

Union Grove School District

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Cleaning up of Blood or Bodily Fluids

Often times, when a person with gastroenteritis vomits or has diarrhea, projectile or explosive vomiting or diarrhea can occur and propel small airborne virus particles within a 25 foot radius. They have been known to survive for 12 to 60 days on environmental and hard surfaces. Blood, vomit and feces may contain germs that can cause serious infections. People who clean blood and other bodily fluids should reduce the risk of infection to themselves and others by following these procedures.

One of the most important tools for cleaning up vomit or feces is a cleanup kit which includes:

- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
 - Disposable nitrile or non-latex gloves
 - Face and eye shields
 - Disposable apron
 - Shoe covers
 - Hair covers
- Absorbent powder to solidify or gel debris (baking soda, sand, cat litter, ect.)
- Scoop and/or scraper to remove the absorbent material preferably disposable
- Large volume of chlorine disinfectant to apply to the entire spill area (see dilution list)
- Disinfectant wipes or paper towels
- Large plastic bag and twist tie closure for disposal of materials

The following sequence should be used for spill cleanup:

- Request that people clear the area that is to be disinfected
- Position signage and/or an employee to block entry into the contaminated area
- PPE should be put on in the following order: apron, shoe covers, hair cover, face mask/shield or goggles for eye and lastly, gloves. This order is important to prevent the gloves from being damaged while putting on the equipment. (you may wish to consider the use of double gloves to further protect yourself)
- Spread the absorbent over the vomit or diarrhea spill
- Allow the absorbent to soak up any liquid and become solidified
- Scrape and/or scoop up the absorbent and place without agitation or movement into the disposable bag. Keep in mind that if the incident occurs on a carpeted surface, it

- presents special circumstances as the carpet may absorb some of the spill. Scooping/scraping up the debris may create spatter if the nap is scraped.
- Apply disinfectant to the entire area and allow to stand for the manufacturer's recommended time 5 to 10 minutes for chlorine bleach. A fresh solution must be used, no older than 30 days.
- Use paper towels or disinfectant wipes to clean up the disinfectant and place into disposable bag. You may also use additional wipes with disinfectant to further clean the spill area
- Remove PPE and place it into disposable bag, being careful to remove gloves last so that hands are not contaminated. Using double gloves is also an option so that the initial pair of gloves used in cleanup can be discarded and the second pair can be worn when contacting the disposable bag
- Close the bag with the twist tie and immediately transfer to outside dumpster.
- The employee should then wash hands and any exposed parts of arms with soap and warm water.

While the immediate spill is being disinfected, other surfaces in the area may also be disinfected as well, such as tables, chairs, service counters, etc.

Dilution of Household Bleach for appropriate concentration for use in cleanup)
of vomiting or diarrhea spill	

Dilution: 5.25%	Dilution: 8.25%	Approximate	Use
household bleach,	concentrated bleach	Concentration	
6% dish machine	(use 1/3 less)		
concentration			
1 part bleach to 10	1 part bleach to 16	5,000	Directly on spill
parts water	parts water		Porous surfaces
			Wooden floors
1 2/3 cup bleach per	1 cup bleach per		
gallon of water	gallon of water		
1 part bleach to 50	1 part bleach to 80	1,000	Non Porous Surfaces
parts water	parts water		Hard surfaces
1/3 cup bleach per	1/8 cup bleach per		
gallon of water	gallon of water		
1 part bleach to 250	1 part bleach to 400	200	Food Contact surfaces
parts water	parts water		Stainless steel surfaces
1 Tablespoon bleach per	2 teaspoons bleach per		
gallon of water	gallon of water		