How to Design a Decon Laundry

Robert Mitchell



Wendel's award winning public safety design team

EMERGENCY SERVICES FACILITIES DESIGN







JahoeepBarfister 1887



Progress







Changing Thinking











Just Put it Somewhere

How can these be repaired?







The Goal







The Goal









Storing Dirty Gear



Door or No Door?





Pressure Differential





Gross Decontamination







Gross Decontamination







SCBA Decon







SCBA Decon













SCBA Decon – Ultrasonic Cleaning









Adequate Space to Work





Countertop should be 2'-8" deep





Installation Requirements for Washer/Extractor

Follow manufacturers' recommendations







Gear Drying



Five Bugles + MA Mitchell Associates Design

rchitects

Process Times:

- Extractor 45 minutes
- Dryer 3 hours

Do you dehydrate the room air?

Hot Zone Shower

Intradermal Microdialysis

Optimization of procedures for target analyte:

- Perfusion rate
- Perfusate
- Membrane molecular weight cutoff
- Physicochemical properties of target analyte
- Skin site and depth

Caroline J. Smith, PhD, FACSM Appalachian State University

Hot Zone Shower

Hot Zone Shower

- Tepid shower within an hour
- Gender neutral privacy
- Travel path within the station

Understand the Space Before Building It

Scale For Your Operational Need

Decon, laundry & showers

778 sq ft net, w/o gear lockers

Career vs. Volunteer

Career vs. Volunteer

LECOL

753 sq ft net

How to scale the facility for required size

Scaling For Building Size

Decon, laundry & showers 550 sq ft net

Scaling For Building Size

Decon, laundry & showers 430 sq ft net

Lessons Not Learned

Selecting Washer/Extractor Capacity

	25 lb.	40 lb.	60 lb.	80 lb.	100 lb.	140 lb.
	models	models	models	models	models	models
No. of sets of gear *	1	2 to 3	4 to 5	6 to 7	8 to 9	11 to 13

*These figures are based on sample items. Weights and sizes of some brands differ, and therefore the figures should be used only as guidelines

Not all manufacturers publish this data Ask for it

Clearances define space required for maintenance.

Machines are heavy & are bolted down

Required space varies with manufacturer and capacity

Know the requirements early in the design process

As Designed

Required Clearances

Gear Dryers

Consider the required space
Do not ventilate internally

Drainage

A 65 lb. capacity machine will discharge approximately 25 gallons in 20 to 30 seconds prior to extraction

Drainage

Laundry equipment manufacturers prefer trench drains

Drainage

25 Gallons requires3 cu ft of storage

Follow Manufacturers' Requirements

Five Bugles , 11 1. Mitchell Associates

The manufacturers provide the information you need. Use it.

11. Fill Hose (cold)

Slab Requirements

3. Compacted Fill (minimum 6 in. [152 mm] beneath machine)

Figure 12

Five Bugles + MA Mitchell Associates Design

New	Mono	lithic	Floor.	in.	[mm]

Description			L-speed / 45 (M-speed)	65 (M-speed)	65 (M-speed) 45-65 (V-speed)		130-200			
1	Depth of Surrounding Floor		6 [152]	6 [152]	6 [152]	6 [152]	6 [152]			
3	Total depth of foun-	Standard*	12 [305]	14 [356]	18 [457]	18 [457]	18 [457]			
	dation (concrete plus 6 in. [152 mm] fill) (minimum)	Narrow*	14 [356]	16 [406]	20 [508]	20 [508]	20 [508] (Side-by- side) 24 [610] (Back-to- back)			
		Ultra-narrow*	16 [406]	18 [457]	22 [559]	22 [559]	26 [660] (Side-by- side) 26 [660] (Back-to- back)			
R	Refer to Floor Lavout and Pad Dimensions.									

