

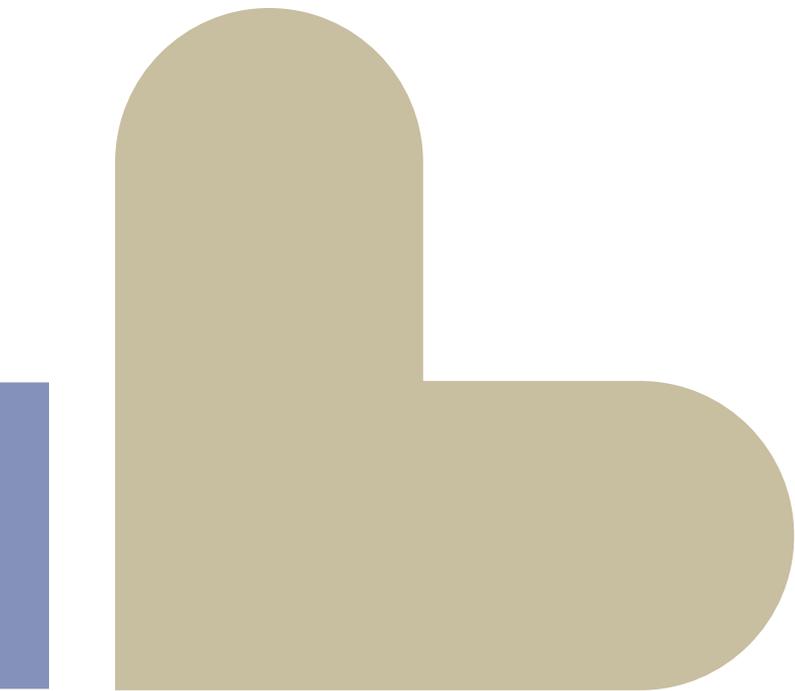


# KDS HYGIENE GUIDE 2.0

for cleaning staff

*An A to Z for cleaning and hygiene*

Reference work taking into account DIN 13063  
and the KRINKO recommendations 11/2022



# WHY DO WE HAVE HYGIENE / DISINFECTION PRACTICES?

## DIRT

**There are different types of dirt:**

- Loose (e.g. dust, sand, etc.)
- Adhesive (e.g. coffee stains, chewing gum, etc.)
- Microbiological (germs e.g. bacteria, fungi and viruses)

Cleaning removes dirt. This conserves surfaces and improves their appearance. To kill germs, on the other hand, the best method is targeted disinfection.

## MICROORGANISMS

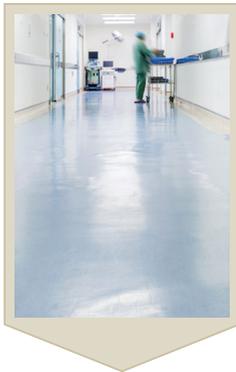
Microorganisms are very small creatures that are invisible to the naked eye. They are found everywhere, e.g. on the skin, in our bodies, on the floor/ground and in the air.



Skin



Body



Floor/ground



Air

## GERMS

Germs are microorganisms that can make people ill. They can be transmitted in various ways.

## CLEANING

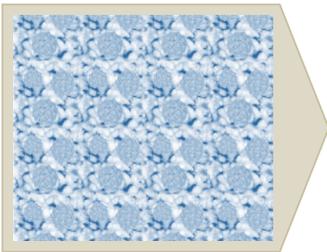
Cleaning involves removing dirt with water and detergent. This does not kill microorganisms. They are partially removed, but only when they are wiped away with a cleaning cloth.

### There are a variety of cleaning methods:

- Maintenance cleaning: Ongoing cleaning
  - Cleaning frequency e.g. daily, weekly
- Deep cleaning: Intensive cleaning targeting the removal of stubborn dirt and incrustations, as well as renewal of the maintenance film
  - Cleaning frequency: As agreed, at longer intervals
- Interim cleaning: Carried out between deep cleaning and maintenance cleaning, - meaning that the deep cleaning is delayed, e.g. by washing linoleum

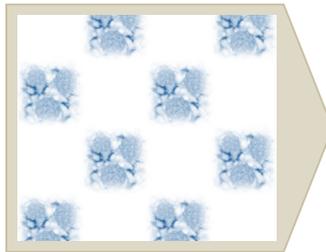
## DISINFECTION

In contrast to cleaning, disinfection removes or inactivates living microorganisms.



### No cleaning / disinfection

Germ reduction 0 %



### Cleaning:

Germ reduction between  
50 – 80 %



### Disinfection:

Germ reduction between  
84 – 99.9 %

## TRANSMISSION OF GERMS

There are four different ways in which pathogens can be transmitted.



