DRAINAGE

Facilities must have a method to eliminate excess water/fluids. [3.1(f), 3.52(e), 3.75(c), 3.101(c), 3.126(d), 3.127(c)]

Criteria

Methods of drainage must:

- rapidly eliminate excess water/fluids
- keep the animal dry
- minimize:
 - pest infestation
 - vermin infestation
 - harmful odors
 - disease hazards

Methods of eliminating excess water/fluid

Open drainage systems

Open drainage systems include, but are not limited to:

- lagoons
- sumps
- settlement ponds
- natural or artificial land contours

Open drainage systems must:

- be away from animal areas
- have drains which are properly:
 - constructed
 - installed
 - maintained

Closed drainage systems

Closed drainage systems must:

- have traps
- prevent back flow of gases
- prevent back up of sewage
- have drains which are properly:
 - constructed
 - installed
 - maintained

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Manual removal systems

Manual removal systems include, but are not limited to:

- mops
- squeegee
- vacuum

Species Specific

Guinea Pigs & Hamsters

Drainage is not specifically addressed in the standards.

If there is a drainage problem, cite under the appropriate standard relating to moisture, such as:

- Section 3.26(b)-Ventilation
- Section 3.31(a)(2)-Cleaning and Sanitation
- Section 3.31(a)(4)-Housekeeping

Marine Mammals

RESERVED-Pending approval of negotiated rules

Other Animals

Methods of drainage must meet applicable Federal, State and local laws.

A wallow hole, if present, must:

- be appropriate to the species/number of animals
- not impede access to the food/water/shelter
- not be located so as to force animals to go through it
- be maintained to reduce and/or prevent odors/pest/disease hazards
- not encompass entire enclosure
- be appropriate for the season

10.2.2 ANIMAL CARE