



DON'T PANIC IN A PANDEMIC

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YOUR ORGANIZATION HAS SOME LEVEL OF PANDEMIC PLANNING RANGING FROM "NOT ON THE RADAR" TO DETAILED DOCS.

FACILITY MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENTS CAN REDUCE PANIC BY INCREASING KNOWLEDGE AND PREPARATION. PANDEMICS ARE DISEASE OUTBREAKS COVERING COUNTRIES, CONTENENTS OR AT TIMES, THE ENTIRE GLOBE.

PANDEMICS ARE A NORMAL AND INEVITABLE PART OF THE HUMAN EXPERIENCE.

WORLD WAR I KILLED 16 MILLION PEOPLE FROM JULY 1914 THROUGH NOVEMBER 1918.

INFLUENZA KILLED 50 MILLION PEOPLE IN THE PANDEMIC OF 1918-1919.

ONE OUT OF FIVE PERSONS IN THE WORLD WAS INFECTED.



THE SAME CLEANING FOR HEALTH PRINCIPLES THAT HELP REDUCE PANDEMIC THREATS IN SCHOOLS & WORKPLACES HAVE BENEFITS EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR.



WITH PLANNING, KNOWLEDGE, & EXECUTION, JANITORS CAN PLAY IMPORTANT ROLES IN REDUCING PANDEMIC THREATS EFFECTIVELY & SAFELY.



TO REDUCE DISEASE TRANSMISSION; FIRST UNDERSTAND THE "INFECTION CYCLE"



LIVING HOST EXAMPLE:

Mosquito = "Vector"

Disease = Malaria



DURING THE CREATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL, IT WAS SHOWN THAT MOSQUITOS CARRIED MALARIA BETWEEN HOSTS.
THE MOSQUITO IS A "VECTOR." A LIVING VESSEL THAT CARRIES CERTAIN DISEASES FROM HOST TO HOST.

PEOPLE ARE VECTORS. ANIMALS ARE VECTORS FOR SOME DISEASES.



TO REDUCE DISEASE TRANSMISSION; FIRST UNDERSTAND THE "INFECTION CYCLE"



OBJECTS CAN ALSO HARBOR & THEN TRANSFER DISEASE.



INANIMATE OBJECT EXAMPLES:

Sheets, uniforms, towels, sinks, handles, knobs, bed rails, curtains = "Fomite" or "Touchpoint"

Disease Examples = MRSA, influenza, Ebola





FOMITE (TOUCHPOINT)

A fomite is an object that facilitates the transfer of disease from one human host to a new one.



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TOUCHPOINTS ARE THE PLACES EVERYONE HAS THEIR HANDS ON.



COMMON TOUCHPOINTS THAT REVEAL HIGH LEVELS OF CONTAMINATION

















MICE

KEY-BOARD

PHONE

BREAK ROOM SINK

MICRO-WAVE

REFR. DOOR WATER FOUN-TAIN

VEND MACH.



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CROSS-CONTAMINATION

* Cross-contamination is the process of infectious microorganisms being moved from a host to a fomite and picked up again by a new host.











Infected Individual



Portal of Entry

> Hands or Skin

Fomite (Basketball)

Hands, Body Fluids or

Open Wound



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INFECTION USUALLY INVOLVES ONE OF THESE PATHWAYS:



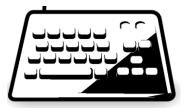
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• **DIRECT HOST-TO HOST CONTACT** – Touching, body fluid contact



2

• AEROSOL TRANSPORT – Coughs, Sneezes, Mists



3

• CROSS-CONTAMINATION – Fomites/Touchpoints

REDUCTION OF ILLNESS SPREAD



DIRECT HOST-TO HOST CONTACT

Reduce with behavior modification, social distancing* (at peak) and education.



AEROSOL TRANSPORT

Reduce with respiratory masks, personal protective equipment and prevention etiquette.

CONEL YOUR







*"SOCIAL DISTANCING" INVOLVES STRATEGIES LIKE LEAVING OPEN CHAIRS BETWEEN EACH MEETING PARTICIPANT OR SPACING DESKS OUT ACROSS THE ENTIRE FACILITY.

IT MAY INVOLVE CANCELING MEETINGS ALTOGETHER OR COMMUNICATING MORE BY ELECTRONIC MEANS - OR BOTH.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS SPREAD



CROSS-CONTAMINATION

You can have the greatest impact on disease transmission in a facility by applying the principle of

INTERRUPTING THE CROSS-CONTAMINATION CYCLE.

10 KNOWLEDGE-BASED STEPS TO TAKE THAT CAN MAKE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PANIC AND PRODUCTIVITY



DON'T PANIC IN A PANDEMIC

- 1 List your most important cross-contamination points
- 2 Automate or eliminate handles where possible
- Disinfect your most significant other touch points
- 4 Clean shared equipment and mats often
- 5 Increase hand-hygiene opportunities
- 6 Promote disease-prevention etiquette
- 7 Incorporate no-touch cleaning
- 8 Utilize personal-protective equipment
- 9 Utilize residual disinfectants for spot application
- 10 Stockpile 6 weeks of essential supplies

PREVENTION IS CHEAPER THAN CURE





EXAMPLE FOMITES/TOUCHPOINTS

Handles

Sinks

Toilet seats

Bar soap

Desks, counters

Phones, keyboards

Pens, pencils

Surgical tools

Wrestling mats

Shower towels

Microwave handle

Cafeteria tables

Counters

Door knobs

Chair arms

Toys



WHAT IS GROWING WHERE?