### Physical contact/smear infection

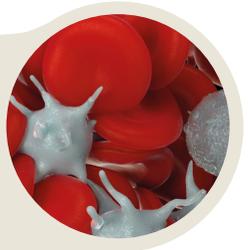
Through poor hand hygiene or touching contaminated objects

Example of transmission: Noroviruses

### Infection via blood and/or tissue

Transmission through blood and bodily secretions such as saliva, sweat and pus, e.g. through needle puncture injuries

Example of transmission: Hepatitis B



### Infection via droplets and particles in the air

Transmission through speaking, sneezing or coughing; Example of transmission: Influenza viruses (flu)

### Infection via contaminated water and/or food

Transmission through hygiene lapses, e.g. non-compliance with the cold chain

Example of transmission: Salmonella



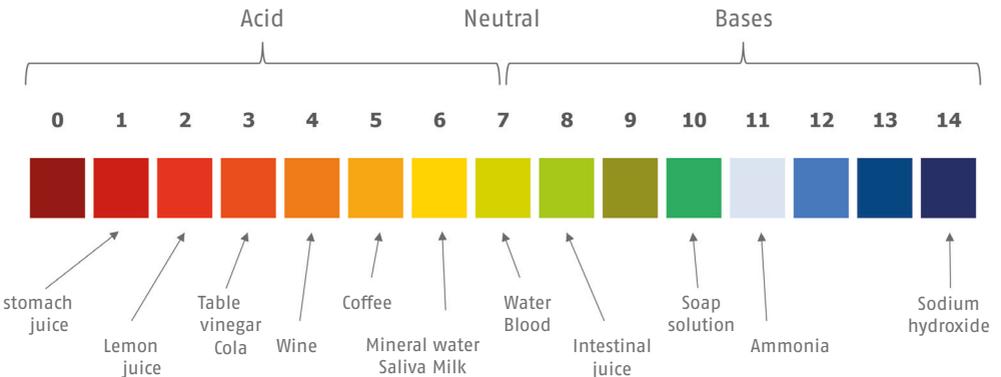
## CONTAMINATION

Contamination is the unwanted soiling of surfaces by pathogens or toxins.

## CLEANING AGENTS

Cleaning agents remove dirt. There are different types of cleaning agents that remove a wide variety of soiling.

Cleaning agents	pH value (see pH value)	Application	Examples
Acidic cleaners	approx. 0 - 6	Sanitising cleaners, bathroom cleaners	Removes limescale and rust
Neutral cleaners	approx. 6 - 8	Neutral cleaners, alcohol-based cleaners (e.g. window cleaner), carpet shampoo	Removes water-soluble soiling such as coffee stains etc.
Alkaline cleaners	approx. 8 - 14	All-purpose cleaners, PVC deep cleaners, stone cleaners	Removes oil and grease
Solvent cleaners		Solvent deep cleaner, spray cleaner, plastic cleaner	Removes oil and grease

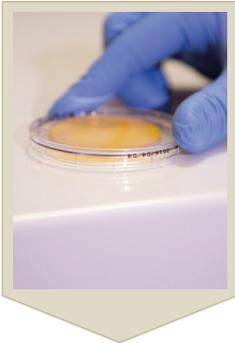


## DISINFECTANTS

Disinfectants are designed to kill germs. As the structure of each germ is different, not every disinfectant is effective against every germ. This is why there are many different disinfectants. For the disinfectant to work optimally, it must be used correctly, e.g. correctly dosed.

## HYGIENE CHECKS

Hygiene checks can be used to assess the hygienic condition of surfaces, for example. You must be able to check whether disinfection measures have been carried out and whether they have been carried out correctly. Hygiene checks can be carried out using swabs, smear tests, ATP measurements and glow checks.



Swab



Smear test



ATP measurement



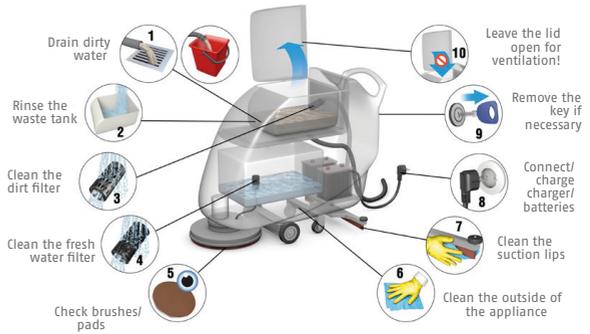
Glow Check

# WHAT IS NEEDED FOR CLEANING?

## APPLIANCES AND MACHINES

Appliances and machines must be maintained and inspected to ensure that they do not pose a risk. Inspections must include a regular visual inspection and the DGUV V3 inspection by a qualified electrician. The frequency of inspections varies depending on the appliance or machine.

For hygiene reasons, it is important that machines are always kept clean, inside and out.



