Sanitation Part1

Hi, welcome to sanitation and safety protocols in a pandemic world. This program is accepted by the professional grooming credentialing program. But in order to get the certificate for this class, there are some assignments and those assignments will have to be sent to me and completed. There is also a test that needs to be passed as well. There's a private Facebook group. I suggest that you please take the time to join that group. I am easily accessible in that group. If you have questions regarding the program, as well as have regularly scheduled support calls. You will have access for 6 weeks.

Let's get started. I want to do a quick disclaimer. The information that is presented in this program is designed for educational purposes only it is solely advisory, and I cannot be held responsible for actions taken in regards to this program. I offer no warranty either implied or express all materials accurate to the best of my knowledge.

So how do you get ahold of me? Besides that Facebook group that I just told you about? You can also find me on Pet Groomer Town Hall. On either one of my websites. You can email me or you text me questions to my cell number.

 My name is Mary Oquendo. And I've been grooming before I retired for well over 20 years. I am a certified master pet tech instructor, one of only 13 worldwide and I teach pet first aid and other pet educational seminars across the country. One of the first things that I was taught by my mentors back when I was a new groomer was to be clean and sanitary. For many years, I made that half -hearted attempt. I felt that couldn't possibly clean everything every time, it would take too much time, which is money, and no matter what there would be that unreachable nook or cranny. Through time, I learned that it costs too much time and money to be unsanitary, Reimbursed vet bills, rebathing pets, premature equipment failure. Now I do not expect you to adopt all of my suggestions immediately. But to start cherry picking a few you can implement in your facility. And when you have that's been digested by your systems on it another one. Bring your work environment up to the next level.

The goal of this workshop is to help you formulate a plan that suits your needs in order to keep your house call, shop, and mobile clients, staff and yourself safe and healthy. This is going to be a two parts. We're first going to cover sanitation. The topics we will cover: differentiating needs. What's the difference between a zoonosis and a contagion, cleaning, disinfecting and sanitizers, I want to talk specifically on air cleaners. Then we'll go into tools, equipment and grooming products. I'll go over some resources for you. We'll talk specifically about COVID-19 some cleaning schedules and what actually we need to be concerned about the second part of that is safety protocols specific to COVID-19.

Then, we're going to cover pre grooming, drop off your lobby, the bathing and drying, your grooming and your groomers, pick up payment and knowing what your state requires of you.

Who are we as groomers fall basically into three categories. House call mobile, or shop and I’m including home based in the shop category. And we all have different needs. Housecall groomers don't have to worry about floors, walls, ceilings, tubs. But mobile, while smaller than most shops has to worry about just about everything because everything is in arm's reach, but not cages. Shops are more open, but not necessarily everything needs to be clean. And the one thing we don't want to do is we don't want to disinfect Mother Nature. It is my hope to give you the knowledge needed to formulate a plan that suits your needs to keep your clients, your staff, and yourself safe and healthy.

What's the difference between a zoonosis and a contagion? A zoonosis is any infectious disease that can be transmitted between species from dog to person, from person to cat. Cat to dog, Examples would be plague, rabies and leptospirosis.

A contagion is any infectious disease that is transmitted with in a species. From dog to dog, people to people, cat to cat. Examples are lice and flu. Current scientific information on COVID-19 is that it is a contagion, even though it was initially a zoonotic that mutated but cannot be transmitted between species.

In the workbook there are two handouts. One is from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention. And the other one is from the Colorado Department of Agriculture, it is a complete list of zoonosis. I do recommend that you take the time to read that and keep it keep it handy.

Whether it's a zoonosis or contagion, it falls basically into four categories. The first one is viral. Viral are viruses. Viruses are micro organisms that are smaller than bacteria, and live and reproduce in living cells. They have the ability to mutate which can make treatment kind of iffy. Example of a zoonotic is rabies, and a contagion is Parvo. So COVID is a contagion and it's viral.

Bacterial, as the name implies, are caused by bacteria. An example of a zoonotic is cat Scratch Fever and a contagion is Kennel Cough.

Parasitic, caused by parasites. Parasites require the host in order to survive. Examples of zoonotic is round worm and a contagion is lice.

Fungal are caused by fungus. Most of them are zoonotic. Ringworm is simply one example. And the only contagion I could find is something called histoplasmosis. And that is between dogs that live near river valleys.

