

CLEAN-UP

1. Remove vomit or diarrhea right away! Do Not wet or dry-vac!
 - a. Wearing protective clothing, such as disposable gloves, apron and/or mask, wipe up vomit or diarrhea with paper towels.
 - b. 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.
 - c. Dispose of paper towel/waste in a plastic trash bag or biohazard bag.
2. Use soapy water to wash surfaces that contacted vomit or diarrhea and all nearby high-touch surfaces, such as door knobs and toilet handles.
3. Rinse thoroughly with plain water.
4. Wipe dry with paper towels.

DISINFECT

5. Disinfect surfaces by applying a disinfectant rated for Noroviruses.
 - a. Steam cleaning may be preferable for carpets and upholstery. Chlorine bleach could permanently stain these. Mixing directions are based on EPA-registered bleach product directions to be effective against norovirus. For best results, consult label directions on any Norovirus rated product you are using. One category of alternative disinfectants is accelerated hydrogen peroxide. The advantage of this type of disinfectant is it is less corrosive on surfaces, has less odor, and is more stable than bleach. Accelerated hydrogen peroxide disinfectants are commonly used at many medical centers, hospitals, and nursing homes.
 - b. Prepare a disinfectant rated for noroviruses (see Chlorine Bleach Disinfection Reference Chart).

- c. Leave surface wet for required amount of time (bleach for at least 5 minutes).
 - d. Rinse all surfaces intended for food or mouth contact with plain water before use.
6. Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water.

References: Clean-up and Disinfection for Norovirus ("Stomach Bug"), disinfect-for-health.org. Updated March, 2015 | OSHA FactSheet: Noroviruses, www.OSHA.gov. Dated May 2008 | SafeMark Best Practices: Norovirus Information Guide, Ecolab and Food Marketing Institute. Dated July 2010

SUGGESTED SUPPLIES FOR NOROVIRUS CLEAN-UP KIT

Consider assembling and storing these supplies in a 'kit' to allow for easier access and rapid response or purchase commercial ready-made kits.

- 'Caution! - Wet Floor' signs or safety cones
- Eye protection
- Disposable gloves (vinyl, latex or rubber)
- Disposable mask
- Disposable plastic apron
- Biohazard clean-up kits which would include:
 - Liquid spill absorbent material (kitty litter)
 - Disposable shovel or scrapper
 - Disposable bags and bag ties
 - Disinfectant rated for noroviruses
- Paper towels
- Several plastic trash bags and bag ties
- Disinfectant and applicators (effective against viruses, including norovirus)
- Mop and mop buckets (note: mops are not recommended for clean-up, unless mop head is immediately discarded after use)
- Buckets for cleaning solutions
- Spray bottles and/or portable hand pump spray applicator

Chlorine Bleach Disinfection Reference Chart

Description of Environmental Surface	Chlorine Bleach (5.25% Sodium Hypochlorite) Concentration (PPM)	Mixture	Contact Time
'Clean' hard, non-porous surfaces	1000 ppm	1/3 cup bleach per 1 gallon of water	5 minutes
'Soiled' hard, non-porous surfaces	5000 ppm	1-2/3 cups bleach per 1 gallon of water	5 minutes
'Soiled' porous surfaces	5000 ppm	1-2/3 cup bleach per gallon of water	5 minutes

Note: Discoloration or damage may occur where 5.25% hypochlorite bleach is used. Ensure treated areas are well ventilated.