## AREA PLAN

The area plan contains an overview of the rooms or areas to be cleaned.

Among other things, the area plan shows:

- 1 Which rooms or areas are to be cleaned = designation e.g. hallway
- 2 How often they should be cleaned = cleaning frequency e.g. once a week
- 3 Which group the room/area belongs to = room group e.g. G = hallways

**Muster-Rehaklinik**  
Musterstr. 1  
99999 Musterstadt

**KDS**  
Service für Gesundheit und Pflege

Gebäude/ Stock	Nr.	Bezeichnung	m²	Turnus	Raum- gruppe	RNL Geko								
							Mo	Di	Mi	Do	Fr	Sa	So	
14-2 OG	2.001	Treppenhaus	23,39	4xw0	G	HT	X	X	X	X	X	X		
14-2 OG	2.004	Treppenhaus	32,56	4xw0	G	HT	X	X	X	X	X	X		
14-2 OG	2.008	Treppenhaus	32,22	4xw0	G	HT	X	X	X	X	X	X		
14-2 OG	2.013	Flur	116,04	7xw0	G	GF	X	X	X	X	X	X		
14-2 OG	2.013	Loggia	2,78	7xw0	E	KB	X	X	X	X	X	X		
14-2 OG	2.014	Flur	44,53	7xw0	G	GF	X	X	X	X	X	X		
14-2 OG	2.015	Flur	108,86	7xw0	G	GF	X	X	X	X	X	X		
14-2 OG	2.016	Flur	2,78	7xw0	E	KB	X	X	X	X	X	X		
14-2 OG	2.017	Flur	41,47	7xw0	G	GF	X	X	X	X	X	X		
14-2 OG	2.051	Sozialdienst	39,18	7xw0	G	GF	X	X	X	X	X	X		
14-2 OG	2.052	Psychologe	13,29	2xw0/3xS	D	CBuero	X	S	S	S	X	X		
14-2 OG	2.053	Pat. Aufenthalt	13,13	2xw0/3xS	D	CBuero	X	S	S	S	X	X		
14-2 OG	2.053	Pat. Aufenthalt	41,64	14xw0	A	IA	X	X	X	X	X	X		
14-2 OG	2.053	Pat. Aufenthalt	1,00	7xw0	E	MT	X	X	X	X	X	X		
14-2 OG	2.054	Teeküche	20,06	6xw0/1xS	F	MT	X	X	X	X	X	X		

## SERVICE SPECIFICATION

The service specification describes when each task must be carried out.

It contains the following information:

- 1 The tasks to be completed = object and activity e.g. removing cobwebs
- 2 How often cleaning should be done = cleaning frequency
  - Daily: Daily cleaning
  - Full clean: Full-surface cleaning in accordance with the cleaning frequency specified in the area plan e.g. hygiene areas such as door handles
  - Visual/partial cleaning: Visible, non-adhesive soiling in freely accessible areas only e.g. removal of stains on the table
  - Interim cleaning: Cleaning at regular intervals e.g. cleaning of table legs
- 3 What is the interval for interim cleaning = e.g. once a month

**Leistungsverzeichnis**

Objekt: KDS Opel-LV  
 Reinigungsklasse: A  
 Bereich: Patientenzimmer Reinigung  
 Räume:

**1** **2** **3**

Leistungen	1 Objekt und Tätigkeit	2 Reinigungsritmus	3 Intervall
1	Spinnweben entfernen	Schürung	1x wöchentlich
2	Fensterbank feucht reinigen	Intervallreinigung	1x monatlich, Intervall: 20 Arbeitst.
3	Heckscheitel feucht reinigen; Intervall: komplett reinigen	Intervallreinigung	1x wöchentlich
4	Freie Ablagen, Wäschrack, Lampen (außer Deckenleuchten), Tische und Stühle feucht reinigen	Intervallreinigung	1x wöchentlich, Intervall: 20 Arbeitst.
5	Chaisene Einrichtung innen und außen feucht reinigen	Vollreinigung	1x monatlich bzw. bei Entlassung
6	Betten feucht reinigen; Oberflächen, alle Griffbereiche, Bodenlelemente	Intervallreinigung	1x wöchentlich
7	Leuchthalter, Haltegriffe, Notrufhalter, Versorgungsleisten und Steckdosen feucht reinigen	Vollreinigung	1x wöchentlich
8	Spender außen komplett feucht reinigen, bei Bedarf befüllen; Intervall: von innen und außen reinigen	Reinigungstätigkeit	4x jährlich
9	Türen und Schränke an Griffbereich feucht reinigen; Intervall: Tür, Türgriffe und Schränke komplett reinigen	Vollreinigung	1x monatlich

# HOW SHOULD YOU CLEAN?

## COLOUR-CODING SYSTEM

The colour-coding system ensures hygiene and cleanliness. The colours determine which areas should be cleaned. The colour separation prevents, for example, germs from being spread from the WC to other areas, e.g. washbasins.



