GREGORY AND ADAMS, P.C.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
190 OLD RIDGEFIELD ROAD
WILTON, CT 06897
(203) 762-9000
FAX: (203) 834-1628

ESTABLISHED 1964

NEW YORK OFFICE:
399 KNOLLWOOD ROAD - SUITE 201
WHITE PLAINS, NY 10603
(914) 848-5000

WWW.GREGORYANDADAMS.COM

PAUL H. BURNHAM
SUSAN L. GOLDMAN
J. VANCE HANCOCK
J. CASEY HEALY
MICHAEL LAMAGNA*
DERREL M. MASON*
MATTHEW C. MASON*
JAMES D'ALTON MURPHY*۞
KATHLEEN L. ROYLE *
RALPH E. SLATER
ROGER R. VALKENBURGH *

* ALSO ADMITTED IN NEW YORK
۞ ALSO ADMITTED IN VERMONT

JULIAN A. GREGORY
(1912 - 2002)

THOMAS T. ADAMS
(1929 - 2015)

PLEASE REPLY TO SENDER:
JAMES D'ALTON MURPHY
DIRECT DIAL: 203-571-6309
jmurphy@gregoryandadams.com

October 7, 2021

Via Email and Hand Delivery
Inland Wetlands Commission
Town Hall Annex
238 Danbury Road
Wilton, CT 06897
Attn: Mr. Mike Conklin – Director of Environmental Affairs

Re: Connecticut Humane Society – Application for Significant Regulated Activity Permit (WET#2724)
Premises: 863-875 Danbury Road, Wilton, CT

Dear Mr. Chairman and Members of the Commission:

During the most recent public hearing, there were a good number of questions raised by members of the public and members of the Commission. At the upcoming public hearing on October 12th, we will present the testimony of many members of the design team in response to those questions. However, we will also discuss certain additional exhibits which we enclose here for your convenience and review in advance of the hearings, as follows:

1. Revised List of Project Professionals, which list now includes Kevin Peterson, Senior Acoustic Consultant at SHAcoustics and Heather Lewis, AIA and NCARB, of Animal Arts Design, attached to which are Curriculum Vitae of Craig Flaherty and Vincent Hynes of Redniss & Mead ("**R&M**"), Kate Throckmorton and Matt Popp of Environmental Land Solutions, LLC, Tom Quarticelli and Michael Tyre of Amenta Emma Architects ("**A/E**"), Michael Galante and Steve Cipolla of Hardesty & Hanover, Kevin Peterson of SHAcoustics and Heather Lewis of Animal Arts Design ("**AAD**").

2. Addendum #1 issued September 29, 2021 to Site Engineering Report issued July 1, 2021 prepared by R&M.

3. Memorandum prepared by R&M dated September 29, 2021.

4. Policy & Position Statements prepared by CHS which are Standard Operating Procedures ("**SOPs**") relating to a number of operations which are designed to preserve animal, human and environmental health and safety. These SOPs include detailed step-by-step procedures to be used for Cleaning Cat Condos, Cleaning Dog Kennels, Cleaning Small Animals, Color-Coding for Shelter Areas, Disinfecting Empty Cages, Facility Disinfection and Sanitation, Canine Parvovirus and Feline Panleukopenia, Personal Protective Equipment, Ringworm Treatment and Daily Care, and Safety Data Sheet for Rescue Wipes One Step Disinfectant Cleaner & Deodorizer.

During the hearing held on September 23, 2021, we made note of many of the questions raised by members of the Commission and also members of the public. At the hearing of October 14th, we are intending to present answers to these questions. In an effort to be complete and also to save time, we have catalogued questions originating from the Commission as follows:

1. Nick Lee – IWC Chair:

    a. Asked whether the **design** for the proposed **septic system** incorporated a **"sleeve" for the septic main**.

    b. Recognized the sleeve may be unnecessary but thinks it might be worth considering; concerned about potential leaks from septic main as it is pumped across property and up the hill to the proposed septic field.

2. Theodora Pinou – IWC Member:

    a. Asked whether the **proposed facility** is a **sewered** development.

    b. Expressed her concerns about how the **hazardous waste** from the facility will be treated. Mentioned her concerns about **spraying down the cages**, **bacteria from sick animals**, **biohazardous waste**, and **drugs in the animal waste**.

    c. Expressed her surprise that biohazardous waste is not removed or treated.

    d. Expressed her belief that this is an opportunity to **reclaim an aquifer**, which she knows is [on the site].

    e. In response to a question raised by Dina Livesay, a neighboring property owner, Dr. Pinou asked whether there are **vernal pools or vernal ponds** on the property. Dr. Pinou also asked if any persons have been to the site in the **spring and fall and mapped out vernal pools.**

    f. Expressed numerous **concerns** about **trees** on the property and how the development of the proposed facility would impact them.

    g. Asked whether it was known what **types of trees** are on the site, and the health of those trees.

h. Asked whether the **Connecticut Department of Agriculture** has visited the property, analyzed the **genomes of the trees**. Expressed particular concern over American Elm trees. Asked whether any **specimen trees** have been identified.

i. Asked whether the ash trees have been affected by the invasive emerald ash borer.

j. Stated that the particular genotype of the trees needs to be identified and said trees need to be protected.

3. Penelope Koechl – IWC Member

a. Exchanged dialogue with Mike Conklin regarding how this application's design for pervious pavement differs from another application that was previously before the town.

b. Noted that the **other application** that implemented **pervious pavement** used **drains, cylinders, and other design elements** to trap and treat stormwater.

c. Asked why the **proposed** facility **design** does **not incorporate** any of the **aforementioned drains/cylinders** to trap and treat stormwater.

d. Asked Craig Flaherty to explain the **pervious pavement's ability** to handle **large volumes of precipitation**, particular in storm-type events.

4. Mike Conklin – Environmental Affairs Department Director

a. Noted the **proposed project is unique** due to its use of pervious pavement. This proposal would be one of the first applications in Wilton to apply pervious pavement at this scale.

b. Expressed his **preference for pervious pavement**, especially compared to gravel lots (an existing site condition).

c. Noted that gravel lots are a poor surface because of the freeze and thaw cycle that they undergo during the transition from Winter to Spring every year, and that once gravel lots are saturated water will not infiltrate the soil and will then runoff into the lower surrounding areas.

d. Asked Craig Flaherty if they conducted **soil tests on the property**, and if so, what were the results of the soil tests.

e. Noted that he **looked very favorably upon the application** because of its improvements to the wetlands, the planting of native vegetation, and the removal of invasive plant growth.

f. Expressed his belief that the **redevelopment of this site** with local oversight and authority as a **net positive over the current use** of the site, which was developed prior to the enactment of the Clean Water Act in 1972. As a result, the current developments on the property and their uses are grandfathered in and were not subject to wetlands regulations at the time the property was improved.

g. Highlighted that the **existing site conditions are not ideal** and do not protect the wetlands. The existing site conditions consist of houses, a garage, and an active contractor site that involves the processing of trees and other debris.

h. Noted that when the State of Connecticut widened Route 7 about a decade ago, the State used a portion of the property for staging and storage.

i. Noted that when he visited the current site, it was obvious that the current or previous owners/users of the site had dumped various items, including storage tanks of unknown purposes, along the portions of the property that are adjacent to the wetlands.

j. **Urged the IWC members to visit the site** and expressed his belief that upon their visit, the IWC members will understand how the current conditions and use of the site are not ideal.

k. Expressed his belief that a **visit will help the IWC members understand** how much **better the proposed use** of the site is in comparison to the current use.

Questions originating from the public were as follow:

1. Sara Curtis, 290 Cannon Road, Wilton: Stated her belief that the applicants did a wonderful job and provided a positive application.

2. Eileen Fitzgerald, 34 New Street, Wilton: Asked for clarification why some of the original designs for the site proposed a building with 10,000 sq. ft., while the current design is for 15,000 sq. ft., and why there is another 5,000 sq. ft. proposed.

3. Alena Murphy, 20 New Street, Wilton: Asked for clarification as to the **percentage of the site** would be **developed** with the proposed design.

   Expressed her desire for a **guarantee** from the applicants that long-term stasis of the **wetlands will be preserved**, especially when considering all of the proposed developments along Route 7.

   Asked whether any **blue carbon vegetation** was on the site. She described blue carbon vegetation as a type of **wetlands grass**.

4. Matthew Kehoe, 34 New Street, Georgetown: Asked what assurances will the developer provide to protect wetlands if contaminated backfill or fill is found when developing the property?

5. Dina Livesay, 38 New Street, Wilton: Asked whether there are any **vernal pools** on the property.

We look forward to providing evidence and testimony on each of these topics at the public hearing.

Respectfully submitted,
Gregory and Adams, P.C.

James D'Alton Murphy

By: _____
James D'Alton Murphy

JD'AM/ko
Enclosures
cc: Mr. James Bias – Connecticut Humane Society
Mr. Thomas Quarticelli, Mr. Michael Tyre and Ms. Debra Seay – Amenta Emma Architects
Mr. Michael Galante and Mr. Steve Cipolla – Hardesty & Hanover
Mr. Craig Flaherty and Mr. Vincent Hynes – Redniss & Mead
Ms. Kate Throckmorton – Environmental Land Solutions
Ms. Heather Lewis – Animal Arts Design
M:\Clients\Connecticut Humane Society\2021 Applications to Inlands and Planning and Zoning Commissions\Response toIWC Hearing 09-23/IWC ltr Response to 09-23-hearing comments (3)doc

Connecticut Humane Society
Town of Wilton Land Use Applications

Premises: 863-875 Danbury Road, Wilton, CT

List of Project Professionals 10/5/21

1.	Contract Purchaser/Applicant	Connecticut Humane Society c/o James Bias Executive Director Mailing Address: 701 Russell Road Newington, CT 06111 jbias@cthumane.org (469) 383-1525 Address for Application: c/o Gregory and Adams, P.C. 190 Old Ridgefield Road Wilton, CT 06897 (203) 571-6309
2.	Surveyor	Mr. Douglas R. Faulds Ryan and Faulds Land Surveyors 11 Grumman Hill Road Wilton, CT 06897 (203) 762-9492 d.faulds@rednissmead.com
3.	Engineer	Mr. Craig J. Flaherty Mr. Vincent Hynes Redniss & Mead 22 First Street Stamford, CT 06905 (203) 327-0500 c.flaherty@rednissmead.com v.hynes@rednissmead.com
4.	Landscape Architect	Ms. Kate Throckmorton Mr. Matt Popp Environmental Land Solutions, LLC 8 Knight Street Norwalk, CT 06851 (203) 855-7879 kate@elsllc.com matt@elsllc.com

5.	Architect	Mr. Tom Quarticelli Mr. Michael Tyre Ms. Debra Seay Amenta Emma Architects, P.C. 242 Trumbull Street, Suite 201 Hartford, CT 06103 (860) 549-4725 tquarticelli@amentaemma.com mtyre@amentaemma.com dseay@amentaemma.com
6.	Traffic Engineer	Mr. Michael Galante Mr. Steve Cipolla Hardesty and Hanover, LLC 41 Ruane Street Fairfield, CT 06824 (203) 255-3100 mgalante@hardestyhanover.com scipolla@hardestyhanover.com
7.	Sound Engineer	Mr. Kevin Peterson SH Acoustics, LLC 10 Higgins Drive Milford, CT 06460 (203) 877-6340 kevin@shacoustics.com
8.	Architect	Ms. Heather E. Lewis Animal Arts Design 4520 Broadway, Suite E Boulder, CO 80304 (303) 444-4413 heather@animalarts.com
8.	Attorney	James D'Alton Murphy, Esq. Kathleen Royle, Esq. Gregory and Adams, P.C. 190 Old Ridgefield Road Wilton, CT 06897 (203) 762-9000 jmurphy@gregoryandadams.com kroyle@gregoryandadams.com

Craig J. Flaherty, P.E.

President and Senior Engineer

With Redniss & Mead Since 1994
Principal since 2006
President since 2018

Professional Engineer
CT License # 21149
NY License # 093575-1

Mr. Flaherty is a proactive civil engineer who has considerable experience working on projects that enhance client properties and the communities into which they are interwoven. He has worked on projects within a variety of sectors, including education, assisted living, affordable housing, institutional non-profit, commercial, mixed-use, and residential. He is in charge of liaising with other AEC professionals to ensure integrated project solutions meet objectives. He is committed to providing high quality service to every client and project he works on.

Expertise

- Zoning Consulting
- Regulatory Compliance
- Site Planning
- Storm Water Management Design
- Floodplain Management
- Watershed and River Analyses
- Sediment and Erosion Controls
- Septic & Sanitary Sewer Systems
- Road Design, reconstruction and intersection improvements

Professional Experience

Craig has worked with and appeared before many boards and agencies processing local, state and federal permits, including:

- Local Planning & Zoning Commissions, Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Agencies, and Conservation Commissions
- State Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, Department of Health, and Department of Transportation
- Federal Army Corps of Engineers and Federal Aviation Administration

Community Involvement

Chair – Darien Sewer Commission

Chair - Darien Advisory Committee on Sustainability

Former Chair – Darien Flood Mitigation Strategy Committee

Former Commissioner – Darien Environmental Protection Commission

Education

Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering, Lehigh University

Email c.flaherty@rednissmead.com

Projects

Community

- Brunswick School (G)
- Noroton Presbyterian Church (D)
- Fairfield Metro Center
- Darien Affordable Housing Committee
- Engineering Peer Reviews
- Highland Farm (S)
- Senior Living Development (T)
- LCB, The Residence at Selleck's Woods (D)
- Sunrise Senior Living (WL)
- Maplewood Senior Living (D)

Residential/Mixed Use

- Sherwood Farm & Stillman Lane (S)
- Windermere on the Lake (S)
- Noroton Green (D)
- The Commons at Noroton Heights (D)
- Wilton Heights
- The Waypointe District (N)
- Harbourside SONO (N)
- Family Landholds and Estates

Clubs & Recreation

- Wee Burn Country Club (D)
- Noroton Yacht Club (D)
- Greenwich Audubon Nature Center

Commercial

- Charter Communications at Gateway Harbor Point (S)
- Retail, Hospitality, Entertainment
- GenRe, 600 Steamboat (S)

Text Amendments

- Senior & Assisted Living
- Historic Preservation Incentives
- Residential Cluster Housing
- Adaptive Re-Use of Office

(D) Darien, (G) Greenwich, (S) Stamford, (WL) Wilton, (T) Trumbull, (N) Norwalk

Vincent Hynes, P.E.

