

Norovirus and the Entrepreneur:

How can I protect my business?





Reasons for Concern

- Norovirus presents a HIGH risk for food contamination & customer illness
 - The CDC estimates that norovirus is the leading cause of foodborne illness in the U.S.
 - Transmission is commonly through the fecal-oral route through contaminated food
- Norovirus is DIFFICULT to eliminate from the premises

Before the Incident...

What Can you do?

Focus on Prevention

 Consider an employee health policy that addresses norovirus

Practice proper handwashing

Prohibit bare hand contact with RTE food

Decontaminate areas contaminated with norovirus

Employee Health Policy

- Rule .2616(d) of the NC Food Safety Rules
 - "No employee who has a communicable...disease that can be transmitted by foods, or who is a carrier...shall work in a food service establishment in any capacity in which there is a likelihood of...contaminating food."
- Main Components of an effective Employee Health Policy for norovirus:
 - Reporting
 - Exclusion and Restriction



- Require employees (and conditional employees) to report the following:
 - Symptoms (regardless of norovirus diagnosis)
 - Vomiting
 - Diarrhea
 - Sore throat with fever
 - Diagnosis of norovirus
 - Exposure to norovirus within the past 48 hours



- Exclude an employee from the establishment if:
 - Symptomatic with vomiting and diarrhea
 - Diagnosed with norovirus

- Restrict an employee from working with food if:
 - Symptomatic with sore throat and fever
 - Diagnosed with norovirus but is asymptomatic (without the help of medication)



- If your establishment serves a highly susceptible population then:
 - Exclude an employee that has been
 - diagnosed with norovirus but is <u>asymptomatic</u>
 - symptomatic with sore throat and fever
- Restrict an employee from working with food if
 - exposed to norovirus
- Highly Susceptible Populations:
 - young, elderly, pregnant, or immunocompromised
 - Examples: nursing homes, hospitals, child care centers

Employee Health Policy (cont.) Lifting the Exclusion or Restriction

- If the employee was <u>excluded</u> for being <u>symptomatic</u>:
 - Restrict from working with food for 24 hours after becoming asymptomatic
 - Retain the <u>exclusion</u> for 24 hours after becoming asymptomatic if serving a HSP



Lifting the Exclusion or Restriction

- Reinstate an employee when:
 - Written medical documentation from a health practitioner is provided that states that the employee is free of norovirus
 - the employee has been free of symptoms for more than 48 hours

Proper Handwashing

Wash hands the correct way

- use liquid soap and tempered water
- rub hands vigorously with soap and tempered water for 15 seconds
- wash all surfaces of the hands, to include the backs of hands, palms, wrists, under fingernails and between fingers
- rinse well for ten seconds
- dry hands with a paper towel or other hand-drying device
- turn off faucet with a paper towel or other method without recontaminating hands.

Wash hands often

Avoid hindrances to clean hands

- rings
- bracelets
- long fingernails





Avoid Bare Hand Contact with RTE Foods

 The viral transfer rate from contaminated hands to RTE food is 10%

 Handwashing will not remove all pathogens present

- Use handwashing in conjunction with gloves and/or clean & sanitized utensils
 - Use gloves in the correct manner!

Lodging Establishments

- Employee Health Policy
 - Sick employees can contaminate surfaces in rooms, such as handrails, walls, curtains, toilet areas (e.g. cruise ships)
 - Require all employees to report symptoms or diagnosis

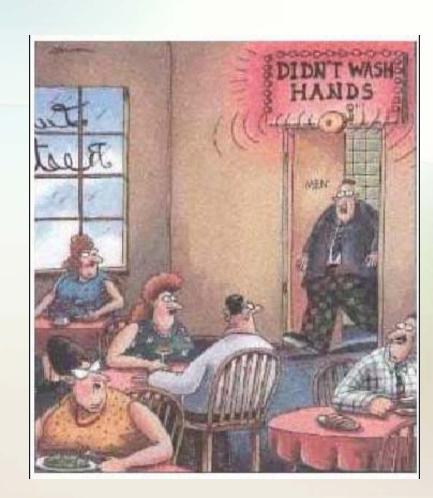
Practice proper handwashing

During the Incident...