Keep referring to manufacturers' data

Mounting Bolt Hole Locations - 45 and 65 Pound Models

1. Front of Mixening Belt Template (45)

2. Front of Mixing Bolt Template (65)

Floor Load Data									
Specific	ations	45	65	85	105	130	160	200	
Static load, lb [ki	N]	1280 [5.7]	1350 [6.0]	1990 [8.9]	2100 [9.3]	2540 [11.3]	2680 [11.9]	2920 [13.0]	
Static pressure, l	b/ft ² [kN/m ²]	158 [7.6]	167 [8.0]	170 [8.1]	179 [8.6]	178 [8.5]	187 [9.0]	204 [9.8]	
Maximum dynamic load, lb [kN]		2690 [12]	2690 [12]	3300 [14.5]	3300 [14.5]	4200 [18.7]	4200 [18.7]	4200 [18.7]	
Maximum dy-	L-Speed	483 [23.1]	493 [23.6]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
namic pressure, lb/ft ² [kN/m ²]	M-Speed	483 [23.1]	493 [23.6]	446 [21.4]	457 [21.9]	469 [22.5]	N/A	497 [23.8]	
, ,	V-Speed	491 [23.5]	499 [23.9]	450 [21.5]	459 [22.0]	471 [22.6]	480 [23.0]	N/A	
Dynamic load	L-Speed	8.0	8.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
frequency, Hz	M-Speed	11.2	11.2	9.9	9.9	9.7	N/A	9.7	
	V-Speed	15.9	15.9	12.8	12.8	11.8	11.8	N/A	
¹ Maximum verti	cal load,	3870 [17.2]	3940 [17.5]	5140 [22.9]	5210 [23.2]	6500 [28.9]	6590 [29.3]	6760 [30.1]	
Maximum base r [kN-m]	noment, lb-ft	8470 [11.5]	8470 [11.5]	10700 [14.5]	10700 [14.5]	15000 [20.3]	15000 [20.3]	15000 [20.3]	

Slab Requirements

Anchoring is not a trivial Consideration Five Bugles + MA Mitchell Associates Design.

Elevated Slabs

Five Bugles + MA Mitchell Associate Elevated slab design is complex Design.

Surfaces

•Epoxy slab •Wall finish •Wall Smoothness Sanitary cove Flush ceiling •Dirt gathering places Antibacterial finishes?

Surfaces

Nooks and crannies

Anti-Bacterial Surfaces

- CDC adv asserts the
- Kaiser Hea
- Smooth s
 reservoirs
- Using an antimicro

 Best practices include: laundering with a dryer, disinfecting, hand washing along with alcohol-based hand sanitizing.

Other Agents

CO²?
Ozone?
UV?
High Temp Vapor

Other Agents – CO²

Tersus' cleantech uses LCO² They state that it removes 95%+ of the PAH according to a recent NC State Study.

Other Agents - Ozone

Kill up to 99.99% of pathogens and viruses on Masks and other PPE equipment utilizing a chemical-free, dry ozone process

> Ozone is more effective than chlorine in destroying viruses and bacteria

The ozonation process utilizes a short contact time (approximately 10 - 30 minutes)

There are no harmful residuals that need to be removed after ozonation because ozone decomposes rapidly

No installation required. No tanks to fill or empty. No vents or drains.

Is Ozone a viable treatment?

Other Agents – High Temp Vapor

Tested to kill Viruses & Bacteria up to 99.9999%

Resistant to kill Level of Kill **Bacterial spores (Bacillus** Sterilization Species, Clostridium Species) Mycobacteria (Mycobacterium Disinfection species) CRES GUARD High Kills 99,9999% Non-Enveloped Viruses (MS2 Bacteriophage, Rotavirus, Norovirus) Intermediate Fungi (Aspergillus Species, Candida Species) **Vegetative Bacteria** (Salmonella, E.Coli, S. Aureus, **Pseudomonas Species**) **Commercial Disinfectant Sprays/Wipes** Low Kills 99.9% Enveloped Virus (Coronavirus, Influenza, HIV, Rubella)

Susceptible to kill

WAVELENGTH (nm)

405 nanometers: Peak germicidal activity via photoexcitation of porphryin molecules

