

Creating a more hygienic workplace doesn't stop at the washroom

Placing hand sanitiser and signage in breakrooms and common areas is a step in the right direction. But studies show it simply isn't enough to make a real impact. Targeting "hot spots" with hand and surface hygiene, is a key step toward reducing the spread of germs. Objects that are touched by lots of people throughout the day — such as doorknobs, elevator buttons and copiers — should be cleaned and disinfected daily in order to help break the chain of germ transmission.



Cleaning vs Sanitising vs Disinfecting – what's the difference?



Cleaning

removes germs, dirt, and impurities from surfaces or objects. Cleaning works by using soap (or detergent) and water to physically remove germs from surfaces. This process **does not necessarily kill germs**, but by removing them, it lowers their numbers and the risk of spreading infection.



Sanitising

lowers the number of germs on surfaces or objects to a safe level, as judged by public health standards or requirements. This process works by either cleaning or disinfecting surfaces or objects to lower the risk of spreading infection.



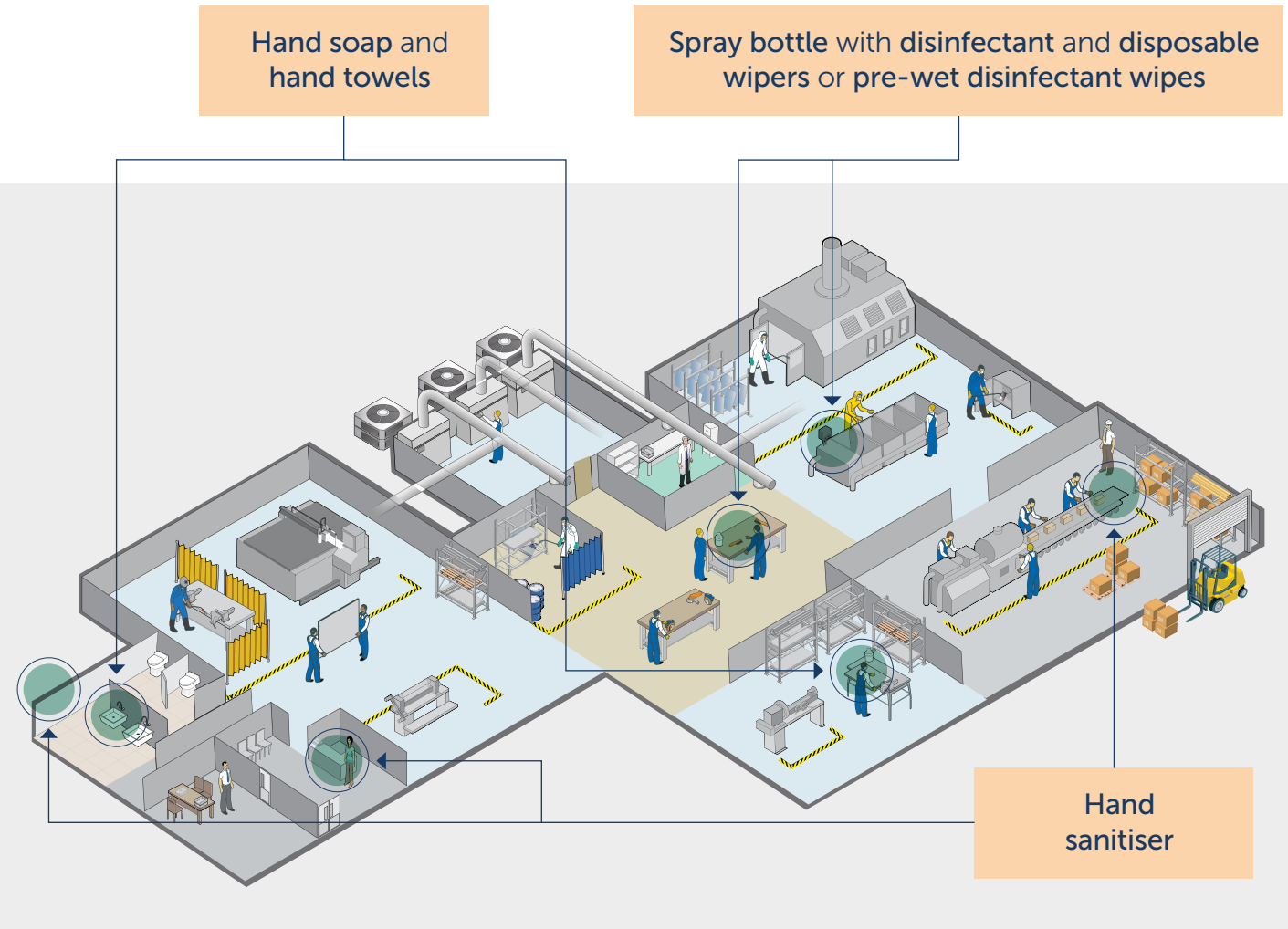
Disinfecting

kills germs on surfaces or objects. Disinfecting works by using **chemicals to kill germs** on surfaces or objects.* This process does not necessarily clean dirty surfaces or remove germs, but by killing germs on a surface after cleaning, it can further lower the risk of spreading infection.

* Non-Food Contact Surfaces

Clean these hot spots to help reduce germs in manufacturing facilities

No matter which surfaces they come in contact with throughout their day, give your employees and visitors greater peace of mind by providing proven cleaning and disinfecting solutions to help break the chain of germ transmission.



