Leptospirosis using certain types of cleaners and disinfectants. Because of the unique make up of the *Leptospira* ssp. there are few if any disinfectant solutions that have been specifically approved by the E.P.A. as effective against this bacteria. The reason for this position is one, the nature in which the bacteria is transmitted and two, how weak the bacteria becomes when separated from its host.

Recommended Protocols

Surface Cleaning Protocol:

- 1. Remove standing water and heavy moisture from the area.
- 2. Maintain good air flow, including the use of portable fans in buildings with high humidity, usually resulting from poor air circulation.
- Clean daily with a solution of Kennel & Turf Care (2 to 4 ounces per gallon of water). For hard surfaces, such as concrete floors, mix a solution of 1-ounce of Animal Facility Disinfectant per gallon of water and thoroughly wet the surface. DO NOT RINSE! Allow the surface to air dry before returning animals to the area.

Pet Dish Protocol:

- 1. Wash: In sink or tub #1, prepare a solution of **Pet Friendly Dish Detergent** (low suds for minimal residue) and water. Dip the bowl into the solution and scrub to loosen and remove soil.
- 2. Rinse: In sink or tub #2, rinse the bowl using clean water to remove remaining soil or detergent residue.
- 3. Sanitize: In sink or tub #3, prepare a solution of Sani 512 Sanitizer and water. Dip the bowl into the solution, remove immediately and place on rack or surface to air dry. *Do not towel dry!*





PROTOCOL SHELTER KENNEL

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

- 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.

- 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.



 Tightly secure cap to reservoir bottle.



4. Attach sprayer to water source and tighten.



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



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



PROTOCOL WELL BOARDING

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

- 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

- 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 ProFoam 2 Foam gun



1. Fill the reservoir tank with concentrated cleaner



Pick up and discard solid waste



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



4. 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.





PROTOCOL HOSPITAL

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

SURFACE PROTOCOL

- 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.
- 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.
- 2. 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.
- 9. 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.







PROTOCOL GROOMING

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.





PROTOCOL PLAY YARD

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:

RotavirusCampylobacter jejuniSalmonella sppEnterotoxigenic E coliGiardiaCoccidia

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.

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.
- Use a foam gun applicator to apply a solution of Kennel & Turf Care Enzymatic Cleaner. Use a dilution ratio of 2ounces 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.

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.

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.

ISOLATION





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





LARGE ANIMAL





LARGE ANIMAL

Preventing the Spread of Disease in the Equine & Large Animal Environment

INTRODUCTION

Many disease agents including bacteria, such as *Streptococcus equi* which causes strangles, as well as salmonella, viruses and parasites can remain in a barn for a considerable amount of time. They can be harbored in the horses themselves, in the fecal and organic matter, which has been ground into the wood and cement of the barn, in the soil and substrate and in rodents and birds that may live in the barn. Handlers can also be a source or carrier of the disease by harboring agents such as salmonella or methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) or by carrying the agent on their clothing and shoes.

PERSONAL HYGIENE

Since handlers can be a carrier of disease-causing agents, we recommend that they dedicate boots, clothing and tools for use at their specific barn or location. If this is not possible, boots and tools should be cleaned prior to entering the premises.

BOOT & TOOL CLEANING PROTOCOL

- 1. Scrape to remove heavy soil.
- 2. Using a spray bottle or garden type pump sprayer, mix 2 to 4 ounces of **ProVetLogic STABLE Environment** 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.





HAND WASHING

Hand washing stations should be strategically located around the barn to encourage frequent washing of hands. Thorough hand washing with soap is adequate in most cases, but not always practical in areas with limited access to water. The use of waterless hand sanitizers offer a good alternative when soap and water are not available. We recommend a Non-alcohol Hand Sanitizer versus an alcohol-based sanitizer when multiple daily hand cleanings are required. Alcohol hand sanitizers tend to dry out the skin faster than non-alcohol hand sanitizers.



WHEN SHOULD YOU WASH YOUR HANDS?

- 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 one 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.



LARGE ANIMAL

Preventing the Spread of Disease in the Equine & Large Animal Environment



CLEANING THE BARN AND STALLS – (Products & Process)

The number one rule for disease control is cleaning. Clean means that the surface is free of dirt and organic matter such as manure. The process includes the removal of all manure and feed, followed by a washing, scrubbing and rinsing of all surfaces. This can be followed by the use of a disinfectant. A thorough cleaning will remove most of the contamination and allow the disinfectant to penetrate surfaces and kill microorganisms.

The presence of organic material including bedding, manure and other embedded soils will interfere with the action and effectiveness of a disinfectant. Disinfectants do not have the inherent chemical ability to breakdown organic matter.

Although a thorough cleaning is a must, it can be difficult to accomplish in many barns due to the presence of extremely porous surface materials such as wooden walls, dirt floors and a lack of drains.

THE PROTOCOL

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

Organic Soil Removal

- 1. Remove and discard soiled bedding, manure and other soil
- 2. Pickup and remove rubber mats.
- 3. Rinse floor towards drain to remove urine and heavy soil.
- 4. Mix a solution of **ProVetLogic STABLE Environment** and water. Follow label instructions for proper dilution ratio. *For the best results, apply the solution using a hose end sprayer or foam applicator.*
- 5. Apply the solution head high and work down and out covering the entire surface.
- 6. Agitate surface to remove heavy soil buildup.
- 7. Allow the solution to stand for 3 to 5 minutes.
- 8. Rinse, brush or squeegee solution towards the drain or run out.
- 9. Remove puddles before applying new bedding and/or reintroducing animals to the area.
- 10. Apply solution to rubber mats, scrub, allow the solution to stand for 3 to 5 minutes and rinse.

Disinfecting Protocol

- 1. Complete organic soil removal protocol and allow surfaces to air dry.
- 2. Using a garden type pump sprayer, mix 1 ounce of **ProVetLogic 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)

Synthetic Cleaning Tools

We recommend the use of synthetic, one-piece cleaning tools versus tools made of moisture absorbing wood handles and natural bristle brushes. Materials that absorb water can also absorb disease causing microorganisms.

Safety Precautions

- 1. Always wear protective gloves when using cleaning chemicals.
- 2. Always wear protective goggles when applying cleaning solution above eye level.
- 3. Wash hands thoroughly.







ProVetLogic Professional Products

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