

SANITATION	Primary enclosures must be sanitized as often as necessary to minimize disease hazards. [3.11, 3.31, 3.56, 3.84, 3.107, 3.131]
Criteria	<p><i>Hard Surfaces, Food/Water Receptacles, and Watering Systems</i> Hard surfaces include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sealed concrete • sealed wood • ceramic tile • stainless steel or other metals • glass board • Formica <p>Acceptable methods of sanitation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • washing with hot water of at least 180° F (82.2° C) and soap or detergent • washing with a detergent solution, followed by a safe and effective disinfectant • live steam or pressurized live steam <p><i>Non-hard/Porous Surfaces</i> Non-hard or porous surfaces include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dirt • sand • gravel • grass <p>Acceptable methods of sanitation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • removal of contaminated materials • exposure to direct sunlight
Species Specific	<p>Dogs & Cats [3.11(b)] Used primary enclosures and food/ water receptacles must be sanitized:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • before being used for another animal(s) [3.11(b)(1)] • at least once every 2 weeks, or [3.11(b)(2)] • more often as needed to prevent an accumulation of : [3.11(b)(2)] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ dirt

- ▶ debris
- ▶ food waste
- ▶ excreta
- ▶ algae
- ▶ mineral deposits
- ▶ other disease hazards

Non-sanitizable materials such as gravel, sand, grass, or compacted earth used in primary enclosures must be removed when contaminated. [3.11(b)(4)]

Guinea Pigs & Hamsters [3.31(a)]

Used primary enclosures and food/ water receptacles must be sanitized:

- before being used for another animal(s) [3.31(a)(3)]
- at least once every 2 weeks, or [3.31(a)(1)]
- more often as needed to prevent an accumulation of:
[3.31(a)(2)]
 - ▶ excreta
 - ▶ debris

Rabbits [3.56(b)]

Used primary enclosures must be sanitized:

- before being used for another animal(s) [3.56(b)(2)]
- at least once every 30 days [3.56(b)(1)]

Used food/water receptacles must be sanitized:[3.54, 3.55]

- before being used for another animal(s)
- at least once every 2 weeks [3.54(b)]

NOTE: Flaming is an acceptable method for sanitizing empty primary enclosures.

Nonhuman Primates [3.84(b)]

Used primary enclosures and food/ water receptacles must be sanitized:

- before being used for another animal(s) [3.84(b)(1)]

- at least once every 2 weeks, or [3.84(b)2)]
- more often as needed to prevent an accumulation of :
 - ▶ dirt
 - ▶ debris
 - ▶ food waste
 - ▶ excreta
 - ▶ algae
 - ▶ mineral deposits
 - ▶ other disease hazards

Non-sanitizable materials such as gravel, sand, grass, or compacted earth used in primary enclosures must be removed when contaminated. [3.84(b)(4)]

Scent-marking Species [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

Scent-marked surfaces must be sanitized or replaced on a regular basis:

- as determined by the attending veterinarian
- in accordance with generally accepted professional and husbandry practices

NOTE: A pattern of sequential sanitation should be used to leave some of the habitat scent-marked, e.g., the walls are sanitized one week, and the cage furniture, perches, nest boxes are sanitized the next week

Marine Mammals [3.107(b)]

Equipment and utensils used in food preparation must be sanitized after each use.

Food-preparation areas must be sanitized at least once a week.

Other Animals [3.131(b)]

Pens and runs housing an animal(s) with an infectious or transmissible disease must be sanitized prior to being used for another animal.

Pens and runs using porous materials must be sanitized according to instructions by the attending veterinarian.
