

Child Care Facilities Regulations

Appendix C:

Biohazard Event Response Plan Examples

*Serving Boulder City, Clark County, Henderson,
Las Vegas, Mesquite and North Las Vegas*



Southern Nevada District Board of Health
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Biohazard Event Response Plan for Public Areas and Single Room Clean-up

PURPOSE

This document provides information on two possible types of biohazard events that may occur within or on the grounds of a child care facility.

The **Single Room Clean-up** is used by this child care facility to secure and clean up a single room, such as a classroom, where someone has been sick. It also covers the release of any other substance that can make people sick, whether or not the release was on purpose or by accident. When these things happen, they are called “biohazard events.”

This plan can be used for cleaning up one room. It can also be used for more than one room if the illnesses or releases are not part of one single event or a defined or suspected outbreak of illness occurring within the child care facility. For instance if two children vomit or have diarrhea incidents other than in a suitable place such as the toilet, but these two events are unrelated and occur in different rooms and/or at different times, those occurrences are considered single and separate biohazard events.

If the biohazard event happens in a public area of the child care facility, such as the foyer or on the playground, or involves more than one room as part of a larger disease outbreak in the facility, further actions may be required that are not required for smaller areas. Additional information is provided to cover larger or multiple simultaneous events and is specifically designated as such.

This Plan gives procedures used by this child care facility to secure and clean up a public area more than 200 square feet where someone has been sick or injured, causing the release of bodily fluids or if there is an actual or suspected release of a substance that may be or is known to be biohazardous (for instance, an event similar to the anthrax spore release of 2001). This Plan also applies when more than one room is involved in an outbreak of the same illness throughout the child care facility (for instance, a *Norovirus* outbreak). If the biohazard event happens in only one room and does not appear to be related to a bigger disease outbreak in the facility or to more than one room it is considered a single room clean up.

This document applies to all **child care facility staff** that must respond to and clean up a biohazard event within a room or larger area as part of their job. They need to know the information in this document and which things they must do as part of their jobs. These staff members will also have to write down information regarding what was going on in the room or area and how the clean up was done. This document outlines what information needs to be reported to the Health Authority, when it needs to be submitted, and the mode of notification (e.g., phone, in writing, FAX, etc.).

The Health Authority requires that this document be written and followed by employees at the child care facility as per ***Southern Nevada Health District Regulations Governing the Sanitation and Safety of Child Care Facilities***, amended 2009 (hereinafter referred to as “these Regulations”). This document may be adopted in its entirety as the child care facility’s plan or the facility can create its own plan or modify portions of this document to suit that particular child care facility’s operation. An editable text version of this document can be made available to the child care facility upon request.

RESPONSIBILITIES

The **child care facility operator**, ultimately, is the Health Authority’s responsible person for the purposes of any response to a release of biohazardous substances on the grounds of their child care facility. Child care facility operators can designate a responsible person to act in their stead onsite at the child care facility, if they are not present.

Within **child care centers**, the **child care center directors**, as authorized by the child care facility operator, can be delegated the responsibility for keeping this document current and in a user-friendly form that can be understood by all employees. It is the child care facility operator or child care center director’s (otherwise herein referred to as **responsible person**) job to make a copy available to the Health Authority so that they can review it. The responsible person must consider and respond to the requests for updates to this document. Update requests can be made from any affected party: the child care center operator, any child care provider, any employee who is affected by the work outlined in this document, parents and guardians, and the Health Authority. Such updates shall be made that improve the usefulness of this document. The document shall be reviewed annually to ensure the information provided is current.

The responsible person must coordinate efforts within the facility in order to reduce the negative effects of any biohazard event on the children who receive care, employees who work in, and parents and the public who otherwise access the child care facility.

The responsible person shall make sure that all staff members who will respond to secure or clean up a biohazard event location are trained to do the work listed in this document. Such employees shall be instructed on how to use Standard Precautions to protect themselves from getting sick because of their work duties. The child care facility operator or designated responsible person has to maintain documents, in writing, showing that staff members have been trained to do the work involved in securing and cleaning up a contaminated room or area. For worker health and safety, the responsible person must ensure that in-house staff have and use proper personal protective equipment (PPE) while cleaning up a biohazard event. The child care facility must have enough trained staff on duty to respond to a single or multiple room biohazard event. The responsible person should be available to employees to answer any health and safety questions they might have regarding their required roles in performing work related to biohazardous substance removal.