How are these transmitted? Direct contact is the first one. Direct contact is the physical contact between you and the pet or the pet the pet, or you and somebody else. Pets rubbing up against each other or up against you, sniffing Hello. Also, leaving open food and beverage containers. Between human and human is hugging, shaking, hands kissing or any kind of physical touch. I've always assumed during any given pandemic, that we should just simply assume everybody has it and just plan as such.

Fomites is in direct contact, You've brushed one dog and then you brush another without disinfecting. Using that happy hoodie or towel on another pet hair, open shampoo bottles, touching respiratory droplets or non porous surfaces because covid can survive on plastic and stainless steel for four days. However, at the time I'm recording this, the current thought is that it is much more difficult to contact COVID through surfaces. The more common way is going to be airborne Airborne, sometimes called aerosol is probably the hardest to control because it's in the air. Exhalation of any virus can travel six feet, hence why they say six feet for social distancing. Its why masks are recommended. They should fit properly and what a mask does is, it keeps your germs to yourself. You can provide single use masks and gloves for clients. Gloves give a false sense of security because they are single use and toss. Your state may require you to have sanitation stations meaning that you are required to put out a box of masks, gloves and hand sanitizer. We'll discuss how to check out your states and later on in the program.

Waterborne? Anytime water sits it collects bacteria. In your water recirculatory pump, diluted shampoos, not careful about storing undiluted shampoos.

Your shoes, particularly important for mobiles and households. We track something from someone's home and yard into our vans then over into the next home. It's why vets and doctors wear shoe coverings when operating.

Staph is highly zoonotic. And if you groom a dog with staph you can pretty much guarantee you will have staph everywhere.

There are some agents that are transmitted by more than one means suchn as Leptospirosis is spread by direct contact and is airborne. But in order for transmission to occur, there has to be some sort of contact with the contagion. So think like the pet. Where is this contact occurring: is it the reception counter where they are rubbing up against or is the bookshelf way up high against the wall.

The difference between cleaning and disinfecting. The basic rule of thumb is, cleaners don't disinfect well, disinfectants don't clean well, and disinfectants work better on clean surfaces. Cleaning and disinfecting solutions should be made fresh daily if you are mixing from concentrate. In fact, it is a requirement of OSHA that you only mix cleaning and disinfecting solutions on a daily basis.

There’s three basic factors that determine the spread of the disease or infection and any facility. The first is the overall health of the pet or client. An immune suppressed pet or client or groomer is more likely to contract something. The second is your health. What are you spreading? Are you washing your hands in between? Soap and water removes the biologicals: hair, urine, feces, blood dander, and respiratory droplets are all common vectors for transmission. And the third is the cleaning and the disinfecting protocols of the facility.

Let's start off with cleaning. The benefits of cleaning your work area and tools is: Everything last longer, looks better and is more professional. My van was about a year old when I brought it to a trade show so the manufacturer could do some warranty work. My van look like it just rolled off the showroom floor where at the same time someone who had her six month old van looked like rolled out of a war zone. Customers see this and if they can't see it, they can most certainly smell it.

Natural cleaners use botanicals and essential oils that are not harmful to you or the dog. There are many essential oils and botanicals that are harmful to cats. Their liver simply cannot metabolize them. A short, but very incomplete list, would be lemon, peppermint, lavender, melaleuca, tea tree, cinnamon bark, wintergreen and thyme.

Cats lack the enzymes needed to metabolize these essential oils. You need to be careful when using such products when a cat has access to what you just cleaned with it. I personally prefer more natural products because I use them day in and day out all day long. Most of our supermarkets contain a good selection of natural products and many of the larger companies are jumping on the bandwagon. I personally use vinegar to clean as it’s a weak acid and has the added benefit of breaking down bacteria. It is biodegradable, environment friendly, safe, and inexpensive. I use 50/50 mix vinegar to water. If I wanted to smell better, I'll throw a couple of drops of essential oils into it.

 What's important when cleaning is to remove the biologicals: hair, urine, feces, blood, and respiratory droplets. Remove these and you're removing the common transmission vectors. If you don't remove them before disinfecting, the disinfectants will not work as well.

I do recommend that you take the time and visit the links that I have put on the slides. Okay, so this one is for the cleaning and disinfecting of your home. It shows you how to and this is from the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention. Anything that here is the same thing that you would do for cleaning any day. Take the time to read through this.