### Blue

general surfaces such as tables, chairs, windowsills



### Yellow

washbasins, showers, tiles



### Red

WC/toilet and urinals only



### Green (specific objects)

e.g. disinfection of intensive care areas, operating theatres or kitchens

## CLOTH FOLDING METHOD

The cloth folding method is used to ensure that a clean side of the cloth is always used for cleaning. This prevents germs from being transferred or spread to other surfaces.



## CLOTH/COVER CHANGING METHOD

The cloth/cover changing method ensures that cloths and mop covers that have already been used are not dipped into the cleaning/disinfectant solution a second time. Re-immersion is not permitted. Cloths and mop covers must be changed at least after every room and every bed and when all sides have been used to clean in accordance with the cloth folding method.

## WIPE DISINFECTION

In wipe disinfection, disinfectant is applied to a flat surface using textiles. The disinfectant is spread over the surface by wiping with light pressure. It is important to ensure that a sufficient amount of the disinfectant is applied to the surface and that the entire surface is wetted.

## SURFACE DISINFECTION

With surface disinfection, a surface is disinfected by using a surface disinfectant. Surface disinfection does not also serve to clean a surface, so it can only be carried out on visually clean surfaces.

## FLOOR CLEANING METHOD

**The correct and ergonomic way to clean floors is as follows:**

- Adjust the floor wiper handle to your height (the end of the handle should be between your chin and your shoulder)
- Wipe the edges first
- Work from back to front
- Use shoulder-width figure 8 movements

## SCRUBBING DISINFECTION

In scrubbing disinfection, surfaces are disinfected using disinfectant and additional wiping and scrubbing movements. Make sure you observe the contact time for the disinfectant. This method is used in particular for final disinfection.



## CLEANING PROCEDURE

- Preparation
- Cleaning
- Tidying up

When cleaning, the following applies:

- Work from clean to dirty
- Work from top to bottom
- Work from back to front/clockwise

## PREPARATION

You need to prepare before each clean. This includes setting up the cleaning trolley and checking the cleaning equipment. You must also check any machines for damage before use. The cleaning trolley is set up as follows:

- 3 or 4 buckets with pre-soaked cloths
  - cleaning agent and disinfectant, dosed according to specifications
- If necessary, pre-soaked disposable wipes
- Consumables
- Floor wiper handle
- Floor wiper boxes with lid in 2-colour coded system (clean and dirty)
- Flexible duster with cover
- 'Caution, wet floor' sign
- Waste bin with bag and laundry bin for used mop covers and net for used cloths
- Hand sanitiser
- Disposable gloves in accordance with EN 374
- Dustpan and silicone hand brush
- Washable scouring pad
- Container for bottles of cleaning agent



## CLEANING PROCEDURE FOR PATIENT/RESIDENT ROOMS

You should always clean the patient/resident room first, followed by the bathroom/wet room. You should complete routine cleaning of patient/resident rooms in the following order:

- 1 Disinfect your hands before entering the room, put on gloves, knock on the door and greet the patient/resident.
- 2 Clean surfaces in the patient/resident room according to the equipment, service specification and requirements of the facility (disinfecting).
- 3 Clean (disinfect) the bathroom/wet room depending on the equipment, service specification and requirements of the facility.
- 4 Place used cloths in the laundry bin.



## CLEANING PROCEDURE FOR BATHROOMS/WET ROOMS

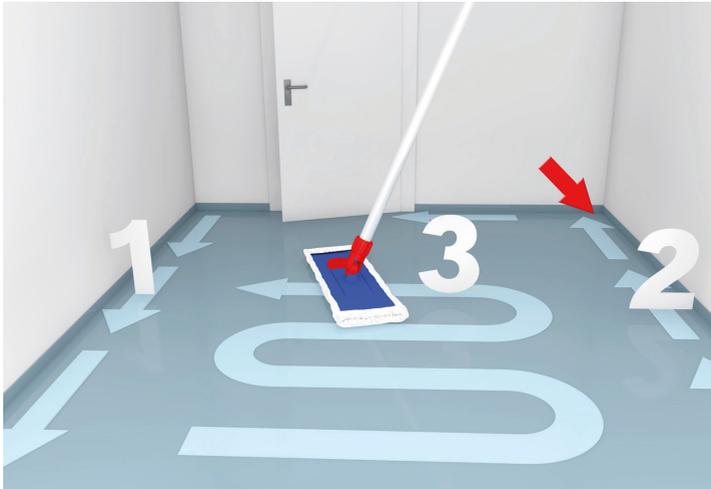
Bathrooms/wet rooms should be cleaned as follows:

- 1 Remove cobwebs with a V-mop
- 2 If necessary, remove towels in accordance with the service specification
- 3 Open the toilet lid with a cloth, pour sanitary cleaner into the toilet and close the lid again with a cloth
- 4 Clean surfaces from top to bottom, e.g. light, shower curtain rail, mirror, shelf/storage area, washbasin, heater, etc. → Discard the cloth
- 5 Disinfect hand/skin contact surfaces, e.g. handles, door handles, taps, light switches, emergency call switches
- 6 Brush clean the inside of the toilet with sanitary cleaner
- 7 Clean toilet from the outside, lid, seat, inner rim
- 8 Wipe toilet brush and toilet brush holder → discard cloth
- 9 Wipe door handle, toilet flusher, wall area around the toilet → discard cloth
- 10 Always flush the toilet with the lid closed
- 11 Discard wipes after finishing work
- 12 Remove the waste bag and disinfect the bin from the outside to the inside
- 13 Discard wipes after finishing work



## FLOOR CLEANING PROCEDURE

Floors in the patient/resident rooms, including bathrooms/wet rooms, should be cleaned as follows:



### Mop cover 1 – bathroom/wet room floor:

- 1 In the bathroom/wet room, leave a trail of disinfectant with the mop cover – from front to back, don't forget the edges
- 2 Wipe the floor in an arc from back to front and from left to right in shoulder-width figure 8 movements
- 3 Discard mop cover

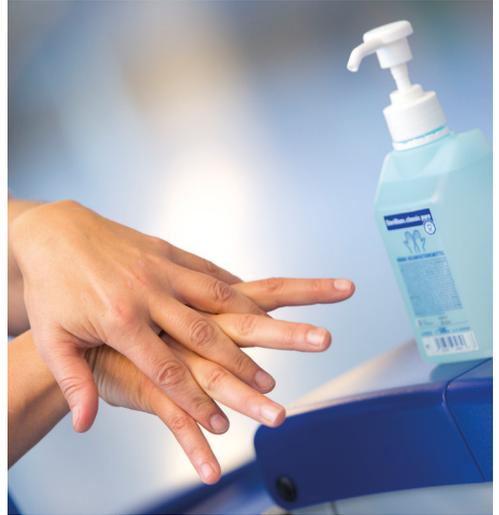
### Mop cover 2 – patient/resident room floor:

- 4 Leave a trail of disinfectant with the mop cover – from front to back, don't forget the edges
- 5 Wipe the floor in an arc from back to front and from left to right
- 6 Discard mop cover
- 7 If the room has a carpeted floor, you must use a vacuum cleaner

## CLEANING CHECK

To finish cleaning, you must complete the cleaning check in the following order:

- 1 Check your cleaning of all disinfected surfaces
- 2 Check that all windows are closed and all lights are switched off
- 3 Remove disposable gloves
- 4 Disinfect hands
- 5 Restock consumables/towels



## TIDYING UP

After cleaning, you have to tidy up before you can finish work. This includes tidying the cleaning trolley and daily maintenance of the cleaning equipment.

### **The tidying procedure for the cleaning trolley is as follows:**

- Put on disposable gloves
- Dispose of dirty water from all buckets in the dirty water drain in the dirty-work area
- Seal cloths and mop covers in the laundry bag
- Discard the V-mop cover
- Seal the waste bags
- Rinse out the cleaning bucket, sanitise and allow to dry
- Disinfect and clean all work equipment, e.g. mop cover holder, dustpan, water scraper and all areas on the cleaning trolley that could become damp or contaminated
- Place sealed laundry bag in the laundry room
- Take sealed waste bags to the waste disposal site
- Dispose of disposable gloves
- Disinfect hands

## WASHING CLOTHS AND MOP COVERS

The following points must be observed when washing dirty cloths and mop covers:

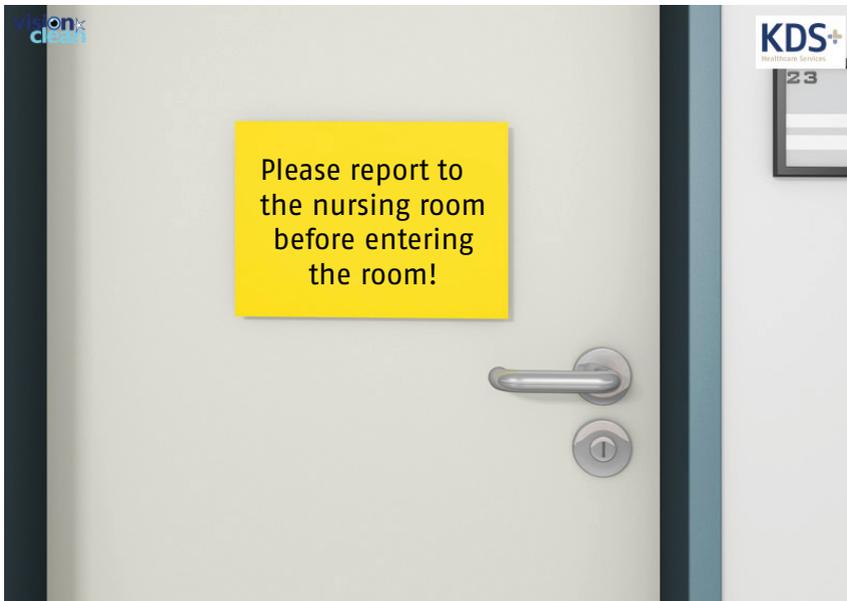
- You must wear protective equipment when loading the washing machine: li-liquid-proof apron and disposable gloves
- Select the washing programme (temperature), dosing quantity of detergent and filling quantity of the washing machines in accordance with the work instructions
- After loading the washing machine, clean the washing machine door and seals as well as the control panel buttons and handles. Remove protective equipment and sanitise your hands