Child care center directors can also do the research needed to assist in finding a qualified environmental health clean-up company that is under the direction of a Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH), Certified Environmental Manager (CEM), Registered Environmental Health Specialist (REHS), licensed medical professional, or other qualified person approved by the Health Authority. This type of company may be hired to direct or completely handle large-

scale clean-up efforts in child care facilities. It is desirable that a company be chosen in advance so that they can be called out as soon as they are needed by the child care facility. However, the child care facility operator has the final responsibility of choosing a professional environmental health clean-up company that can handle large-scale clean-ups in the facility should one be needed.

It is the responsibility of the designated responsible person to receive initial reports (primarily verbal) of releases of substances that can cause illness to others within child care rooms, areas, and grounds. These reports will most likely come directly from the **child care provider** in charge of a classroom or group of children. The responsible person will be one of the first people to respond to assist the child care provider in determining the extent of the release and any actions that may be required to evacuate and/or secure the room or area.

It may be necessary to move the children to another uncontaminated room or area and secure the room or area where the biohazard event happened. After securing the area and ensuring the safety and well-being of the children, the responsible person shall notify those who will be performing the clean up that they are needed for a response.

While securing the room and maintaining boundaries during the clean up, the responsible person or a designee can record information indicated in the *Biohazard Event Log*. The responsible person must make contact with any other agencies that may need to respond, including medical emergency response personnel and the Health Authority, if necessary. They can also make sure that clean up staff DO NOT ENTER the contaminated area too soon, without proper PPE, or without the direction of a professional environmental health clean-up company, if one is required.

If the responsible person decides, upon investigation, that the biohazardous material release cannot be safely cleaned up by in-house staff, they must contact a qualified environmental health clean up company to come in and complete the remediation.

If the child care facility has designated specialized staff, such **housekeeping and/or custodial services staff**, they should be assigned to provide clean up services for a limited room biohazard event as part of their normal duties. They must receive enough training to ensure their own safety and health while work is performed. They must be trained to know how to protect the safety and health of current children in attendance, child care providers, parents and guardians, and any other people who enter the child care facility BEFORE performing any clean-up work in the room. They must also know how to employ clean-up methods that prevent future exposure of children, child care providers, and other people to potentially harmful biohazardous or chemical residues.

DEFINITIONS

Some terms that will be used in this document include:

A **Biocide** is a chemical agent capable of killing microorganisms.

A **biohazard event** is an event in which a biological agent, including pathogenic microorganisms and their toxins, causes a condition that may constitute a threat to human health and safety.

A **Biohazard Event Control Plan** is a written plan which contains detailed clean-up procedures by which child care facility employees can safely disinfect potentially-contaminated environmental surfaces and control potential communicable disease outbreaks among children and/or employees. The Biohazard Event Control Plan must also include procedures for which biohazard events are to be reported to the Health Authority and procedures for documenting response activities in a logbook.

A **child care center** is a child care facility in which the licensee provides care for more than twelve (12) children.

The **child care center director** is either the business licensee (child care operator) himself or the responsible person appointed by the licensee who manages the operation of the facility.

A **child care facility** is a licensed establishment operated and maintained for the purpose of furnishing care, during the day or overnight, for children under eighteen (18) years of age, in which the parents or guardians are not present.

The **child care operator** is the person who holds the child care license.

A **child care provider** is any person who is sixteen (16) years of age or older, who meets the qualifications set forth in these Regulations and those regulations set forth by the Child Care Licensing Authority, whose duties include the direct care, supervision, and guidance of children in a child care facility.

Clean means free of visible dirt, dust, sludge, foam, slime (including algae and fungi), bodily excretions or secretions, rust, scale, mineral deposits, accumulation of impurities, and/or other foreign material.

A **Disinfectant** is an EPA-registered antimicrobial agent, such as a chemical, or heat that destroys, neutralizes, or inhibits the growth of pathogenic microorganisms. All chemical disinfectants must provide a strength equivalent to at a minimum 200 ppm of free available chlorine in their normal use concentration. Other strengths of chlorine may be used as indicated for the purposes shown in the child care Regulations and all commercially prepared, EPA-registered disinfectants shall be approved by the Health Authority for a given use and must be used according to the label instructions.

