**ELSINBORO TOWNSHIP BOARD OF EDUCATION FILE CODE: 5141.2**

**Salem, New Jersey**

**Regulation**

ILLNESS

How Spilled Body Fluids Should be Removed from the Environment

Use sanitary absorbent agents specifically intended for cleaning body fluid spills (e.g. ZGOOP,

Parsen Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, PA). Disposable gloves should be worn when using these agents. The dry material is applied to the area, left for a few minutes to absorb the fluid and then vacuumed or swept up. The vacuum bag or sweepings should be disposed of in a plastic bag. Broom and dust pan should be rinsed with a disinfectant. Vacuuming equipment should utilize a high efficiency filter. Vacuum cleaner should be disinfected after use.

What Should be Done to Avoid Contact with Body Fluids?

When possible, direct contact with body fluids should be avoided. Disposable gloves should be available in at least the office of the custodian, nurse and teachers’ rooms. Gloves are recommended when direct hand contact with body fluids is anticipated (e.g., treating bloody noses, handling clothes soiled by incontinence, cleaning small spills by hand). If extensive contact is made with body fluids, hands should be washed afterwards. Gloves used for this purpose should be put in a plastic bag or lined trash can, secured and disposed of daily.

What Should be Done if Direct Skin Contact Occurs?

In many instances, unanticipated skin contact with body fluids may occur in situation where gloves may not be immediately available (e.g., when wiping a runny nose, applying pressure to a bleeding injury outside the classroom, helping a child in the bathroom). In these instances, hands and other affected skin areas of all exposed persons should be routinely washed with soap and water after direct contact has ceased. Clothing and other non-disposable items (e.g., towels used to wipe up body fluid) that are soaked through with body fluids should be rinsed and placed in plastic bags. If presoaking is required to remove stains (e.g., blood, feces), use gloves to rinse or soak the item in cold water prior to bagging. Clothing should be sent home for washing with appropriate directions to parents/teachers (see laundry instructions below). Contaminated disposable items (e.g., tissues, paper towels, diapers) should be handled with disposable gloves.

Handwashing Procedures

All regulations will follow the latest OSHA guidelines.

Proper handwashing requires the use of soap and water and vigorous washing under a stream of running water for approximately 10 seconds.

Soap suspends easily removable soil and microorganisms allowing them to be washed off. Running water is necessary to carry away dirt and debris. Rinse under running water. Use paper towels to thoroughly dry hands.

Disinfectants

An intermediate-level disinfectant should be used to clean surfaces contaminated with body fluids. Such disinfectants will kill vegetative bacteria, fungi, tubercule bacillus and viruses. The disinfectant should be registered by the US Environmental Protection Agency, (EPA) for use as a disinfectant in medical facilities and hospitals.

Various classes of disinfectants are listed below. Hypochlorite solution (bleach) is preferred for objects that may be put in the mouth.

* 1. Ethyl or isopropyl alcohol (70%)
	2. Phenolic germicidal detergent in a 1% aqueous solution (e.g., Lysol®)
	3. Sodium hypochlorite with at least 100 ppm available chlorine (½ cup household bleach in 1 gallon of water, needs to be freshly prepared each time it is used)
	4. Quaternary ammonium germicidal detergent in 2% aqueous solution (e.g., Tri- quat®, Mytar®, or Sage®)
	5. Iodophor germicidal detergent with 500 ppm available iodine (e.g., Wescodyne®)

Disinfection of Hard Surfaces and Care of Equipment

After removing the soil, a disinfectant is applied. Mops should be soaked in the disinfectant after use and rinsed thoroughly or washed in a hot water cycle before rinse. Disposable cleaning equipment and water should be placed in a toilet or plastic bag as appropriate. Non-disposable cleaning equipment (dust pans, bucket) should be thoroughly rinsed in the disinfectant. The disinfectant solution should be promptly disposed. Remove gloves and discard in appropriate receptacles.

Disinfection of Rugs

Apply sanitary absorbent agent, let dry and vacuum. If necessary, mechanically remove with dust

pan and broom, then apply rug shampoo (a germicidal detergent) with a brush and re-vacuum. Rinse dust pan and broom in disinfectant. If necessary, wash brush with soap and water. Dispose of non-reusable cleaning equipment as noted above.

Laundry Instructions for Clothing Soiled with Body Fluids

The most important factor in laundering clothing contaminated in the school setting is the elimination of potentially infectious agents by soap and water. Addition of bleach will further reduce the number of potentially infectious agents. Clothing soaked with body fluids should be washed separately from other items. Pre-soaking may be required for heavily soiled clothing. Otherwise, wash and dry as usual. If the material is bleachable, add ½ cup household bleach to the wash cycle. If the material not colorfast, add ½ cup non-clorox bleach (e.g., Clorox II®, Borateem®) to the wash cycle.

Note: Brand names are used only as examples of each type of germicidal solution and should not be considered an endorsement of a specific product.

Adopted: March 30, 2009