

# Developing Protocols for Cleaning and Disinfecting



# Background

Cleaning vs Disinfecting-  
Why Does it Matter?

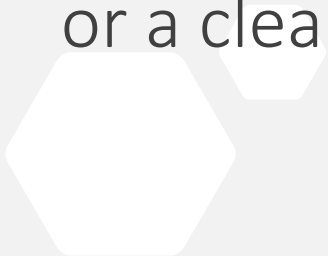
# Cleaning vs. Disinfecting

## Cleaning

- The removal of dirt and impurities, including germs from surfaces.
- By removing germs, this decreases their number and reduces the risk of spreading infection.
- Can be done with soap and water or a cleaning solution

## Disinfecting

- The process of using chemicals to kill germs on surfaces
- This is done after the surface has been cleaned





# Disinfecting

Things to consider:

# How Do Disinfectants Work?

- Destroy the cell wall of a bacteria or the lipid around a virus
- Interfere with the pathogen's metabolism
- Disinfectants do not kill pathogens on contact.
- Some disinfectants will kill rapidly, minimizing dwell time.
- Read all labels to determine the length of time needed to kill pathogens and leave on the surface for the appropriate amount of time.
- Disinfecting lasts for a moment in time – no long term protection



# Considerations for Disinfecting

- Is the product appropriate for use on multiple surfaces, including wood, metals, marble, etc.?
  - Many disinfectants are very corrosive and will destroy certain surfaces.
  - Read all labels carefully to ensure it is safe to use.
  - Test product in multiple places to be sure fabrics will not discolor, wood finishes remain intact, and no damage occurs to metals