Disinfection is a process that reduces the number of pathogenic microorganisms, but not necessarily bacterial spores, from inanimate objects or skin, to a level which is not harmful to health.

An **environmental surface** is the surface of any furniture, equipment, fixture, walls, floors, ceilings, lavatories, toilets, tables, countertops, cabinets, diaper changing tables, play equipment, or similar surface which is part of a child care facility.

EPA-registered means any chemical or substance, including sanitizers, sterilizers, biocides, pesticides, or other substances, which must be registered with the United States

EPA under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) prior to their distribution and use by industry and consumers.

Fumigation is the application of a poisonous substance that has a vapor pressure greater than five (5) millimeters of mercury at 77° F that is intended to destroy living organisms, e.g., methyl bromide.

Furniture is the movable articles in a room or public area that make it fit for habitation and use. Furniture includes but is not limited to, tables, chairs, bed frames, box frames, sofas, carpets, curtains, pictures, vases, mirrors, televisions and other electrical equipment, and appliances. Bedding, utensils, and tableware are NOT considered furniture.

Health Authority means the officers and agents of the Southern Nevada District Board of Health and the Southern Nevada Health District.

A **health hazard** is any biological, physical, or chemical exposure, condition, or public nuisance that may adversely affect the health of a person.

A **nuisance** is anything, which is injurious to health, or offensive to the senses, so as to interfere with the comfort or endanger the health or safety of the public as defined by NRS 202.450.

A **pathogen** is an organism or substance capable of producing disease.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is any equipment or device designed to prevent occupational exposure of persons to harmful atmospheres or substances.

A **public area** is any area at a child care center open to public view, whether indoors or outdoors, to which the public has approved access, excluding individual classrooms, play areas, and restrooms.

The **responsible person** is the individual designated by the child care facility operator as being responsible for compliance with these Regulations.

Sanitized means the treatment of equipment, utensils, and surfaces using a process which has been approved by the Health Authority as being effective in destroying pathogenic microorganisms.

Standard Precautions, formerly referred to as “Universal Precautions,” are standard procedures used by employees to prevent transmission of disease from contact with blood or other body fluids which includes the following elements: hand washing after patron contact; using gloves when touching blood, bodily fluids, secretions, excretions, and contaminated items; using mask, eye protection, and protective clothing during procedures likely to generate exposure; handling contaminated equipment and linens in a manner that prevents the transfer of microorganisms to people or equipment; proper disposal of needles and other sharp instruments and blood- and body fluid-contaminated products, practicing care when handling sharps, and using a mouthpiece barrier device or other ventilation device as an alternative to mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

Sterilization means destruction of all forms of microbial life including bacterial and fungal spores.

PROCEDURE

The responsible person is notified in some way (i.e., verbally or in a written note) either by the child care provider, another employee, or other person present, that there has been a biohazard event in a room or area within the child care facility. When the responsible person becomes aware of the incident, they need to do the following steps:

NOTE: Matters of life safety, illness, and injury take precedence over clean up and notification efforts. All persons affected should be rendered first aid or other medical attention IMMEDIATELY before proceeding with the following steps.

- 1) Notify the child care facility operator of the biohazard event, if they do not already know and it is a type of event about which they have requested to be notified. The child care facility operator shall dictate which types and severity of events are considered immediately reportable to him and which events can be discussed at the next available convenient time. The child care facility operator will validate that the current responsible person will remain in charge of the response operation or they may assign a different responsible person to be the primary point of contact during the clean-up activities. ONE RESPONSIBLE PERSON shall be designated per biohazard event to prevent confusion.
- 2) Go to the room(s) or area(s) where the biohazard event(s) happened. Dispatch other employees to assist, as needed, if more than one area is simultaneously affected.
- 3) Secure (or direct the security of) the room or area to keep unnecessary people from coming and going into the area. In order to do this, it may be necessary to post additional employees and/or rope off the room or an area. If blocking an area of the room becomes necessary, create a barrier with enough distance to contain the distribution of aerosolized particles or droplets that may be generated by the biohazardous substance.
- 4) Write down (or direct an employee to write down) necessary information listed in the *Biohazard Event Log* as follows:
 - a) Names of staff who responded.
 - b) The date of the event.
 - c) The time of the event.
 - d) The room number or other room or area designation (e.g., the “kindergartener’s room,” “Mrs. Smith’s room,” “dining room,” etc.) and any other information showing where the event happened (e.g., “southeast corner of reading area,” “just outside the bathroom door,” etc.).
 - e) What happened during the event. Event types that must be documented are as follows:
 - i) Blood spills
 - ii) Emetic (vomiting) events (other than in a receptacle or the toilet)
 - iii) Diarrheal illness events (other than in the toilet)
 - iv) Injuries involving a bodily fluid release
 - v) Deliberate acts involving the release of biological aerosols, fluids, or solids
 - vi) Any suspected *Norovirus* outbreaks
 - vii) Any unusual respiratory illness, including novel influenza viruses.