## DISINFECTION PROCEDURE

**To ensure that disinfection is effective, it must be carried out as follows:**

- Always clean infected rooms last
- Use clean buckets and utensils
- Dose disinfectant correctly
- Use enough liquid when disinfecting – the entire surface must be sufficiently wetted
- Never dip previously used cloths into the disinfectant solution a second time. This will lead to contamination of the disinfectant
- Observe exposure times
- Do not manually dry disinfected areas – this interrupts the exposure time and thus prevents effective disinfection



## INTERIM DISINFECTION

Interim disinfection is carried out in the operating theatre. Here in particular, surfaces close to the patient and potentially contaminated surfaces must be disinfected. Interim disinfection is also carried out in isolation rooms. When the patient is discharged, a final disinfection must be carried out. The aim of disinfection is to prevent germs from multiplying or spreading. To this end, certain protective measures must be observed.

## FINAL DISINFECTION

Once a resident/patient who has contracted a specific germ has been discharged or after the operating theatre has been used, a final disinfection must be carried out. The aim is to ensure that the next resident/patient and/or all employees do not contract the same germ. Therefore, you must observe certain protective measures, such as wearing protective clothing.



## EXPOSURE TIME

The exposure time for disinfectants plays an important role. During disinfection, germs are not killed immediately, but over a certain period of time. The exposure time is the period of time between applying the disinfectant and ensuring that it has worked. The exposure time varies depending on the germ, disinfectant and dosage, which is why exposure time specifications must be adhered to.

## DOSAGE

The correct dosage is important when using cleaning, maintenance and disinfectant products. Both under- and overdosing are harmful. Overdosing causes streaks or leaves behind a sticky residue and unnecessarily pollutes the environment. Underdosing does not have the full effect.

### The following basic rules apply:

- Use dosing systems/dosing caps
- If no dosing aids are available, work with the dosing table and measuring cup
- Follow the manufacturer's dosing instructions
- Do not mix products, otherwise they may no longer be effective
- Use cold water – optimum effect at a maximum of 20 °C
- Add water first, then chemicals
- Only use original bottles – do not decant the disinfectant



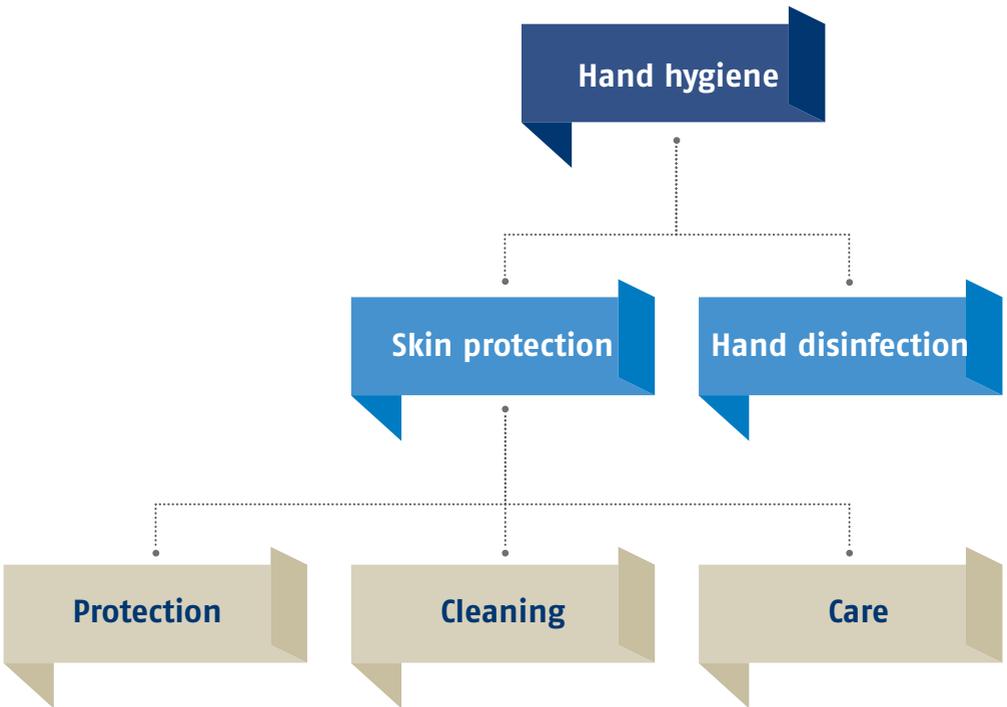
# WHAT MUST YOU TAKE INTO ACCOUNT WHEN CLEANING?

