

A collection of cleaning supplies is shown on the left side of the page. It includes a blue spray bottle, a white spray bottle, a blue spray bottle, a blue microfiber cloth, a green-handled brush with white bristles, and a white-handled brush with white bristles.

Guidance for Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection

#Back-with-caution until the threat is removed

Guidance for Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection



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Definitions



Antiseptics are used to kill or eliminate microorganisms and/or inactivate viruses on living tissues (intact or broken skin and mucous membranes).

Disinfectants are used to kill or eliminate microorganisms and/or inactivate viruses on inanimate objects (tools, materials, equipment, surfaces, walls, floors).

Cleaning surfaces means removing the physical parts such as dirt and impurities from surfaces with soap and water.

While disinfection is to get rid germs and microorganisms using disinfectants.

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I: General Instructions on Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection



1. Environmental cleaning and disinfection of surfaces plays a crucial role in preventing COVID-19 infection inside the university facilities and contributes to reducing the infection caused by attending public places, such as offices, schools, and gyms.
2. The World Health Organization recommends against spraying individuals with antiseptics (such as sterilization gates and rooms) under any circumstances. This could be physically and psychologically harmful and would not reduce an infected person's ability to spread the virus.
3. Moreover, spraying individuals with chemicals, such as chlorine, could result in eye and skin irritation, bronchospasm due to inhalation as well as nausea and vomiting.
4. Generally, surfaces should be cleaned with soap and water first in order to remove dirt, then disinfected. Cleaning should progress from the least soiled (cleanest) to the most soiled (dirtiest) areas so that dirt will not transport to the least soiled areas.

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I: General Instructions on Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection



5. To disinfect surfaces, the WHO recommends using sodium hypochlorite (bleach/ chlorine-based) at a concentration of 0.1% (1000 ppm). Alternatively, alcohol with 70-90% concentration may be used for surface disinfection. Also, Hydrogen peroxide >0.5% may be used in health care settings.

6. For blood and body fluids large spills (i.e. more than 10 ml.), it is recommended to use sodium hypochlorite (bleach/ chlorine-based) at a concentration of 0.5% or (5000 ppm).

7. Disinfectant solutions must be prepared and used according to the manufacturer's recommendations for volume and contact time. Concentrations with inadequate dilution during preparation (too high or too low) may reduce their effectiveness.

8. All disinfectant solutions should be stored in opaque containers, in a well-ventilated, covered area that is not exposed to direct sunlight. It is recommended that solutions be prepared on a daily basis so as not to lose their effectiveness.

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II: Preventive measures for the use of disinfectants in University facilities and utilities:



1. The disinfectant type and concentration must be carefully selected to avoid damage to surfaces and to avoid and reduce toxic effects on staff and students (or public places visitors).
2. Avoid combining disinfectants, like bleach and ammonia, as mixtures of chemicals can cause respiratory irritation and release fatal gases.
3. Keep students and staff away while using disinfectants, until their odor disappears.
4. Open windows and use fans for ventilation and stay away from very strong odors. Disinfectant solutions must be prepared in well-ventilated areas.
5. Wash your hands immediately after using any disinfectant, including surface cleaning wipes.
6. Keep the caps tightly closed when not in use, to avoid spills and chemical accidents.
7. Dispose of disposable items, like gloves and masks, after cleaning, and they are not to be recycled.
8. Do not use sanitizing wipes, not intended for use on the skin, to clean hands such as baby wipes.

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II: Preventive measures for the use of disinfectants in facilities and utilities of the University:



9. In non-health care settings, where disinfectants are being used, the minimum recommended personal protective equipment is rubber gloves, impermeable aprons and closed shoes. Eye protection and medical masks may also be needed to protect against chemicals if there is a risk of splashing.

10. In health care settings, especially where screening, triage and clinical consultations are carried out, or where suspected or confirmed COVID-19 patients are present (like quarantines), cleaners should wear adequate personal protective equipment (PPE) and be trained to use it safely, including: gowns, heavy duty gloves, medical mask, eye protection (as protective goggles and face shield) if there is risk of splash from organic material or chemicals, and closed shoes.

