

## Preventive Measures for COVID-19

### Procedure for Daily Disinfection - Preventive Measure

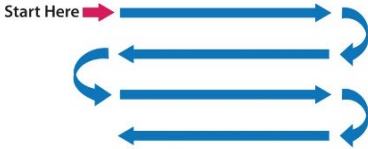
Scope: For requests where no cases of COVID-19 has been confirmed. Preventive measure only. No need for N95 respirators.

#### Standard precautions apply

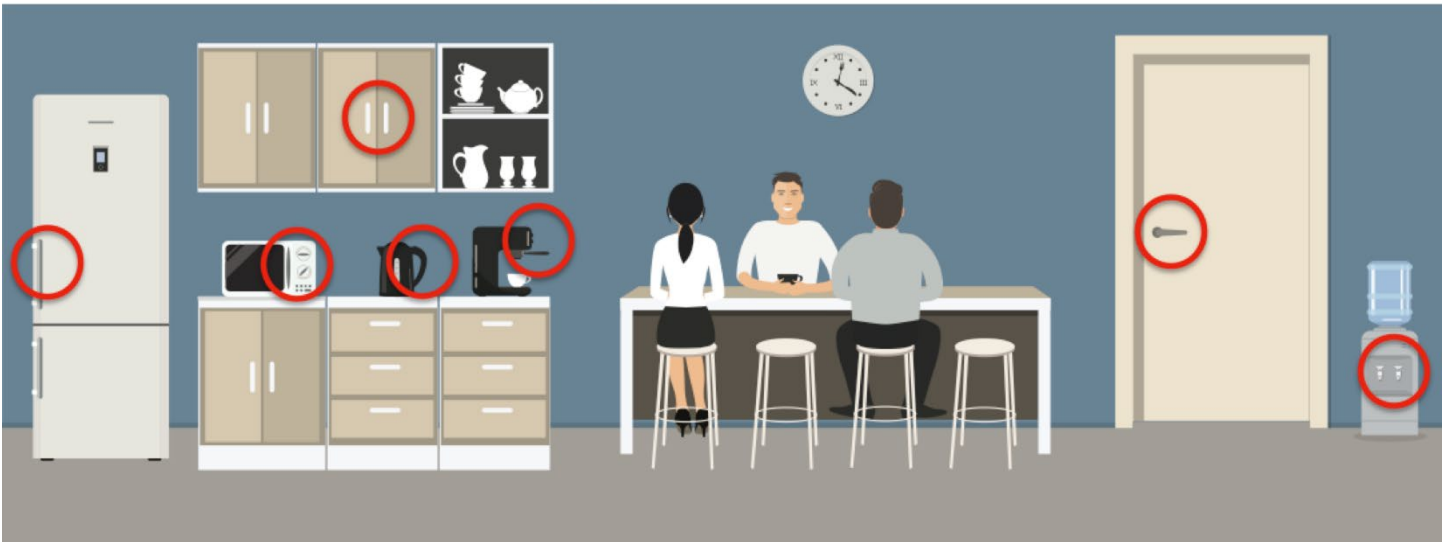
All people potentially harbor infectious microorganisms. As such, it must be assumed that all blood and body fluids/substances are potentially infectious. Standard precautions are the work practices required to achieve a basic level of infection prevention and control. The use of standard precautions aims to minimize, and where possible, eliminate the risk of transmission of infection, particularly those caused by blood borne viruses. Standard precautions must be used in the handling of:

- ✓ blood (including dried blood)
- ✓ all other body fluids/substances (except sweat), regardless of whether they contain visible blood
- ✓ non-intact skin
- ✓ mucous membranes.

PROCEDURE	VERIFIED
1. Read and follow all product labels and instructions.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Check the disinfectant manufacturing date printed on the bottle. Disinfectants expire 12 months from the manufacturing date.	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Pre-plan by understanding the type of disinfection and specific hazard you will be exposed to in that way you can wear proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and use the correct disinfectant that will kill the microorganisms you have been asked to kill (disinfect). For this procedure, we will use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Oxivir disinfecting wipes or</li> <li>b. Clorox Healthcare disinfecting wipes or</li> <li>c. Virex 256 disinfectant</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) called for in the product Safety Data Sheet. A minimum of gloves and safety glasses should be worn when disinfecting areas as a preventative measure (no known hazards).	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Before wearing gloves make sure you cover any skin cuts and abrasions with a band aid.	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Dilute products accurately as indicated in the product label. More is not better; less is not enough to kill microorganisms. The amount indicated on the label is the right amount for the disinfectant to do its work, use as indicated. If diluting manually – without dilution machine – make sure you use a measuring cup and fill bottles with water first, then chemical.	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Prepare additional tools such as microfiber cloths, cleaning solutions, disinfecting wipes.	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. While completing this procedure, do not eat, drink, or apply makeup. Do not touch your eyes, nose or mouth.	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. In order to disinfect you must (1) Clean, and then (2) Disinfect.	<input type="checkbox"/>