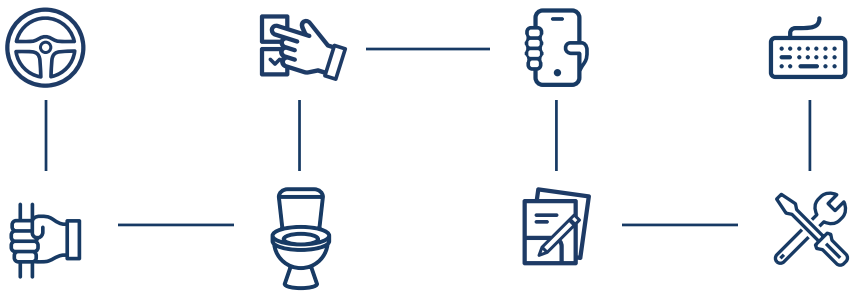
Clean AND disinfect frequently touched surfaces daily.

Step 1:

Clean the surface of commonly touched objects — use detergent or soap and water prior to disinfection.

Step 2:

Disinfect the surface — use disinfectants approved by local regulatory authority. Follow manufacturer's instructions for application and dwell time.



In the span of 24 hours, the average **adult touches 7,200 surfaces¹** and **touches their face 552 times²**.



Nearly **95%** of surveyed adults did not wash long enough to clean the bacteria and germs from their hands.⁴



Research has shown that **water fountain spigots** can have **19 times** the amount of **bacteria** as a toilet seat.³



It is recommended by the CDC that **PPE be worn when using chemical disinfectants** for cleaning.⁵

1. Zhang, N., Li, Y. and Huang, H., 2018. Surface touch and its network growth in a graduate student office. Indoor air, 28(6), pp.963-972

2. A frequent habit that has implications for hand hygiene Kwok, Yen Lee Angela et al. 2015. American Journal of Infection Control, Volume 43, Issue 2, 112 – 114

3. <https://www.nsf.org/consumer-resources/studies-surveys-infographics/germ-studies/germiest-places-schools>

4. Borchgrevink, C.P., Cha, J. and Kim, S., 2013. Hand washing practices in a college town environment. Journal of environmental health, 75(8), p.18.; Hand Washing Practices in a College Town Environment, Journal of Environmental Health

5. CDC.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/disinfecting-your-home

6. Information contained here are recommended best practices, and do not supersede any recommendations or regulations mandated by local laws and regulations.