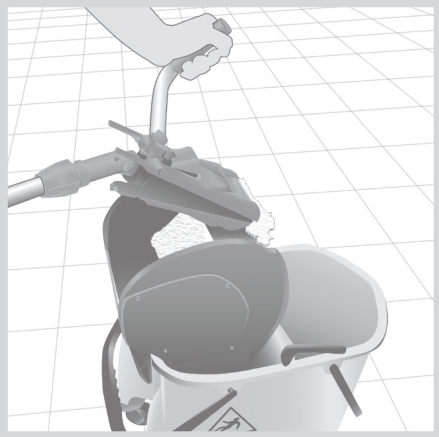


PROCEDURAL & TRAINING GUIDE



PATHOGEN CONTROL MANUAL



CHOOSE THE RIGHT DISINFECTANT FOR THE JOB...

Though disinfectant cleaners must pass rigorous laboratory tests and be registered by the EPA before they may be legally sold, their effectiveness in actual use depends also upon their proper use. Follow the simple step-by-step directions in this bulletin and achieve the best results attainable.

CHECK LIST

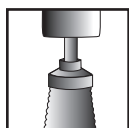
- ☐ Place WET FLOOR signs around work areas.
- ☐ Keep all equipment and supplies within blocked area.
- ☐ Read directions and SDS for each chemical product.
- ☐ Be sure equipment is clean before use.
- ☐ Stop anyone inclined to walk on a wet floor.
- ☐ If working with hands in solution, wear rubber gloves.
- ☐ Do not get product in eyes. If you do, rinse thoroughly. If irritation persists see a doctor.
- ☐ Rinse and wipe down equipment before storing. It's easier to do before any residue dries.

USING A DISINFECTANT CLEANER WITH THE SPRAY N ROLL & SPRAY BOTTLES

SPRAY BOTTLE PROCEDURE



Dedicate and label separate spray bottles and trigger sprayers for different disinfectant cleaners.



Dilute only enough product for a day's use, otherwise use a ready-to-use product proven not to degrade with age.



Adjust trigger sprayer between a mist and a jet to deliver a wet spray over a wide area.



Spray to wet surface completely and liberally enough to remain damp for several minutes. (See label for proper dwell times.)



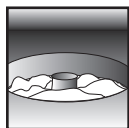
Remove loosened soil with a clean cloth or sponge.



If surface is heavily soiled, consider the first application as a cleaning step. Then, re-do to disinfect.



Food contact surfaces should be rinsed with potable water.



Wiping cloths used in areas of potential cross infection should be laundered or properly disposed of.

SPRAY N ROLL PROCEDURE



Affix secondary label on side of the Spray N Roll so all users will know which product is being dispensed.



Release the pressure valve on the Spray N Roll and remove pump assembly.



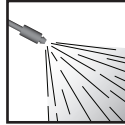
Fill sprayer with RTU or properly diluted disinfectant.



Depending on what surfaces are being sprayed use either the coarse spray tip (black unit) or the fine spray tip (solid brass unit)



Insert the pump assembly and screw into place. Pump till the release valve rises to show 2 BARS of pressure.



Spray to wet surface completely and liberally enough to remain damp for several minutes. (See label for proper dwell times.)



Food contact surfaces should be rinsed with potable water.



If applying on a floor, use "Wet Floor Signs" until thoroughly dry.

AND USE IT PROPERLY

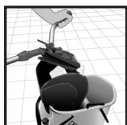
Unfortunately no single disinfectant cleaner can be counted on to meet every need. Different products are registered by the EPA to kill different microorganisms. One should also consider the amount and type of soil to be removed. The chart below will help you make the proper selection and your AIRX distributor will be pleased to give you more details.

Product	Type Germicide	Classification & Unique Kill	pH as Diluted	Cleaning Ability	Ratio	Dilution Rates Per Gal.	Per Qt.
Airx CitroRX	Botanical	hospital & general use	2.0 ± 0.3	superior		ready to use	
Airx Spray N Go	dual quat	hospital & general use	12.0 ± 0.5	superior		ready to use	
AIRX75	dual quat	hospital use/Tuberculosis	12.5 ± 0.5	superior		ready to use	
AIRX77 PLUS	dual quat	General Disinfectant	10.8 ± 0.5	good		ready to use	
AIRX75 WIPES	dual quat	hospital use/Tuberculosis	12.5 ± 0.5	superior		ready to use	
AIRX15	dual quat	general use	9.8 ± 0.5	superior	1:32	4 oz.	1 oz.
AIRX44 HDQ	dual quat	hospital use/Hepatitis B	11.1 ± 0.5	excellent	1:64	2 oz.	1/2 oz.
AIRX44 ACE	dual quat	hospital use	7.0 ± 0.5	excellent	1:64	2 oz.	1/2 oz.
AIRX78+	dual quat	hospital use	7.0 ± 0.5	good	1:28	1 oz.	1 tbl.
AIRX109A	dual quat	hospital use	9.8 ± 0.5	good	1:256	1/2 oz.	1 tsp.