Project Engineer

With Redniss & Mead Since 2012

Professional Engineer
CT License # 32100

A forward-looking civil engineer who is experienced in preparing project deliverables, including site development plans, bid documents, specifications, site engineering reports, cost estimates, and permit applications.

Expertise

- Storm Water Management & Drainage Design
- Septic & Sanitary Sewer Systems
- Feasibility Studies
- Roadway and Parking Lot Improvement and Design
- Hydraulic Flood Studies
- Sediment and Erosion Controls
- Utility Coordination
- Project Management and coordination with design team members

Professional Affiliations

- American Society of Civil Engineers
- Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers

Education

- B.S. Civil Engineering, University of Hartford

Projects

Residential/Mixed Use

- Baypointe (S)
- Quincy Lofts (N)
- Multiple Single-Family Residential Properties throughout Fairfield County
- Waypointe, (N)
- The Berkeley (N)
- Atlantic Station (S)
- Stamford URBY
- Harbourside SONO (N)

Community

- 1141 Post Road East (W)
- Our Lady of Grace, Gymnasium
- New Canaan Town Hall

Commercial

- Home Depot (S)
- L.Catterton (G)

Local Knowledge

- Stamford
- Greenwich
- Norwalk
- Westport

(S) Stamford, (G) Greenwich, (N) Norwalk, (W) Westport

Email v.hynes@rednissmead.com

KATHERINE THROCKMORTON
Landscape Architect

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY:

1999 to Present	Principal / Landscape Architect / Environmental Analyst Environmental Land Solutions, LLC, Norwalk, CT
1992 to 1999	Assistant Planner Town of Wilton, CT
1987 to 1992	Landscape Architect Environmental Design Associates, P.C., Wilton CT
1984 to 1987	Landscape Designer Richard Bennett and Associates-Civil Engineers, Westport, CT
1983 to 1984	Landscape Designer Wesley E. Lent, Landscape Architect, Ridgefield, CT

EDUCATION:

1983	The University of Connecticut, Storrs Bachelors of Science in Landscape Design

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATION:

Member (1986 to present):	American Society of Landscape Architects
Member (2007 to 2018):	Wilton Tree Committee - Chairman (2012 to 2018),
Member (1999-2010):	Conservation Commission, Town of Wilton, CT
Member (1992-1999):	Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation
Member (1992-1999):	American Planners Association
Completed:	Northeast Organic Farming Association's (NOFA) Organic Land Care
Volunteer (2018 to present):	Wilton Land Conservation Trust, Trail Development
Broad Member (2020 to present)	Friends of Norwalk River Valley Trail (NRVT)

REGISTRATION:

Landscape Architect, Connecticut (#635)
Certified Professional in Soil Erosion and Sediment Control (#1216)
NOFA Accredited Organic Land Care Professional

EXPERIENCE:

Preparation of preliminary site drawings through construction documents for a range of project types including parks, athletic fields, commercial developments, single family residential and wetlands restoration and mitigation.

Site evaluations and inventorying of inland wetlands and wildlife communities. Preparation of environmental assessments reports with mitigation recommendations and alternative analysis for projects subject to local, state and federal review. Environmental monitoring of projects as required for regulatory compliance. Presentations at public hearing, meetings and court testimony. Site monitoring for permit compliance with regulatory permit conditions including erosion control and wildlife monitoring.

MATTHEW J. POPP

Landscape Architect / Senior Professional Wetland Scientist

PROFESSIONAL HISTORY:

1995 - Present	Principal / Landscape Architect / Senior Professional Wetland Scientist Environmental Land Solutions, LLC, Norwalk, Connecticut
1987-1995	Landscape Architect / Environmental Analyst Environmental Design Associates, PC, Wilton, Connecticut

EDUCATION:

1983	The University of Connecticut, Storrs Bachelor of Science in Horticulture
1987	The University of Georgia, Athens Master's of Landscape Architecture

LICENSES AND CERTIFICATIONS:

State of Connecticut:	Landscape Architect #630
State of Connecticut (DEEP):	Permit to Collect Wildlife for Scientific / Educational Purposes (0323001)
State of Massachusetts	Landscape Architect #4065
State of New Jersey:	Landscape Architect #21AS0013400
State of New York:	Landscape Architect #1509-1
Society of Wetland Scientists:	Senior Professional Wetland Scientist #1322

AWARDS:

"2009 Honor Award" - Site Design of Cove Island Wildlife Sanctuary, Stamford, Connecticut. Outstanding Professional Achievement from the American Society of Landscape Architects, CT Chapter.

PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS:

"Can Tidal Wetlands Really Be Restored? A Case Study of the Science and Law of Tidal Wetland Restoration." Co-author. Wetlands Watch. Vol. 1, No.2. Robinson & Cole, Hartford, CT. Spring, 1991.

"Wetland Creation: Problems and Solutions." Co-author and Presenter at Society of Wetland Scientists 12th Annual Meeting, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 1990.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS:

Member (1986 to present):	American Society of Landscape Architects
Board Member (1999 to 2008):	Audubon Greenwich, CT - President (2002 to 2005), Secretary (2001)
Board Member (2003 to 2013):	Calf Island Conservancy, Inc., Greenwich, CT - Treasurer (2012-2013)
Member (1988 to present):	Connecticut Botanical Society
Member (1991 to present):	Connecticut Ornithological Association
Board Member (2016 to present):	Friends of Greenwich Point, Greenwich, CT - Conservation Chair
Board Member (1995 to 1999):	Greenwich Audubon Society, CT - Vice President (1998-1999)
Member (1993 to 2009):	Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Agency, Town of Greenwich, CT
Member (2004 to present):	New England Hawk Watch
Volunteer (1995 to present):	Quaker Ridge Hawk Watch, Greenwich, CT - Director (1995-2002)
Member (2002 to present):	Society of Wetland Scientists - Senior Professional Wetland Scientist

EXPERIENCE:

The integration of landscape, ecology, design and culture to create sustainable site plans for a range of projects including parks, educational and health care institutions, mixed use and commercial developments, housing communities, single-family residences, and wetland restoration and mitigation. Natural resource inventories for both plant and wildlife communities. The preparation of environmental assessment reports with the evaluation of environmental impacts, mitigation, and alternatives for projects subject to local, state and federal review. Presentation of testimony at public hearings and meetings in support of our project. Site monitoring for permit compliance with regulatory permit conditions including erosion control and wildlife monitoring.

MICHAEL GALANTE

PRINCIPAL TRAFFIC PLANNER/ENGINEER

Summary Biography

Michael has over 44 years of experience in the traffic engineering and planning profession which includes the completion of traffic impact studies, traffic impact analyses, traffic safety studies, pedestrian safety and corridor studies, and parking studies conducted throughout the tri-state area including Connecticut, Long Island, and the Lower Hudson Valley.

His traffic impact study work have been completed for a variety of municipalities, at over 180 local schools, 75 regional school districts, and for private developers which have involved major retail establishments, regional malls, local and neighborhood shopping centers and mixed-use developments, industrial parks, train stations, residential development, golf courses, medical facilities, hospitals, and both small and major coporate offices.

Michael also has extensive experience representing villages, towns, cities and counties in the analysis and review of traffic impacts related to a variety of developments.

Hardesty & Hanover

EDUCATION

Transportation Planning, Manhattan College, 1976

Associates, Civil Engineering Westchester Community College, 1974

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

Years with H&H .....<1
Total Years 44

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

Institute of Transportation Engineers, Intelligent Transportation Society of Connecticut

HIGHLIGHTS

- Traffic Impact Studies
- Traffic Safety Studies
- Corridor Studies
- Parking Studies

Project Experience

STEEL POINTE DEVELOPMENT STUDY | BRIDGEPORT, CT

Project Manager responsible for an extensive traffic study involving the potential development of a large vacant parcel of land located along the Interstate 95 Corridor. Mixed-use development was considered for over 3,000 residential units in highrise buildings, a regional shopping mall, office and hotel development and entertainment buildings. As part of the study, consideration for and implemented by the City of Bridgeport and State of Connecticut, was the relocation of a State route through this parcel of land to enhance development opportunities. The study included over 25 intersections and 2 Interchanges along Interstate 95 to determine potential impacts and the need for mitigation which included new roadways within the development area, the relocation of a tate arterial, numerous signalized intersections, with turning movement improvements and updated traffic signal hardware to accommodate the mixed-use development and its potential impacts to the Interstate 95 Corridor, local roads and potential impacts to Downtown Bridgeport.

TRAFFIC CONSULTANT, WHOLE FOODS/HOME DEPOT SHOPPING CENTER | FAIRFIELD, CT

Principal Traffic Engineer resonsible for conducting a traffic study related to a proposed Whole Foods Shopping Center and modifications needed to access the adjacent Home Depot Center. Work included detailed traffic analysis at the surrouning intersections that resulted in the need for significant roadway and access improvements, and the installation of two new signalized intersections and upgrading of one existing traffic signal.

UPS TRAFFIC IMPACT AND ACCESS ANALYIS| YONKERS, NY

Principal Traffic Engineer responsible for conducting a traffic impact and access study for the proposed repurposing of an existing 400,000+ square-foot manufacturing building located at 555 Tuckahoe Road in Yonkers, New York.

The plan is to convert the entire building to a UPS Distribution Center servicing a portion of Southern Westchester near the Distribution Center. As a result of this study, as well as and an evaluation of the Tuckahoe Road Corridor and a comparison to the UPS Distribution Center located in Elmsford, traffic estimates were developed for the Tuckahoe Road site to determine potential impacts and the need for road improvements.

TRAFFIC CONSULTANT, BLACK ROCK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH | FAIRFIELD, CT

Principal Traffic Engineer reponsible for completing a full traffic study to evaluate potential impacts for a 900 seat church located on Black Rock Turnpike (State Route 58) and potential impacts to Black Rock Turnpike and Interchange 44 to the Merritt Parkway. Results of the study included road improvements along the site frontage to include turning lanes, modified access, internal layout and parking areas and traffic signal timing plans for the four signalized intersections serving the Merritt Parkway.

SAYBROOK STATION RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT | OLD SAYBROOK

Principal Traffic Engineer responsible for conducting a detailed traffic study for a large residential rental development to be located at the Old Saybrook Train Station on North Main Street. This development included over 100 units adjacent to the train station and reconstruction of North Main Street by the Town to provide improved access to the station and commuter parking areas.This development included Town approvals and approval from CTDOT and the Office of the State Traffic Administration (OSTA). As the Town's traffic consultant, it also included reviews of the Applicant's traffic studies, the completion of additional studies and representing the Town through the approval process and the improvement plan for North Main Street.

BRIDGEPORT HOSPITAL | BRIDGEPORT, CT

Project Manager responsible for a traffic study that involved closing Grant Street along the Bridgeport Hospital's main entrance and access to an existing parking garage to "create" a new main entrance to the hospital and its campus. In order to close Grant Street, a traffic analysis of the surrounding roadway system was completed to determine the potential impacts and need for mitigation to accommodate the rerouting of non-hospital traffic and existing bus routes. As part of the modifications to the main entrance to the hospital, a pedestrian overpass, modified access to an existing parking garage, a main drop-off area in front of the hospital building entrance for patients and visitors were developed.

TRAFFIC CONSULTANT, BLACK ROCK TURNPIKE COMMERCIAL CORRIDOR | FAIRFIELD, CT

Principal Traffic Engineer responsible for traffic studies that were conducted for two major shopping center owners along Black Rock Turnpike which control most of the commercial development along this roadway. The traffic studies were conducted at various times to address modifications, expansion, and changes to access or land use along the Black Rock Turnpike corridor. Analysis was conducted at each of the key signalized intersections and each of the shopping center access drives to determine the potential impact and need for improvements. Among the proposed improvements was the creation of internal connections to each of the shopping centers to minimize potential impacts to Black Rock Turnpike and reduce traffic congestion at each of these signalized and uncontrolled driveways serving these shopping centers.

TRAFFIC CONSULTANT, BRICK WALK MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT, POST ROAD | FAIRFIELD, CT

Principal Traffic Engineer responsibe for serving as the owner's traffic engineer for the Brick Walk mixed use development. Traffic studies were conducted to determine the developments's potential impact along Post Road (U.S. Route 1). Mitigation measures included access improvements, parking lot modifications, and the upgrading of traffic signal timing plans for eight signalized intersections along U.S. Route 1 through Fairfield Center.