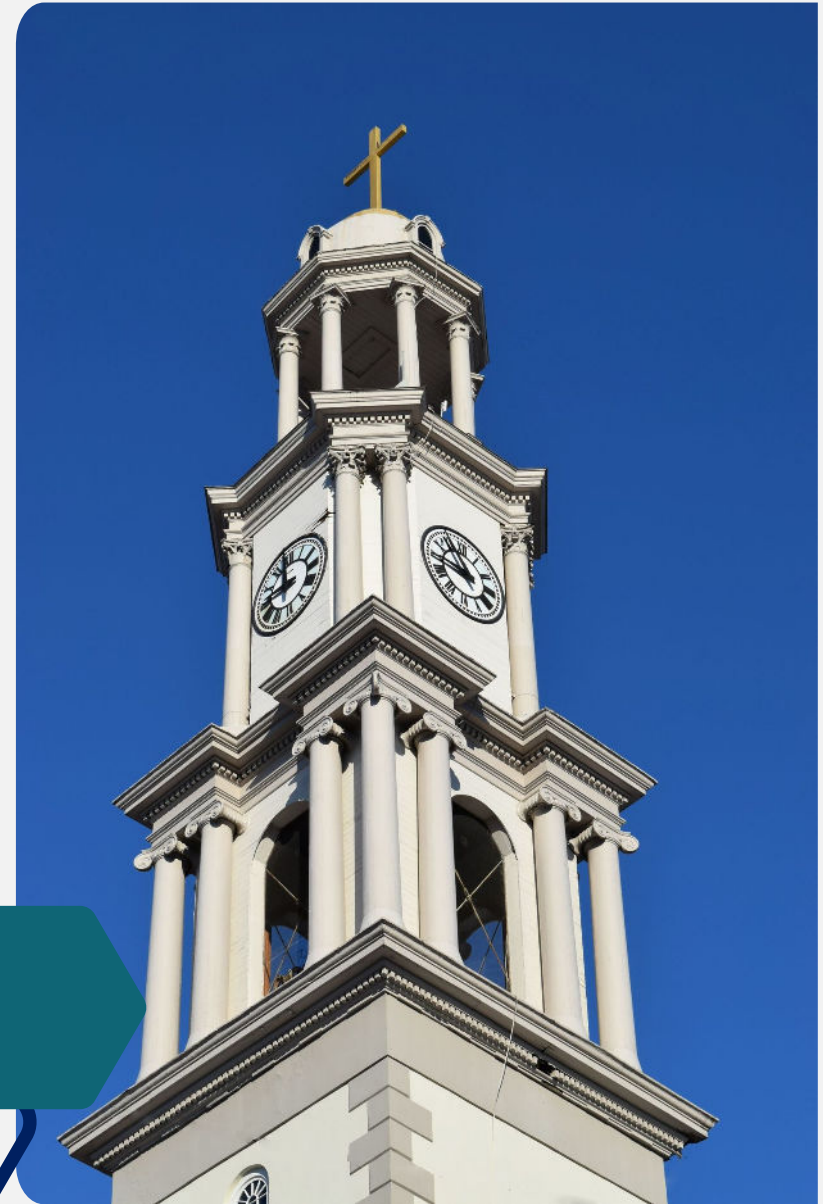
# Considerations for Disinfecting

- Is the product safe to use without causing secondary health issues?
  - If using a product that requires the use of PPE to apply, respirators, gloves, etc. must be provided and worn.
  - Read all labels carefully to determine if there are exposure warnings.
  - We don't want to use products that trigger asthma, respiratory, or dermal issues.
  - It is not necessary to choose disinfectants that are used for industrial, hospitals, or other applications.



# Considerations for Disinfecting

- Supply and Cost
  - Make sure that you are able to procure enough disinfectant supply to adequately deploy your protocols.
  - Supply chain issues are real – consider having a primary and a secondary option if one is not available
  - It is not necessary to buy the most expensive product. Simple, everyday cleaners and disinfectants are all that is needed.





# Considerations for Disinfecting

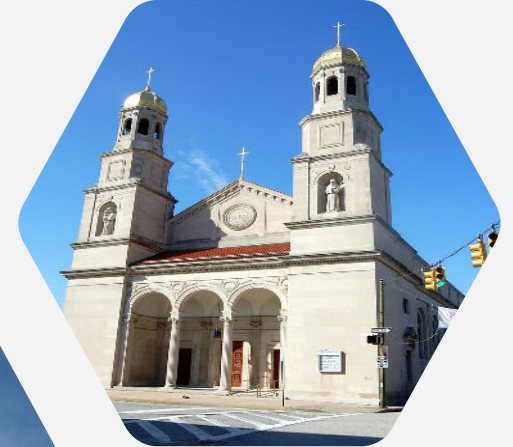
- How often do disinfectant protocols need to be deployed?
  - After every Mass, disinfection protocols should be implemented.
  - All high touch points should be disinfected continuously.
  - As parishes and facilities re-open, additional protocols will need to be established for classrooms, offices, and parish centers.
  - Disinfectants act at a moment in time – there is no long term protection.



# Best Options for Disinfecting

What is the best for my site?

- High potency, hospital grade bacteriocides, virucides, and fungicides are OVERKILL.
- Look for products that are residential and light commercial grade.
- Consider those that carry an EPA, category IV label. These are:
  - Non-toxic
  - Non-corrosive
  - Have no human health concerns
  - Require no PPE



# Category IV Disinfectants

- Hypochlorous Acid
  - Anolyte water
  - Electrolyzed water
- Chlorine Dioxide
  
- Name Brands:
  - Sniper
  - Envirocleanse
  - Pure and Clean
  - Clean Smart





# Methods and Procedures for Disinfecting

# Methods for Disinfecting – Pros and Cons

## Electrostatic Sprayers

- Pros –
  - Fast
  - Anyone can do
  - Full 360° coverage
- Cons –
  - Sprayers are unavailable until Fall 2020
  - Initial cost is high

## Outside Vendor

- Pros –
  - Someone else is responsible
  - Do not have to worry about manpower, PPE, procuring supplies
- Cons –
  - Expensive
  - May pay double for weekends

