EBOLA VIRUS ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANING AND DISINFECTION FOR NON-HEALTHCARE AND NON-LABORATORY SETTINGS

REFERENCES:

NYSDOH Guidance for Local Health Departments on Ebola Virus Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection on Non-healthcare and Non-laboratory Settings, November 12, 2014


Attachment 1 is Guidance on the Selection and Use of Personal Protective Equipment for Cleaning Spaces Occupied by a Person with Ebola Virus Disease in Non-Healthcare and Non-Laboratory Settings (NYSDOH, 11/12/14)

Attachment 2 is Guidelines for Environmental Infection Control and Cleanup of Homes, Public Spaces, and other Non-healthcare and Non-laboratory Settings Contaminated by Body Fluids where a PUI or Confirmed Case of EVD was Present (NYSDOH, 11/12/14)

CDC Interim Guidance for the U.S. Residence Decontamination for Ebola Virus Disease (Ebola) and Removal of Contaminated Waste, November 14, 2014

http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/hcp/residential-decontamination.html

OSHA 3756 Cleaning and Decontamination of Ebola Surfaces: Guidance for Workers and Employers in Non-healthcare and Non-laboratory Settings


New York State Ebola Waste Disposal Fact Sheet

http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/99119.html
**CLEANING OF AREAS OCCUPIED BY PERSON UNDER INVESTIGATION (PUI) OR A CONFIRMED CASE OF EBOLA:**

Did the patient have only a fever with no gastrointestinal (e.g., diarrhea, vomiting) and no hemorrhagic (bleeding) symptoms?

If only a fever ➔

In general, use routine cleaning when there is no visible contamination.

A person who is not symptomatic is not shedding virus and, therefore, no special cleaning or disinfection activities are needed.

Likewise, if a person with EVD develops fever, but has no additional symptoms prior to seeking treatment in a healthcare facility, there is no indication that additional cleaning or disinfection actions are needed.

If more than a fever (visible blood and body fluids may be present) ➔

Special Cleanup can be limited to locations visibly contaminated by blood or other body fluids, and should be done in accordance with CDC, NYS DOH, DEC and local health department protocols. Routine cleaning may be done in other areas where there is no visible contamination.
Local Health Departments should review cleanup plans with emphasis on assuring that the plan is consistent with *Attachments 1 and 2*, as well as the most current guidance from the Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) on worker health and safety.

**Note:** Throughout, *Attachments 1 and 2 are from the NYSDOH guidance. See page 1.*

**Disinfectants:**

For disinfection on hard, non-porous surfaces, use an EPA- and DEC-registered disinfectant product labeled as effective against non-enveloped viruses (such as norovirus). Non-enveloped viruses are more resistant to disinfectants than enveloped viruses such as Ebola.

**PPE:**

Follow the recommendations for selecting personal protective equipment (PPE) provided in *Attachment 1*.

PPE should include:
- Waterproof gloves
- Facemask that covers nose and mouth
- Face shield *
- Fluid-resistant or impervious coveralls
- Closed-toe shoes and shoe covers
For additional protection when large amounts of blood or body fluids are present, consider using:

- Double-gloves
- Waterproof boots
- Coveralls that have integral hoods

*Use of goggles should be considered as an addition to the face shield in situations where increased eye protection from chemical splashes is needed.*

Training on proper use of PPE is essential to achieving the intended level of protection. Persons that use PPE should receive training prior to use and periodically as needed.

**Cleanup Protocols:**

Follow the recommended cleanup protocols listed in *Attachment 2* for cleaning, disinfecting, and proper handling and packaging of all items visibly contaminated with blood or other body fluids, including:

- Restrict access to the work area until cleanup is complete.
- Ensure adequate ventilation.
- Wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) as described in *Attachment 1* and OSHA guidance.
- DO NOT employ cleaning methods that could generate aerosols such as steam-cleaning or power washing inside the restricted work area.
  - Do not vacuum without HEPA filters.
  - Do not use compressed air, pressurized water or similar that may produce droplets of infectious materials.
- Clean before disinfecting.
- Dispose of materials that are visibly contaminated and that are not completely hard, non porous surfaces. This includes linens, rugs, upholstered furniture, etc. Use special waste procedures.
WASTE:

Any material contaminated with blood and body fluids must be carefully handled, packaged, and transported in accordance with U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations for Category A infectious substances, or with an applicable DOT waiver. Refer to the DOT document titled *Procedural Guidance on the Proper Packaging of Ebola Suspected Waste*. Additionally, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) regulations require that the transporter be permitted to transport regulated medical waste (RMW).

With respect to disposal, DEC regulations require that the waste be disposed of at a facility permitted to accept RMW. For more information on RMW disposal, see DEC’s webpage titled *New York State Ebola Waste Disposal Fact Sheet* available at: [http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/99119.html](http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/99119.html).