Notice: When cleaning and disinfection is not possible on a regular basis owing to resource limitations, frequent hand washing and avoiding touching the face should be the primary prevention approaches to reduce any potential transmission associated with surface contamination

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III: Recommended practices after spending time outside the university buildings



1. Ensure that the hands are completely clean by washing them thoroughly with soap and water or using an alcohol-based sanitizer before touching surfaces, tools and people outside.
2. Physical distancing must be followed, and to stay at least 2 meters away from other people; clean hands by washing them frequently with soap and water or by rubbing the hands with an alcohol-based sanitizer.
3. Sneezing and coughing etiquette must be observed by covering the mouth and nose with elbow or tissue when coughing or sneezing; avoid touching the eyes, nose and mouth, and avoid being in crowded places.

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IV: Environmental cleaning and disinfection of surfaces in health care settings:



1. Environmental surfaces in health-care settings include furniture and other fixed items inside and outside of patient rooms and bathrooms, such as tables, chairs, walls, light switches and computer peripherals, electronic equipment, sinks, toilets as well as the surfaces of medical equipment, such as blood pressure cuffs, stethoscopes, wheelchairs and incubators.
2. Environmental cleaning and disinfection must be conducted in accordance with clear policies and procedures on which staff should be trained, monitored and evaluated.
3. Environmental surfaces should be cleaned and disinfected promptly if contaminated by a body fluid (e.g., blood).
4. Recommended frequency of cleaning and disinfecting surfaces in health-care facilities for patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 must be adhered to in accordance with recommendations of WHO and Ministry of Health.

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IV: Environmental cleaning and disinfection of surfaces in health care settings:



5. If the patient uses catheter next to his/her bed, it should be cleaned and disinfected at least once a day and when visibly soiled and not used. It shall be decontaminated and moved to the contaminated tools room to be disinfected. This is an important step if the patient is contagious with (*clostridioides difficile*) to avoid the spread of *c. difficile* spores.

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A. Cleaning and Disinfection Products

B. Cleaning Methods

C. Steps for Safe and Effective Disinfectant Use

D. Hygiene Products used at the University

A. Approved Cleaning and Disinfection Products

1. Cleaning Products

- Neutral low-foam cleaner without disinfectant.
- Alkaline low-foam cleaner without disinfectant.
- Acid low-foam cleaner without disinfectant.
- Carpet shampoo.
- Glass cleaner.
- Floor polish of various types.



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2. Disinfectants

1. Chlorine-based compounds

- Containing sodium hypochlorite with a concentration not less than 2.5% in the form of granules or powder (and not liquid).
- To be diluted immediately before use as instructed by the manufacturer.
- Its effect is fast as a broad-spectrum antimicrobial.
- It's effective against viruses.
- Ineffective or compatible with detergents.

2. Phenol-based disinfectant (if available) and shall be used pursuant to the instructions of the manufacturer.

3. Disinfectant (if the phenol-based disinfectant is not available), awarded with EN European standard EN 13727, EN 13624 and EN 14348 or ASTM E2614-8 or registered in FDA or EPA as hospital grade disinfectant.

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B. Cleaning Methods:

- Wet cleaning is preferred, then drying is essential.
 - Top-down cleaning.
 - All surfaces above the shoulder level must be cleaned with wet towels to prevent dust from spreading.
 - Towels should not be flicked in the air.
 - Not to miss any part, the cleaning shall be clockwise or counter clockwise from the starting point
 - During the upper cleaning, attention is paid to any leakage from the pipes because it may be a source of contamination with fungi and if found, it shall be reported promptly to be maintained.
1. Walls, windows and doors: Including door handles, should be cleaned regularly daily as per schedules, and where applicable.
 2. Horizontal surfaces: Including tables, beds, chairs, edges, lighting and wall fittings should be cleaned on a daily basis, at least, with single-use tow-

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els moistened with water and neutral detergent. When contaminated, they should be cleaned with single-use towels with water and neutral detergent and then disinfected with approved disinfectant. After that, the towels shall be appropriately disposed of.

3. High-touch Surfaces: such as bed rails, door handles, phone, TV remote, frequently used buttons, light switches should be cleaned then disinfected.

4. Bathrooms:

- Must be cleaned with soap and then disinfected by disinfectant at the beginning of the shift and when visibly contaminated.
- Special attention is given to bathroom, faucet handles and other fixtures.
- At the beginning of each shift, the laundry is cleaned with neutral detergent. The diluted alkaline detergent is used once per day followed by rinsing with running water, then neutral detergent, then rinsing with water well.

