



Aqueous Ozone Cleaning System Assessment at Vancouver Coastal Health

Project Objectives

Part of British Columbia's GreenCare Sustainability Strategic Framework focuses on delivering patient care with zero toxicity with a goal to *minimize waste generated and toxic chemicals used by the health care system and supporting operations*. It was with this guiding principle in mind that Vancouver Coastal Health (VCH) and its supporting partners set out to explore aqueous ozone (AO) as a safe and more environmentally-sustainable alternative to chemical cleaners currently in use at VCH and Providence Health Care's (PHC) hospitals, health centres and residential homes.

With project leadership provided by Lower Mainland Facilities Management and Lower Mainland Business initiatives Support Services, and together with their support services provider Crothall Healthcare, the team set about to first conduct a *Chemical Toxicity Baseline Study* with BC-based Prism Engineering. Step two included exploring AO as a safer alternative. Crothall Healthcare had been using AO for floor cleaning* in another BC hospital and were confident the pilot would have positive results.

Aqueous Ozone

AO employs a technology that infuses oxygen and electricity into ordinary tap water, creating a solution that can be used to sanitize hospital surfaces. VCH's Infection Control Department had approved the solution for all general purpose cleaning, which is over 27,000 litres or 75% of the annual chemical cleaner use. These cleaners discharge over 2,500 kg of chemicals of concern into the environment, or 70% of the total annual chemical discharge. A switch to the AO solution would replace a large proportion of existing chemical cleaners used in health care sites across BC's lower mainland.

Current Cleaning Methodology

Cleaning products are currently dispensed by housekeepers using an automated dilution system. Wearing safety gloves, staff dispense water and chemicals into cleaning buckets, floor cleaning machines and small cart-mounted pails. Microfibre® cloths and mops are placed into the bucket to



absorb cleaner. The cleaning solution is then applied directly to surfaces such as floors, furniture, switch plates, mirrors, glass and counter tops. Once the first wipe has picked up dirt and other fibres, a second wipe is performed to disinfect factoring in a recommended ten-minute drying time.

Safer Chemicals Best Practice Case Study #2

Assessing Environmental Impacts of Cleaning Chemicals at VCH Sites

To best determine the environmental impacts of the chemical products currently in use, the research team examined relevant Medical Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), conducted a literature review and explored the options for capturing data from hospital waste water. Their focus was on the following:

1. Volume of cleaning chemicals
2. Types of chemicals, including chemicals of concern, and weights
3. Water waste
4. Packaging waste, and
5. Transportation and Life Cycle Analysis (LCA).

While it was not possible to determine the specific ecological impacts from cleaning products without further study, other environmental impacts of the current system highlight the benefits of switching to the new technology.

Benefits of Aqueous Ozone

A number of benefits accrue when conventional cleaning products are exchanged for AO technology including:

1. Reduced risk to human health
2. Additional cleaning benefits
3. Eligibility for LEED credit, and
4. Favourable financial implications
5. Reduced environmental impacts (chemicals of concern, water consumption, reduced packaging)

Study Results

The following tables show both volume and weight of chemicals consumed under the current cleaning regime.

| Use | | VOLUME (Litres/Year) |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| GENERAL CLEANERS To be replaced | Toilet Bowl Cleaner | 9,478 |
| | Floors | 11,985 |
| | Multi-Surface General Purpose Cleaner | 3,083 |
| | Glass & Steel | 2,103 |
| | Carpets | 638 |
| | General Cleaners - to be replaced | 27,287 (76%↓) |
| PATIENT ROOM Will Remain | General Patient Room Disinfectant | 4,493 |
| | Disinfectant | 3,933 |
| | Multi-purpose Cleaner Degreaser | 328 |
| Patient Room Totals - not to be replaced | | 8,754 (24%) |
| TOTAL | | 36,041 |

Table 1: Volume of Cleaning Chemicals

Cleaner Product Quantities

Housekeeping used over 36,000 litres of cleaning product per year across VCH and PHC sites in 2016. Using specific gravity and chemical quantity figures on the relevant MSDS sheets combined with litres of product used, the total weight of chemicals used at VCH and PHC sites in 2016 was calculated: 4,052 kg. Of this, 90% or 3,631 kg is associated with a Chemical of Concern (Table 2). The implementation of AO will result in a decrease of approximately 2,538 kg/year, or 70% less chemicals concern being discharged into the environment.

There is the possibility that some of these chemicals may adhere to the surfaces and not discharged with the water, and as provided in Table 6, the actual quantities of chemicals discharged to waste water could be up to 30% of the estimated quantities.

