



الإمارات العربية المتحدة – حكومة الشارقة

بلدية مدينة الشارقة

United Arab Emirates – Sharjah Government

SHARJAH CITY MUNICIPALITY



General Guide for Disinfection Operations inside Buildings

Introduction

In line with the precautionary measures taken by Sharjah City Municipality (SCM) to curb the spread of COVID 19 pandemic, and based on the SCM role in ensuring public health and safety, this guide has been developed to be a comprehensive reference for those in charge of disinfection operations. Also, it will be helpful in providing protection from this pandemic.

Scope of Application:

All buildings.

Targeted Category:

All staff & Community Members.


Disinfection

Disinfection is a term referring to any process that eliminates or kills microorganisms and germs such as viruses, bacteria and fungi. It can be performed by various means using chemicals, heat or radiation in order to maintain a safe disinfected environment.

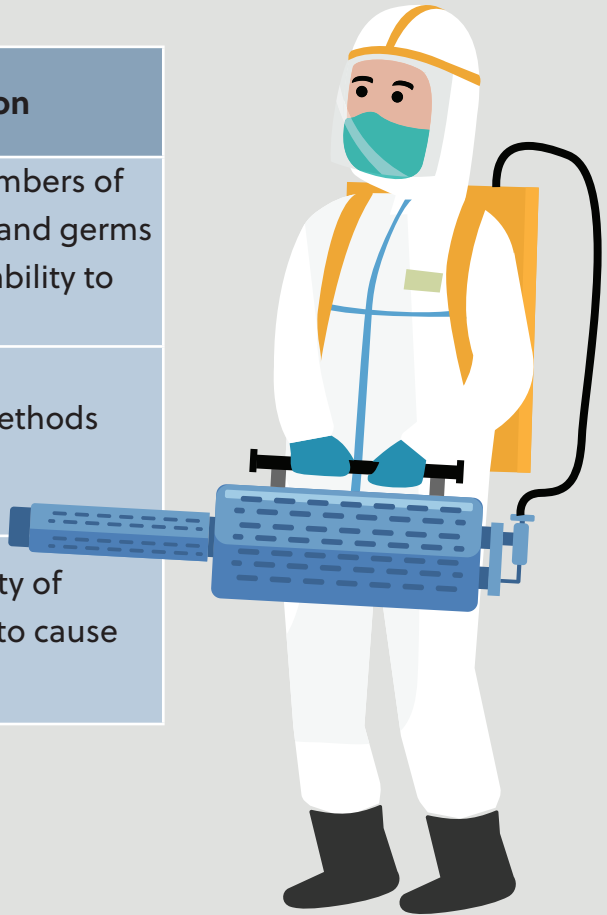
As defined by the World Health Organization (WHO), disinfection refers to the process of eliminating and getting rid of all kinds and forms of viruses and germs, and removing their remnants.



What is the difference between sanitation and disinfection?



Comparison criteria	Disinfection	Sanitation
Definition	Killing and eliminating all microorganisms and germs	Reducing the numbers of microorganisms and germs or curbing their ability to cause harm
Methods	Chemical and physical methods, heat, radiation and high pressure are used.	Only chemical methods are used.
Final results	The site is completely free of all harmful microorganisms.	Curbing the ability of microorganisms to cause harm.



Main purpose of Disinfection: To kill all viruses, microbes and pathogens at the site, place or on surfaces.

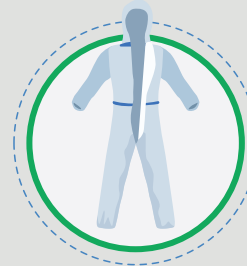
Disinfection Method

1. Before starting the disinfection process, be sure to wear all safety tools as shown in the following table:

Rubber gloves for handling chemicals



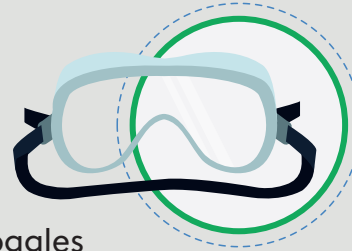
Protective clothing



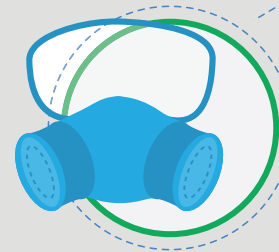
Safety Boots



Safety goggles



Filter respirator



Steps to wear safety clothing and equipment

1



Wear the mask
and gloves

2



Wear the protective
clothing

3



Wear the filter
respirator

4



Wear the goggles

5



Make sure to cover the
whole body

2. Follow the following instructions:

Before beginning Disinfection

- Choose the appropriate time to implement the disinfection process so that there is no person at the site except for the specialists.
- Close all air conditioners and fire sensors.
- Do not leave any foodstuffs, drinks or clothes at the site to avoid any side risks.
- Remove all papers and documents from offices to ensure effective disinfection.
- Ensure cleanliness of the site before starting the disinfection process.

