10.7.1
Cleaning and Sanitizing Procedure

Licensing staff must:

1. Provide information on cleaning and sanitizing standards at orientations and licensing visits.

2. Provide technical assistance to applicants or licensees to help them meet licensing standards.

3. Inspect licensed areas of child care facilities for compliance with this policy at initial, full, renewal and monitoring visits.

4. Create a facility licensing compliance agreement for violations to the cleaning and sanitizing standards. Licensing staff are required to follow up on all compliance agreements (see Compliance Agreement Policy and procedure 10.1.3).

5. Take appropriate licensing action if serious or repeated violations occur. These may include civil penalties, suspension, revocation or denial of license.

Definitions:

Cleaning: Using water and soap/detergent. This removes a large portion of germs, along with organic material.

Rinsing: Using clean water, this further removes the germs and organic material, along with any excess detergent/soap.

Sanitize: A surface must be clean and the number of germs reduced to a level that disease transmissions by that surface are unlikely. This procedure is less vigorous than disinfection.

Sanitizer: A product that reduces germs on inanimate surfaces to levels considered safe by public health codes or regulations. Common uses include: food contact surface sanitizing (dishes, utensils, cutting boards, high chair trays), toys that children may place in their mouths, and pacifiers.

Disinfect: To eliminate virtually all germs from inanimate surfaces through the use of chemicals or physical agents.

Disinfectant: A product that destroys or inactivates any germs on any inanimate object. Common uses include: use on non-porous surfaces such as diaper change tables, counter tops, door & cabinet handles, toilets, and floors.

Hospital grade or hospital use: Products that are effective on Pseudomonas Aeruginosa, Salmonella Choleraesuis and Staphylococcus Aureus