Fomite	Bacteria per square inch*
Bus seat	17
Bus door handle	5
Desk top	29
Hall water fountain spigot	60,710
Hall water fountain press bar	5,678
Exercise roller (gym)	12
Exercise mat	121
Basketball	8,065
Computer keyboard	179
Restroom sink handles	90

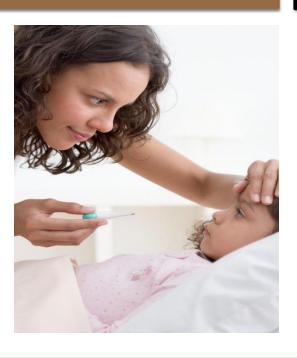
Fomite	Bacteria per square inch*
Lunch tray support counter	122
Cashier key pad	170
Toilet seat	34
Toilet handle	47
Book bag handle	2
Student's hand	26
Lunch table	17
Lunch tray (before use)	1
Pencil	2
Tape recorder controls	201

^{*}All counts from swab tests and grow-outs by National Sanitation Foundation International.



THE PATHOGENS MUST ENTER THE BODY THROUGH A "PORTAL" IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES

Results of Infection



"Portals of Entry"

- Scrapes
- Cuts
- Abrasions
- Wounds
- Eyes
- Nose
- Other mucous membranes
- Surgical incisions
- Mouth
- Lungs
- Chapped skin (viruses)



Identify Your Risks
 Prioritize Them
 Apply a Treatment Plan

TREATING FOMITES/TOUCHPOINTS



Fomite/Touchpoint Type

ANIMATE

INANIMATE

Body Parts, Fluids and Aerosols

- Skin
- Hands
- Blood, wounds
- Bandages
- Sneezes, coughs

Handles

- Door handles
- Dispenser handles
- Sink handles
- Flush handles
- Feminine hygiene receptacles

Common Touchpoints

- Wrestling mats
- Counters
- Desks
- Toilets
- Sinks
- Keyboards
- Phones

Laundry & Foodservice

- Bedding
- Gym towels
- Uniforms and personal clothing
- Table rags, mops
- Silverware
- Plates, pots and pans



Body Fluids



- Hands •
- Blood •
- Draining Wounds
 - Bandages
 - Coughs •
 - Sneezes •



Use hand sanitizer at desks, class or office entrances, entrances to the facility, fountains, and breakrooms.

Use hand sanitizer wipes during or after contact sports. Shower afterwards. Wipe gym equipment before and after use.



Do not touch wounds, cuts, abrasions or bandages, towels or clothing. Do not share razors or toothbrushes.

Sneeze/cough into a tissue or the "crook" of your elbow. Use N-95 face masks in times of respiratory/aerosol pandemic.



Handles/Lids



Dispenser • handles

Sink handles •

Flush handles •

Feminine • hygiene receptacles



Consider soap and towel dispensers that eliminate handles, or push bars with silver-ion technology.

Eliminate flush handles and sink handles by replacing them with automation devices.

Replace standard feminine hygiene receptacles with touch-free designs.

Open the restroom exit door with a towel, then toss towel in a container near the door.

Clean door and other handles regularly with a disinfecting product labeled with correct efficacy. Observe dwell times.



Common Touchpoints

- Wrestling mats
 - Counters
 - Desks •
 - Toilets
 - Sinks •
 - Keyboards
 - Phones •
 - Exercise machines
 - Toys •
- Play equipment •
- Changing tables •

Remove biofilms and soils from dirty common-contact surfaces with an effective cleaner and High Flow Fluid Extraction.

Treat food-contact surfaces like lunch tables and counters with a product EPA-registered and USDA approved

Consider spray-on application of a surface protectant like Bioshield 75 or Sani Shield. Consider residual disinfection products like Critical Care.

Disinfect phones and keyboards with a product that will not harm circuitry or plastics.



Laundry & Foodservice



Gym towels •

Uniforms •

Table wipers •

Silverware •

Plates •

Utensils •

Food Trays •



Plates and utensils - 180-degree rinse for 10 seconds so surfaces reach 160 degrees to sanitize.

Laundry - At least one cycle that uses 160-degree water.

Laundry - Immersion in a 50ppm chlorine solution or 200ppm quaternary solution for 10 seconds.

Products for sanitizing laundry and food service items are available for high-risk situations.

Protect staff with gloves and aprons from uniforms, towels, other used laundry and silverware.





Treat any body fluid as if it were labeled

DANGER

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UTILIZE KNOWLEDGE AND PLANNING TO DEFEAT FEAR AND MISUNDERSTANDING.

JANITORS AND CUSTODIANS ARE ON THE FRONT LINES OF PROTECTING WORKPLACE HEALTH.





800-727-7876

WE ARE ALWAYS HERE TO HELP YOU CLEAN BETTER.



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