TRAFFIC CONSULTANT, SACRED HEART UNIVERSITY| BRIDGEPORT, CT

Principal Traffic Engineer responsible for conducting a traffic study that addressed campus expansion and the potential impacts to area roadways located in the Town of Fairfield, City of Bridgeport, Town Trumbull and the

nearby Merritt Parkway. The traffic results of the traffic analysis which was done in conjunction with other nearby development included mitigation measurs such as new traffic signal operations, enhanced intersections with crosswalks, improved pavement markings, improvements to the Merritt Parkway Interchange ramps, and improved access to different facilities operated by the University.

TRAFFIC CONSULTANT, FAIRFIELD BEACH ROAD AREA | FAIRFIELD, CT

Principal Traffic Engineer responsible for preparing a detailed pedestrian and vehicular study for the Fairfield Beach Association to evaluate overall pedestrian and vehicular safety and operational characteristics, and parking needs, for the entire beach area which includes Penfield Beach, Fairfield Beach Road, Beach Road, Reef Road and other local roadways. Based on the analysis, recommendations were developed to to improve conditions for both pedestrians and bicyclists, and minimize traffic congestion, by introducing additional sidewalks and walkways, and improving existing roadways for the entire beach area.

STEVEN CIPOLLA, EIT

TRAFFIC ANALYSIS

Summary Biography

Steven Cipolla, an Engineer in Training, has over 15 years of experience preparing traffic impact and safety studies for projects ranging from residential subdivisions, schools and small commercial developments to large scale multi-use developments and corridor studies.

Hardesty & Hanover

EDUCATION

BSCE, 2006, Manhattan College

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

Institute of Transportation Engineers

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

Years with H&H 2
Total Years.....15

HIGHLIGHTS

- Traffic Impact Study
- Traffic Analysis

Project Experience

TRAFFIC IMPACT AND SAFETY STUDY FOR MULTI-USE DEVELOPMENT ON EAST AVENUE | NORWALK, CT

Traffic Engineer for a traffic impact and safety study conducted for a proposed reuse of a 125,000 square-foot office building. The proposal included 195 apartment units, a 4,260 square-foot restaurant, 1,500 square feet of retail and 40,955 square feet of general office space. The study included a detail review of existing conditions for two signalized intersections and three unsignalized intersections. Detailed site traffic generation adjustments were taken for internal capture, transit/ride share and pass-by vehicle trip ends following CTDOT guidelines. The study determined no external mitigation was needed.

TRAFFIC IMPACT AND SAFETY STUDY FOR PONUS RIDGE MIDDLE SCHOOL CAMPUS | NORWALK, CT

Traffic Engineer for a traffic impact and safety study conducted for a proposed campus expansion to include a 450-student elementary school. The study included detailed field observations and reviewed existing conditions for five unsignalized intersections. The study determined no external mitigation was needed; however, internal mitigation was needed, which included separate drop-off and pick-up areas for school buses and parents, a bypass lane for School buses to access the drop-off area and detailed signage plan.

TRAFFIC IMPACT AND SAFETY STUDY FOR PROPOSED SENIOR HOUSING DEVELOPMENT | WEST NYACK, NY

Traffic Engineer for a traffic impact and safety study conducted for a proposed 127-unit senior housing development to be included in an EIS document. The study included detailed field and school observations and reviewed existing conditions for 22 unsignalized intersections and one signalized intersection. The study determined the need for a left turn pocket, a pedestrian crosswalk, sidewalks and raised right turn channelization along the site frontage. The study also determined the addition of a left turn lane and restriping was needed at the nearby school. Possible short and long term improvements were provided to mitigate existing traffic congestion during arrivals and departures.

TRAFFIC IMPACT AND SAFETY STUDY FOR THE VILLAGE | NORWALK, CT

Traffic Engineer for a traffic impact and safety study conducted for a mixed-use development consisting of an 85,000 square-foot Discount Club, 7,200 square feet of retail and a 4,000 square-foot restaurant. The study included reviewing existing conditions for eight signalized intersections, with five signals at the Main Avenue

Corridor. The study determined extensive mitigation in the form of optimizing all the traffic signals and coordination. It also included the addition of a traffic signal at the proposed site access drive and roadway widening along the site frontage to include left turn pockets. A detailed SimTraffic analysis was conducted.

TRAFFIC IMPACT STUDY AND SAFETY STUDY FOR HOME DEPOT | STAMFORD, CT

Traffic Engineer for a traffic impact and safety study conducted for a multi-use development consisting of a 144,000 square-foot Home Improvement Store and 7,600 square feet of retail space. The study included reviewing existing conditions for 7 signalized intersections, which included Interstate 95 Interchange 6, and an accident experience analysis for the study area. The study determined extensive road improvements in the form of optimizing four traffic signals, replacing two existing traffic signals with new traffic signal hardware, realigning the existing offset site access drive to line up with the opposing interesting roadway, widening the existing roadway for two left turn pockets and restriping of existing pavement.

TRAFFIC IMPACT AND SAFETY STUDY FOR THE OUTLETS AT CHESHIRE | CHESHIRE, CT

Traffic Engineer for a traffic impact and safety study conducted for a multi-use development consisting of 480,000 square feet of retail space, a 30,000 square-foot supermarket, 120-room hotel, 50,000 square foot health club and 160 residential townhouses. The study included reviewing existing conditions for 10 intersections, which included Interstate 691 Interchange 3, and an accident experience analysis for the study area. Detailed site traffic generation adjustments were taken for internal capture and pass-by vehicle trip ends following CTDOT guidelines. The study determined extensive road improvements and mitigation including roadway widening, additional turning lanes, two new traffic signals, revised traffic signal timing plans and traffic signal coordination adjustments. A detailed SimTraffic analysis was conducted.

TRAFFIC IMPACT AND SAFETY STUDY FOR CROSSROADS 312 | SOUTHEAST, NY

Traffic Engineer for a traffic impact and safety study conducted for a multi-use development consisting of 176,000 square feet of retail space, a 3,000 square foot bank and 7,000 square foot of restaurant space. The study included reviewing existing conditions for eight signalized intersections and three unsignalized intersections, which included Interstate 84 interchange 19, and an accident safety investigation following NYSDOT standards for three high accident locations which were identified by NYSDOT. Detailed site traffic generation adjustments were taken for internal capture and pass-by vehicle trip ends following NYSDOT guidelines. The study determined extensive mitigation was needed, which included additional turning lanes, a new traffic signal, revised traffic signal timing plans and traffic signal coordination adjustments. In addition, countermeasures were recommended to mitigate existing accident history in the form of signage, guiderails, and adjustments to the traffic signal timing plans.

TRAFFIC IMPACT AND SAFETY STUDY FOR WESTPORT / WESTON FAMILY Y | WESTPORT, CT

Traffic Engineer for a traffic impact study conducted for a relocation and expansion of an existing YMCA located in the central business district to a major state highway interchange. The new facility was approved for a total of 112,000+ square feet. The study included conducting traffic observations and review of existing conditions for two signalized intersections and one unsignalized intersection, which included State Route 15 interchange 41. A detail review of current site traffic was conducted and was redistributed and expanded for the new location. Site traffic distribution was determined based on a gravity model and member locations. The study determined extensive road improvements and mitigation including roadway widening, a new traffic signal, revised traffic signal timing plans and traffic signal coordination adjustments. A detailed SimTraffic analysis was conducted.

Thomas J. Quarticelli, AIA, LEED AP
Principal

Education
Bachelor of Architecture
New York Institute of Technology

Registered Architect
Connecticut
Massachusetts
Michigan
New York
Ohio

Member
American Institute of Architects
Construction Institute - Technology Committee

Former Chairman
Wethersfield Historic District Commission

Former Vice Chairman
Columbia Planning & Zoning Commission

Awards
2016 - AIA CT Business Architecture Award - Under 50 Employees - Burgess Group
2020 - AIA CT Business Architecture Award - Under 50 Employees - Connecticut Innovations
2020 - AIA CT Interior Architecture Award - Connecticut Innovations

Thomas Quarticelli serves as Principal-in-Charge of various Workplace, Mixed-Use and Retail projects.

Over the course of his 30+ years with the firm, Tom has worked on multiple complex projects with a specific focus on architectural interiors for corporate and retail clients. His work includes numerous assignments at the Blue Back Square development in West Hartford, CT and various Workplace Interior renovation projects in Connecticut and throughout the US, including the SAS Institute Inc., SUBWAY and Hartford Steam Boiler.

Tom's recently completed project for the new Connecticut Innovations headquarters in New Haven has been awarded an Interior Architecture award as well as a Business Architecture award from the AIA Connecticut chapter.

In an administrative role, Tom is Principal-in-Charge of office production and quality control. Tom holds a Bachelor of Architecture degree from the New York Institute of Technology. His design work has been featured in numerous publications including the Work Design Magazine, Retrofit Magazine, Hartford Business Journal, and Hartford Courant.

Selected Project Experience
AAA Motor Club - Danbury, CT
American Nuclear Insurers - Glastonbury, CT
BCS Group - Hartford, CT
Bracewell & Giuliani - Hartford, CT
Burgess Group - West Hartford, CT
Calare Group - Enfield, CT
Capital Holdings - Hartford, CT
CBRE - Springfield, MA
CBT Main Office - Hartford, CT
Connecticut Bank & Trust - Deep River, CT
Danaher, Tedford, Lagnese and Neal, P.C. - Hartford, CT
Discover Re Operations & Training Center - Farmington, CT
Discover Re Data Center - Farmington, CT
Edwards Wildman - Boston, MA | Manhattan, NY
Fairfield Data Center - Fairfield, CT
Franklin Trust - Hartford, CT
Hamilton Sunstrand - Wethersfield, CT
Hartford Steam Boiler - Hartford, CT
Jade Marketing Group - West Hartford, CT
Konover Commercial Corporation - Norwich, CT | West Hartford, CT
Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, Inc. - Hartford, CT
KS Partners - Rocky Hill, CT
Nxegen Data Center - Meriden, CT
Powder Forest - Simsbury, CT
Prolific Interactive - Brooklyn, NY
SAS Institute Inc. - New York, NY | Detroit, MI | Houston, TX | Boston, MA | Glastonbury, CT
Sheldon Street - Hartford, CT
Shipman & Goodwin, LLP - Hartford, CT
Sovereign Bank Branch - West Hartford, CT
Subway World Headquarters - Milford, CT
Textron Financial, Resort Finance Division - Glastonbury, CT
The Gold Building - Hartford, CT
The Hartford Life Company - Simsbury, CT
The Hartford - San Antonio, TX | New Hartford, CT
United Financial Services - Hartford, CT
Whittlesey & Hadley - Hartford, CT

Team Profile

Michael B. Tyre, AIA, LEED AP
Design Principal

Education
Master of Architecture - Princeton University

Bachelor of Design - University of Florida

Registered Architect
Connecticut
New York

Member
American Institute of Architects

Connecticut Green Building Council

Society of College & University Planners

Presenter
2020 North Atlantic SCUP Conference

Awards and Honors
AIA Connecticut Design Awards – Institutional – Merit Award - 165 Capitol Avenue

39th Annual Interiors Awards presented by Contract magazine - Adaptive Reuse - Quinnipiac University Brand Strategy Group (QU Brand Strategy)

2017 IIDA New England Design Award Best In Show - QU Brand Strategy

2017 International Design Awards - Bronze - QU Brand Strategy

AIA CT Honor Award - QU Brand Strategy

2017 IIDA New England Design Award Best In State - Symmetry Partners

2016 AIA New England Citation Award for Excellence in Architecture - Symmetry Partners

Michael Tyre is lead designer at Amenta Emma Architects. As the firm's Director of Design, Michael is responsible for leading the direction and providing creative oversight of the firm's design work. Internally he also guides research efforts in the firm's Design and Sustainability Committees.

Michael's recent work includes the design of a Transit Oriented Development at 540 New Park Avenue in West Hartford, CT, and Sever Square 2 - a multi-family/affordable housing project in Worcester, MA.

Michael's completed projects include Quinnipiac University's Offices for the Brand Strategy Group, which has been nationally recognized for excellence in design.

Previously of his award winning firm, Tyre Studio Architects, Michael was the leader of both an architecture and design/build practice, and was the recent recipient of a 2014 AIA CT Design Award for the exterior renovation and transformation of Glen Lochen in Glastonbury, CT and a 2012 Design Merit Award by CT Green Building Council for the Centerpoint office building in Middletown, CT.

Michael holds a Master of Architecture degree from Princeton University where he also served as a Design Instructor and a Bachelor of Design degree from the University of Florida.

Michael currently serves on the Board of Directors for the CT Chapter of the AIA, where he also serves on the Design Committee.

