

Kennels



This Fact Sheet provides Best Management Practices (BMPs) that are recommended for facilities that conduct kennel and other types of domestic animal housing and maintenance practices.

POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

The following activities are potential sources of pollutants:

- ▶ *Animal cleaning*
- ▶ *Animal housing*

Pollutants may include:

- ▶ *Bacteria*
- ▶ *Nutrients*
- ▶ *Soaps, detergents*
- ▶ *Pesticides*

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Using pollution prevention measures may reduce or eliminate the need to implement other more costly or complicated procedures.

The following pollution prevention principles apply to most facilities:

- ▶ Use alternative, safer, non-toxic, and/or recycled products;
- ▶ Reduce storm water flow across the site and redirect flows away from storm drains, gutters, and streets;
- ▶ Reduce the use of water and/or use dry methods;
- ▶ Recycle and reuse waste products and waste flows; and.
- ▶ Provide on-going employee training.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES

General

- ▶ Use only dry cleaning method to clean outdoor kennel areas. Do not wash floors or adjacent areas. Never discharge wash water into storm drains, gutters or streets.
- ▶ Verify that drains within the property and in housing areas are not directly connected to the storm drain system.



- ▶ Maintain your facility grounds. Move or cover activities and materials to prevent contact with storm water.
- ▶ Label your on-site storm drains.

Animal Cleaning

- ▶ When washing animals, wash in a designated area that drains to the sanitary sewer and/or wash over a vegetated area so that wash water can infiltrate.

Animal Housing

- ▶ If feasible, house the animals in paved and covered areas.
- ▶ If housing the animals in covered areas is not feasible, cover the ground with vegetation or some other type of ground cover such as mulch.
- ▶ Clean the animal handling areas frequently.
- ▶ Use dry cleaning methods to clean animal handling areas.
 - Vacuum or sweep animal handling areas.
 - Properly dispose of droppings, uneaten food and other potential contaminants. Do not wash out to storm drains, gutters, or streets when cleaning the area.
- ▶ If water is used for cleaning the housing areas:
 - Do not discharge wash water to storm water drains or other receiving waters.
 - Block the storm drain and contain runoff.
 - Wash water should be collected and pumped to the sanitary sewer and should not enter storm drains.

Spill Control

- ▶ Place an adequate stockpile of spill cleanup materials where it will be readily available.
- ▶ Spot clean leaks and drips routinely.
- ▶ Clean leaks, drips, and other spills with as little water as possible. Use rags for small spills, a damp mop for general cleanup, and dry absorbent material for larger spills.
- ▶ Remove the absorbent materials promptly and dispose of properly.
- ▶ Keep the spill from entering the streets, gutters, or storm drains.
- ▶ Do not use bleach or disinfectants to avoid the possibility that rinse water could flow to a street, gutter, or storm drain.

EMPLOYEE TRAINING

- ▶ Train employees on these practices
- ▶ Train staff on the proper maintenance of your facility.
- ▶ Train employees on proper spill containment and cleanup procedures.
- ▶ Establish a regular training schedule, train all new employees, and conduct annual refresher training.
- ▶ Use a training log or similar method to document training.

City of Stockton 937-8700

Water that goes into storm drains doesn't go to the sewer plant to be treated, but flows directly into our rivers, creeks, sloughs, and the Delta. Remember: Only Rain Down the Storm Drain!