During Disinfection

- Start disinfection process from the inside out.
- Start with the upper floors and gradually go down to the lower floors.
- No smoking, eating or drinking during disinfection operations.
- Do not apply disinfection directly on electrical appliances as they have electrical current.

After completion of Disinfection

- Close the building for 30 to 60 minutes.
- Re-open the building for not less than 60 minutes for ventilation.
- Do not allow anyone to enter the building for at least 6 hours after disinfection.
- Clean the site after the end of the 6-hour period.
- Make a report on the disinfection operation, and add your remarks about the site, and specify the chemical material used and its concentration and quantity, and the areas that have been disinfected.



Points of Focus

The points that the disinfection process must be focused on are determined based on human activity within the site and surrounding objects. Here are the most important points:

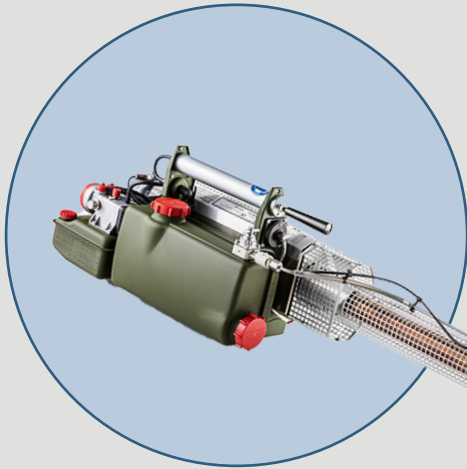


General Instructions - Preventive and Precautionary Measures:

- Always use disinfection materials approved by the competent authorities in your city.
 - Always follow the instructions for disinfection materials, especially the correct concentration and venues.
 - Provide a first aid kit to the disinfection teams or at the disinfection site for emergency use.
 - Ensure that all disinfection equipment is operating properly and that the necessary maintenance has been performed.
 - Ensure disinfection materials are stored according to storage instructions for each material.
 - Provide safety manuals for disinfection materials to use them when necessary.
 - If a disinfection specialist is injured during the disinfection process, the injured must be taken to a well-ventilated area. Contact the emergency room immediately on 998.
 - Review the disinfection label and MSDS technical leaflet for dilution ratios, first aid, storage and disposal methods.
- Review the approved materials for disinfection operations on the Emirates Authority for Standardization and Metrology's website.
 - Avoid mixing disinfection in general, including but not limited to: bleach, ammonia, and dettol; as mixing chemicals can cause respiratory irritation and serious health hazards.
 - disinfectant solutions must be prepared in well-ventilated areas.
 - Seal the caps of chemical containers and packages, to avoid chemical spills and accidents.
 - If there is a COVID 19 case or people contacted with a COVID 19 case at the site, the disinfection must be carried out immediately, otherwise it is preferable to repeat disinfection operations 3 times a week. The number of disinfection operations may be increased according to the intensity of human activity in the building.

Examples of disinfection devices

Mist sprayer



Portable micro-spray machine



Hand-pressure sprayer



Electric fogger machine



English References and Recourses List

- [1] CDC-USA, "Healthcare Infection Control Practices Advisory Committee (HICPAC): Guidelines for Environmental Infection Control in Health-Care Facilities," 2003. [Online]. Available: http://www.cdc.gov/hicpac/pdf/guidelines/eic_in_hcf_03.pdf.
- [2] P. R. Laranjeira, J. A. G. Bronzatti, R. Q. de Souza, and K. U. Graziano, "Steam Sterilization: Fundamental Aspects and Technical Resources to Reduce Water Consumption," Rev. SOBECC, vol. 22, no. 2, pp. 115–120, 2016, doi: 10.5327/z1414-4425201700020009.
- [3] F. . Loffer, "Disinfection vs. sterilization of gynecologic laparoscopy equipment. The experience of the Phoenix Surgicenter - PubMed," PubMed, 1980, Accessed: Dec. 29, 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/6450284/>.
- [4] G. C. Mayhall, Hospital Epidemiology and Infection Control. LWW, 2011.
- [5] World Health Organization, "Cleaning and disinfection of environmental surfaces in the context of COVID-19," WHO, 2020. [Online]. Available: [WHO/2019-nCoV/Disinfection/2020.1](https://www.who.int/publications-detail/cleaning-and-disinfection-of-environmental-surfaces-in-the-context-of-covid-19).

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- [6] وزارة التغير المناخي والبيئة, "الدليل الإرشادي الموحد لإجراءات التعقيم واستخدام المطهرات والمنظفات," وزارة التغير المناخي والبيئة - الإمارات, 2020. [Online]. Available: www.moccae.gov.ae.
- [7] بلدية مدينة الشارقة, "الدليل الإرشادي لعمليات التعقيم المتبعة من قبل بلدية مدينة الشارقة," بلدية مدينة الشارقة, الشارقة, الشارقة, 2020.



998 الإسعاف
AMBULANCE



997 الدفاع المدني
CIVIL DEFENSE



999 الشرطة
POLICE



991 الكهرباء
ELECTRICITY



992 الماء
WATER