RELEVANT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

SEVER SQUARE 2
Multi-Family/Affordable Housing
Worcester, MA

540 NEW PARK
Multi-Family/Retail Development

521-529 MAIN
Multi-Family/Retail Development

TOWN OF SOUTHINGTON
Downtown Mixed-Use Master Plan

SYMMETRY PARTNERS
New Corporate Headquarters

165 CAPITOL AVENUE STATE OFFICE BUILDING & NEW PARKING GARAGE

TIPTREE, INC.
New Corporate Headquarters

GLEN LOCHEN

QUINNIPIAC UNIVERSITY
The Complex - Student and Faculty-in-Residence Apartment Renovations

QUINNIPIAC UNIVERSITY
Buckman Hall Research Lab Renovation

QUINNIPIAC UNIVERSITY
North Campus Dining Hall

QUINNIPIAC UNIVERSITY
Executive Offices

QUINNIPIAC UNIVERSITY
Student Advising Center

QUINNIPIAC UNIVERSITY
New Offices for Brand Strategy Group

QUINNIPIAC UNIVERSITY
Office for Public Affairs

UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD
Abrahms Hall Classroom Renovation

Kevin Peterson

Kevin@SHAcoustics.com

SH Acoustics

Senior Acoustic Consultant Connecticut March. 2019 – Present

SH Acoustics is an award-winning acoustical and audio consulting firm with 17 years of experience on both US and international projects. They are sought after for their ability to engineer and coordinate all aspects of sound quality and sound control in harmony with the overall aesthetic design. Their portfolio and ongoing work contain a diverse range of projects, including: performing arts facilities, custom private residences, media-intensive museums, corporate experiential facilities and professional broadcast & recording studios. SHA prides themselves on their commitment to resolve even the most complicated challenges brought to them by architects, contractors, and end-users in the most effective, yet pragmatic manner. shacoustics.com

- Served as Project Manager for a variety of project types, interfaced with clients to establish expectations and communicate specific solutions to meet programming goals
- Wrote reports with acoustic test findings, solutions to acoustic issues, and recommendations to clients, other Project Managers and other offices
- Performed Leq, noise criteria, impulse response, transmission loss, and vibrational tests using specific acoustic software and equipment
- Analyzed field measurements, researched products as potential solutions, and made recommendations to clients based on findings
- Tuned and optimized speaker systems using SMAART and various DSPs
- Calculated predicted reverberation times, noise criteria ratings, acoustic isolation, and low frequency behavior using various acoustic prediction software

Walters-Storyk Design Group

Project Engineer Highland, NY Sep. 2013 – June 2018
Chief Consulting Officer Highland, NY June 2018 - Feb. 2019

Walters-Storyk Design Group (WSDG) is a well-respected acoustic architectural and consulting firm. The company has designed over 2,500 recording studios, concert venues, home theaters, conference rooms, TV studios and more across the world for high profile clients. wsdg.com

- Managed workload of all consulting and AV systems tasks
- Served as Project Manager for a variety of project types, interfaced with clients to establish expectations and communicate specific solutions to meet programming goals
- Wrote reports with acoustic test findings, solutions to acoustic issues, and recommendations to clients, other Project Managers and other offices
- Performed Leq, noise criteria, impulse response, transmission loss, and vibrational tests using specific acoustic software and equipment
- Analyzed field measurements, researched products as potential solutions, and made recommendations to clients based on findings
- Tuned and optimized speaker systems using SMAART and various DSPs
- Calculated predicted reverberation times, noise criteria ratings, acoustic isolation, and low frequency behavior using various acoustic prediction software

Notable Clientele* and Projects

- Las Vegas Raiders Practice Facility- Henderson, NV
- Gimlet Studios - New York, NY
- Midroll/Stitcher Studios - Los Angeles, CA & New York, NY
- Pepsi Content Studios - New York, NY
- BBC Studios - Miami, FL
- ESPN Studio X - Bristol, CT
- Youtube Studios - São Paulo, Brazil
- Peloton Studios - New York, NY
- Google Studio BeloHorizonte, Brazil
- NYU Abu Dhabi Recording Studios - Abu Dhabi, UAE
- QVC Studios - West Chester, PA
- XL Recording - New York, NY
- Univision Studios - Miami, FL
- KEXP Radio Station - Seattle, WA
- Drexel University Recording Studios - Philadelphia, PA
- Audible Studios - Newark, NJ
- Carolina Panthers Headquarters Studios - Rock Hill, SC
- The First Church of Christ Visitor Center - Boston, MA
- America's Test Kitchen - Boston, MA
- Spotify Studios - New York, NY

*Sans clients with Non-Disclosure Agreements (NDAs)

Academic Experience

Show Production Event Crew Winter Park, FL August 2012 – June 2013

- Various audio and video positions for on campus events such as graduations, WWE: NXT events, school tours, the Orlando Philharmonic, and other on-campus concerts.

Full Sail University Live Labs Winter Park, FL August 2012 – June 2013

- Numerous Audio and video positions for bi-weekly, on campus concerts/video shoots.

Education

Full Sail University Winter Park, FL August 2011 – June 2013

Bachelor of Science in Show Production

- Valedictorian: 3.98 GPA, Course Director Awards in Digital Audio and Theory, Principles and Applications of Electricity, Session Recording, Advanced Show Production Systems, and Audio Measurement Systems

Additional Experience

Boy Scouts Brookfield, CT April 2004 – June 2011

Eagle Scout Rank, Order of the Arrow Member, Various Leadership Positions

University of Central Florida Sports Orlando, FL November 2012 - March 2013

A2 Technician, Football, Men's and Women's Basketball

Friends Community Church Orlando, FL October 2011 – June 2013

Production Technician

Blue Jay Orchards Bethel, CT June 2009 – August 2009

Heather E. Lewis, AIA, NCARB, AAA

Heather joined Animal Arts in August 2000 and has been a principal with the firm since 2004. Her primary area of expertise is in facilitating the streamlined management of animal shelter projects. She is also in charge of the management of equine and large animal projects.

Heather has overseen the drawing production and construction administration for significant animal care facilities, including the 110,000 square-foot Dumb Friends League in Denver. She was the project manager for the 36,000 square-foot LEED Platinum Denver Animal Shelter, and the 57,000 square-foot, multi-story animal shelter and veterinary hospital with veterinary teaching facilities for the Seattle Humane Society. Heather was also the principal for Prescott Animal Hospital and The PARC Vet, winners of 2020 *dvm360/ Veterinary Economics* Hospital Design Awards.

Heather is highly experienced in the front-end development of animal shelter projects and has completed needs assessments for numerous projects, including Humane Society of the Treasure Coast in Palm City, Florida; the Larimer Humane Society in Fort Collins, Colorado; Maui Humane Society, and Los Angeles County in California.

She is currently working on animal shelter projects for Fulton County, Georgia; Palm Beach, Florida; and the Atlanta Humane Society.

Heather has spoken on animal care facility design at the HSUS Animal Care Expo, the dvm360 Fetch Hospital Design Conference, the American Association of Equine Practitioners Conference, NAVC VMX, Texas Unites for Animals, the American Association of Feline Practitioners Conference, and the UC Davis International Symposium on Feline Health. She has been published in *Blackwell's Five-Minute Veterinary Practice Management Consult* and has written numerous articles for dvm360 online and *Veterinary Economics* and *EquiManagement* magazines.

EDUCATION

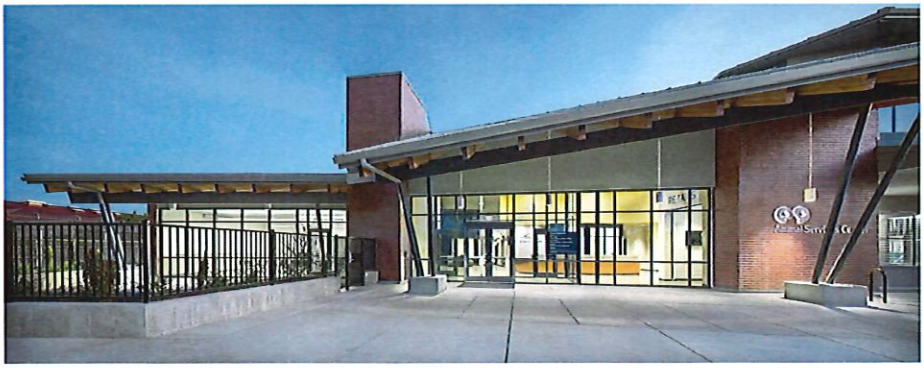
Master of Architecture, First Professional, University of Texas at Austin, 2000.
AIA Award for Scholarship and Professional Promise
Henry Adams Fund Award for excellence in the study of Architecture.
Bachelor of Science, Cum Laude, University of North Carolina, 1996.

REGISTRATIONS

Licensed Architect - Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Alberta, Canada.

AFFILIATIONS

American Institute of Architects.
National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.
Society of Animal Welfare Administrators.
Fear Free Advisory Board.
HASS Building and Facility Working Group.



ANIMAL ARTS

Policy & Position Statement
Connecticut Humane Society

Cleaning Cat Condos

General Description: Proper cleaning of all animal enclosures is an important part of providing high quality care for our animals and minimizing the spread of disease in the shelter.

Policy

The morning clean and feed for all cats in public areas should be completed by 10:30 and all private areas must be cleaned by noon. Work is assigned based on the primary assignment board or employee schedule

Condo Cleaning Equipment

Cat condos are cleaned with the following equipment:

- Properly diluted AHP
  - In **Newington & Westport**, prepare a bucket with properly diluted AHP.
  - In **Waterford**, gather a spray bottle with properly diluted AHP.
- A stack of clean rags
- Paper towels
- Clean bedding (towels, small blankets, beds, etc.)
- Clean water bowls
- Trash bag, can, or recycle bin for debris disposal
- Clean litterboxes
- Fresh litter

Daily Cleaning Procedure

Before cleaning, check for medical issues such as diarrhea, vomit, sneezing, or any signs that the animal is not well. If an animal has loose stool/vomiting, do not remove the cat from unit. You must immediately alert a manager or medical. If the food dish is still full, note that the animal did not eat, follow the Cat Feeding Protocol flow chart. Otherwise, fill out the daily grading sheet and continue.

- Cat condos are only disinfected if they are dirty or when a cat is no longer being housed in that unit.
  - If the condo appears clean do a spot clean without chemicals.
  - This is done to limit the stress on the cats.
- Condos may not be disinfected while the cat is in the unit. However, spot cleaning, without chemicals, may be done around the cat if this will limit stress.
  - Cats can be offered an opportunity to exit their condo and roam in the room as long as there are no other cats loose and they are not on a roaming restriction.
    - Do not let cats undergoing treatment for diarrhea roam in the room.
    - When allowing cats to roam, do so in order of disease susceptibility from most susceptible first to least susceptible last.
  - If the cat does not want to exit his/her condo but will not tolerate cleaning (or the unit needs to be disinfected), he/she may be blocked off on the opposite side of the unit during the cleaning process or removed and placed into a carrier.
- Remove the water and food dishes.

- If the water bowl appears clean and the animal is not displaying signs of illness, simply rinse and wipe out the bowl.
    - If the animal appears ill or the bowl is soiled, set it aside for disinfection later and use a new clean bowl.
    - All wet food bowls are replaced at each meal. Dry food bowls can be reused as long as they remain clean and all kibble is eaten. All water bowls and dry food bowls are replaced once a week.
- Remove and shake out the bedding over a trash can.
    - If the bedding is soiled put it in the dirty laundry basket and replace with clean bedding.
    - If the bedding is torn or ratty, discard it in the trash.
    - If the bedding is not soiled or torn refold and return it to the same unit.
- Remove any toys.
    - If they are clean and in good condition, set aside to return to the condo later.
    - If they are dirty, put them into the dirty laundry bin (if soft) or set them aside to disinfect in AHP dilution (if hard).
    - If they are destroyed, discard them in the trash.
- Remove the litter pan. Scoop soiled litter and top off with fresh litter. Dispose of paper food trays.
- Use a paper towel to wipe up any debris like litter or fur.
- If the condo is soiled:
    - Disinfect all surfaces including the ceiling, windows, benches, doors, latches, etc.
    - Allow disinfectant to sit for the required time.
    - Use a bucket with clean water and a clean rag to rinse the condo.
    - Dry all areas with a paper towel or small squeegee.
- Refold and return the clean bedding to the unit.
- Replace a water bowl filled with fresh, clean water.
- Feed the cat in accordance with the Animal Feeding SOP.
    - If the cat eats all of his/her kibble, the dish may be left in the unit and be re-used for the afternoon feeding.
- Return the cat to his/her condo.
- Close the door and tug lightly to be sure it is securely closed.
- Ensure all portions of the feline grading sheet have been filled out.
    - Please refer to stool grading chart to mark the corresponding number on the sheet.
- Once all units have been cleaned, take all the empty water dishes, toys and litter pans to the wash room.
    - Rinse and run hard toys and litter pans through the dishwasher to disinfect them.
        - Do not run dishes/toys in the same wash load as litter pans. Wash all dishes and toys first, then run litter pans through the machine last.
- Put all dirty laundry in the designated bin, disinfect, and return clean laundry basket to the room.
- Clean off countertops and put away any supplies.
    - Wipe all countertops with AHP dilution and a clean rag.
    - Rinse all countertops with fresh water and a clean rag.
    - Dry all countertops.
- Restock the room with all daily supplies.
- Clean the floors and empty the trash/recycling.
    - Sweep the floor and dispose of litter, cat hair, etc. in the trash.
    - Remove all debris from the floor drains.
    - Take out the trash and recycling and put in a clean bags.
    - Disinfect the floor of the room using diluted AHP and rinse properly.
    - Put out "Wet Floor" sign until the floor is completely dry.

Policy & Position Statement
Connecticut Humane Society

Cleaning Dog Kennels

General Description: Proper cleaning of all animal enclosures is an important part of providing high quality care for our animals and minimizing the spread of disease in the shelter.

Policy

The morning scrub for all public kennels must be completed by 10:30am and cleaning of all staff only kennels must be completed by noon. Work is assigned based on the primary assignment board or employee schedule.

Kennel Cleaning Equipment

Kennels are cleaned with the following equipment:

- Foam gun filled with AHP
- A doodle-bug
- A soft scrub brush
- A hard scrub brush
- Squeegee
- Clean bedding (towels, blankets, etc.)
- Hose (located in each kennel room)
- Clean water bowls
- Small bag or trash can for trash disposal.

Daily Cleaning Procedure

The dog morning scrub begins in the Main Kennel as the dogs are being fed.

Before cleaning, check for medical issues such as diarrhea, vomit, sneezing, or any signs that the animal is not well. If an animal has loose stool/vomiting, do not remove the dog from the kennel. You must immediately alert a manager or medical.

