



Cleaning Bodily Fluids and Preventing Disease Spread Guidelines

When sickness occurs in a public place, someone will have the responsibility of cleaning up the residue of the event. Clean up people must take special precautions to protect themselves from contamination because bodily fluids are considered to be potentially contagious.

Supplies that should be available at all times	
<p><i>Minimum required protective wear for the clean up:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eye protection • Disposable gloves • Respiratory protection • Barrier gowns 	<p><i>Clean up/disinfectant products:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absorbent coagulating agent • Disinfectant/virucide • Paper towels • Biohazard red bags • Black plastic garbage bags • Disposable scoop • Spray bottles

Clean up and Disinfecting Procedures

This clean up procedure helps to protect all people involved—the sick person, the clean up person, and the bystanders.

Step 1 - Isolate the Area

- Offer assistance to the sick person and move them to a private place.
- Move the other people approximately 25 feet away from the spill area.
- Rope off or isolate the area. Keep people away from the site, and prevent them from walking through the spill area.

Step 2 - Cover the Incident Residue

- Quickly cover the site to prevent the microscopic particles from a sickness event from being carried in the air. Use paper towels, plastic sheets or garbage bags, paper sacks, or anything that is non-porous.
- Avoid any direct contact with the actual spill

Step 3 - Suit Up for Personal Protection

The presence of Norovirus can only be confirmed through laboratory analysis. It is impossible to know initially that one is dealing with Norovirus, therefore always use personal protection.

- Clean up person gets the “Clean Up Kit.”
- Mix or prepare the disinfectant spray.
- Wash hands prior to putting on the personal protection equipment.
- Go to the edge of the spill site (25 feet from spill) and suit up in the following order: put on gown, eye and respiratory protection and gloves. Gloves should cover the gown sleeve.

Step 4 - Disinfect the Scene

- Spray disinfectant on the covering material, open the red biohazard bag and the black garbage bag. Carefully remove the covering material by folding it in on itself so that the area which has had direct contact with the body spill is now self contained. Place the rolled up cover material in the red biohazard bag.
- Generously spray the area with the disinfectant, concentrating on the primary spill site. Then sprinkle on the absorbent coagulating agent over the liquid spill. Wait the appropriate “kill” time according to product label to allow the disinfectant/virucide time to work.
- Keep people away from the spill site. While waiting for the “kill time” to pass, use paper towels and the disinfectant spray and wipe off any other affected surfaces. Remember to clean “from clean to dirty.”

Step 5 - Clean Up the Spill

- After the appropriate disinfectant “kill” time, use the plastic scraper to scrape the residue into the center. Scrape from the outside to the middle.
- Scoop the material into the red biohazard bag.
- Tie the red bag closed and place it inside the black garbage bag.
- Normally a red biohazard bag signals hazardous waste material and must be destroyed as hazardous waste. This material has now been disinfected, therefore it can be placed in the black garbage bag and disposed of as regular trash.

Step 6 - Disinfect Again and Remove Personal Protection

- Once solid residue is removed spray the entire spill site area again. Allow the area to air dry.
- Remove the personal protection equipment. Take caution not to touch any contaminated areas of the personal protective equipment.
- Spray disinfectant into the bag to wet the contents and tie it closed.
- WASH YOUR HANDS and, if possible, take a shower and change your clothes.

THE CLEAN UP IS NOW COMPLETE.

These guidelines based on information published by Branson Health Department, City of Branson, MO.

Sources: American Society for Microbiology, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Centre for Research on Environmental Microbiology, and Partnership for Food Safety Education (a coalition of national industry, government, and consumer organizations.)

These guidelines are not meant to restrict establishments from using additional procedures.