Email: indigo-clean@kenall.com

Thinking outside the spectrum: Efficacy of a UV-A lighting system for passive disinfection of healthcare associated pathogens

Scott Livingston, BA^{1,2}; Jennifer L. Cadnum, BS ¹; Michelle Nerandzic, BS¹; & Curtis J. Donskey, MD^{1,2} ¹Research Service, Cleveland VA Medical Center, Cleveland, Ohio

2.5

NO

DUCT

CFU

00

Episodio

Continuous Indigo-Clean

Elapsed Time

² Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine, Cleveland, Ohio

Follow The CLEan Team @CLE_Cleans

Poster# 232

Introduction

- Mobile UV-C light room decontamination devices are increasingly used as an adjunct to standard cleaning in patient rooms
- However, UV-C cannot be used when patients or personnel are present
- UV-A (315-400 nm) has been proposed as a safe method to provide continuous disinfection of surfaces that can occur while patients and staff are present

Methods

- In the laboratory, we evaluated the efficacy of UV-A for reduction of methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), Escherichia coli, Clostridium difficile spores, Candida auris, and bacteriophages phi X147 and MS2 on steel disk carriers
- Recovery of organisms from carriers exposed to UV-A was compared to controls held under ambient light for the same duration of exposure

405nm 405nm Bacteria Cell Porphyrin

Figure 2. Reduction of *C. difficile* spores exposed to variable intensities of UV-A

Environmental disinfection over a period of 8 hours

Contact: shl54@case.edu

ASE 🕷

ESTERN ESERVE

IST and UNIVERSITY

think beyond the possible

 At the intensity proposed for use in patient rooms (3 W/m²), we found that MRSA and *E. coli* were reduced by ≥1.2 log₁₀ CFU after 8 hours of exposure (figure 1)

Results

- Bacteriophage MS2 and Phi X147 were reduced by 1.1 log₁₀ PFU and .3 log₁₀ PFU respectively after 8 hours of exposure (figure 1)
- At 3 W/m², C. difficile and Candida auris were reduced by <0.5 log10 CFU at 8 hours
- At 24 and 48 hours of exposure at 30 W/m², C. difficile spores were reduced by 2.1 log₁₀ CFU and 2.2 log₁₀ CFU respectively (figure 2)

Conclusions and Acknowledgements

- We found that UV-A light was effective in reducing MRSA, *E. coli*, and bacteriophage MS2 at an intensity level proposed for use in patient rooms
- At higher intensities (10, 30 W/m²), UV-A was also effective against C. difficile spores
- UV-A may be useful as a supplement to standard cleaning by providing continuous low level disinfection of surfaces
- Current, Powered by GE provided the testing apparatus but had no role in the study design or outcome

Controlling Outcomes

Control The Design & Construction Process

Beware of Value Engineering

Control The Design & Construction Process

What About Retrofits?