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- The edges of the ceramic around the bathroom, bathtub and shower, must be observed for any fungi, and if found, must be removed. To remove fungi, scrub hard and use disinfectant.
- Any covers or surfaces with cracks or fungus contamination should be cleaned with a chlorine-containing sanitizer.

5. Hand-Cleaning Substance

- Liquid disinfectant soap must be provided to wash and disinfect hands for those engaged in waste collection and cleaning utilities so that workers can clean their hands after finishing cleaning.

6. Waste

- Waste must be collected from all places three times a day or when needed.
- In places generating large quantities of waste, the waste is collected at the beginning of each shift and when needed.
- The waste container must be emptied by removing and exchanging the bags when full.

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- The waste containers and their lids must be cleaned and disinfected internally and external- ly on a weekly basis. In the places where there is blood and body fluids, this will be performed daily.
- There must be different baskets for the regular waste and another for the polluted waste.
- Waste bags are distributed according to the coding policy.

7. Floors

- Do not use disinfectant while cleaning floors except for isolation rooms.
- Cleaning the floors starts from the inside out, taking into consideration to start with the least soiled and end with the most soiled areas.
- Begin cleaning the areas where there are spills or stains, if any.
- Mops and bucket technique is adopted. Solutions for cleaning floors are changed after cleaning every three rooms.
- Mops are changed at the same rate as the cleaning solution and are cleaned in washing machines.
- In areas considered to be at high-risk and dangerous, use mops of environmental disinfection to disinfect the floors after cleaning.
- The bucket is washed and dried after work is completed.

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- Floor cleaning machine is an effective and basic way to clean floors.

8. Carpets and cloth and velvet furniture

- It is forbidden to use carpets and velvet furniture in hallways and patient care settings.
- Vacuum cleaners are used for carpet in public places at health facilities on an ongoing basis, while taking into account their maintenance and design to be limiting the spread of dust.
- Carpet vacuum cleaners must have HEPA filters.
- Carpet cleaning machine with shampoo is used for deep cleaning when needed.
- Carpets should be dried completely to prevent the growth of fungi. Carpets remaining wet for 72 hours should be replaced.
- Velvet furniture and finishes should be avoided in patient care settings.

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C. Steps for Safe and Effective Disinfectant Use



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D. Hygiene Products used at the university

S/N	Name of Chemical	Active Ingredient	Use	Hazard Involved	Storage Location	Classification - NFPA			
						Health (Blue)	Flammability (Red)	Reactivity (Yellow)	Special Hazard (White)
1	Carpet shampoo	Sodium lauryl sulfate	Carpet cleaner	Irritant	Shelves	2	0	0	
2	Anios Spray	Didecylidmethalammonium chloride	Disinfectant	Non-hazardous	Main store	1	0	0	
3	Air Freshener Spray	Propane, butane, proprietary fragrance	Eliminate unpleasant odor	Irritant	Shelves	0	1	0	
4	®CLOROX DISINFECTING FLOOR	Didecyl dimethyl ammonium, chloride dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride	Clean deodorize bathrooms and kitchen	Irritant	Shelves	1	0	0	
5	Dettol	Chloroxylenol	Antiseptic	Irritant	Shelves	2	1	0	
6	SAPPHIRE		FLOOR-CARE						
7	Furniture polish	Aliphatic hydrocarbons Aromatic hydrocarbons PROPELLANT	Cleaning wooden furniture	Extremely flammable	Shelves	0	0	0	

