

LARGE ANIMAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

- Clean up manure and soiled bedding regularly, especially during wet weather.
- During the arid summer and after cleanup, water the areas where animals frequently deposit manure to promote decomposition.



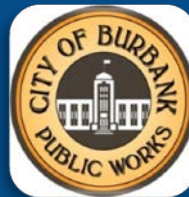
- Store waste in sturdy, insect-resistant, and seepage-free units that have an impervious surface bottom and a cover to prevent leaching and runoff, such as:
 - Plastic garbage cans with lids
 - Fly-tight wooden or concrete storage sheds
 - Composters
 - Pits or trenches lined with an impermeable layer
- Do not dump animal waste on the edge or directly into stream channels.
- Compost when possible. Keep compost piles moist, and well aerated to promote decomposition.
- Do not apply fertilizer just before or during rainstorms.
- Use Integrated Pest Management (IPM) or less-toxic methods for insect and weed control when possible.



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BURBANK RECYCLE CENTER
500 S. Flower St.
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CITY OF BURBANK
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
150 N. Third St.
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CITY OF BURBANK PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

ANIMAL CARE & HANDLING FACILITIES

*BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
(BMPs) FOR STORM WATER
POLLUTION PREVENTION*

**150 N. THIRD ST.
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PERSONAL PET CARE AND SMALL ANIMAL FACILITIES:

- Waste from pets that are not cleaned may contain several pathogens and may flow right into our streams, rivers, and eventually the ocean. Here are some examples of pathogens that may be present in pet waste:
 - Fecal Coliform** – Found in the feces of warm blooded animals, this “indicator” bacterium is a potential health risk for any individual exposed to it in water. A single gram of pet waste contains an average of 23 million fecal coliform bacteria.
 - Salmonellosis** – the most common bacterial infection transmitted to humans and other animals.
 - Toxocariasis** – Roundworms usually transmitted from dogs to humans.
 - Toxoplasmosis** – A parasite carried by cats that can be a problem for people with depressed immune systems.



- Make sure to carry a waste bag with you to clean up after your pet when taking them for walks or on trails (Pack out what was packed in!). This applies to horses too.



Take advantage of the complimentary waste bags offered in dispensers at local parks to clean up after your pet!



- Regularly sweep and clean animal keeping areas to collect and properly dispose of droppings, uneaten food, and other potential stormwater pollutants.
- Do not hose down to storm drains or to receiving water any areas that contain potential stormwater pollutants.
- Do not allow any animal wash-water to be discharged to storm drains.
- If animals are kept in unpaved and uncovered areas, the ground must either have vegetative cover or some other type of ground cover such as mulch.

LARGE ANIMAL HANDLING FACILITIES (E.G. STABLES):

- Keep “clean water clean.” Use grassed ditches, berms, or subsurface drains in conjunction with properly sized roof gutters and downspouts to divert clean runoff around barnyard manure and sediment.
- Use fencing to keep large animals away from environmentally sensitive areas and protect stream banks.
- Keep fencing and gates in good repair at all times.

LARGE ANIMAL GRAZING MANAGEMENT

- Focus on protecting the pasture’s soil and vegetative cover. Prevent bare areas from forming.
- Establish healthy and vigorous pastures with at least 3 inches of leafy material present.
- Manage grazing so that a cover of dry residual vegetation protects soil from the first rains.