Retrofit

Engine 01 Ladder 05 711 South Broad St.	Engine 02 Ladder 03 2426-32 2nd St.	Engine 03 200 Washington Ave.	Engine 05 Ladder 06 4221-29 Market St .	(Engine 06) Ladder 16 2601 Belgrade St.	Engine 07 Ladder 10 3780 Kensington Ave.	Engine 08 Ladder 02 4th and Arch St.	Engine 09 Ladder 21 6900 Germantown Ave.	Engine 10 Ladder 11 1341 South 12th St.
			North State					
Engine 11 605 South St.	Engine 12 Ladder 25 4445-54 Main St.	Engine 13 1541 Parrish St.	(Engine 14) Ladder 15 1658 Foulkrod St.	Engine 16 1517 Belmont Ave.	Engine 18 8205 Roosevelt Blvd	Engine 19 Ladder 08 300 E. Chelten Ave.	Engine 20 Ladder 23 133 North 10th St.	Engine 22 Ladder 31 3270 Comly Rd.
		The						
Engine 24 20th and Federal	Engine 25 2937 Boudinot St.	Engine 27 1900 Oxford Ave.	Engine 28 2530 E. Ontario St.	Engine 29 (Ladder 07) 4th and Girard Aves.	Engine 33 4750 Richmond St.	Engine 34 1301 N. 28th St.	Engine 35 Ladder 25 4208 Ridge Ave.	Engine 36 Ladder 20 7818 Frankford Ave.
Engine 37 103 W. Highland Ave.	Engine 38 4931 Magee	Engine 39/Ladder 30 6654 Ridge Ave.	Engine 40/Ladder 04 65th & Woodland Ave. PD 12	Engine 41/Ladder 24 599 N. 61st St.	Engine 43 Ladder 09 2110 Market St.	Engine 44 3420 Haverford Ave.	Engine 45 Ladder 14 26th and York St.	Engine 46 9179 Frankford Ave.
Engine 47 3095 Grays Ferry Ave.	Engine 49 13th and Shunk St.	1325 W. Cambria St.	5931 Old York Rd.	Engine 52 4501 Van Kirk St.	Engine 53 Ladder 27 412 Snyder Ave.	Engine 54 63rd and Lancaster Ave.	Engine 55 Ladder 22 115 W. Luzerne St.	Saging FF 830 Rhawn St.
					ZE			
Engine 57 47 S. 56th St.	Engine 58 812 Hendrix St.	Engine 59/Ladder 18 2211 W.Huntingpark Ave. PD 39	Engine 60/Ladder 19 2300 S. 24th St. PD 01	Engine 61 5332 Rising Sun Ave.	Engine 62/Ladder 34 9845 Bustleton Ave. PD 07	Engine 63 (Ladder 17) 1210 Oak Lane	Engine 64 911 Training 6100 Rising Sun Ave	Engine 66 7722 Ridge Ave.
Eppine 68 Ladder 13 5198 Willows St.	Engine 69 (Ladder 26) 82nd and Bartrum Ave.	Engine 70 4800 Langdon St.	Engine 71 Ladder 28 1900 Cottman Ave.	Engine 72 1127 W. Louden St.	Engine 73 7599 Ogontz Ave.	Marine Unit 1 1 Washington Ave.	Marine Unit 2 Passyunk & Schuylkill Aves	Task Force One 6601 State Road

Five Bugles + MA Mitchell Associates Design.

Test 9 of 65 stations

Test Cases

Space available for expansion

No space available for expansion

Google

No space available for expansion

Five Bugles + MA Mitchell Associates Design

rchitects

Ventilation

Ventilation rate – Labs use 6 AC/hr
Where does the exhaust go
Recover the exhaust energy

Not enthalpy recovery!!!!!

Key Messages

- Determine your protocol & design to it
- Evaluate the required throughput rate & number of people in the space
- Allow for ergonomics of the tasks
- Consider proposed & future equipment
- Understand manufacturers'
 requirements

Conducting Wear Trials; Lessons Learned

F.I.E.R.O. PPE Conference

Impact of Exposures on Particulate Hoods Integration of Carbon Nanotube Hybrid-Textile System in Personal Protective Equipment for the Ohio Fire Service

Enhanced Cleaning Procedures for Turnout Gear Effectiveness of Exposure Mitigation Strategies for Fire Investigators

Do We Have A Solution to Address Contamination?

Impact of SCBA Weight on the Firefighter

Field Evaluations of First Responder PPE Opportunities & Limitations Best Practices for Obtaining Reliable Data

Environmental and Occupational Exposures Effects on Firefighters Effects of Turnout Construction and Use Conditions on Heat Loss through Turnouts Suits and the Impact on Firefighter Heat Stress

Update on NFPA PPE & NFPA 1971 Dermal Carcinogen Absorption in Firefighters: Updates & Future Directions

Outfitting Female Firefighters: Why Female Specific PPE is Important for the Fire Service

A State of the Art Review of PPE Cleaning Effectiveness

Home of the Award Winning

Emergency Services Facilities Design

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