

May 28, 2013

Animal Control Procedures Final May 28, 2013

Service Desks should ask:

1. **Name and contact information**
2. **Type of animal (Research, Domestic, Wild)**
 - a. Research - Contact the controlling department
 - b. Domestic - Contact Boone Co. Animal Control or vendor
 - c. Wild - Contact vendor
 - d. Type of animal (raccoon, skunk, bird, bat, etc.)
 - e. Is the animal alive or dead? See Note 1 below
3. **Location of animal**
 - a. Address
 - b. Is the animal in a public area
4. **If anyone has come into contact with the animal**
 - a. If available get the contact information of anyone that has had contact with the animal
 - b. Contact EHS. See Note 2 below

Call proper Responder

Note 1. Properly trained CF Personnel may remove dead animals (SWAT). They should also receive direction from EHS on proper disposal.

a. Cleanup of Small Dead Animals

The following general procedure should be used as a guideline for cleanup of small dead animals if it is deemed that professional animal control services are not needed. This procedure may need to be adapted depending on the nature of the materials and situation. Contact Campus Facilities if assistance is needed due to a pest infestation or to the nature or size of the concern.

1. Wear PPE such as reusable or disposable rubber gloves and safety glasses when handling decontaminant solutions, dead animals, or cleaning up contaminated materials. Use double disposable gloves if possible. Determine if disposable (e.g. Tyvek suit) or cleanable protective clothing is also needed. Respiratory protection is needed if there is a chance for aerosolization of materials.
2. Clean up dead animals by first spraying or soaking the item with an appropriate disinfectant such as 10% household bleach, Lysol®, or other appropriate janitorial disinfectant. Allow the disinfectant sufficient time to decontaminate the item (e.g. 10 minutes).
3. If possible and appropriate, pick up the decontaminated item with an impervious barrier such as a plastic bag placed over the item. Place the decontaminated item into a plastic bag, tie the bag shut, place the bag into a second bag, and tie the second bag shut.

4. Clean up localized gross surface contamination as needed by spraying or soaking with disinfectant and using disposable paper towels. Place waste materials in a plastic bag, remove outer contaminated disposable gloves, and double bag the waste materials.
5. Dispose of the bags of waste in the general trash. Use an outside dumpster as needed to prevent odor problems.
6. Clean contaminated surfaces or floors as needed. Use a solution of water, detergent, and disinfectant to mop floors or wipe surfaces. Remove PPE, and then clean it or dispose of it.
7. Remove any potentially contaminated clothing and laundry separately with detergent and hot water.
8. Wash hands with soap and water.

Note 2. If the animal has come into contact with someone request the vendor to report back where the animal was taken to the service desk and EHS. Environmental Health and Safety will follow-up on the condition of any quarantined or dead animals and any individuals that came in contact with the animal.

a. Animal Contact - What constitutes direct "animal contact"?

1. Rabies exposure

- Bite
- Scratch
- Lick
- Contact with animal tissue or cerebral-spinal fluid (CSF), or body fluid of any type
- Saliva or other infectious material gets into eye, nose, mouth, wound

2. Non-rabies exposure

- Touching the fur of a rabid or non-rabid animal
- Contact with blood, urine or feces of a rabid or non-rabid animal

3. What may also be considered "animal contact"?

- If a bat is physically present and there is a possibility of exposure
- A child touches a live or dead bat
- An adult touches a live or dead bat
- A bat flies into a person and touches bare skin
- A person steps on a bat with bare feet
- A person awakens to find a bat in the room with him/her
- A bat is found near an infant, toddler, or a person who is sensory or mentally challenged, intoxicated, or sleeping

In these situations in which a bat is physically present and the person cannot exclude the possibility of a bite, post-exposure treatment should be considered unless prompt testing of the bat has ruled out rabies infection.

4. What is not considered "animal contact"?

- Seeing or hearing a wild animal
- Entering a room where a wild animal is
- Having a wild animal run or fly near you