- f) The names(s) of the person or people reporting the event.
 - g) The name(s) of the person(s) involved in the event, including victims, if available.
 - h) A short description of what was done to handle the event.
 - i) The name of the person, his or her title, department, and phone number of the person contacted at the Health Authority, if contact is required or voluntarily made.
 - j) The date and time that contact was made with the Health Authority, if contact is necessary.
- 5) Make contact with any other agencies including emergency medical response and the Health Authority, if necessary due to the severity or nature of the event.
- 6) Call 911 to contact an emergency medical response agency if the child or affected person is seriously ill or injured and needs emergency care. If a death or criminal act is involved, use 911 to call the appropriate law enforcement agency right away.
- 7) If directed to do so by the child care facility operator, call the Health Authority using the 24-hour number, (702) 759-1000.
- a) If calling during normal business hours, Monday through Friday, except holidays, 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., request to speak to the “Special Programs” Office.
 - b) If calling outside normal business hours, ask to speak to the Environmental Health Specialist on call.
 - c) Within the Regulations, there is only one substantial hazard to public health and safety listed that the child care facility **MUST IMMEDIATELY REPORT** to the Health Authority:
**** Any unmitigated biohazardous event that simultaneously involves more than one (1) individual, classroom, or public area exceeding two hundred (200) square feet**.** Any other biohazard event that does not meet these criteria may be voluntarily reported to the Health Authority as determined by the child care facility.
 - d) Use the information that was written down as shown above for the *Biohazard Event Log* to let the Health Authority know what is going on at the child care facility. The call to the Health Authority can be done after you have already contacted everyone else.
- Obtaining emergency police or medical response assistance in a timely manner is critical and always of PRIMARY concern.**
- 8) Let child care facility staff members responsible for clean up activities know that they need to respond for a clean up in the affected room(s) and/or area(s). Make sure that the relevant people or teams know the scope of work, including how many people are required to be involved in the clean up so that the adequate number of staff members can report to help.
- a) Use personal verbal contact, telephones, two-way radios, or Public Address systems to call for the staff who need to clean up the room or area.
 - b) Give them as much information as you can about:
 - i) What is going on in the room(s) and/or area(s).
 - ii) How much of the area is soiled or contaminated and needs to be cleaned up. Give an approximate square footage if it can be estimated.
 - iii) How much biohazardous substance (such as blood, vomit, feces, unidentified material, etc.) needs to be cleaned up.
- 9) If the responsible person decides, upon investigation, that the biohazardous material release(s) cannot be safely cleaned up by in-house staff, they must contact their chosen

qualified environmental health clean up company to come in and complete the remediation. Provide them with the information given in #8 above.

- 10) Once everyone has been called, keep the room or area secure from people wandering in and out while waiting for the arrival of the clean up staff or environmental remediation company.

It is especially important to keep people from even being in the area at all if the illness is suspected to be passed from person to person either through the air or by droplets. It has been recently noted that *Norovirus*, a very common virus that causes severe vomiting and diarrhea, can be passed by people who vomit in public areas. When the droplets of vomit enter the air, they can be inhaled, then swallowed by other people. Then the exposed people can also come down with the virus.

If the child care facility has chosen to use the services of a professional clean-up company, many times they bring their own supplies appropriate for the scope and type of clean up response required. Ensure that required supplies are coordinated with them.