## In- House w/Staff and/or volunteers

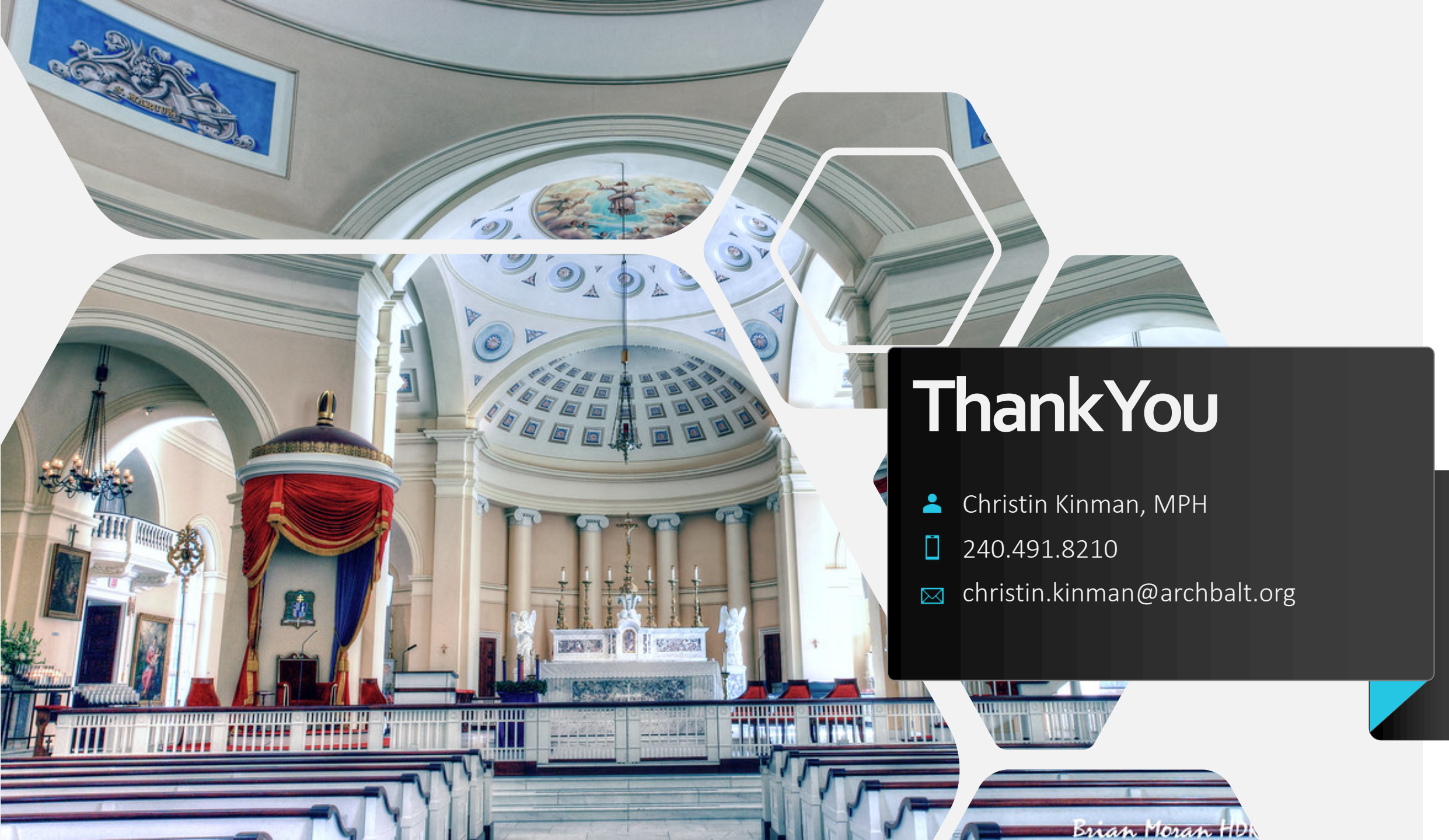
- Pros –
  - Labor cost is low
  - Supplies can be bought in bulk
- Cons –
  - People must be trained
  - Must have enough staff or volunteers
  - Need to procure supplies and ensure safety protocols followed






# Guidance Procedures

- Use an approved, appropriate disinfectant and cleaner.
- Perform routine cleaning tasks first – emptying trash, dusting, and vacuuming.
- Wipe down all surfaces with a cleaner
- Begin sanitizing/disinfecting procedures when cleaning is complete
- Disinfect from high areas to low areas so that pathogens that drop onto lower surfaces are picked up
- Disinfect from “cleaner” areas to “dirty” areas to minimize cross-contamination.
- Continually disinfect high touch points
- Follow all directions on labels





# Thank You

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