USING A DISINFECTANT CLEANER WITH A MOP & BUCKET

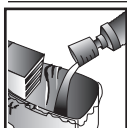
PROCEDURE

HELPFUL HINTS



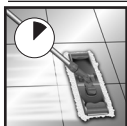
Only use clean tools.

■ Microfiber mops that can be laundered should be used. A clean wringer and a split or double bucket are recommended.



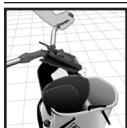
Measure both product and water for accurate dilution. (See chart above for dilution rates.)

■ Use too little disinfectant and you may not kill the organisms. Use too much and you will be wasting expensive product.



Apply solution liberally enough to cover surface completely and to remain damp several minutes.

■ EPA qualification tests usually call for a 10 minute dwell time. Check labels for specific time requirements.



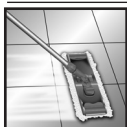
If surface is heavily soiled consider first application as a cleaning step. Then re-do to disinfect.

■ Rinse mop thoroughly between applications. After the cleaning step, mix a fresh solution to disinfect.



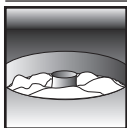
Change solution in bucket as it becomes dirty.

■ Use the dilution control device to properly measure.



Rinsing floors after cleaning is not absolutely necessary, but is recommended.

■ Rinsing is good practice to completely remove loosened soil.



Mops used in areas of potential cross infection should be laundered and heat dried.

■ Where mops are not laundered, rinse well in a fresh disinfectant solution, wring and hang to dry.

Proper dilution is very important.

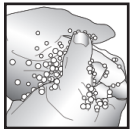
Change disinfectant solution frequently.

USING AN INSTANT FOAMING HAND SANITIZER

PROCEDURE



Apply a small amount of RX200 No Alcohol Hand Sanitizer to palm.



Briskly rub, covering hands with RX200 No Alcohol Hand Sanitizer until dry.

HELPFUL HINTS

■ Because RX200 does not contain high levels of alcohol it will not dry out your hands with repeated use.

■ Sanitize with foam so you use half as much as the gel sanitizers.

Use often to prevent cross contamination.

Specific procedures for cleaning and disinfecting floor surfaces and touch surfaces and frequency. Have your distributor do a site survey to advise the materials required to be prepared for the following.

Cleaning & Disinfecting Housekeeping Surfaces

Housekeeping surfaces require regular cleaning and removal of soil and dust. Most, if not all, housekeeping surfaces need to be cleaned only with soap and water or a detergent/disinfectant, depending on the nature of the surface and the type and degree of contamination.

Cleaning and disinfection schedules and methods vary according to the area of the facility, type of surface to be cleaned, and the amount and type of soil present. Disinfectant/detergent formulations (RX75, RX44 ACE, RX Spray N Go, etc.) registered by EPA are used for environmental surface cleaning, but the actual physical removal of microorganisms and soil by wiping or scrubbing is probably as important, if not more so, than any antimicrobial effect of the cleaning agent used.

Different surfaces to clean & disinfect

Housekeeping surfaces can be divided into two groups - those with minimal hand-contact (e.g., floors and ceilings) and those with frequent hand-contact ("high touch surfaces"). The methods, thoroughness, and frequency of cleaning and the products used are determined by facility policy.

However, high-touch housekeeping surfaces (e.g., doorknobs, bedrails, desks, phones, light switches, wall areas around the toilet in the bathrooms), should be cleaned and/or disinfected more frequently than surfaces with minimal hand contact.

Infection-control practitioners typically use a risk-assessment approach to identify high-touch surfaces and then coordinate an appropriate cleaning and disinfecting strategy and schedule with the housekeeping staff.

Horizontal surfaces with infrequent hand contact (e.g., windowsills and hard-surface flooring) in routine areas require cleaning on a regular basis, when soiling or spills occur. Cleaning of walls, blinds, and window curtains is recommended when they are visibly soiled.

Extraordinary cleaning and decontamination of floors in most settings is unwarranted. Studies have demonstrated that disinfection of floors offers little advantage over regular detergent/water cleaning. Newly cleaned floors become rapidly recontaminated from airborne microorganisms and those transferred from shoes, equipment wheels, and body substances. Depending on the infection situation this may require an increased frequency.

Note: Airx® and Airicide® are registered trademarks of:

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