If applicable, when the in-house clean up staff have been notified by the responsible person that they are needed to clean up a biohazard event, they must do the following steps:

- 1) Gather all necessary supplies, tools, and PPE to clean up the room or area. Based on the information that they are given by the responsible person, they can decide which items are needed. Items that may be needed include those found in the **Biohazard Event Clean-up Kit (see page 12)**:
 - a) Personal Protective Equipment:
 - i) Disposable protective clothing, such as Tyvek® suits
 - ii) Rubber, vinyl, or latex disposable gloves
 - iii) N-95 or above mask or respirator
 - iv) Masking tape
 - v) Safety goggles or glasses
 - b) Cleaning and disinfecting agents such as:
 - i) Liquid detergent or any other cleaning agent deemed appropriate.
 - ii) 10% household bleach solution, accelerated hydrogen peroxide, and/or any disinfectant agent deemed appropriate.
 - c) Equipment and other supplies such as:
 - i) Towels
 - ii) Sprayers
 - iii) Room fumigators
 - iv) Steam cleaners
 - v) Mops
 - vi) Mop buckets
 - vii) Plastic bags for trash and items that can be laundered.
 - viii) Biohazardous waste bags.
- 2) Once all the PPE and supplies are gathered, go to the room(s) and/or area(s) where the event happened and they have been assigned to assist.

- 3) Check in with the responsible person. They will make sure that all proper PPE has been brought and put on correctly. DO NOT enter the room if it has been less than 15 minutes since the affected person has vomited, had diarrhea, bled out, or otherwise released a bodily fluid or other biohazardous substance. This will give some time for any airborne particles or droplets to settle to the floor.
- 4) Follow all instructions given by the responsible person as listed below or, if assisting a professional clean up company in their task, follow their direction. It is the responsibility of the professional environmental health clean up company to outline a plan that, at a minimum, has the following steps:
 - a) Begin cleaning from the outer rim of the secured area in toward the location of the greatest amount of the biohazardous substance using the following methods:
 - i) Steam clean the carpet.
 - ii) Mop any hard floors.
 - iii) Wipe down hard fixtures with a 10% bleach solution, accelerated hydrogen peroxide or spray with another recommended disinfectant.
 - b) When the place of the biggest amount of the biohazardous substance is reached:
 - i) Soak a towel in the bleach, accelerated hydrogen peroxide or other appropriate disinfectant solution.
 - ii) Place the towel over the pile or area.
 - iii) Allow the solution to soak into the pile or area for 15 minutes.
 - iv) Depending on the amount of substance present, scoop up, wipe up, or remove as much of the substance as possible with the bleach towel. Place the substance and the towel in a plastic bag.
 - v) Spray additional solution on the spot and keep removing the substance with towels, including paper towels, until no more visible amount is left.
 - vi) Once all of the visible substance is gone, then spray with solution again. Leave it to soak for 15 more minutes.
 - (1) If it is on the floor and the floor is a hard environmental surface, allow the area to air dry.
 - (2) If it is on carpet, steam clean the area.
 - (3) If it is on another hard environmental surface such as a toilet, changing table, counter, or sink, allow the solution to air dry.
 - (4) If the dirty item is bed linens, a small stuffed toy, or another item that can be laundered in hot water and appropriate solution recommended for fabric, then bag it up separately from the trash so that it can be taken to the laundry and specially washed, sanitized, and dried.
 - (5) If it is on a soft, absorbent environmental surface that cannot be laundered in a washing machine, such as a mat or cushioned chair, that does not have a waterproof cover, then the item has to be thrown away. Before throwing it away, apply appropriate solution onto the dirty spot and mark or slash it so that no one will try to reuse it.
 - c) Once all of the substance and any items that it touched are either disinfected or bagged up for removal, place all of the trash in a second bag and tie off. Place a second bag around any laundry and tie off.

- d) Place any equipment used in the clean up process and the bags for disposal or transport to the laundry area in a spot and spray them all with solution.
- e) Allow the solution to dry for 15 minutes before touching the items again.
- f) Spray your gloved hands and the outside of your protective clothing with solution and allow the solution to air dry before removing the PPE.
- g) Put the PPE that is disposable in a separate trash bag from the one that was used for the substance.
- h) Thoroughly wash your hands before returning to other work. To prevent possible cross contamination, any person who was assigned to and performed clean up work of biohazardous substances shall not also be responsible for preparing or serving any foods or beverages that work day.