## PERSONAL HYGIENE

The aim of personal hygiene is to prevent the spread of germs and thus protect yourself and others from infectious diseases. Personal hygiene includes hand hygiene, wearing work clothing and protective gloves as well as personal hygiene.

## HAND HYGIENE

A large number of germs are transmitted via the hands. Good hand hygiene is therefore particularly important.



# WHAT HYGIENE MEASURES CAN YOU TAKE?

## HAND WASHING

Hand washing mainly removes visible dirt. It is therefore particularly recommended for visible soiling.



## HAND DISINFECTION

You must always disinfect your hands after removing protective gloves and working in infected areas.



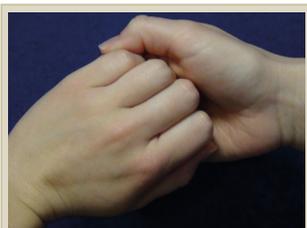
**1. Wrists and palms of your hands**



**2. Between your fingers**



**3. Backs of your hands**



**4. The outside of your fingers**



**5. Fingertips**



**6. The balls of your thumbs**

## SKIN CARE

If your skin is dry or cracked, germs can penetrate and cause infections. It is therefore important to take good care of your hands and use skin protection and skincare products every day.



## PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Protective measures are taken to protect people (patients, staff and the general public) and the environment from hazards. These measures include using personal protective equipment such as protective gloves, face masks (see mouth and nose protection) and protective gowns.

## PROTECTIVE GLOVES



### **You should wear protective gloves:**

- When your hands are clean, dry and disinfected
- During wet cleaning and disinfection work (e.g. when cleaning beds)
- On contact with dirty laundry
- For removing clean laundry/textiles
- When cleaning infected rooms
- When cleaning operating theatres
- When in contact with germ-infested materials, e.g. waste or used medical items

### **You should change/discard disposable gloves:**

- After finishing an activity
- When changing from a dirty area to a clean area
- When visibly soiled
- When the glove is defective e.g. if you can see a hole or a tear

# HOW CAN I PROTECT MYSELF AND OTHERS?

## PROTECTIVE FACE MASKS

Protective face masks are worn over your nose and mouth to prevent the transmission of germs via the air.

### When putting on a mask, observe the following:

- Fit the metal clip tightly around your nose
- Make sure your nose and mouth are covered and the mask is fitted closely to your face
- Replace mask at least every 2 hours



## FFP MASKS

FFP masks are worn to protect yourself from airborne germs.

## PROTECTIVE GOWNS

Protective gowns are worn to stop your own work clothes being contaminated with germs.

### Putting on a protective gown:

- Gown must fit snugly around the neck
- Gown must completely cover the arms and hands
- Gown must cover your back

## Putting on personal protective equipment (PPE) safely



1. Disinfect hands



2. Put on mask



3. Put on cap



4. Put on gloves



5. Put on a disposable gown



6. Fasten sleeves



7. If necessary, put on safety goggles



8. Put on a second pair of disposable gloves over the cuffs of the disposable gown

## Removal:

- Carefully remove PPE so that no contamination occurs
- Remove from top to bottom
- Remove slowly so that germs are not dispersed

## Taking off personal protective equipment (PPE) safely



1. Hold disposable gown and tear open on the side



2. Pull disposable gown forward



3. Remove disposable gown including top pair of gloves



4. Remove safety goggles



5. Remove cap



6. Remove mask



7. Remove second pair of gloves correctly

### Removing disposable gloves safely



## OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

In the area of occupational health and safety, there are regulations that should be adhered to in order to prevent accidents at work, illnesses and infections, among other things.

