





Caring for our children, 3rd edition

Appendix J



- Routine cleaning with detergent and water is the most useful method for removing germs from surfaces in the child care setting.
- However, some items and surfaces require an additional step after cleaning to further reduce the number of germs on a surface to a level that is unlikely to transmit disease.
- . . . the label instructions on most disinfectants indicate that the surface must be pre-cleaned before applying the disinfectant.

Bleach

- Sodium hypochlorite
- New concentration- 8.25%
 Mix and label daily
- There are less toxic non-chorine options
- · Peroxide-based bleach products

Clorox Bleach EPA Reg. No. 5813-50



Bleach has been classified an asthmagen- something that can cause asthma.



What is the difference?



To physically remove all dirt and other organic contamination(dirt, sand, bugs, feces) by washing with soap/detergent and water solution and rinsing with water.

Sanitizing

To reduce germs on surfaces such as food contact surfaces, toys, and pacifiers to meet a specific health standard.

Disinfecting

To destroy most germs on non-porous surfaces.

http://bit.ly/ICS-disinfect



Sanitizer and disinfectants are effective only if organic matter (dirt, crumbs, juice sand, food) has been first cleaned from the surface/object with a soap/detergent, water solution and rinsed with



What to do (continued)

- $\bullet \quad \text{Store cleaning products, paints, and other household chemicals where children cannot reach} \\$
- Do not allow providers to bring in cleaning supplies from home
- Limit eating and drinking to assigned areas
- When cleaning
- Keep screened windows open or use fans
 Read and follow label instructions
 Use products when children are not in the area
 Don't mix products

- Wear protective gear
 Use chlorine bleach only when and where it is recommended by state and local authorities



Not this

Green Cleaning Curriculum

- This Toolkit will help you answer these questions
- · Which products should be used to clean?
- Which areas should be sanitized and which should be
- disinfected and how often?
 What is the difference?
- \bullet What sanitizing and disinfecting products are safe to use?
- How do we comply with child care licensing regulations?
 Can disinfectants make us sicker than the diseases they are
- meant to prevent?
- If a product say that it is "green," is it safe to use?







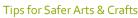


Art Supplies



- Lead, asbestos and organic solvents
- Used to enhance color
 Used to preserve art products
- Used to improve application
- These toxic ingredients can trigger
- Asthma attacks
 Allergies
- Headaches
- Nausea

- Not all toxic substances have a warning label.
- Products labeled as "nontoxic" may still pose a health hazard for children.





- Read labels and identify precautions
- Keep workspaces well ventilated
- No eating or drink
- Have children wear protective smocks and wash hands thoroughly
- Clean area mop or vacuum the floor









Eco-Healthy

Child Care

Guess the Product





Shaving Cream





What you can do?



o"3" or "v" (PVC)

o"6" "PS" (Polystyrene)

o"7" "other" (polycarbonate)*







Eco-Healthy Child Care®

Products to Avoid



- Products that contain lead and other heavy metals
- Products that are not in original container or without proper labeling
- Products that can be inhaled, or get into children's eyes
- Commercial Dyes
- · Instant Papier-mâché







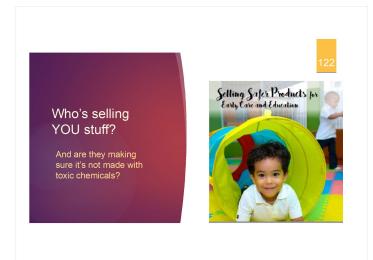
What to do

- Use water based supplies
- Use vegetable or food dyes Use newspaper papier-mâché Use supplies from Arts and Crafts Material Institute www.acminet.org











CLEAN & HEALTHY NEW YORK







Thanks for helping us keep children healthy & safe!

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More resources and fact sheets:

https://cleanandhealthynewyor k.box.com/ChildCare



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