
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- Cleaning staff should wear disposable gloves and gowns or coveralls and eye protection for all tasks in the cleaning process, including handling trash.
- Gloves and gowns should be compatible with the disinfectant products being used.
- Additional PPE might be required, including respirators, based on the cleaning/disinfectant products being used and whether there is a risk of splash.



Respiratory Protection

- N95 or better respirators for particle control
- To control chemical exposures, may need to combine with chemical cartridges
- Replace when breathing becomes difficult or mask becomes wet
- Clean elastomeric masks frequently

Useful links:

EPA disinfectant list:
<https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2>

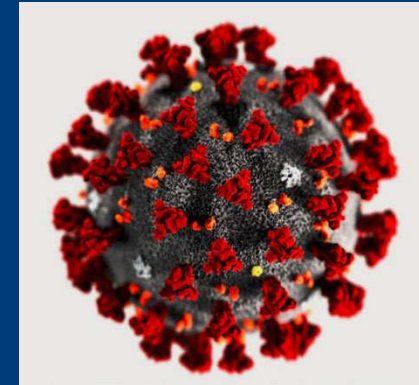
Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
Infectious waste:
<https://www.pca.state.mn.us/sites/default/files/w-sw4-30.pdf>

OSHA Coronavirus page:
<https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/covid-19/>

CDC Coronavirus page:
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html>



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Coronavirus Safety

- Part of the SARS family
- SARS-nCoV-2 is a novel version of the virus family
- Disease has been named COVID-19
- Spreads from person-to-person and causes severe disease and death
- Respiratory droplets by coughing or sneezing
- Close personal contact, such as touching or shaking hands

Managing Exposure

Do

- Wash your hands regularly for 20 seconds, with soap and water or alcohol-based hand rub
- Cover your nose and mouth with a disposable tissue or flexed elbow when you cough or sneeze
- Avoid close contact with people who are unwell (6 foot separation)
- Stay home and self-isolate from others in the household if you feel unwell

Don't

- **Touch your eyes, nose, or mouth if your hands are not clean**

Symptoms of infection

- cough
- fever
- tiredness
- difficulty breathing (severe cases)



If someone is ill:

- Understand how to help the patient follow their healthcare provider's instructions for medication(s) and care.
- Monitor the patient's symptoms. If the patient is getting sicker, call his or her healthcare provider. If the patient has a medical emergency and you need to call 911, notify the dispatch personnel that the patient has, or is being evaluated for COVID-19.
- Stay in another room and use a separate bedroom and bathroom, if available.
- Care for any pets in the home. People who are ill should not handle pets or other animals.
- Make sure that shared spaces in the home have good air flow, such as by an air conditioner or an opened window, weather permitting.
- Perform hand hygiene frequently. Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.
- The patient should wear a facemask when around other people.

Virus on surfaces

A recent study has shown that the virus can live on surfaces for hours to days

- Droplets in the air for up to three hours
- Four hours on copper
- Up to 24 hours on cardboard
- Up to two to three days on plastic and stainless steel

Cleaning and Disinfection

- Cleaned dirty surfaces using a detergent or soap and water prior to disinfection.
- For disinfection, diluted household bleach solutions, alcohol solutions with at least 70% alcohol, and most common EPA-registered household disinfectants tested to be effective against coronavirus should be used.
- Diluted household bleach solutions can be used if appropriate for the surface. Follow manufacturer's instructions for application and proper ventilation.
- **Check to ensure the product is not past its expiration date.**
- **Never mix household bleach with ammonia or any other cleanser.**
- **Unexpired household bleach will be effective against coronaviruses when properly diluted.**
- **5 tablespoons (1/3rd cup) bleach per gallon of water or 4 teaspoons bleach per quart of water.**