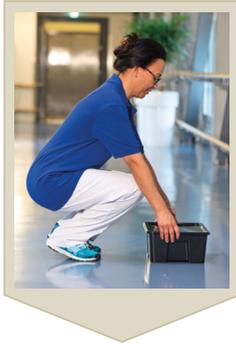
### **Personal behaviour**

- Wear the prescribed work clothing
- Wear non-slip shoes – must at least be closed at the front with heel straps
- Wear the personal protective equipment provided
- Wear protective gloves when working with cleaning chemicals
- Wear safety goggles, e.g. when filling cleaning agents
- Observe the usage instructions for hazardous substances
- Tie back long hair
- Keep the cleaning area clean and tidy
- Do not store food or drink in the cleaning chemicals store or on the cleaning trolleys
- Only use cold water, otherwise harmful vapours may be released
- Do not reach into waste bins when emptying them
- Use ladders or steps properly – do not climb onto chairs or tables
- Use a 'Caution, wet floor' sign when wet cleaning
- Keep emergency escape routes clear – do not move any equipment or machines
- Keep handrails clear – do not move cleaning trolleys

## Correct procedure for carrying



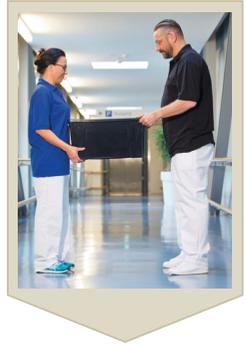
Distribute loads evenly and do not overload one side



Keep your back straight when picking up and setting down



Hold items close to your body



Ask a second person to assist you when lifting heavy equipment

## Handling appliances and machines

Before handling appliances and machines for the first time, always make sure you have been shown how to use them correctly by trained personnel:

- Unplug any appliance or machine before working on it
- Hold on to the plug when unplugging an appliance or machine – never hold on to the cable
- Never step on a power cable or drive anything over it
- Remove the key after finishing work – never leave the key in the socket

# OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Operating instructions exist for health and safety reasons. The operating instructions provide information on how to handle hazardous substances, e.g. disinfectants and cleaning agents, to prevent accidents at work. First aid measures are also listed.

**Betriebsanweisung nach §14 GefStoffV**

**Gefahrstoffbezeichnung**

**Allgemeine Betriebsanweisung für  
Reinigungsmittel, Reinigungs- und Pflegearbeiten**



**Gefahren für Mensch und Umwelt**

Diese Produkte sind keine Gefahrstoffe im Sinne der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 1272/2008 [CLP] bzw. der Gefahrstoffverordnung und erfordern daher nicht die Erstellung spezieller Betriebsanweisungen.

Im Folgenden sind allgemeine Vorgaben für den Umgang mit Reinigungsmitteln, Reinigungs- und Pflegearbeiten aufgeführt.

**Schutzmaßnahmen und Verhaltensregeln**


- Im Arbeitsbereich keine Lebensmittel aufbewahren - nicht essen, trinken, rauchen
- Nicht im Pausen- oder Aufenthaltsraum lagern
- Nicht mit anderen Produkten mischen
- Verschlüsse vorsichtig öffnen und Behälter stets gut verschlossen aufbewahren
- Augen- und Hautkontakt mit Konzentrat vermeiden
- Beim Ab- und Umfüllen Schutzbrille tragen und Verspritzen vermeiden
- Nicht mit heißem Wasser anwenden
- Keine Zündquellen in Produktnähe
- Anwendungshinweise des Herstellers beachten

**Augenschutz:** Beim Umfüllen von Konzentraten und bei Spritzgefahr sind Schutzbrille und Handschuhe zu tragen.

**Handschutz:** Bei andauerndem Hautkontakt müssen Schutzhandschuhe getragen werden.

**Hautschutz:** Vor der Arbeit ist eine Hautschutzcreme zu benutzen.

Vor Pausen und nach der Arbeit Hände und Unterarme reinigen.  
Nach der Arbeit Hautpflegecremes auftragen.

**Verhalten im Gefahrfall**

Mit saugfähigem Material (z.B. Putzlappen, Wischmopp, Universalbinden) aufnehmen und entsorgen. Reste mit viel Wasser wegspülen.

**Fluchtweg:** Gefahrenzone über gekennzeichnete Notausgangstüren verlassen

**Unfalltelefon:** 112

**Erste Hilfe**



**Nach Augenkontakt:** 10 Minuten mit Wasser oder Augenspülung spülen.

**Nach Hautkontakt:** Sofort mit viel Wasser und Seife abspülen. Verunreinigte Kleidung ausziehen.

**Nach Verschlucken:** Kein Erbrechen herbeiführen. In kleinen Schlucken viel Wasser trinken.

**Nach Einatmen:** Für Frischluftzufuhr sorgen.

**Notarzt über Tel.:** Siehe Aushang

**Ersthelfer:** Siehe Aushang

**Sachgerechte Entsorgung**

Die Schmutzflotte kann in den Aussuss gegeben werden. Produktreste verschiedener Reinigungsmittel nicht vermischen.

Stand: 29.09.2015Aushangdatum: \_\_\_\_\_Unterschrift: \_\_\_\_\_



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