

Introductory Course for Commercial Dog Breeders

Part 7: Housing Part 1 (General Overview)



Introduction

Housing Part 1

- Defines types of facilities and primary enclosures
- General requirements for All facility types

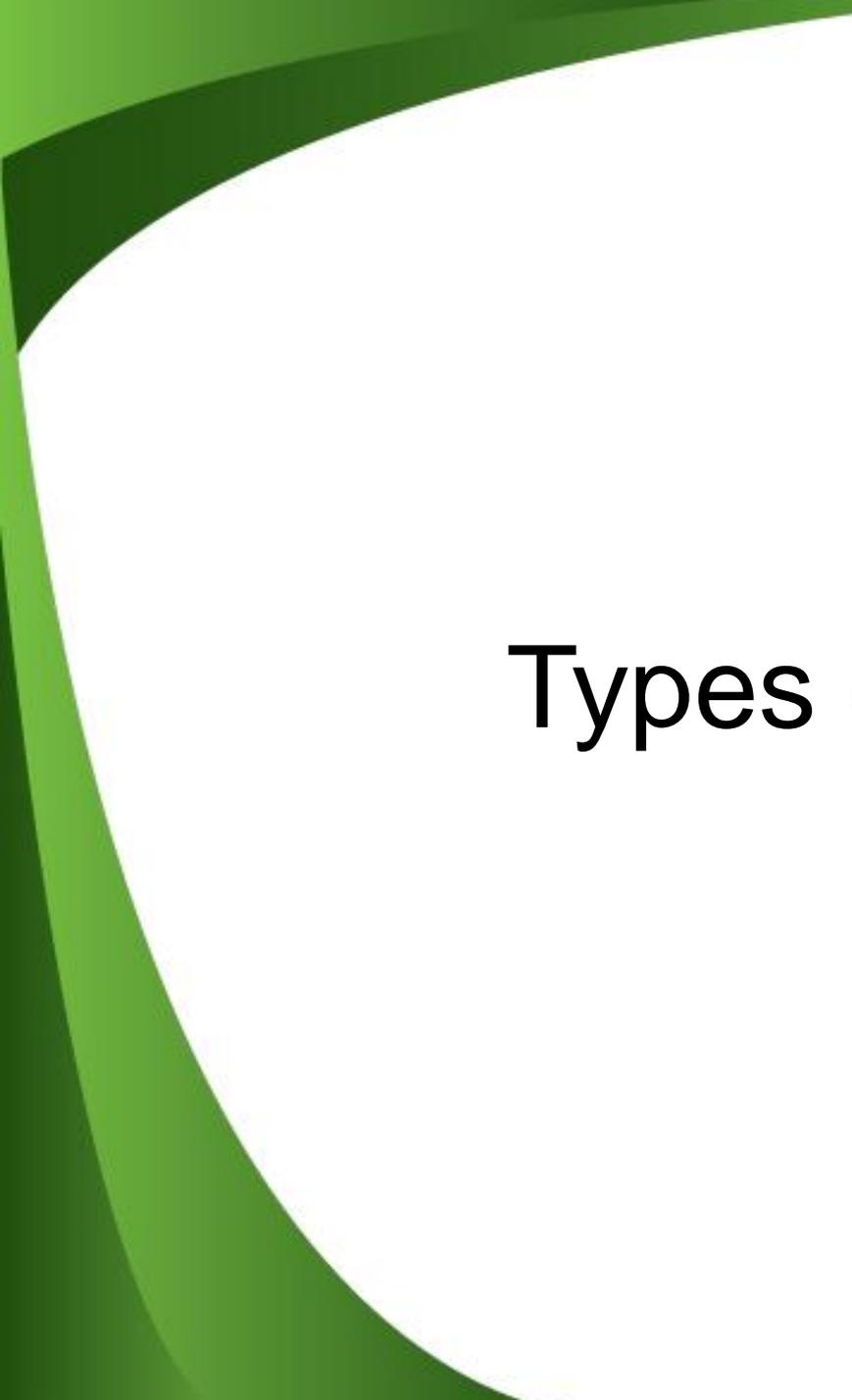
Housing Part 2

- Specific requirements for:
 - Primary Enclosures
 - Indoor Housing
 - Outdoor Housing
 - Sheltered Housing

Learning Objectives

By the end of this presentation, you should be able to:

1. Define the different types of facilities (indoor, sheltered, outdoor)
2. Define and describe Primary Enclosures
3. Describe the general structural and maintenance requirements for all facilities



Types of Housing

Types of Housing

The following types of housing are commonly used in kennels:

- Indoor facilities
- Sheltered facilities
- Outdoor facilities
- Primary enclosures

Indoor Housing Facility

A building intended to house animals which has environmental controls and meets certain criteria:

- Has environmental controls to regulate
 - Temperature
 - Humidity
 - Odors
- Is an enclosed space with continuously connected roof, walls and floor
- Has at least one door for entry and exit that can be opened and shut
- Windows covered by transparent glass or hard plastic

