

Sanitation and General Environment

General Information Related to Sanitation and Environment

- Safe drinking water must be provided in all places of employment. The use of a common drinking cup is forbidden.
- Receptacles for waste food must be covered and kept in a clean and sanitary condition.
- Restrooms must be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.
- Separate restrooms must be provided for each gender. If only one person at a time uses a restroom and the door can be locked from the inside, separate facilities are not required.

Janitorial Service

- Daily janitorial service should be provided for all personal service facilities. Floors and fixtures should be mopped and cleaned with detergent and hot water. A sanitizing cleaner should be used as necessary. Rubber gloves and goggles should be worn and fixtures flushed following use.

Drinking Fountains

- Drinking fountains, one to every 50 employees, should be installed in convenient locations throughout the facility. It is important that the fountain have an angle jet and a lip guard and the water stream be directed and projected so that users cannot contaminate it. Fountains in dusty areas should be covered.

Eating Areas

- The lunchroom should be clean and employees should be encouraged to eat away from their work area. Floors should be made of impervious, water-resistant, non-skid material to minimize the hazards of slips and falls.

Lockers

- Lockers should be perforated for ventilation and be large enough to permit clothing to be hung up to dry. Lockers should have sloped tops to prevent storage of material on the top.

Showers

- Body soap or other appropriate cleaning agents should be placed near the shower. Employees who use showers should have their own towel.
- Shower rooms and stalls should be well ventilated and adequately lighted to prevent the formation of mold. The shower floor should be cleaned daily to prevent athlete's foot. If chemicals are stored, handled, or used, emergency flood showers and eyewash fountains should be available and clearly identified.

Washing Facilities

- These facilities should be maintained in a sanitary condition. Each lavatory should have hot and cold running water, at the very least tepid water. For drying hands, use one of the following methods: individual paper or cloth towels, individual section of continuous toweling, or warm air blowers. Lavatories should not have stoppers as standing water invites disease. Light fixtures should be installed in all restrooms. Switches for the lights or for electric driers should be located away from piping or other ground conductors. A maintenance schedule should be in effect and employees should report any defective equipment.
- The choice of soap is important for the prevention of dermatitis. The soap used should have no free alkali and should have a PH of less than 10.5.4

To prevent the spread of disease and germs, good housekeeping practices that include cleaning and sanitizing should be used. These practices can reduce illnesses and make the workplace more comfortable.

- Report any concerns immediately to your supervisor.