All of the bagged trash and laundry must now be moved to the dumpster or the laundry room. The bags should be handled carefully with freshly gloved hands during transport. Any items used to transport the bags should be sprayed with disinfectant after moving the bags around. Anybody handling the bags should wash their hands thoroughly after they do. Sometimes, the environmental health clean up company is responsible for removal of all wastes. If they are, follow their instructions on packaging and handling the waste.

LAUNDRY

If any laundry has to be unbagged for laundering, the person doing the laundry should be protected with the same kind of PPE as used during the clean up.

When placing the laundry into the washing machine:

- 1) Tear open the bag on one end.
- 2) Dump the laundry into the washing machine WITHOUT touching the laundry with your hands.
- 3) Roll up the bag by touching only the outside of the bag.
- 4) Place the bag in the trash.
- 5) Double bag the trash, then spray the bag and gloved hands with sanitizer.
- 6) Throw out the trash bag immediately into the dumpster.

Anyone moving contaminated pieces of furniture to the dumpster should also wear appropriate PPE to protect themselves and wash their hands thoroughly after moving the items.

Sometimes, if the level of contamination is very high or the germ involved is very contagious (such as *Norovirus*), the room may need to be fumigated. This should only be done by a person certified in the state of Nevada as a Certified Applicator of restricted-use pesticides.

Many times, the environmental health clean-up contractor is also a Certified Applicator in the state of Nevada.

Once the room is cleaned up and all items that were used in the clean up or that have to be thrown away or laundered have been removed, then the responsible person can remove the hold on the room or area. The responsible person should wait for an official release from the environmental health clean up company before allowing anybody into the area who are not required to be there.

The responsible person can finish up any further contact or notification that has to happen with the Health Authority or law enforcement. This may require providing a lot of information to Health Authority regarding people who were sick, were exposed to the area of the biohazard event, or who had contact with the ill or injured person. The child care facility operator and designees must cooperate fully with law enforcement and/or Health Authority. They can be of great help in identifying the cause, source, the best preventive actions for the future, and the best remediation plan. If the situation is very serious, the Health Authority may need to dictate procedures to control a disease outbreak, including procedures for exclusion, isolation and, while exceedingly rare, quarantine of workers and children.

After each event where the plan document is used, the child care facility operator and/or responsible should evaluate whether or not the procedure worked as it was intended to do and make any changes that are needed. The child care facility operator must agree with any changes that the responsible person makes to the document. The Health Authority can also assist in making improvements to the plan upon request.

Appendix C-Supplemental: Biohazard Event Clean-up Kit

Items needed to conduct a room or public area biohazard event clean-up should be available at all times. A kit can be assembled that contains the items one will need to respond in a timely manner to a biohazard event.

The kit is designed to provide protective equipment to the employees conducting the cleanup so that they can practice **standard precautions** to avoid an occupational exposure to pathogens carried in blood or other bodily fluids. The kit should also have the tools and substances that they need to clean up the area effectively.

Clean up Kit Item	# in kit	Used	Replaced
Carrying case, bag, or buckets (5-gal buckets, gym bags, plastic totes work well) and a copy of this completed CHECKLIST			
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (@needed PPE determined by the facility)			
@Disposable protective clothing (e.g., coveralls, gowns, etc.)			
Rubber gloves			
Vinyl gloves			
Latex gloves			
Shoe covers			
N-95 or above respirators			
@Face shield			
@Safety goggles or glasses			
CLEANING AND DISINFECTING AGENTS (*agents as determined by the facility) <i>Literature/MSDS must be maintained with the cleaning & sanitizing agents</i>			
Liquid detergent or *other cleaning solution			
*Bleach (10%)			
*Accelerated hydrogen peroxide			
*Any disinfectant deemed appropriate			
EQUIPMENT AND OTHER SUPPLIES			
Cleaning towels			
Sorbents (e.g., berms, socks, dikes; cat litter, etc.)			
Sprayers			
Room fumigators			
Steam cleaners			
Mops			
Buckets			
Wiping germicidal towelettes			
Biohazard waste red/orange plastic bags (var. sizes)			
Regular plastic trash bags			
Ties			
Shovels/scrapers			
Masking or duct tape			
Rope or "Do Not Cross" type tape			
Other:			