When cleaning the dog kennels staff should work 1 block of kennels at a time cleaning each in its entirety before moving on to the next.

- Call all the dogs to the front side of the run and close the guillotine door gently behind them so it does not startle or scare the dog.
- If bedding, bowls or toys are present, pick them up.
    - If bedding is still clean and dry shake it out and put aside to be placed back into that same animal's run.
    - Shake out any dirty bedding before placing it into the dirty laundry pile.
- If there is fresh food left in the bowl and/or toys, these can also be set aside to be returned to the same animal's run.
    - Old kongs or other food filled toys should be removed and taken to the kitchen area to be emptied and clean.
    - Leftover food that is old (from the previous day) should be discarded.
- Pick up any chewed toy parts, bedding or other debris that could clog the drains and discard in the trash.

- If the run is soiled with stool or urine, use the hose to rinse the run and spray any organic matter into the drains. Do not forget to rinse the doors.
    - To expedite the process, hosing the runs should be done in the direction in which the hose is unraveled. For example, if the hose is to the right of the bay the runs would be hosed right most first and moving to the left.
- Use a hydrofoamer set up for 2oz.per gallon to spray each cage completely starting from the last run.
    - Foaming should be done in reverse order from hosing. (For example, if the initial hosing was done right to left, foaming should be done left to right to allow the disinfectant adequate time to disinfect.)
- Use a doodlebug to scrub all flat surfaces and a scrub brush to scrub any bars and remove all organic material:
    - Scrubbing kennels should be done in the same order as foaming, from left to right.
        - Floor, walls and bars between runs, under the bench (lift the bench with your hand not foot and let it down gently) and the underside of the bench, and the door should all be scrubbed during this process.
        - The bars between the front and back of the run is only scrubbed if it appears soiled and it may not be scrubbed while a dog is on the opposite side.
    - While scrubbing the runs, be sure to scrub the walkways and surrounding floor area at the same time
- Turn on the river/flush.
- Rinse each run in the same order they were scrubbed.
    - When rinsing a run, walk into the run, lift the bench with your hand not foot and hose underneath the bench, let the bench down gently. Also use the hose to move heavy or bulky debris through the trough if the flush is not strong enough to move it along.
    - While rinsing, place clean water bowls or buckets into each run and fill with clean, cool water from the hose.
    - Make sure to rinse the walkways at the same time.
- Squeegee each run.
    - Start by squeegeeing the walkways and pushing water from the walkways into the trough through a run.
    - Make sure to squeegee all walls and lift the benches to squeegee all water into the center trough.
- Replace the bedding.
    - If the bedding from the previous night was clean simply re-fold it and give it back to the same dog.
    - Dogs should be given a blanket placed on the floor
    - Dogs that are known to be destructive with their bedding may not receive towels, blankets or sheets for their own safety. Use Kuranda bed in this case.
    - Dogs with any kind of injury should be given an extra blanket to avoid further injury.
- Replace toys.
    - Clean toys that have not been damaged should be returned to the dog.(Food products are not toys)
    - If the toys were destroyed or none were present, set three appropriate toys in the dogs run.
        - If the dog destroys soft/plush toys, opt for toys that are less likely to be destroyed like ropes or hard rubber.
    - Consult the Behavior Department for help in choosing toys if you are unsure.
- Close and tug on the door to ensure it is properly closed and secure. Use d-rings on doors that have signs.

- Open the guillotine door and call all dogs to the clean side of their runs.
    - All dogs must be walked before moving to the clean side of their run if this has not already been done.
    - Dogs who haven't been walked may be brought out for a short bathroom break and then returned to the kennel. They should still get their 20 minute walk in accordance with policy as soon as reasonably possible.
    - After walking a dog, return him/her to the clean side of the run.
- Repeat above process on the front side of the bay.
- When finished, open the guillotine doors and let the dogs have access to both sides.
    - Make sure not to open a guillotine door if another dog is being housed on the other side of the run.
    - In cases when dogs are being housed on opposite sides of the same run, each dog will need to be walked, held or placed into an interview room during cleaning. Put the dog back in the cleaned kennel and pick up the interview room.
- Ensure all daily paperwork has been filled out.
- Empty the trash for your area and replace with a clean bag.
- Take any soiled bedding to the laundry room and place in the yellow bin.
- If an animal was moved and will not be returning to the same run the cage must be cleaned following the Disinfecting Empty Cages SOP.

Spot Cleaning Procedure

On days when staff or time is limited, a Supervisor or Manager may indicate that the kennels should be spot cleaned. Spot cleaning is performed exactly as the daily cleaning process except, instead of rinsing and scrubbing every surface in the run, only visibly soiled surfaces are rinsed and scrubbed.

Spot cleaning may only be performed with prior approval of a Supervisor or District Management and whenever possible should NOT be performed on consecutive days.

Policy & Position Statement
Connecticut Humane Society

Cleaning Small Animals

General Description: Proper cleaning of all animal enclosures is an important part of providing high quality care for our animals and minimizing the spread of disease in the shelter.

Policy

The morning scrub for all small animals in public areas should be completed by 10:00am and all private areas must be cleaned by noon. Work is assigned based on the primary assignment board or employee schedule.

Small animal cages are spot cleaned daily (by removing any waste, spoiled food, or damaged toys). Every third day, or sooner as needed, small animals housed in cages receive a complete clean of their cage. Small animals housed in free-roaming spaces may be able to go longer between "complete" cleans.

Cage Cleaning Equipment

Small animal units are cleaned with the following equipment:

- Properly diluted disinfectant
  - In **Newington and Westport**, prepare a bucket of properly diluted AHP.
  - In **Waterford**, gather a spray bottle with properly diluted AHP.
- A stack of clean rags
- Paper towels
- Newspaper (CareFresh for rodents)
- Clean water bottles and bowls
- Trash bag, can, or recycle bin for debris disposal.
- Yesterday's News (pellet litter for rabbits)

Daily Spot Cleaning Procedure

Before cleaning, check for medical issues such as diarrhea, vomit, sneezing, or any signs that the animal is not well. If an animal is having loose stool/vomiting, do not remove the animal from the cage. If you see any signs of illness follow the SOP for Sick and Injured Animals and alert a manager.

1. If necessary (typically, dependent upon cage size), remove the animal from the cage and place into temporary housing (an interview room or a separate carrier).
2. Remove the litterbox, food and water bowls/bottles and clean properly.
3. Remove any toys.
   a. If they are clean and in good condition, set aside to return to the cage later.
   b. If they are dirty, put them into the dirty laundry bin (if soft) or set them aside to disinfect in AHP later (if hard). Wooden toys cannot be disinfected.
   c. If they are destroyed, discard them in the trash.
4. Remove anything covering the floor.
   a. Shake out debris and/or place in the laundry basket if soiled.
5. Brush out and/or sweep up any debris.
6. Spot clean soiled spots if necessary.
   a. Cages may not be disinfected while the animal is in the cage
7. Place clean newspaper or species-specific bedding in the cage.

8. Clean, refill and replace water bottle, food dish and litter pan.
9. Feed the animal in accordance with the Animal Feeding SOP.
10. Return the animal to his/her cage (if pet was removed for cleaning).
11. Close the door and tug lightly to be sure it is securely closed.
12. Ensure all daily paperwork has been filled out.
13. Once all cages have been cleaned, take all the empty water dishes, toys and litter pans to the washroom.
    a. Run dishes, hard toys and litter pans through the dishwasher to disinfect them. Rinse all food dishes and litter pans before putting them in the washer. Do not run dishes/toys in the same wash load as litter pans. Wash all dishes and toys first, then run litter pans through the machine last.
14. Restock the room with disinfected & dry water bottles & food dishes.
15. Put all dirty laundry in the dirty laundry bin and return clean laundry basket to the room.
16. Clean off countertops and put away any cleaning supplies.
17. Wipe all countertops with AHP dilution and a clean rag.
18. Rinse all countertops with fresh water and a clean rag.
19. Dry all countertops.
20. Sweep the floor and dispose of litter, hair, etc. in the trash.
21. Take out the trash and put in a clean trash bag.
22. Disinfect the floor.
23. Put out "Wet Floor" sign until the floor is completely dry.
24. Remove all debris from the floor drains.
25. Restock the room with paper towels, trash bags, litter, litter pans, blankets, and food.

Complete Clean Procedure

- Remove the animal from the cage and place into temporary housing (an interview room or a separate carrier).
- Follow steps 2-5 above except, instead of cleaning only soiled spots (item #6 above), scrub all surfaces of the cage with a rag and proper AHP dilution.
    - Allow disinfectant to sit for the required time.
    - Rinse all surfaces with fresh water and a clean rag.
    - Wipe down all areas with a paper towel to dry the cage.
- Follow steps 7-25 above.

Policy & Position Statement
Connecticut Humane Society

Color-Coding For Shelter Areas

General Description: All animal housing areas are color-coded to create a visual identification system for staff regarding the PPE required to enter and work in that room. This is intended to help minimize the spread of disease and promote a healthy shelter environment for all of the animals.

Color Coding Policies:

Green Rooms
Areas marked with a "green room" sign indicate that the animals in that room are generally healthy and free of any highly contagious medical issues. The PPE required in a green room is:

- Booties – none
- Gloves – when handling animals during cleaning only
- Gown/Scrubs – none
- Hand Washing – after handling an animal and/or used belongings and before handling paperwork

Yellow Rooms
Areas marked with a "yellow room" sign indicate that the animals in that room may be undergoing treatment for an illness or there may be an increased risk of exposure to contagious disease. The PPE required in a yellow room is:

- Booties – required (and/or disinfection on blue mats)
- Gloves – when handling animals or used belongings (changed between animals/cages)
- Gown/Scrubs – when handling animals or used belongings (does not need to be changed between animals/cages unless soiled)
- Hand Washing – after removing gloves and before leaving the room.

Additionally – all plastic items must be soaked in an AHP dilution for at least 5 minutes before they are removed from the room.

Orange Rooms
Areas marked with an "orange room" sign indicate that the animals in that room are undergoing treatment for or being observed for an illness and there may be an increased risk of exposure to contagious disease. The PPE required in an orange room is:

- Booties – required
- Gloves – when handling any animal and any item. Use the same gloves to handle an animal(s) and their belongings form the same cage, but change gloves before handling an animal or belongings form a different cage, or clean items.
- Gown – required at all times and must be changed between animal cages. Tyvek coveralls are worn underneath the disposable gown (these do not need to be changed between animals, but must be removed before leaving the room).
- Hair Bonnets – required
- Hand Washing – after removing gloves and before leaving the room.

Additionally – all non-porous items, such as metal and ceramic dishes, must be soaked in an AHP dilution before they are removed from the room. Porous material like bedding, toys and plastic items are discarded when an animal is done with it. All trash bags are tied and covered in AHP dilution before being removed from the room.

Red Rooms

Areas marked with a "red room" sign indicate that the animals in that room may be undergoing treatment for or being observed for an illness and there may be an increased risk of exposure to contagious disease. Only approved staff members may enter a red room to absolutely minimize tracking disease into the shelter. The PPE required in a red room is:

- Booties – required
- Gloves – when handling any animal and any item. Use the same gloves to handle an animal and his/her own belongings but change gloves before handling a new animal, a new animal's belongings or clean items.
- Gown – required at all times and must be changed between animals. Tyvek coveralls are worn underneath the disposable gown (these do not need to be changed between animals, but must be removed before leaving the room).
- Hair Bonnets – required
- Hand Washing – after removing gloves and before leaving the room.

Additionally – all bedding, toys and plastic items are discarded when an animal is done with it. All trash bags are tied and covered in AHP dilution before being removed from the room.

Policy & Position Statement
Connecticut Humane Society

Disinfecting Empty Cages (when an animal leaves)

General Description: Proper disinfection of all empty animal enclosures is an important part of providing high quality care for our animals and minimizing the spread of disease in the shelter.

Policy

For disease control purposes, all cages and runs must be thoroughly disinfected between animals. When an animal is removed from his/her cage and is not expected to return to the cage on that same day (is adopted, moves to the Medical or Behavior Department, goes to foster care, etc.) that cage must be disinfected and prepared for a new animal.

AHP Dilutions

AHP concentrate is diluted at 2oz per gallon of water for standard cleaning or 8oz per gallon of water for "outbreak" cleaning.

Dog Kennel Cleaning Equipment

Kennels are cleaned with the following equipment:

- Foam gun filled with AHP
- A doodle-bug
- A soft scrub brush
- A hard scrub brush
- Squeegee
- Hose (located in each kennel room)
- Small bag or trash can for trash disposal.
- Dry Erase Marker.

Cat Condo/Small Animal Cleaning & Set-Up Equipment

- Properly diluted AHP
    - In **Newington & Westport**, prepare a bucket with properly diluted AHP.
    - In **Waterford**, gather a spray bottle with properly diluted AHP.
- A stack of clean rags
- Paper towels
- Clean bedding (towels, small blankets, beds, etc.)
- Clean water bowls
- Trash bag, can, or recycle bin for debris disposal.
- Dry Erase Marker

Disinfected Cage Set-Up / Clean Marker

Some cages may be set-up for the next animal after they are disinfected. This particular setup is a visual sign for all staff and volunteers that the cage is disinfected and ready for a new animal. In addition to alerting staff to which cages are ready for new animals, this process also expedites the movement of animals through the shelter as it limits the time staff must run around and prepare cages for animals during busy times.

For cat cages not set-up after disinfection, use the dry erase marker to write "Clean" and the date on the clip board on the front of the cage.