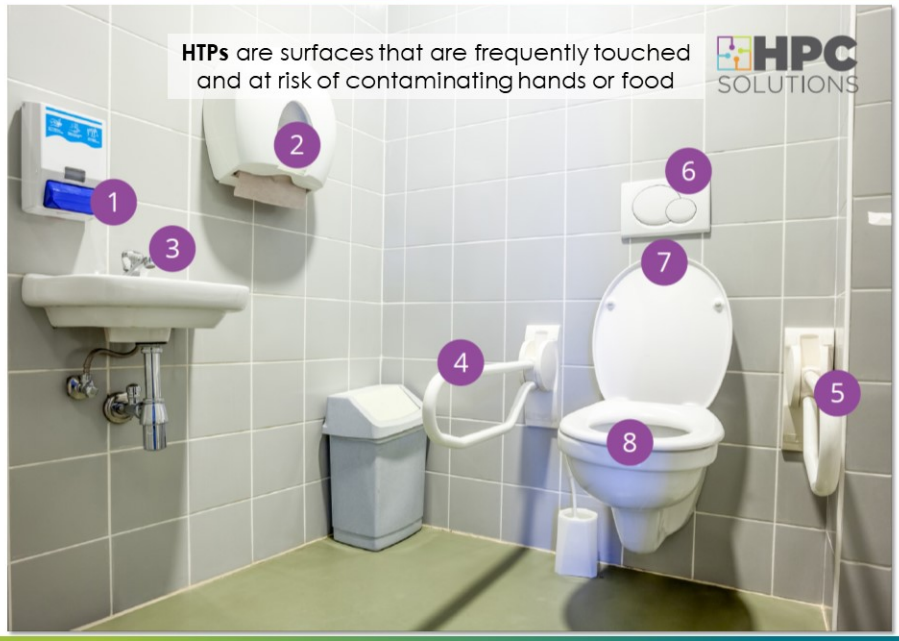
<p>10. Cleaning physically removes germs, dirt and impurities from surfaces generally by using an all-purpose cleaner and some mechanical tool like a microfiber cloth. Cleaning does not kill germs, rather it removes them. Disinfecting, on the other hand, kills the germs. Disinfecting doesn't necessarily clean dirty surfaces either. Proper infection prevention means must be both clean and disinfect, in that order. Why? Organic materials disrupt disinfectants. Therefore, if there is soil on a surface and you spray your disinfectant, that soil may disable the disinfectant's microbe killing properties.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>11. When surfaces have been pre-cleaned, then it's time to disinfect.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>12. When disinfecting, use the same methodology used for cleaning. Start from top to bottom, from the cleanest surfaces to the dirtiest surfaces.</p> <p>13. Respect dwell times. Dwell time or contact time is the amount of time a surface must remain wet with disinfectant or a sanitizer to allow the chemical to kill the microorganisms on that surface. Every product has different dwell times, read the label and follow accordingly.</p>	 <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>14. Disinfect:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use EPA approved disinfectant. For this procedure, use Oxivir wipes or Clorox Healthcare wipes. Wipes tend to evaporate and dry quickly, change wipes as needed to ensure surface remains wet for the specific time to kill viruses.</li> <li>If using Clorox Healthcare disinfecting wipes, surface must remain wet with the disinfecting solution for 3 minutes.</li> <li>If using Oxivir disinfecting wipes, surface must remain wet with the disinfecting solution for 1 minute.</li> <li>If the surface dries before their disinfecting killing cycle, apply a second time and leave on surface for the remainder time needed to kill the virus. For example, if you are using Clorox wipes, and the surface dries in 2 minutes, apply a second time for 1 minute in order to complete the 3-minute cycle time.</li> <li>Lunch Areas: high touch surfaces including tables, countertops, chairs, condiment areas, appliances, floors, and any other surfaces frequently touched by users.</li> <li>Other Common Areas: high touch surfaces including tables, countertops, doors, door handles, waiting rooms, elevator buttons, floors, nearby walls, and any other surfaces frequently touched by users.</li> <li>Restrooms: high touch surfaces including fixtures, toilets, urinals, sinks, showers, countertops, dispenser handles, door handles, faucets, and any other surfaces frequently touched by users.</li> <li>A minimum of 3 times a day of disinfection is needed for all high touch areas and public areas.</li> </ol>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>15. Remove your safety glasses by holding the right or left side of the frame.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>16. Remove your gloves without touching the contaminated outside part of the glove.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>17. Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Take a tissue to close the water faucet. Dry your hands. Use a tissue to open the door, discard the tissue.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>

# GERM "HOT SPOTS"



# Identify High Touch Points (HTPs)

HTPs are surfaces that are frequently touched and at risk of contaminating hands or food



Examples of high traffic touch areas:



Approved EPA registered disinfectants (available at an additional cost to clients)



sars-cov-2-list\_03-03-  
2020.pdf