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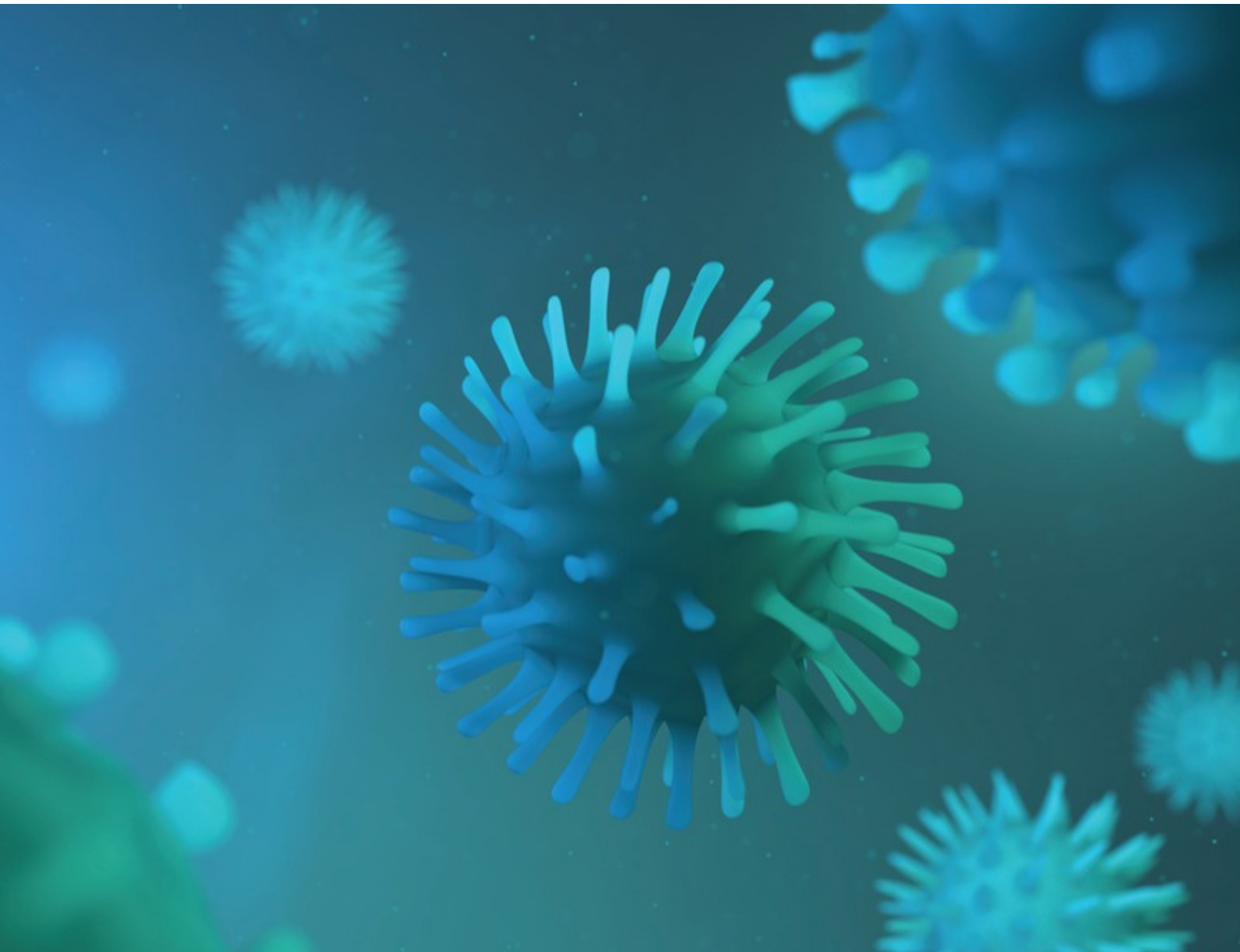


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د- مواد النظافة المستخدمة في الحرم الجامعي

8	GERMICIDAL BOWL CLEANSE	Hydrochloric acid	Cleaning the bowl	Flammable	Shelves	3	0	0
9	Steri 7 Extra	,Benzalkonium Chloride Didecylidimethylammonium Chloride, Polyhexamethylene)Biguanide (PHMB	Disinfection of non-porous and porous surfaces	Eye and skin irritant	Genitor closet	2	0	0
10	Multi clean	Non-Hazardous Detergents Quaternary ammonium compound water	Multi-purpose detergent, deodorizer	Non-Hazardous	Shelves	N/A		
11	Peach Fresh	SODIUM)C9-15) , ALKYL ETHOXY SULPHATE, COCONUT DIETHANOLAMIDE	Body and hand soap	Non-Hazardous	Shelves	N/A		
12	)Clorox)R regular bleach	Sodium hypochlorite Sodium hydroxide	Disinfectant cleaning agent	Irritant	Main Store	1	0	0
13	Stripease	SOIUDUM METASILICATE, BUTOXYETHANOL, AMINOETHANOL, SODIUM DODECYL BENZENE SULPHONATE	Floor Polish Remover	Causes ,burns Corrosive	Shelves	2	0	1



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