Cleaning and Disinfection of YSU Vehicles - Covid -19 Protocol

At a minimum, clean and disinfect commonly touched surfaces in the vehicle at the beginning and end of each shift.

Ensure that cleaning and disinfection procedures are followed consistently and correctly, including the provision of adequate ventilation when chemicals are in use. Doors and windows should remain open when cleaning the vehicle. When cleaning and disinfecting, be sure to wear gloves if necessary based on the solution being used to disinfectant.

For hard non-porous surfaces within the interior of the vehicle such as hard seats, arm rests, door handles, seat belt buckles, light and air controls, doors and windows, and grab handles, clean with detergent or soap and water if the surfaces are visibly dirty, prior to disinfectant application.

For disinfection of hard, non-porous surfaces, appropriate disinfectants include:

Diluted household bleach solutions and alcohol solutions with at least 70% alcohol. Both are available upon request: https://ysu.edu/request-covid-19-supplies

For soft or porous surfaces such as fabric seats, remove any visible contamination, if present, and clean with appropriate cleaners indicated for use on these surfaces.

For frequently touched electronic surfaces, such as tablets or touch screens used in the vehicle, remove visible dirt.

If surfaces are dirty, they should be cleaned using a detergent or soap and water prior to disinfection.

YSU is supplying two types of disinfectants including 70% isopropyl alcohol or a Clorox solution. 3% hydrogen peroxide also may become available. Do not mix any of these solutions together. Please be aware when choosing a disinfectant based on the statements below. All solutions are premixed and require no further action by the user.

Bleach

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends a diluted bleach solution (⅓ cup bleach per 1 gallon of water or 4 teaspoons bleach per 1 quart of water) for virus disinfection. Wear gloves while using bleach, and never mix it with anything except water.

Ensure the surface is free from dirt and debris. Dry the surface, then apply the bleach solution and let it sit for at least 10 minutes before wiping it off.

Be cautious of applying bleach to certain hard and/or soft surfaces. Bleach can corrode metal over time and bleach is harsh for some surfaces as well. Rinse surfaces with water after disinfecting to prevent discoloration or damage to the surface.

Isopropyl Alcohol

Alcohol solutions with at least 70 percent alcohol are effective against the coronavirus on hard surfaces. First, clean the surface with water and detergent**. Apply the alcohol solution and let it sit on the surface for at least 30 seconds to disinfect.** Alcohol is generally safe for all surfaces but can discolor some plastics.

Hydrogen Peroxide

According to the CDC, household (3 percent) hydrogen peroxide is effective in deactivating rhinovirus, the virus that causes the common cold, within 6 to 8 minutes of exposure. Rhinovirus is more difficult to destroy than coronaviruses, so hydrogen peroxide should be able to break down the coronavirus in less time. **Let it sit on the surface for at least 1 minute.**

Hydrogen peroxide is not corrosive, so it's acceptable to use it on metal surfaces. But, similar to bleach, it can discolor fabrics if you accidentally get it on your clothes. Use caution in applying to certain hard and soft surfaces. Hydrogen peroxide will eventually decompose into oxygen and water.