For dog kennels not set-up after disinfection, ensure the "clean" kennel tag is visible.

Updated September 2020

Disinfection Procedure

1. Empty the entire cage/kennel and take dishes, any bedding and toys to the washing area.
    a. Discard any damaged items.
2. Remove organic material and discard in the trash (or spray into the trough in kennels).
    a. Do not spray non-organic matter into the troughs (i.e. broken toys, bedding)
3. Cover all surfaces of the cage/kennel with disinfecting solution.
    a. In dog runs, check that hydrofoamer is set to proper dilution, then spray all surfaces with with AHP.
    b. In cat or small animal cages, use a rag to cover all surfaces with properly diluted AHP from a bucket (or spray bottle in Waterford)
4. Scrub kennels with doodle bug and/or brushes, and scrub cat cages with a rag.
5. Allow the disinfectant to soak for a minimum of 5 minutes for standard cleaning, and a minimum of 10 minutes for outbreak cleaning.
6. Rinse the cage.
    a. In dog runs, spray the cage thoroughly with clean water from the hose.
    b. In cat or small animal cages, use a rag and a bucket of clean water to wipe out all chemicals.
7. Repeat steps 3 through 5.
8. Dry the cage.
    a. In dog runs, use a squeegee.
    b. In cat and small animal cages, use a dry rag or paper towel.
9. Some cat cages are set-up as described below. Disinfected dog runs are not set-up in advance.
    a. For cat cages not set-up after disinfection, use the dry erase marker to write "Clean" and the date on the clip board on the front of the cage.
    b. For dog kennels, ensure the "clean" kennel tag is visible.

Disinfected Cat Cage Set-Up Procedure

- Set up vacant cat units with clean bedding, toys and a prepared litter pan.
- Place an empty water dish in the center of the cage upside down.

Policy & Position Statement
Connecticut Humane Society

Facility Disinfection and Sanitation

General Description: We take the cleanliness of all CHS buildings seriously as it directly impacts the care and health of our animals, staff, volunteers and customers. It is the expectation of all CHS staff that they partake in the care and wellbeing of the animals in our shelters including ensuring the overall cleanliness of the animal areas and the shelter as a whole.

Policies:

Primary Kennel Duties
The areas occupied by animals are attended to first.

- Staff is responsible for knowing their own assignments and will refer to their daily schedule for the assignments.
    - Staff cannot change their daily assignments without first speaking to their Manager.
- Staff begin a shift by walking through their assigned rooms to check for any animals showing signs of distress or in need of immediate attention.
    - If any animal is showing signs of illness, the employee must complete a Medical Check Request Form and submit it to the Medical Dept.
- Feeding duties are outlined in the Animal Feeding SOP
    - All animals must be fed by 11am.
- Morning animal care begins as close to the start of shift as possible. Cleaning public areas is prioritized over cleaning staff only areas.
- Staff members should review an animal's record to determine if he/she needs to be moved to a different housing area during the morning cleaning.
    - If there is any question, the staff should consult with their Manager.

Additional Kennel Duties
Once all animal-occupied areas have been cleaned and all animals are housed in the appropriate locations, the building (including halls, bathrooms, interview rooms and storage areas) is stocked and disinfected. It is critical that the building is always clean and offers a pleasant appearance and experience to visitors.

Stocking includes but is not limited to:

- placing food, towels, bowls, litter, PPE and other cleaning or animal care supplies in each assigned area;
- placing forms and other paperwork/literature in the customer areas and interview rooms;
- restocking cat/dog collars, dog leashes, cat carriers, starter kits, etc.;

Disinfecting includes but is not limited to:

- sweeping;

- mopping;
- cleaning windows;
- wiping and organizing counter tops;
- trash collection;
- removing clutter;
- property pick-up, etc.

On-going Kennel Duties
In addition to the routine morning and evening duties, employees are expected to perform on-going kennel duties to maximize the quality of animal care and minimize the spread of disease.

- spot clean animals after morning clean-up and during the afternoon;
- disinfect and set up clean cages; see Disinfecting Empty Cages SOP for more information;
- sweep/mop floors;
- walk dogs according to Dog Walking SOP;
- rotate perishable stock items, such as food, moving the items expiring soonest to the front;
- re-stock supplies;
- water all animals;
- clean toys from exercise yard;
- assist with incoming animals;
- bathe and groom animals as needed;
- socialize animals that are frightened or scared;
- keep intake areas clean, organized and neat;
- other duties as assigned.

Closing Kennel Duties
Before the end of shift, all staff must complete their closing kennel duties.

- spot check dog and cat kennels;
- clean any soiled areas;
- check & refill water;
- walk dogs according to Dog Walking SOP;
- clean break room;
    - including washing dishes and removing items from the refrigerator;
- disinfect the euthanasia room;
- clean the laundry/dishes room;
- move any animals that have arrived to proper housing;
- put away all supplies;
- turn off the lights in assigned rooms;
- lock doors (if a key holder).

Limiting Transmission of Disease

Disease can be transmitted in several ways, and we must work diligently to prevent transmission as much as possible. The 5 main modes of disease transmission are:

- Direct contact (one animal to another, such as nose to nose)
- Fomite (indirect) transmission (germ transmission on an inanimate object, such as a mop, hand, shirt, toy or blanket)
- Aerosol/Droplet (sneezing, coughing that puts droplets into the air)
- Fecal/Oral (feces in the mouth)
- Vector (via a flea, mouse, tick)

Common diseases seen in shelter environments include: feline upper respiratory infection and canine infectious upper respiratory disease (kennel cough). These are spread mainly through aerosol, droplet transmission and through fomite transmission, by the hands, feet, and even on clothing.

Diseases such as parvovirus in dogs and panleukopenia (the cat form of parvo virus) are spread mainly through fomite transmission of bodily secretions, such as vomit and feces. These viruses are very environmentally hardy and can be difficult to eradicate from the shelter environment if proper sanitation procedures are not in place.

Staff or Volunteers who observe animals exhibiting any signs of illness (such as diarrhea, vomiting, sneezing, coughing, nasal discharge etc.) should immediately notify a Supervisor or Medical Team Member.

Every-day Practices that Help Prevent Spread of Disease

- Wash your hands between handling each animal.
- Report any animal that appears sick to your Manager or the Medical Team immediately.
- Do not let animals housed apart interact or touch noses except in approved play groups.
- Immediately pick up all feces when a dog has defecated on the grounds.
- Disinfect all work surfaces thoroughly when through with that area.
- Wash the laundry and dishes according to the posted written protocol.
- Don't keep dirty dishes lying around – take them to the dirty dish bin quickly.
- Change trash liners on a regular basis; don't let the trash receptacles overflow.
- Sanitize equipment such as control poles and pooper scoopers between use.

If we all follow these same procedures the risk of having a disease problem will be greatly minimized.

Policy & Position Statement
Connecticut Humane Society

Canine Parvovirus and Feline Panleukopenia

General Description: Feline panleukopenia (often referred to as Feline parvovirus or FPLV) and Canine parvovirus (CPV) are highly contagious viral diseases that commonly cause serious illness in cats and dogs. The Connecticut Humane Society treats cases of Canine parvovirus as isolation space and other resources permit. If resources are not available, euthanasia may be recommended in order to protect the rest of the shelter population from this highly contagious disease. After recovery or exposure, animals will require a 14 day quarantine. This must be considered when evaluating whether space and resources exist to pursue treatment. Due to the much more serious prognosis, confirmed cases of Feline panleukopenia will usually result in euthanasia of the affected cat(s).

Transmission: Infected animals can shed parvovirus through feces, vomit, and other bodily secretions. Shedding occurs for up to 4 days prior to showing clinical signs of illness, throughout the illness, and for up to 14 days after recovery. Animals may shed intermittently during the recovery period, so a negative SNAP test early in recovery is not a reliable sign that shedding has stopped. Illness usually occurs within 4-7 days of exposure, but may take up to 14 days.

- **High-Risk Animals Include:**
  - Animals that are under four months of age.
  - Animals that have received only one vaccine, or received their second vaccine during or after possible exposure (or those without a vaccine history).
  - Animals that were ill, pregnant, or nursing when vaccinated.
  - Littermates of an affected animal, regardless of age or vaccination status.
- **Low-Risk Animals Include:**
  - Animals over four months of age that have received at least two DAPP/FVRCP vaccines and are have a current vaccination status prior to the possible exposure.
- **Potentially Exposed Animals Include:**
  - Animals housed in the same room as a CPV/FPLV positive animal.
  - Animals transported in the same vehicle as a CPV/FVLP positive animal.
  - Animals cared for by the same staff during the preceding four days of signs or positive test results.

Diagnosis/Testing: Common clinical signs of both diseases include vomiting, diarrhea, anorexia, lethargy, fever, dehydration, shock, and death.

- **Suspect Animals:** Animals with a suspected case of CPV/FVLP should be evaluated by a veterinarian for clinical signs of illness as soon as possible and tested using an in-house IDEXX SNAP test. If the test result is positive, see "Treatment" below. If the test result is negative, follow the instructions in the Diarrhea SOP.
  - Any littermates, cage mates, or others with history of direct exposure (moms of litters, animals from same home or free roam room) should be evaluated for clinical

signs of illness, such as loss of appetite, vomiting, or diarrhea, by a medical staff member or veterinarian as soon as possible.

- **Exposed High-Risk Animals:** High-risk animals that have been directly or potentially exposed should have a blood test run for parvovirus antibody titer. A positive titer indicates that the animal has protective antibodies, and is at very low risk of infection.
    - Run on-site using a Zoetis TiterChek CPV/CDV antibody test kit, kit can be shipped overnight from Zoetis or Covetrus, each kit tests up to 14 patients
    - Parvovirus Vaccine Antibody Titer by ELISA to IDEXX (test code 12350, 1-3 working days, 1ml serum)
    - Feline Panleukopenia titer by HI (test code 1233, 5-7 working days, 1ml serum)
- **Exposed Low-Risk Animals:** Animals determined to be at low risk due to age and vaccination status or a positive titer test may be bathed and handled normally, once separated from the sick animal(s). If a titer test is performed, this should be entered into the PetPoint medical record. "Due to potential exposure to an animal with parvovirus, a titer test was performed. This animal was determined to have adequate antibody protection against parvovirus, and is therefore not considered at risk of infection and illness." There is an exam template in PetPoint for this statement.
- **Clinically Healthy & SNAP Positive:** If parvovirus infection is suspected based on a fecal SNAP test, but the animal is clinically well (no vomiting, lethargy, fever, or bloody diarrhea), confirmatory testing (fecal antigen by ELISA, CBC, vaccination titer) may be submitted to IDEXX. Results take 1-3 business days. A plan for handling the animal and minimizing risk of exposure if test is positive must be discussed with a manager at the time of test submission. These animals should be treated as potentially positive and under quarantine in an isolation ward (red room) until confirmed negative.

Treatment: Veterinarian to assess the animal immediately, and prescribe an appropriate treatment plan or recommend euthanasia based on the status of the animal. If a veterinarian is not present, a technician may assess the animal and consult a veterinarian by phone. Once the animal has been assessed, the case should be discussed with the District Manager and Medical Director to determine the details of the treatment and housing plan.

- If treating in-house, move the animal to an isolation ward. This ward will be a "Red Room" per BRM guidelines for the duration of treatment. Room temperature in this ward must be able to be maintained at or above 70F.
- If the shelter is unable to allocate the space or staffing resources necessary, treatment may be sought at another veterinary hospital capable of appropriate treatment and isolation. Such facilities may be used only with the approval of the Medical Director, Director of Operations, or Assistant Director of Operations, following approval of a written or verbal estimate. A complete medical record must be provided at the time of discharge, and scanned in to the animal's PetPoint record.
- If an animal must be moved to Newington for assessment and/or treatment, an enclosed carrier and a van should be used, so the van may be decontaminated with AHP foam after the

transport. If another vehicle must be used, the area for the carrier should be well lined with sheets or blankets, and these should be discarded after the transport.

- Vet recheck daily until the animal is stable (eating well, no vomiting, on oral medications only)
- A complete record must be maintained in PetPoint of all exams, treatments and diagnostics.

(Potential) Exposure Quarantine: Animals exposed or potentially exposed to parvovirus that do NOT have a protective antibody titer should be quarantined for 14 days from their last possible exposure. The room in which they are housed will be designated a Red Room by BRM protocol for the duration.

- If any animal in that room becomes sick with parvovirus, that animal should be removed from the room immediately. The quarantine period for the remaining animals(s) is then extended to 14 days from the time of the MOST RECENT exposure.
- Animals under exposure quarantine should continue to receive DAPP/FVRCP boosters on schedule, along with other routine wellness treatments.
- Dogs should be bathed at the end of quarantine, before being moved into a healthy area of the shelter.

Post-Treatment Quarantine: At the end of parvovirus treatment, when all symptoms have resolved (no vomiting, normal stool), the treated animal(s) must be quarantined for an additional 14 days (the potential shedding period of the virus). The room in which they are housed will be a "Red Room" for the duration.

- At the end of this quarantine, a parvovirus SNAP test should be performed on a fresh stool sample or direct rectal swab, to confirm that viral shedding is not detectable.
- Treated animals should be bathed before being moved into a healthy area of the shelter.
- *Although both groups are being quarantined in "Red Rooms" due to parvovirus, please note that Exposure Quarantine animals and Post-Treatment Quarantine animals cannot be housed in the same isolation room.*

Cleaning & Disinfection: The room in which the positive or suspected positive animal is being housed when diagnosed should be designated a "Red Room" according to CHS color-coded Biological Risk Management guidelines. The "Red Room" assessment can only be lifted once the CPV/FPLV positive or suspect animals have been removed and the room has been deep cleaned.

