



STOP THE SPREAD OF HEPATITIS A

Surfaces that are frequently touched should be cleaned and then disinfected often.

These include: bathroom surfaces, kitchen & breakroom counters and appliances, light switch plates, door knobs, railings, recreational equipment, phones, tables and chairs.

How to disinfect hard surfaces after cleaning:

- Use chlorine bleach, in a well-ventilated area.
- Wear disposable gloves and eye protection.
- Mix and use the chlorine bleach solution within 20 minutes. **Use 1 and 2/3 cups bleach in 1 gallon of water** (for 1 quart water use 3.3 oz bleach).
- Allow 1 minute of contact time and then rinse with water. If surface is in a food preparation area make sure to rinse with water afterwards.
- Other disinfectants may be approved for use if they are effective against hepatitis A. This must be clearly indicated on the label.
- **Note:** Most Quaternary Ammonium disinfectants are not effective against hepatitis A. They may only be used if specifically stated on the label or specification sheets that they are effective against Hepatitis A.

For bathrooms with heavy use, clean and disinfect multiple times per day.

Steps to clean spills of vomit or feces:

- Using disposable gloves, clean up visible debris using paper towels or other type of disposable cloths.
- Discard soiled items and gloves in a plastic bag. Put on new gloves.
- Thoroughly clean affected areas.
- Disinfect area and objects surrounding the contamination with bleach.
- Transport bag to a trash container; do not allow the bag to come into contact with clothing.
- Always wash your hands after handling any contaminated material, trash or waste.