

# Plan, Prepare & Respond to Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19)

With the rapid opening of golf and cart usage by the states, a lot of golf courses went from zero to 100 overnight with little to no guidance. This didn't give them the opportunity to come up with a complete plan. With COVID-19, we are all going to have to do things a little different and do things that we never had to do before. We are going to have to change the way we do business. It is no longer just rinse the golf cart with PineSol and let the cart go to the next person. Remember COVID-19 can stay alive on plastic (golf cart) for three days.

There is now a big liability aspect to be aware of. Liability of your members getting sick, employees getting sick, employees using cleaners and disinfectants, OSHA and EPA Regulations and documentation that you never had to do before.

Let us at New England Sanitizing Supplies help you.

There are five main topics you need to be aware of:

- The difference between cleaning and disinfecting
- EPA List N Disinfectants
- Who is responsible for what
- Personal Protective Equipment
- Documentation

## **Cleaning vs. Disinfecting**

As the 2019 Novel Coronavirus (SARS CoV-2), also known as COVID-19 continues to spread more and more people are looking for ways to disinfect. Current evidence suggests it may remain viable for hours to days on surfaces. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has posted guidelines for how to clean and disinfect, which are two different procedures that should be used together to remove and kill germs.

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.

Disinfecting kills germs on surfaces or objects with the use of chemicals. Disinfecting should be done after a surface has been cleaned. Cleaning removes loose soils, preparing the surface or object to be disinfected. If a surface is not cleaned first, germs can hide under soils and reduce the efficacy of the disinfectant.

Always follow product use instructions for disinfecting hard, non-porous surfaces.

## **EPA List N Disinfectants**

While surface disinfectant products on [List N](#) have not been tested specifically against SARS-CoV-2, the cause of COVID-19, EPA expects them to kill the virus because they:

- Demonstrate efficacy (e.g. effectiveness) against a harder-to-kill virus; or
- Demonstrate efficacy against another type of human coronavirus similar to SARS-CoV-2.

All surface disinfectants on List N can be used to kill viruses on surfaces such as counters and doorknobs.

Because SARS-CoV-2 is a new virus, this pathogen is not readily available for use in commercial laboratory testing to see if a certain disinfectant product is effective at killing the virus.

**GC-2100 Surface Cleaner & Disinfectant** is the product you want to use. It is an EPA List N disinfectant (E.P.A. Reg. No. 6836-152). GC-2100 is a one-step cleaner-disinfectant that is effective against a broad spectrum of bacteria, viruses and fungi, and will prevent the growth of mildew and their odors when used as directed. GC-2100 is a powerful disinfectant and kills 99.9% of bacteria and viruses\*. It cleans and disinfects in one easy step. It has a clear drying formula for multiple surfaces.

## Who is Responsible for What?

The Employer is responsible to have an effective and comprehensive Safety & Health Program. This program must include specific and detailed information. Each employee must be trained, have knowledge of the hazard and understand the potential outcome associated with the hazard.

The Employee is responsible to understand the hazard and the risks associated. They must also remember to maintain a six foot distance from each other and when washing hands or face, use soap and water for at least 20 seconds, rinse and dry.

## Personal Protective Equipment

As required by the standard, PPE must be selected which will protect employees from the specific hazards, which they are likely to encounter during their work on-site.

Selection of the appropriate PPE is a complex process, which should take into consideration a variety of factors. Key factors involved in this process are identification of the hazards, or suspected hazards; their routes of potential hazard to employees (inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, and eye or skin contact); and the performance of the PPE materials (and seams) in providing a barrier to these hazards. The amount of protection provided by PPE is material-hazard specific. That is, protective equipment materials will protect well against some hazardous substance and poorly, or not at all, against others. In many instances, protective equipment materials cannot be found which will provide continuous protection from the particular substance. In these cases the breakthrough time of the protective material should exceed the work durations.

Other factors in this selection process to be considered are matching the PPE to the employees' work requirements and task-specific conditions. The durability of PPE materials, such as tear strength and seam strength, should be considered in relation to the employee's tasks. The effect of PPE in relation to heat stress and task duration are a factor in selecting and using PPE. In some cases, layers of PPE may be necessary to provide sufficient protection, or to protect expensive PPE inner garments, suits or equipment.

The more that is known about the hazards at the site, the easier the job of PPE selection becomes. As more information about the hazards and conditions at the site becomes available, the site supervisor can make decisions to up-grade or down-grade the level of PPE protection to match the tasks at hand.

## Documentation

At New England Sanitizing Supplies we have sample plans and checklists that will help you and your business in documenting the correct, necessary information.

We have the following sample plans:

- Infectious Disease Preparedness & Response Plan
- Cleaning & Disinfecting Plan
- Personal Protective Equipment Plan
- Safety Training Checklist
- Written Certification of Workplace Hazard Assessment
- PPE Certification of Training
- Written Hazardous Communication Program
- PPE Item Sheet
- Signage



# HOW TO CLEAN & DISINFECT A GOLF CART

GC-2100 Surface Cleaner & Disinfectant for Golf Carts

## Step 1



### Spray

Spray the Golf Cart with GC-2100.

## Step 2



### Scrub

Scrub the high touch areas on the Golf Cart.

Steering Wheel  
Cup Holders & Compartments  
Seat  
Hand Rests  
Roof Handles  
Golf Bag Area

## Step 3



### Rinse

Rinse the Golf Cart.

## Step 4



### Spray

Spray the Golf Cart with GC-2100.

Make sure that the surface is wet.

## Step 5



### Let Dry

Let the Golf Cart air dry.

**Directions for Use:** It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

**DISINFECTION / VIRUCIDAL\* / FUNGICIDAL / MOLD & MILDEW CONTROL DIRECTIONS:**

Apply GC-21000 Surface Cleaner & Disinfectant undiluted to hard, nonporous surfaces, thoroughly wetting with a cloth, mop, sponge or by immersion. Treated surfaces must remain wet for 10 minutes.

**For Influenza Virus Type A and Human Coronavirus,** treated surfaces must remain wet for 1 minute. Wipe dry with a cloth, sponge, mop or allow to air dry.

For sprayer applications, use a coarse spray device. Spray 6 – 8 inches from the surface, until surface is thoroughly wet. Avoid breathing spray. Let stand for 10 minutes. Wipe dry or allow to air dry.

All products are different. Use per directions. This is a step-by-step guide to help. Always read the product label for directions.

E.P.A. Reg. No. 6836-152-9619