- CHS uses Rescue AHP as its disinfectant. To kill parvovirus or panleukopenia, the concentrate must be diluted at an 8oz/gallon ratio with a contact time of 5 minutes. Contact time for the Rescue AHP Ready-to Use wipes is 5 minutes and the Ready-To-Use spray is 1 minute.

Policy & Position Statement
Connecticut Humane Society

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

General Description: All staff members must wear PPE appropriate to the task they are performing for the safety of all staff. The wearing of PPE, however, does not negate the need for washing and sanitizing hands, which is imperative in preventing the spread of communicable disease.

PPE Policies:

PPE when Cleaning

Goggles and rubber gloves are required any time staff is working with any cleaning chemical, including Accelerated Hydrogen Peroxide (AHP).

PPE When Working In Rooms/Areas

Employees may not enter any area without the proper PPE. PPE when working in specific areas is determined by the risks associated with the contents of the room and addressed on the color-coding system applied to that area. Staff must read posted room/area color-coding signage to determine what PPE is required to work in that area.

If PPE is required in a room but is not immediately accessible, employees are responsible for locating and restocking the PPE.

All PPE worn in an isolation/quarantine space must be discarded in that same area.

PPE When Handling, Euthanizing and Decapitating Rabies Suspects

Specific PPE will be required when handling rabies suspects. Employees handling rabies suspects for euthanasia will wear a gown, gloves, mask, and goggles or face shield throughout the duration of the procedure, including for during specimen preparation for testing.

PPE Protocols:

Putting On/Taking Off PPE

- Booties/Shoe Covers
    - Booties/Shoe Covers are put on one at a time with the shoe touching the floor in the isolation/quarantine area only once it is covered.
    - Booties/Shoe Covers are removed one at a time while exiting with the shoe touching the floor outside of the isolation area only once it is uncovered.
    - Where used, step on foot bath soaked with AHP after removing booties and exiting quarantined areas.

- Gowns/Scrubs
    - Staff must gown up prior to entering the space. If no gowns are available, scrubs may be substituted.
    - Gowns/Scrubs are changed between handling animals in isolation/quarantine space being careful to avoid animal contact when not gowned.

- Gowns/Scrubs are removed just inside the door while exiting.
    - Scrubs should be collected and washed separately from other items.

- Disposable Latex/Nitrile Gloves
    - Staff must put gloves on prior to touching anything in an isolation/quarantine area.
    - Gloves must be changed between handling animals or items belonging to different animals in isolation/quarantine areas. Care must be taken to remove gloves without contaminating your hands prior to donning new gloves.
    - Gloves are removed after opening the door but before exiting the isolation/quarantine space.

Policy & Position Statement
Connecticut Humane Society

Ringworm Treatment and Daily Care

General Description: Ringworm, or dermatophytosis, is a zoonotic fungal infection. The Connecticut Humane Society treats cases of ringworm as isolation space and other resources permit. If these resources are not available, ringworm positive animals may be denied intake or euthanized to protect the rest of the shelter population, including staff. Rooms where ringworm infected animals are housed will be marked and handled in accordance with CHS Color Coded Biological Risk Management guidelines. These animals will typically be in our care for 6-12 weeks for medical treatment. These animals will need additional attention and enrichment to keep them socialized during their extended stay, typically under isolated conditions. We are responsible for handling their cleaning and socialization with protocols designed to protect the rest of the shelter population from potential contamination.

Policies:

Identification of Ringworm infection

Ringworm is typically first identified with the observation of a lesion, defined by a circular or ovular hairless patch with red, flaky skin exposed. These most often appear on the face, ears, forelegs and paws.

Incoming animals are examined prior to admission to identify suspect lesions. Animals housed at the CHS are observed daily as part of their routine care. If lesions are observed, they should be examined under woods lamp for "apple green" florescence typical of Microsporum canis infection. If ringworm is suspected but not certain, as in the other 50% of M. canis infections, or infection by other fungal agents (e.g., Trichophyton mentagrophytes) a ringworm PCR test may be submitted to the lab to diagnose infection. Results take 3-5 business days wherein the pet should be handled as though contagious throughout that period.

Risk Containment

Three levels of "risk" are assigned to ringworm cases: positive, suspected, and exposed. Positive (or confirmed) cases are those animals who have been identified as positive either by testing or by a veterinarian. Suspected cases are those animals with suspicious lesions but do not have a confirmed positive test result or those identified as suspected by a veterinarian. Exposed cases are those who have no signs of ringworm but have been exposed to a suspected or positive case. Animals are considered exposed if they have been transported or housed with a suspected or positive case.

To minimize exposure in the shelter, positive and suspected cases of ringworm are housed in isolation and staff should follow the "Red Circle Room" conditions.

Exposed Animals

Exposed animals can either be considered low-risk or high risk. Low-risk animals are those who were housed in a room or truck with a suspect or positive animal (i.e. transport dogs) but did not have direct contact with the infected animal and are not demonstrating lesions. High-risk animals are those who came from the same home or were housed in the same kennel as a suspect or positive animal (i.e. offspring).

- Low-Risk Exposed Animals
    - Should be lime sulfur rinsed and can be moved along in their adoption process with a known condition (ringworm exposure) addendum to their record.

- These animals do not need to be held back pending test results on the suspected or positive pet.

- High-Risk Exposed Animals
  - Should be moved to isolation but housed in separate cages/kennels from other animals. Ideally, all animals in ringworm isolation over 8 weeks of age should be housed individually, but littermates may be cohoused if space is limited or if isolating them may cause serious behavioral challenges during or after treatment.
  - Lime sulfur and oral antifungal treatments should be provided, as described in the "positive" policy below, for two weeks.
  - Animals should be monitored daily for the development of lesions. Animal care technicians and medical staff are to observe the animals closely during this time and any new lesions should be noted via the ward request process.
  - Animals should be rechecked by a veterinarian following two weeks of treatment. If there will be a delay until examination, treatment should be continued until the exam can occur.
  - If no hair loss or wood's lamp positive lesions are noted by the vet after two weeks, the animal may be released for adoption with a known condition (ringworm exposure), and details of all treatments noted in the medical record.
  - When an animal is cleared for removal from isolation, they should receive a final lime sulfur rinse and be removed from the treatment room while still damp.

Suspected Animals:

- House in isolation ward. This ward will be a "Red Circle Room" per BRM guidelines for the duration of treatment.
- Lime sulfur and oral antifungal treatments should be performed, as described in the "positive" section below, until negative test results are returned.
- Recheck exams
  - Animals should be rechecked every two weeks by a veterinarian.
  - Animals should be weighed at all recheck exams, and medication dose adjusted as needed. Scales may be covered with clear trash bags to prevent contamination.
    - All pediatric animals should be weighed daily unless deemed unnecessary by a veterinarian
- Routine medical care (vaccinations, parasite prevention and treatment) should be continued during ringworm treatment. Topical flea preventatives should be timed so that they are not applied immediately before a lime sulfur treatment (the day after lime sulfur is ideal, as it will then be at least two days before the next treatment, allowing absorption of the dose).
- Upon return of the test results:
  - If the test results are positive, animal will be considered positive and treated accordingly (see below).
  - If the test results are negative, unless a veterinarian orders repeat testing or identifies the pet as presumptive positive, the pet will be considered negative at that time and be removed from isolation.

        - When an animal is cleared for removal from isolation, they should receive a final lime sulfur rinse and be removed from the treatment room while still damp.

Positive Animals:

- House in isolation ward. This ward will be a "Red Circle Room" per BRM guidelines for the duration of treatment.
- Apply lime sulfur rinse twice weekly for the duration of treatment (see protocol below)
- Oral antifungal medication once daily for duration of treatment, prescribed by a veterinarian
    - Terbinafine, 30mg/kg (range 20-40mg/kg), 250mg commercial tablets or compounded suspension
    - Fluconazole, 5mg/kg, (range 2.5-5.0 mg/kg for dogs and 2.5-10 mg/kg q 12 hrs for a cat) compounded suspension must be ordered
    - Ketoconazole (dogs only), 5-10 mg/kg, 200mg commercial tablets, compounded quad-tabs and suspension available
- Topical medications
    - Additional topical medications (terbinafine, clotrimazole, ketoconazole) may be prescribed by a veterinarian to be applied directly to lesions, especially in animals with lesions near ears/eyes/mouth that are difficult to treat safely with lime sulfur, or animals that are difficult or not possible to rinse due to size or other medical conditions.
- Recheck exams
    - All animals undergoing ringworm treatment should be rechecked every two weeks by a veterinarian.
    - Animals should be weighed at all recheck exams, and medication dose adjusted as needed. Scales may be covered with clear trash bags to prevent contamination.
        - All pediatric animals should be weighed daily unless deemed unnecessary by a veterinarian.
- Routine medical care (vaccinations, parasite prevention and treatment) should be continued during ringworm treatment. Topical flea preventatives should be timed so that they are not applied immediately before a lime sulfur treatment (the day after lime sulfur is ideal, as it will then be at least two days before the next treatment allowing absorption of the dose.)

Determination of Cure/End of Treatment for Positive Animals

- At recheck exams, animals should be evaluated for resolution of previous lesions (lack of crusting, hair regrowth), presence of new lesions, and wood's lamp positive hairs.
- When an animal has only resolved or resolving lesions, no new lesions, and is wood's lamp negative, a plucked hair sample should be collected for fungal culture.
- Hairs should be collected from the site of previous ringworm lesions and placed in a sterile plain sample tube. In addition, a new, wrapped toothbrush should be opened and used to brush the animal all over, especially in sites of likely ringworm presence

(previous lesions, face, ears, and paws). The toothbrush should be placed inside two ziploc bags for sample submission. Toothbrush use is optional for dogs.

- Fungal culture takes 2 weeks to be declared negative. Positive culture results may be finalized earlier. All treatments (lime sulfur and oral antifungal, any additional topical treatment of lesions) should be continued while culture is pending.
- CHS requires two negative cultures prior to releasing the animal from treatment.
- When cleared from ringworm treatment, the animal should receive a final lime sulfur rinse and be removed from the treatment room while still damp.

Protocols:

Lime Sulfur Treatments

- Find a helper
  - Lime sulfur treatment is generally a two-person job. It is almost impossible to safely hold an animal and apply the solution without a second person to help, unless you have a very small or very cooperative animal.
- Gather your supplies
  - Disposable coveralls, isolation gown, gloves, eye protection, hair cover, booties
  - Lime dip, measuring cup, buckets or sprayer
  - A saline container, to rinse the pets eyes in case of splashing
  - Eye lube (Artificial Tears Ointment)
  - Gauze, washcloths, small towels
  - Paper towels, clean dry towels
  - Trash can with bag
  - Blue boxes/carriers, if needed
- Put on your PPE, set up your supplies
- Mix up the recommended dilution:
  - We will be using a dilution of 8oz per gallon of water. This is higher than the label recommendation of 4oz per gallon. The lower dilution may be recommended by a veterinarian or technician for very young or sick animals.
  - Measure out the lime sulfur solution into a measuring cup and add that to the bucket or sprayer bottle.
  - Fill the bottle or bucket up to the final measurement with **warm** water (i.e., comfortable on the of the person doing the dipping.)
  - If you are using a container without measurement markers, add water in the amount indicated

Total Volume	Lime Sulfur	Water
Quart	2 ounces (1/4 cup)	30 ounces
Half Gallon	4 ounces (1/2 cup)	7+3/4 cups
Gallon	8 ounces (1 cup)	3 quarts and 3+1/2 cups
Two gallons	16 ounces (2 cups)	7 quarts and 2 cups

- Preparation
  - Dogs should be bathed with shampoo and towel dried before their first lime sulfur treatment. This does not have to be done before each treatment unless they get very dirty. If they get dirty in between treatments, they can be spot-cleaned or

bathed before the next lime sulfur treatment. In an emergency (lots of dogs exposed), this step can be skipped unless the dog is very dirty.
    - Cats do not need to be bathed before treatment unless extremely dirty
    - Do not pre-wet animals with water before lime sulfur treatment, if not bathing.
    - Animals with very dense long hair or matted coats may need to be clipped before treatment. A veterinarian or manager will identify these animals and make a plan for getting this done safely. Clipping must be done in an isolation area, with full PPE. Clipping should be short, but not to the skin. Clipping should be done with a #10 blade or with a blade guard, not a #40 blade (surgery prep) Extreme care should be taken not to cause nicks or clipper burn, as this can cause infection or new ringworm lesions.
    - Apply Artificial Tears ointment to both eyes before starting to apply lime sulfur solution
- Apply to the animal
    - It's called dip, but we don't actually dip them into liquid. This can be stressful and dangerous, and risks getting liquid into eyes, ears, mouth, or nose if the animal struggles or splashes.
    - The goal is to soak all the hair with lime sulfur solution, down to the skin. Ringworm fungus lives in the hair shafts and roots, so wiping or spraying just the surface won't cure the infection.
    - Use caution to avoid getting solution into the ears, eyes, nose, and mouth, as this can cause irritation. If you get solution into the eyes, it can be flushed out with eye wash or sterile saline. If you don't have this handy, start with clean water, then send someone to ask medical staff or a manager for help.
    - Manual application
        - If you are treating multiple animals, pour some solution into a second container, so that you are not dipping used rags or sponges back into the big bucket for all animals. This reduces the risk of cross-contamination.
        - Depending on the size of the animal, soak gauze squares, washcloths, or small hand towels in the lime sulfur solution, and use the soaked item to apply solution to the animal. Squeeze to wring solution out onto the animal's fur, while wiping to spread it out over as much area as possible. Keep going until you have covered the whole animal with solution.
        - Be very careful around the face and ears! Wring most of the solution out of your cloth or gauze, and dab gently around the top of head, backs of ears, face, etc. This fur is much shorter, so you should not need as much solution.
        - Throw away used towels and gauze.
    - Sprayer method
        - Use containers dedicated to lime sulfur only, label container clearly
        - Put the lime sulfur solution into a trigger spray bottle or a large garden sprayer. Garden sprayers are pumped up with air using a pump handle, and use that air pressure to produce an even, continuous spray.
        - Hold the nozzle close to the animal's skin to apply, to avoid droplets spraying into the face of the animal or staff. The same care to protect the eyes and ears must be used for all methods. Spray until entire surface has been covered.

