



Keswick Christian camp COVID-19 cleanliness and disinfection Policy

I. Introduction

Keswick Christian camp adheres and follows the COVID-19 cleanliness guidelines that have been set by the minister of health New Zealand to ensure the safety of our campers and staff. This policy will serve as a guideline to anyone who is on the premises of the Keswick camp.

II. General

The camp utilizes an intensive cleaning and disinfection for COVID-19 prevention in all of the premises inside the camp primarily focused on the places that are of high activity such as the dining area, restrooms, auditorium, hallways, and rooms.

Usage of medical-grade cleaning chemicals such as **Spring clean** and **Citrus kleen** will aid to achieve the goal of preventing any bacteria including the COVID-19. Regular cleaning disinfecting can minimize the growth of any bacteria including COVID-19, the best method of prevention of the bacteria is regular handwashing with soap and water.

III. COVID-19

COVID-19 is spread by droplets and contact with surfaces that infectious droplets have landed on. This means that when an infected person coughs, sneezes or talks, they may generate droplets containing the virus. These droplets are too large to stay in the air for long, so they quickly settle on surrounding surfaces.

COVID-19 can survive on different surfaces for different lengths of time. The exact time is dependent on the surface, temperature, and humidity but studies have shown that the COVID-19 virus can survive for up to 72 hours on plastic and stainless steel, less than 4 hours on copper, and less than 24 hours on cardboard.

Definitions

Cleaning means physically removing germs (bacteria and viruses), dirt, and grime from surfaces using a detergent and water solution. It is an essential first step in any disinfection process.

Disinfecting means using chemicals to kill germs on surfaces. It's important to clean before disinfecting because dirt and grime can reduce the ability of disinfectants to kill germs. The disinfectant concentration and contact time are also critical for effective surface disinfection.

Sanitiser is a chemical that is designed to kill some, but not all, bacteria and some viruses that can cause disease in humans or animals. These chemicals are not as strong as disinfectants, which makes them safe to use on the skin. For example, provided your hands are not soiled, when you

should wash your hands with soap and water, a hand sanitizer with ≥60% alcohol will kill the COVID-19 virus. If you're disinfecting a hard surface or object, use a disinfectant, not a sanitizer.

IV. Cleaning and Disinfecting

Gather your equipment such as cleaning and disinfecting agents, cleaning cloths and mops, and protective equipment to wear (e.g., gloves) before you start cleaning.

Clean surfaces first with detergent and warm water. Anything labelled as a detergent will work. Disinfectants should only be used once the surface is fully cleaned because dirt and grime can reduce the effectiveness of a disinfectant to kill germs, including the COVID-19 virus.

Disinfectants come with instructions from the manufacturer describing how to safely use them. Make sure you give the disinfectant time to work – disinfectants require dwell time to be effective at killing germs. Dwell time is the amount of time the disinfectant should remain wet on a surface before drying. If no time is specified on the manufacturer's directions, leave the disinfectant for ten minutes before drying the surface with a clean cloth.

When cleaning it is good to remember two general principles:

- top to bottom: start cleaning surfaces higher up and work your way to the floor. This method ensures that any particulates or debris fall to the floor which will be cleaned last
- clean to dirty: start cleaning with the cleanest surface first, progressively moving towards the dirtiest surface (e.g., toilets).

When floors are cleaned, they should be left dry before walking on to reduce the risk of slips and falls.

- A. The usage of medical-grade disinfectants such as rapid dry products reduces the potential risk of surface transmission by inactivating the remaining germs on surfaces.
- B. Following the manufacturer's instructions for safe and effective use of cleaning and disinfection product (e.g., application method and time, dilution method, and PPE.)
 - I. The contact time and disinfection concentrations are critical for its effectiveness.
 - II. Ensure that all the chemicals are handled safely in a well-ventilated space.
 - III. Review the EPA NZ general rules for all hazardous substances.
- C. For porous surfaces such as carpeted floors, rugs, and fabric chairs will be cleaned as per the usual procedure for cleaning or laundering soft materials.

V. General principles

- Good hand hygiene is essential to minimize the transmission of infectious droplets to yourself, others, and other surfaces.
- Hands should be thoroughly washed with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, making sure you dry them thoroughly. If soap and water are not available and your hands are not visibly dirty, use hand sanitizer (containing at least 60 percent alcohol). Cover all surfaces of your hands and rub them together until they feel dry.
- Avoid touching the face (eyes, nose, or mouth) to reduce the likelihood of transmitting the virus from contaminated surfaces or items.

- Always wear disposable gloves when cleaning. When finished, place used gloves in a rubbish bin, then wash your hands immediately.

When cleaning, remember the following two principles.

1. Top to bottom
 - Start cleaning surfaces higher up and work your way to the floor. This method ensures that any particulates or debris fall to the floor which will be cleaned last.
2. Clean to dirty
 - Start by cleaning surfaces and objects that are cleaner and work your way to cleaning dirtier items (e.g., toilets).
 - Avoid going from an area that has not been cleaned to an area that has been cleaned. This avoids dirtying the cleaned area and will ensure you aren't cross-contaminating items or surfaces.

Cleaning products

Coronaviruses can survive on surfaces for many hours but are readily inactivated by cleaning and disinfection. Any hospital grade detergent/disinfectant products are suitable for cleaning following a confirmed or probable case of COVID-19.

Always follow the directions on the label. The label will include safety information and instructions for safe and effective use of the cleaning product, including precautions you should take when applying it. Specific personal protective equipment (PPE) and dwell time (how long the cleaning product should remain wet on the surface before drying) should be included in product instructions.

Recommended cleaning product should be a 2-in-1 product (containing both cleaning and disinfectant properties) to increase efficiency. Keep the windows open for ventilation if possible.

1. Remove all linen (bedding, towels, covers and other fabrics) for washing and put in plastic bag (or non-porous container with lid) for transport to laundry room. Use a washing machine and detergent to wash thoroughly with the warmest temperature recommended on the item's label. If you use a commercial company to undertake your laundry, follow the companies process for soiled contaminated laundry.
2. Remove all table-top appliances, crockery and cutlery and place in non-porous, covered container for transport to dishwasher/kitchen. Clean all table-top appliances (e.g., kettle) according to instructions. Clean all household items, such as dishes, cups, eating utensils thoroughly, preferably in a commercial dishwasher.
3. Clean inside and outside of all large kitchen appliances (e.g., refrigerator, oven)
4. Clean all 'high-touch' surfaces, such as counters, cupboards, tabletops, doorknobs, and light switches.
5. Clean bathroom fixtures, showers, and toilets with a separate set of cleaning equipment (disposable cleaning cloths, etc) using disinfectant or bleach solution. Toilets should be the last item in bathroom to clean.
6. Remove and dispose of gloves, wash hands with soap and water and dry thoroughly with clean towel or paper towel then put on clean gloves
7. Vacuum the carpet. Steam cleaning of carpets and rugs is not required.
8. For hard floor surfaces, clean the floor with the prepared disinfectant or bleach solution, starting from one end of the premises to another (from the far side of the room working your way to the exit/door).

9. At the end of cleaning, remove all used facemasks, gloves and other contaminated items and place in a lined container before disposing of them with other household/general waste. Wash your hands immediately after handling these items.