Decreasing the spread of the virus

Focus on "Hot Spots"

- Maintain clean restroom areas to prevent the potential for cross contamination
- Emphasize hand washing for all employees-wait and bus staff also
- Install supplemental hand wash signs in restrooms to encourage customers
- Install hand sanitizer stations in the dining area and close to children's play areasemphasize use with signs

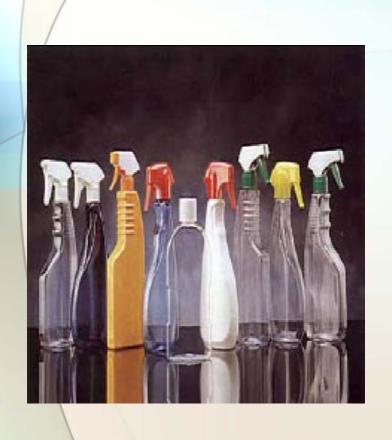


Focus on "Hot Spots" (cont.)

- Monitor the customer selfservice areas (e.g. buffet bar) to prevent contamination or eliminate self-service
- •Consider wrapping ready-toeat items individually to reduce the chance of transmission
- Change serving utensils often
- •Ensure thorough cleaning and sanitization of plates, tableware, utensils, etc.
- Wash raw fruits & vegetables thoroughly



Focus on "Hot Spots" (cont.)



 Repeated daily disinfection of heavy hand-contact areas/surfaces

 Discard and remove from premises all dirty cloths/hand towels used to clean (suspected) contaminated areas

After the Incident...

Decontamination of your business

Focus on Decontamination

- Vomitus and Feces Contamination
 - Dispose of all exposed food within 25 feet of the contamination

- Dispose of any food prepared by an ill employee
- Wear protective barriers, such as disposable gloves, masks, & aprons



- Vomitus and Feces (cont.)
 - Use paper towels to soak up as much of the contaminated material as possible
 - Be careful not to drip or splash the material
 - Clean & disinfect the entire food preparation area with disposable cloths.



- Vomitus and Feces (cont.)
 - Clean & disinfect the soiled area with a chlorine/water mixture:
 - Stainless steel, food/mouth contact items: 200 ppm (1:250) or 1 tablespoon of bleach in 1 gallon of water
 - Non-porous surfaces such as tile floors, countertops, sinks, etc.: 1000 ppm (1:50) or 1/3 cup of bleach in 1 gallon of water



 Porous surfaces such as wooden floors: 5000 ppm (1:10) or 1 2/3 cups of bleach in 1 gallon of water



- Vomitus and Feces (cont.)
 - Contact Time: Leave bleach solution on the surface for 10-20 minutes, and then rinse with clean water.

- Dispose of all waste material in sealed plastic bags.
- Do not remove waste through the food prep area, if possible.

Vomitus and Feces (cont.)

 After the disinfection process is complete, close off the area, if possible, for at least one hour.

- If there are windows, air out the area.
- Wash and sanitize hands thoroughly before resuming work.



- Vomitus and Feces (cont.)
- Carpeted Areas:
 - Remove all visible debris with absorbent material and discard in a plastic bag to minimize aerosols.
 - Steam clean the carpet to 160°F for five minutes or 212°F for 1 minute for complete inactivation of the virus.
 - Wear protective barriers, such as disposable gloves, masks, & aprons

Lodging Establishments

- Once norovirus has been identified, guests who become ill should be requested to stay in their rooms and contact the front desk by phone.
- Rooms that have accommodated ill guests should be thoroughly cleaned as soon as the guests/residents depart.

 Non-visibly soiled areas should be disinfected with chlorine bleach.

The following items should be regularly disinfected:

- Doorknobs
- •faucets
- •sinks
- •toilets
- commodes,
- bath rails
- •phones
- •counters
- chairs (including backs)
- remotes

- •tables
- •handrails
- elevator buttons
- •light switches
- •mattress covers
- •aprons
- •uniforms
- •linens
- bedding
- ice machines



 When norovirus is present, housekeepers should wear gloves, remove them, dispose of them, and wash their hands before going to the next room.

All windows and doors should be opened during cleaning.

- Contaminated bed coverings should be sanitized by ordinary laundry processing.
- Mattresses should be thoroughly aired in bright sunlight. Soft furnishings should be placed in bright sunlight for a few hours.
- All mattresses and soft furnishings contaminated by vomit should be removed for steam cleaning or discarded.

- Bathrooms
 - Clean every hour
 - Disinfect with an agent approved for norovirus
 - Use disposable cloths
 - Provide ventilation to the outside
- Towels & Linens
 - Wash in 50 ppm chlorine/water solution or EPA listed laundry sanitizer OR
 - 160° F hot water for 25 minutes

Contact Information

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