Indoor housing: Example



Sheltered Housing Facility

Provides at all times:

- Shelter
- Protection from the elements
- Protection from temperature extremes

May consist of:

- Runs or pens totally enclosed within a building
- Runs or pens which have connected indoor-outdoor areas, where the inside portions are inside of a totally enclosed building

Sheltered Housing: Example



Sheltered Housing: Example



Outdoor Housing Facility

Any structure, building, land or premises which houses animals or is intended to house animals which:

- Does not meet the definition of any other type of housing as provided in the regulations

AND

- In which the temperature cannot be controlled within set limits

Outdoor Housing: Example



Outdoor housing: Example



Primary Enclosures

Definition

Any structure or device which:

- Restricts an animal to a limited amount of space
- Examples:
 - Room
 - Pen
 - Run
 - Cage
 - Compartment
 - Hutch

Primary enclosure: Example





General Requirements: All Facilities

Basic Requirements

Housing for dogs must:

- Be structurally sound
- Be kept in good repair
- Protect animals from injury
- Contain animals securely
- Restrict other animals from entering

Housing Site and Conditions

Housing Facility Site

- Physically separate from other businesses:
 - Enough separation so that animals the size of dogs, skunks, and raccoons are prevented from entering the housing facility
- Free from accumulations of:
 - Trash
 - Waste material
- Control:
 - weeds/grasses/bushes around buildings to allow for cleaning and pest control



Housing Conditions

Animal housing areas and areas used to store animal food or bedding must be:

- Free of accumulations of:
 - Trash
 - Waste material
 - Junk
 - Weeds
 - Other discarded material
- Animal areas within housing facilities must also be free of:
 - Clutter and equipment that is not in use

Surfaces in Housing Facilities

General Considerations

Surfaces in housing facilities include:

- Housing
- Dens
- Furniture-type fixtures (e.g. ramps, platforms)



Construction Considerations

Surfaces must be:

- Constructed in a manner conducive to cleaning and sanitizing
- Made of materials which can be cleaned and sanitized
- If surfaces cannot be cleaned and sanitized, they must be removed and replaced when they become soiled

Surfaces with Animal Contact

Interior surfaces and surfaces which come into contact with animals must be:

- Free of excessive rust
- Free of jagged edges or sharp points that may injure animals

Maintaining Surfaces

- Regular maintenance of surfaces ensures that surfaces can be effectively cleaned and sanitized
 - Maintenance may include filling holes or smoothing sharp or jagged edges
- Surfaces (including furnishings) which cannot be readily cleaned and sanitized must be replaced when worn or soiled

Readily Cleaned and Sanitized

Materials which are easy to clean and sanitize include:

- Stainless steel
- Fiberglass
- PVC

Remember: even good materials may become difficult to clean and sanitize when damaged, rusty, or broken

Removable and Replaceable Materials

Materials which can be removed and replaced when they become worn or soiled include:

- Compacted earth/dirt
- Sand
- Gravel
- Grass
- Ceiling tiles
- Absorbent bedding



Cleaning and Sanitization: Overview

Definitions

Cleaning

- Removes visible waste and dirt
 - Physical removal (scooping up) of fecal material is better than hosing it away
 - Prevents distribution of microscopic particles of feces in the air
 - Helps prevent transmission of fecal-borne germs
- Visible waste and dirt may inactivate disinfectants. Remove as much as possible before disinfecting.

Definitions

Sanitization

- Makes surfaces physically clean
 - Helps remove dirt and germs that you can't see
- Removes and destroys germs which may make animals ill:
 - Bacteria
 - Viruses
 - Fungi
 - Protozoa
 - Worms

Cleaning: Type of Surface

Consider the type of surface when cleaning:

- Hard surfaces
 - Kennels
 - Food and water bowls/receptacles
- Removable surfaces
 - Sand
 - Gravel
 - Dirt
 - Grass
 - Absorbent bedding
- Other surfaces

Cleaning Hard Surfaces

Hard surfaces that dogs come in contact with daily:

- Clean daily
 - Remove excreta/food waste
 - Spot cleaning (cleaning soiled areas only)
 - Cleaning entire primary enclosure
- Clean in a manner which does NOT:
 - Stress/harm the animal
 - Wet or contaminate the animal

Cleaning: Removable Surfaces

Removable surfaces such as gravel, grass or compacted dirt must be:

- Spot-cleaned (scooped) or raked as often as needed to prevent animals from coming into contact with waste material (feces and urine)
- Materials must be removed and replaced when spot-cleaning or raking is no longer sufficient to prevent:
 - Odors
 - Vermin or insect infestations
 - Disease
 - Animals coming into contact with waste



Cleaning Other Surfaces

Clean and sanitize other surfaces often enough to meet generally accepted husbandry practices and standards.

