Clean-up and Disinfection for Norovirus ("Stomach Bug")

THESE DIRECTIONS SHOULD BE USED TO RESPOND TO ANY VOMITING OR DIARRHEA ACCIDENT

Note: Anything that has been in contact with vomit and diarrhea should be discarded or disinfected.

- 1 Clean up
 - a. Remove vomit or diarrhea right away!
 - Wearing protective clothing, such as disposable gloves, apron and/or mask, wipe up vomit or diarrhea with paper towels
 - Use kitty litter, baking soda or other absorbent material on carpets and upholstery to absorb liquid; do not vacuum material: pick up using paper towels
 - Dispose of paper towel/waste in a plastic trash bag or biohazard bag
 - Use soapy water to wash surfaces that contacted vomit or diarrhea and all nearby high-touch surfaces, such as door knobs and toilet handles
 - c. Rinse thoroughly with plain water
 - d. Wipe dry with paper towels

DON'T STOP HERE: GERMS CAN REMAIN ON SURFACES EVEN AFTER CLEANING!

2 Disinfect surfaces by applying a chlorine bleach solution

Steam cleaning may be preferable for carpets and upholstery. Chlorine bleach could permanently stain these.

a. Prepare a chlorine bleach solution

Make bleach solutions fresh daily; keep out of reach of children; never mix bleach solution with other cleaners



IF HARD SURFACES ARE AFFECTED...

e.g., non-porous surfaces, vinyl, ceramic tile, sealed counter-tops, sinks, toilets



CUP BLEACH GALLON WATE

CONCENTRATION ~1000 ppm

IF USING CONCENTRATED BLEACH,
DECREASE THE AMOUNT OF BLEACH TO 1/4 CUP.





IF POROUS SURFACES ARE AFFECTED...

e.g., wooden floors or unsealed concrete or natural stone surfaces

1 2/3 CUP BLEACH



CONCENTRATION ~5000 ppm

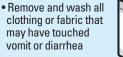
IF USING CONCENTRATED BLEACH,
DECREASE THE AMOUNT OF BLEACH TO 1 CUP.



- b. Air dry surfaces unlikely to have food or mouth contact
- c. Rinse all surfaces intended for food or mouth contact with plain water before use

Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water Hand sanitizers may not be effective against norovirus

Scientific experts from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) helped to develop this poster. For more information on norovirus prevention, please see http://www.cdc.gov/norovirus/preventing-infection.html.



IF CLOTHING OR OTHER

FABRICS ARE AFFECTED.

Facts about

Norovirus is the leading cause

Norovirus spreads by contact with an infected person or by touching

a contaminated surface or eating

contaminated food or drinking

contaminated water. Norovirus particles can even float through the

air and then settle on surfaces, spreading contamination

Norovirus particles are extremely small and billions of them are in

Any vomit or diarrhea may contain

norovirus and should be treated as

People can transfer norovirus to

others for at least three days after

the stool and vomit of infected

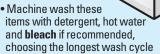
though it does.

being sick.

of outbreaks of diarrhea and vomiting in the US, and it spreads

Norovirus

quickly.



Machine dry