Cleaning equipment: I use the nylon brushes for larger areas. Toothbrushes for crevices and corners. Cloth towels are not as sanitary as paper towels, but paper towels can, especially the cheaper paper towels, deposit lint all over the place.

Vapor or dry steam cleaners that use high heat, low pressure. The heat kills the germs and it lifts dirt on both porous and non porous surfaces. I use the shark and found it at Target. There are other companies out there that have a dry steam cleaners.

High velocity dryer can blow out hair that a vacuum can’t reach. Blow it out of the truck, or to where the vacuum actually can reach it.

Dehumidifier keeps moisture out and resulting bacteria to a minimum.

There is a difference between disinfecting and sanitizing. This is an all picture of my first van. So a couple things I want to point out. First of all, is all the bandanas that are in baggies and the reason they are in baggies, and all the equipment in there is in baggies. It keeps the hair off of it. Anything that's loose, so when I use my high velocity dryer to blow like hair out of there, I'm not blowing my bandanas all the way down the street.

Sanitizing reduces bacteria on a surface to a level that is considered safe. Disinfecting kills the bacteria. Sterilizing kills bacteria and spores and it is not feasible in a grooming environment. There's my older UV sanitizer. We'll talk more about that shortly.

What can we use for disinfecting and sanitizing. The first is quaternary ammonium compounds such as Dakil or Roccal. They are broad spectrum and very effective against everything except Parvo. However, some of the newer generation of quats will kill Parvo. Read your labels. You can combine them with a cleaner to cut your workload.

10% bleach kills everything, not 9% bleach. You need contact time of about five minutes. Anything you buy is going to have directions on the label. You need to read those directions to use them properly. 11% bleach is unnecessary can actually damage like your lung linings if you do more of a higher concentration of bleach. And bleach has a shelf life. You should only keep bottles of bleach for six months and then toss them alright. Because what you think is 10% bleach may not be.

2% chlorhexidine. Not as broad spectrum as quartz. It's good second choice.

I alternate these three. You don't want anything to become resistant. And there are things that one cleaner might miss. Couple ways you could do this: you could do day one is quats. Day two is bleach. Day Three is 2% chlorhexidine.

You can do quat at the end of the day, you could do 2% chlorhexidine throughout the day. What I normally would do is that end of day cleaning was either quats or bleach. And cleaning throughout the day was 2% chlorhexidine.

Fresh air circulation. The reason people get sick in winter is not because germs are more prevalent is because our homes and businesses are closed up to conserve heat. I have an intake/outtake fan in my van that keeps the air moving There are air circulation systems designed for buildings, you will need to talk to your HVAC guys for the latest and the greatest.

There are spray disinfectants within our industry like andis and oster. There's others there's commercial grade ones like microban and Lysol. You want to make sure you read the bottles. I am not a huge fan of the spray disinfectants only because I'm breathing that in all day long. I will use them sparingly but I do have them.

Sanitizing sprays can be made from rubbing alcohol. But a sanitizer and a disinfectant are two different things. Sanitizing might be good in between but you really need to make sure you're disinfecting at the end of the day. A lot of hospitals use 70% rubbing alcohol straight not diluted wiith water as a as a sanitizer.

This site is a list of disinfectants that from the EPA. It has links on how to find a disinfectant that has had the testing for COVID-19. There's a video on how to do it. Use the advanced search option.

UV sanitizers. The important thing with UV sanitizer is that it has to be UVC and I don't normally just like go recommend brands. I'm going to recommend a brand here. And that is Tool Kleen. They have products that for are portable for housecall and mobile, they have larger units for shop. But this is the one that I recommend.

Safety gear. This includes goggles, glasses, gloves face mask. Read the label on any product that we're using for suggested protection. Many of the products are caustic and if you have employees, OSHA is going to require you to have some safety products such as a respirator. Facemask will not protect you if it says use a respirator. Not everyone can wear respirator, they can become lightheaded and pass out.

Face masks, face shield and the thermometer. Specifically, for COVID-19. There are onion goggles. They form a seal around the edges and a problem way better than any other of the safety glasses that are out there.

And laminator. Llaminator because OSHA is going to require a safety guidelines that you need to have for employees and a laminator would be to laminate such instructions so that they're not damaged by water.