Sanitization: When

Surfaces which must be sanitized at least once every two weeks (or more often if needed):

- Food and water containers
- Primary enclosures
- Hard surfaces which the dogs may come into contact
 - Shelters, resting platforms, etc.

Sanitization: When

- Hard surfaces: at least every 2 weeks
- Maybe more frequently to prevent build up of waste materials and dirt
- Sanitize:
 - AFTER cleaning and removing as much visible waste material and dirt as possible

Sanitization Methods

Use one of the following methods:

- Live steam under pressure
- Washing with hot water (at least 180 ° F) and a soap or detergent
- Washing all soiled surfaces with a detergent and disinfectant
- NOTE: Follow all product labels exactly

Sanitization: How

- Thoroughly clean before sanitizing to remove organic material and mineral build up
- Use clean water to rinse away all detergent and disinfectant
- Thoroughly dry the surface prior to reintroducing the dog to the surface
- Sanitize removable surfaces by replacing the material



Electricity and Water Supply

Electrical Supply

Housing facilities must have enough reliable electric power to provide for:

- Heating
- Cooling
- Ventilation systems
- Lighting
- Carrying out husbandry practices
 - Grooming
 - Vacuuming

Water Supply

Housing facilities must have sufficient running potable water for:

- Drinking (by dogs, cats, people, other animals)
- Cleaning
- Carrying out other husbandry practices
 - Bathing animals
 - Mixing powdered-to-liquid foods and supplements

Storage

Special Storage Requirements

Supplies with special storage needs include:

- Food
- Bedding
- Medications
- Chemicals used in cleaning and pest control



Food and Bedding

Store food and bedding supplies in a manner which prevents:

- Spoilage
- Loss of food's nutritive value
- Contamination
 - vermin, insects, chemical spills, animal waste, wetting by water, accumulation of dirt
- Vermin infestation of building
 - Rodents
 - Insects

Unopened Supplies

- Store unopened food and bedding :
 - Up off the floor
 - pallets or shelves
 - Away from walls
- Allows for cleaning beneath and behind supplies
- Aids in frequent inspection of favorite hiding places for rodents and insects
- Raising supplies off the floor helps prevent wetting of supplies during cleaning



Open Supplies

- Store open food containers and bedding in:
 - Leakproof containers with tightly fitting lids
 - Prevents contamination and spoilage
- Only food and bedding currently being used may be stored in animal housing areas
 - Prevents stacking of excess supplies in animal housing areas

Food Storage



Food Storage



Refrigeration

Medications, vaccines, and food requiring refrigeration (e.g., open cans of wet food) must be properly stored to:

- Prevent spoilage
- Protect nutritive value
- Prevent contamination
- Protect biological properties of medications and vaccines



Toxic Supplies

- Some supplies used at facility may be toxic to dogs:
 - Cleaning supplies/chemicals
 - Pesticides, insecticides, rodenticides
- Storage requirements:
 - NOT stored in food preparation or storage areas
 - May store in cabinets in animal areas if regularly used
 - No animal access to cabinets
 - No leakage into animal areas

Chemical Storage



Drainage and Waste Disposal

Waste Disposal

Regular and frequent collection, removal and disposal:

- Animal and food wastes
- Bedding
- Debris
- Garbage
- Water/fluid wastes
- Dead animals

In a manner that minimizes the risk of contamination and disease transmission

Trash Containers

In animal housing areas, food storage areas and food preparation areas trash containers must:

- Have tightly fitting lids on them at all times
- Be leakproof

Drainage and Disposal System

Housing facilities must have drainage and disposal systems which:

- Rapidly eliminate animal waste and water so animals stay dry
- Minimize vermin and insect infestation
- Minimize odors and disease hazards

Drainage and Disposal: Construction

- All drains must be properly constructed, installed and maintained
- Closed drainage systems must be equipped with traps which prevent:
 - Backflow of gases into facility
 - Backup of sewage

Construction

- If facility uses sump or settlement ponds (or something similar) for animal waste disposal and drainage
 - The system must be located far enough away from the housing facility to prevent odors, diseases, and vermin infestation

Drainage from Animal Areas

Puddles of standing water in animal enclosures must be drained or mopped up so that animals remain dry

Storage Areas for Wastes

DO NOT store dead animals, animal parts (including afterbirth), and animal waste in the following areas:

- Animal areas
- Food preparation areas
- Food storage areas
- Food freezers (for animal or human food)
- Food refrigerators (for animal or human food)



Washing Facilities

Washrooms and Sinks

Washing facilities such as:

- Washrooms
- Sinks
- Showers

must be provided for animal caretakers and be readily accessible

Conclusion

You should now be able to:

1. Define the different types of facilities (indoor, sheltered, outdoor)
2. Define and describe Primary Enclosures
3. Describe the general structural and maintenance requirements that apply to all types of facilities



Questions?

Acknowledgments

This presentation was prepared by the Center for Food Security and Public Health, Iowa State University through a cooperative agreement with USDA APHIS Animal Care.

