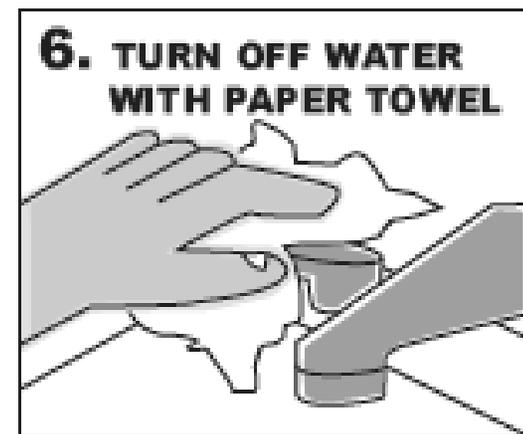
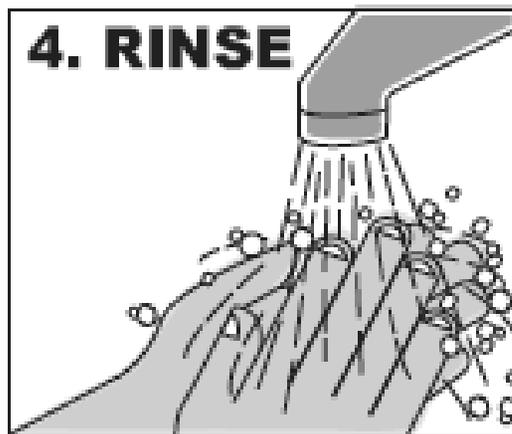
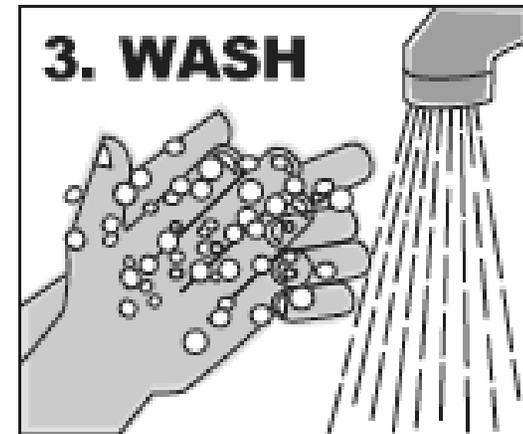
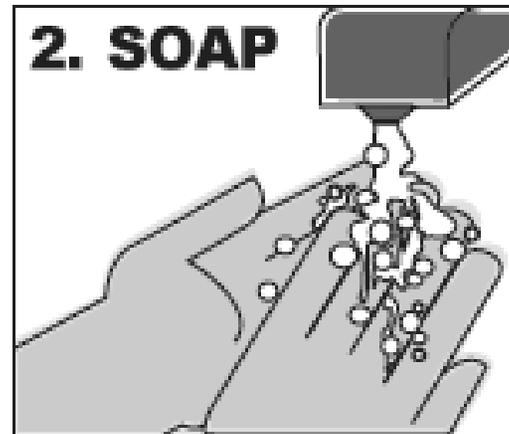


WASH YOUR HANDS! BE A GERM BUSTER...



Adults and Children Must Wash Away Germs...

BEFORE:

- Preparing food or bottles
- Eating Meals and snacks
- Giving Medication

AFTER:

- Going to the bathroom
- Playing outside or with animals
- Diapering a child
- Prolonged coughing or sneezing



Handwashing is a disease prevention practice, which must be done correctly and at appropriate times to be effective.

- Young children must be reminded to wash their hands at appropriate times.
- Young children must be monitored for correct handwashing steps to ensure effectiveness.
- All diapered children, regardless of age, must have their hands washed after having their diaper changed. Use steps 1-7.
- Moistened towelettes are NOT recommended for routine handwashing practices; however they may be used in the absence of soap and water, such as a field trip or for quick removal of soil, oils, grime or sticky substances.

SUPPLIES INCLUDE:

- Warm, running water, with “mix-it” faucets
- Sinks that drain completely
- Liquid soap, wall mounted pump
- Single use, disposable paper towels or commercial hand drying blowers
- Plastic lined trash container for soiled paper towels

APPROPRIATE HANDWASHING TIMES INCLUDE:

Adults

- When you arrive at the child care/school
- Before and after giving medications or changing bandages
- Before and after preparing foods, snacks or bottles
- Before and after taking a temperature
- Before eating meals and snacks
- After using the toilet or helping a child use the toilet
- After diapering a child
- After you handle items soiled with body fluids or wastes such as blood, saliva, urine, stool or discharges from nose, eyes or sores
- After vomiting or prolonged coughing/sneezing
- After caring for a sick child/animal
- After playing with animals/pets or outside
- After messy activities

Children

- When they arrive at the child care/school
- Before eating meals and snacks
- Before activities with mouthed item or food
- After their diaper is changed
- After they use the toilet
- After playing with animals/pets or outside
- After prolonged coughing, sneezing or wiping their noses
- After messy activities
- After treatment for infected, draining or blood injury
- After handling items soiled with body fluids, body discharges or body wastes from humans or animals

