

CLEANING	Primary enclosures must be cleaned as often as necessary to ensure the animal's health and well-being. [3.11, 3.31, 3.56, 3.75(c), 3.84, 3.107, 3.131]
Criteria	<p>Primary enclosures must be cleaned as often as necessary to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prevent contamination of the animal • minimize disease hazards • reduce odors
Species Specific	<p>Dogs & Cats [3.11(a)]</p> <p>Excreta & food waste must be removed <i>daily</i> from the primary enclosure. Methods for removing excreta/food waste include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cleaning entire primary enclosure • cleaning soiled areas only (spot-cleaning) <p>An animal must not be harmed, wetted, contaminated, or distressed during the cleaning process. Methods for protecting the animal during cleaning include, but are not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • removal from enclosure • housing enclosure large enough for animal to avoid contact • separation from area being cleaned, such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ lock outs ▶ raised floors ▶ resting boards <p>Standing water must be removed from primary enclosures.</p> <p>Excreta & food waste must be removed as often as necessary <i>from under the primary enclosure</i> to prevent or reduce:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • soiling of the animal • disease hazard • pests and insects • odors <p>Guinea Pigs & Hamsters [3.31(a)]</p> <p>Primary enclosures must be cleaned often enough to prevent the accumulation of excreta and/or debris. [3.31(a)(1)]</p>

An animal must be transferred to a clean enclosure when the primary enclosure becomes soiled or wet to a harmful or uncomfortable degree due to: [3.31(a)(2)]

- leakage of the watering system
- discharge from dead or dying animals
- spoiled perishable food

Rabbits [3.56(a)]

Primary enclosures must be kept reasonably free of: [3.56(a)(1)]

- excreta
- hair
- cobwebs
- other debris

An animal must not get wet during the cleaning process.

Enclosures with solid floors must have the bedding changed at least weekly. [3.56(a)(2)]

Troughs and pans under mesh floor cages must be cleaned at least weekly. [3.56(a)(3)]

Worm bins must be maintained to: [3.56(a)(3)]

- prevent excessive odors
- prevent overflow of excreta into walkways
- properly degrade excreta

Methods of evaluating worm bins include, but are not limited to:

- evidence of worms in a random shovelful of dirt
- evidence of processed material being removed on a regular basis

Nonhuman Primates [3.75(c), 3.84]

Hard Surfaces [3.75(c)(3), 3.84(a)]

Excreta & food waste must be removed **daily** from the primary enclosure. Methods for removing excreta/food waste include:

- cleaning entire primary enclosure
- cleaning soiled areas only (spot-cleaning)

Perches, bars and shelves must be:

- kept clean, and
- replaced when worn

An animal must not be harmed, wetted, contaminated, or distressed during the cleaning process. Methods for protecting the animal include, but are not limited to: [3.84(a)]

- removal from enclosure
- housing enclosure large enough for animal to avoid contact
- separation from area being cleaned, such as
 - ▶ lock outs
 - ▶ raised floors

Excreta & food waste must be removed as often as necessary *from under the primary enclosure* to prevent or reduce:

- soiling of the animal
- disease hazard
- pests and insects
- odors

Non-hard surfaces [3.75(c)(3), 3.84(b)(4)]

Non-hard surfaces include, but are not limited to:

- dirt floors
- floors with absorbent bedding
- planted areas

Non-hard surfaces must be **spot-cleaned, raked, removed, or replaced** as often as necessary to:

- allow the animal to avoid contact with excreta
- prevent or reduce:
 - ▶ disease hazard
 - ▶ pests and insects
 - ▶ odors

Scent-marked Surfaces [3.75(c)(3)]

Certain species of nonhuman primates scent-mark their habitat.

Examples of scent-marking species are:

- tamarins
- marmosets
- capuchins

- owl (night) monkeys
- lemurs
- bush babies
- squirrel monkeys

Hard scent-marked surfaces must be spot-cleaned daily.

Non-hard scent-marked surfaces must be spot-cleaned daily or replaced when soiled.

Marine Mammals

Pools

Animal waste, food waste, trash, or debris must be removed:
[3.107(a)(2)]

- to maintain required water quality, and
- to minimize health and disease hazards, and
- at least daily or more often if necessary

Walls and bottom surfaces must be cleaned as often as necessary to maintain proper water quality. [3.107(a)(3)]

Natural organisms, such as algae, coelenterates (e.g., coral, jelly fish, sea anemones) and molluscs are not necessarily contaminants UNLESS they:

- degrade water quality
- prevent proper maintenance, or
- pose a health or disease hazard

Areas Adjacent to Pools [3.107(a)(1)]

Animal and food wastes must be removed:

- to provide a clean environment, and
- to minimize health and disease hazards, and
- at least daily or more often if necessary

Other Animals [3.131(a)]

Animal waste, food waste, trash, or debris must be removed from primary enclosures often enough to:

- minimize odors
- minimize health and disease hazard
- allow the animal to avoid contact with excreta/debris

- prevent food/food debris from becoming contaminated or rotten

During the cleaning process, adequate measures must be taken to prevent the animal from being:

- sprayed with a stream of water, or
- involuntarily wetted