- Nursing moms, post-surgery animals
    - It is OK to apply lime sulfur to nursing moms and babies, or animals that have recently had surgery.
    - Babies – make sure the solution is made with very warm water. Apply small amounts gently with gauze or small cloths, do not soak the animal. Wrap them in a clean dry towel to dry and warm them after treatment. Use 4oz per gallon dilution.
    - Moms – rinse the mammary glands with clean water after treatment, wipe clean and dry with paper towels or dry towels. Towel dry their whole body so they don't get cold or drip on babies.
    - Post-surgery - Do not apply the solution directly to the incision, leave 1-2 inches around. If solution gets near the incision, you can rinse with clean water, and/or blot gently with towels or paper towels.
- After treatment
    - Do not wash or rinse off the lime sulfur dip. Animals can be gently dried with towels or paper towels to keep them from remaining too wet and getting cold. An e-collar is not necessary to prevent licking - most will avoid it due to the taste, but the lime sulfur solution is not toxic when diluted properly.
- Record keeping
    - All lime sulfur treatments must be recorded in the animal's PetPoint record. This can be done in a memo (by any staff member) or in a medical exam, especially if other medical information is being recorded at the same time. This may be done in the exam notes section, or as a Procedure on the Treatments tab.
    - Please make sure the entry clearly indicates the date a treatment was performed. If we have to dip a large number of animals due to exposure, the note may not get entered the same day, but it is important to know what date it was actually done.
    - If an animal is receiving a single treatment due to indirect exposure, an exam should be created in the PetPoint medical record to record the treatment, and the following stamp (or an appropriate modification) entered: "An animal that was housed in the same room was diagnosed with ringworm, which has a risk of airborne exposure. No history of direct contact. No suspicious lesions noted. Woods lamp exam negative. Lime sulfur dip applied as a precaution. Monitor for hair loss or skin lesions.

Cleaning and Socializing

Cats:
Bring all items to the door of the "Red Circle Room" prior to suiting up and entering. Supplies include: Medication and lime dip, food and disposable food trays, fresh bedding (every day),trash bags, blue boxes, water Bowls, litter pans, enrichment items per your behavior team, and 2 Buckets of AHP (8oz AHP/1 gal H2O dilution)—one for soaking dishes, and one for cleaning cages. Let another staff member know when you are entering the room so they can make periodic checks in case assistance or extra supplies are needed.

<u>Daily care for the first two weeks of treatment</u>
During the first two weeks of treatment, animals are considered to be highly contagious. All cages are cleaned fully each day to reduce hair and other fomites from the environment.

- Medicate and then place animals in blue boxes
- Remove and dispose of all bedding, enrichment items that can't be disinfected in AHP, and food and litter trays.
    - Only disposable litter trays should be used in red circle rooms. These should be discarded daily (or twice a day as needed). For larger cats, aluminum roasting pans can be used.
- Soak current water bowl in AHP bucket for at least 10 minutes, then place in trash bag to be removed from the room and processed per normal dishwashing procedures once the trash bag has been disinfected.
- Clean cage with 8oz AHP/1 gallon H2O solution, letting each cage sit for at least 10 minutes.
- After room has been deep cleaned, change into new blue gown, booties, hair net, and beard cover if necessary.
- Place new bedding, water bowl, litter tray, enrichment and food into the cage.
- Offer 3-5 minutes of social time to the cat in its cage . Your manager may alter these instructions based on staffing needs on any given day, but our goal is to keep the cats well socialized while they undergo treatment.
    - If your manager authorizes additional social time you may place cats on the floor for social time but will need to disinfect the floor between each cat.
- Replace cat in cage (if not already in cage during enrichment).
- Change gloves and gown and repeat the above steps for each cat in the room
- Sweep floor, being especially attentive to any potential lingering fomites
- Disinfect floor either with a foam gun set to 8oz AHP dilution, or a bucket of 8oz AHP dilution, simultaneously disinfecting the trash bag.
- Change gloves and place disinfected trash bag in hallway or hand disinfected bag to a staff member in blue gown and gloves.
- Remove PPE per SOP
- Take trash to dumpster and dishes to kitchen
- Disinfect hallway outside of contaminated room with 8 oz AHP dilution per your location's standard hall cleaning protocol.

<u>Daily care after two weeks or 4 Lime dip treatments</u>
Once the medication has had time to take effect, we can eliminate the stress of daily full cleaning of cages by spot cleaning cages on days that lime dips are not scheduled.

- All protocols for cleaning the room and handling the cats outlined in the section above apply except that cages are now spot cleaned each day.

<u>Daily care on lime dip days throughout the treatment period</u>
Lime dipping days coincide with deep cleaning days, so that ringworm spores are simultaneously eliminated from the cats' fur and from the environment to promote faster treatment times.

- Lime dip, and place cats into blue boxes.
- Set the boxes outside the room on a towel in the hallway and drape with another towel
- Disinfect the room completely per the Red Circle Room Disinfection SOP.

Dogs:
Bring all items to the door of the "Red Circle Room" prior to suiting up and entering. Supplies include: Medication and lime dip, food and food bowls, fresh bedding (every day),trash bags, water bowls, enrichment items per your behavior team, and a bucket of AHP (8oz AHP/1 gal H2O dilution) for soaking dishes.

During the first two weeks of treatment, animals are considered to be highly contagious. All kennels are cleaned fully each day to reduce hair and other fomites from the environment.

- Medicate and then place animals in vari-kennels or on one side of a double run.
- Remove and dispose of all bedding and enrichment items that can't be disinfected in AHP.
- Soak current water bucket and food bowl in AHP bucket for at least 10 minutes, then place in trash bag to be removed from the room and processed per normal dishwashing procedures once the trash bag has been disinfected.
- Foam kennel with 8oz AHP/1 gallon H2O solution, letting each run sit for at least 10 minutes.
- After room has been deep cleaned change into new gloves, blue gown, booties, hair net, and beard cover if necessary.
- Place new bedding, water bucket, enrichment and food into the cage.
- Provide enrichment time. In the first two weeks of treatment, enrichment and socialization takes place in the kennel run (do not enter the kennel with the dog). After two weeks/4 lime dips, the dog can go outside to walk in a quarantined area. Lesions should be covered throughout these walks, and area foamed once each day. If lesions cannot be covered, consult with the manager who will work with medical to make a safe walking plan.
- Replace dog into kennel.
- Change gloves and gown and repeat the above steps for each dog in the room.
- Once all dogs have been cleaned, apply the 8oz AHP to the inside and outsides of any vari-kennels used. Allow to soak for 10 mins prior to washing.
- Disinfect floor with a foam gun set to 8oz AHP dilution simultaneously disinfecting the trash bag.
- Change gloves and place disinfected trash bag in hallway or hand disinfected bag to a staff member in blue gown and gloves.
- Remove PPE per SOP
- Take trash to dumpster and dishes to kitchen
- Disinfect hallway outside of contaminated room with 8 oz AHP dilution per your location's standard hall cleaning protocol.

VIROX TECHNOLOGIES INC.

Safety Data Sheet

Rescue Wipes One Step Disinfectant Cleaner & Deodorizer (US)

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier Rescue Wipes One Step Disinfectant Cleaner & Deodorizer
Recommended Use Disinfectant Cleaner Wipes
Manufacturer Virox Technologies Inc., 2770 Coventry Rd., Oakville, ON, L6H 6R1, 905-813-0110
Emergency Phone No. Virox Technologies Inc., 1-800-387-7578
SDS No. 003543

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Not classified under any GHS hazard classes.

GHS Label Elements

Signal Word: None.

Hazard Pictogram: None.

Hazard Statement(s): None.

Other Hazards

The product contains no substances which at their given concentration are considered to be hazardous to health.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixture:

Chemical Name	CAS No.	%	Other Identifiers
Hydrogen peroxide	7722-84-1	0.5	

Notes

Active ingredients are listed above. EPA Registration Number 74559-10

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

First-aid Measures

Inhalation

No specific first aid measures are required.

Skin Contact

No specific first aid measures are required.

Eye Contact

Flush with cool water. Remove contact lenses, if applicable, and continue washing.
Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

Ingestion

Not a normal route of exposure.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Not combustible. Use extinguishing agents compatible with product and suitable for surrounding fire.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

None known.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

None known.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment, and Emergency Procedures

Use the personal protective equipment recommended in Section 8 of this safety data sheet.

Environmental Precautions

Before attempting clean-up, refer to hazard data. Review STORAGE and DISPOSAL section of label prior to disposal.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

Never flush these wipes into toilets. Discard in solid waste bin. Towelettes contaminated with blood or body fluids should be disposed of according to federal, state and local regulations for infectious waste disposal.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Use good industrial hygiene practices in handling this material (see section 8). FOR COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY.

Conditions for Safe Storage

Store in an area that is out of direct sunlight. Avoid storage at elevated temperatures. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Guideline

	ACGIH		OSHA PEL		AIHA WEEL	
Chemical Name	TWA	STEL	TWA	Ceiling	8-hr TWA	TWA
Hydrogen Peroxide	1 ppm		1 ppm			

Appropriate Engineering Controls

No specific ventilation requirements.

Individual Protection Measures

Eye/Face Protection

Not required if product is used as directed.

Skin Protection

Not required if product is used as directed.

Respiratory Protection

Not required if product is used as directed.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Clear colorless liquid saturated on wipes.
Odour Threshold	Not available
pH	2.0 - 2.5
Melting Point/Freezing Point	Not available
Initial Boiling Point/Range	Not available
Flash Point	> 200 °F (93 °C)
Evaporation Rate	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable (liquid).
Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limit	Not available (upper); Not available (lower)
Vapour Pressure	Not available
Vapour Density (air = 1)	Not available
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.006 at 20 °C
Partition Coefficient, n-Octanol/Water (Log Kow)	Not available
Auto-ignition Temperature	Not available
Viscosity	1.09 centistokes at 20 °C (kinematic)

Other Information

Physical State	Wet wipes
Odour	Light Almond odour

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

Not reactive.

Chemical Stability

This product is stable.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid

High temperatures.

Incompatible Materials

Do not mix with concentrated bleach products.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

None known.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation; skin contact; eye contact; ingestion.

Acute Toxicity

LC50 (Inhalation): > 2.08 mg/L.

LD50 (Oral): > 5000 mg/kg.

LD50 (Dermal): > 5050 mg/kg.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Not classified under GHS criteria.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Not classified under GHS criteria.

STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) - Single Exposure

Inhalation

Not classified under GHS criteria.

Skin Absorption

Not classified under GHS criteria.

Ingestion

Not classified under GHS criteria.

STOT (Specific Target Organ Toxicity) - Repeated Exposure

Not classified under GHS criteria.

Respiratory and/or Skin Sensitization

Not classified under GHS criteria.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified under GHS criteria.

Reproductive Toxicity

Development of Offspring

Not classified under GHS criteria.

Sexual Function and Fertility

Not classified under GHS criteria.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not classified under GHS criteria.

Interactive Effects

None known.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This section is not required by OSHA.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Methods

Review the STORAGE and DISPOSAL instructions on product label prior to disposal.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Shipping Information:

Not regulated under Canadian TDG Regulations. Not regulated under US DOT Regulations.

Special Precautions for User Not applicable

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, Health and Environmental Regulations

Canada

Domestic Substances List (DSL) / Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)

All ingredients are listed on the DSL/NDSL.

USA

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Section 8(b)

All ingredients are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.

Additional USA Regulatory Lists

Other U.S. Federal Regulations

SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: No listed substance.

SARA 302/304 emergency planning and notification: No listed substance.

US Regulations:

EPA Registration No.: 74559-10

This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the US Environmental Protection Agency and is subject to certain labelling requirements under federal pesticide law. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for safety data sheets (SDS) and for workplace labels for non-pesticide chemicals. The following is the hazard information as required on the pesticide label: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

California Proposition 65: This product is not subject to the reporting requirements under California's Proposition 65.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

HMIS Rating	**Health - 0 Flammability - 0 Physical Hazard - 0**
SDS Prepared By	Virox Technologies Inc.
Phone No.	(800) 387-7578
Date of Preparation	February 08, 2016
Additional Information	For an updated SDS please contact the supplier/ manufacturer listed on the first page of this document. Information contained herein was obtained from sources considered technically accurate and reliable. While every effort has been made to ensure full disclosure of product hazards, in some cases data is not available and is so stated. Since condition of actual product use are beyond control of the supplier, it is assumed that users of this material have been fully trained according to the requirement of all applicable legislation and regulatory instruments. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made and manufacturer/supplier will not be liable for any losses, injuries or consequential damages which may result from the use of or reliance on any information contained in this document. The contents of this document have been prepared in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standards.