By switching to aqueous ozone technology, the risk of environmental impacts will decrease.

| Use | | Chemical Weight (Kg/Year) | Chemical of Concern Weight (Kg/Year) |
|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|---|
| GENERAL CLEANERS To be replaced | Toilet Bowl Cleaner | 332 | 332 |
| | Floors | 1,816 | 1,816 |
| | Multi-Surface General Purpose Cleaner | 362 | 299 |
| | Glass & Steel | 126 | 42 |
| | Carpets | 79 | 49 |
| | Replacement Totals | 2,715 (67%↓) | 2,538 (70%↓) |
| PATIENT ROOM Will Remain | General Patient Room Disinfectant | 1,123 | 944 |
| | Disinfectant | 139 | 99 |
| | Multi-purpose Cleaner Degreaser | 75 | 50 |
| | Patient Room Totals - not to be replaced | 1,337 | 1,093 |
| TOTALS | | 4,052 | 3,631 |

Table 2: Type and Weight of Cleaning Chemicals

* Note there is a difference between cleaners and disinfectants. While cleaners remove particles such as dirt and dust, disinfectants are antimicrobial agents that kill microorganisms living on objects.

Safer Chemicals Best Practice Case Study #2

Water Used for Cleaning

It is important to note that water is used in three ways when preparing cleaning solutions:

1. Purchased: As a product included in purchased cleaner concentrate
2. Dilution: To dilute concentrated cleaning product
3. System Flushing: To flush the cleaning dispensing system between product use

| Water Used for Cleaning | Volume Litres/yr |
|---|---------------------|
| Purchased water within cleaning products (VCH & PHC 2016) | ~ 32,020 |
| Dilution water needed to use cleaning product | 17,584,496 |
| Subtotal: Assume this water volume stays the same with AO | 17,616,500 |
| System Flushing Water (flushing required when switching cleaners) | 3,303,830 Before AO |
| Water Use with AO | 330,383 After AO |
| Water Savings with AO | 2,973,447 (90%↓) |

Table 3: Water used for Cleaning.

Packaging Waste

Attention must also be paid to the impacts of packaging waste associated with traditional cleaning chemicals. Estimates show a total number of 21,493 packages, including plastic and cardboard shipping containers.

| Type of Packaging Waste | # Containers/yr |
|--|-----------------|
| 2.5 L Plastic bottles of cleaner containers purchased (2016) | 17,100 (83%↓) |
| Cardboard shipping containers | 4,393 (72%↓) |

Table 5: Types of Packaging Waste



Exposure Risk by Cleaner Type

Although more research would need to be done on the specific chemical cleaners used by VCH and PHC cleaning staff, including further mapping out of the cleaning process to quantify number of exposures and well as paths to exposure, we do know healthcare cleaning staff are at some risk of adverse human health impacts. One study states "...sensitization may occur even at trace concentrations."

Multiple studies show increasing incidences of asthma and asthma-like symptoms among cleaning staff. Epidemiological investigations support a direct link to developing or worsening respiratory symptoms and there is evidence to support claims that cleaning products negatively impact human health, however, specific chemicals responsible for respiratory symptoms have not yet been identified. No such complaints have been presented to VCH to date.

| Type of Cleaner | Inhalation | Dermal |
|------------------------|------------|--------|
| Floor cleaning | Low | Low |
| Floor stripping/waxing | High | Low |
| Window/Mirror | Medium | High |
| Sink | Medium | High |
| Counter | Medium | High |
| Toilet bowl | Medium | Medium |

Table 4: Exposure Risk by Cleaner Type **

Advantages of Aqueous Ozone - Human Health

Housekeeping staff are no longer at risk of any of the health hazards associated with the use and handling of conventional cleaning products. This means a decreased risk of adverse short- and long-term health impacts related to diluted products that are absorbed firstly through inhalation and secondly, skin contact. Study findings reveal:

Skin Contact: Elimination of mild irritation to severe burns with symptoms of redness to blisters and pain associated with skin contact.

Inhalation: Elimination of inhalation symptoms ranging from irritation to corrosion of nose throat and respiratory tract with symptoms of coughing and difficulty breathing. AO not used with spray bottle, but with soaked cloth.

Slips and Falls: Improved average coefficient of friction of floors after cleaning with AO in range of 0.59 - 0.69. Considered a low to moderate risk of slipping when dry.

Evidence from a recent study at the Chatham-Kent Health Alliance also shows marked decrease in rates of slips and falls incidents since the implementation of AO cleaning.

Safer Chemicals Best Practice Case Study #3

Advantages of Aqueous Ozone - Cleaning Performance

Staff evaluation of the AO process revealed the following:

Performs as well, or better, for general purpose cleaning

(surfaces not requiring disinfection) determined through two rounds of tests by VCH Infection Control.

Greater consistency in cleaning practice, as housekeepers don't have to switch between multiple chemicals for different surface types.

No streaks on surfaces or windows, giving the surface a cleaner appearance.

Potential to reduce transmission of hospital acquired infections as AO includes some disinfection properties, while general purpose cleaners currently used do not.

Floors and furniture are maintained for longer time periods as they are not subjected to the corrosive properties of chemical cleaners.

Green Seal and LEED Certified

Both AO systems evaluated meet compliance with standard GS-37 governing industrial cleaning products: "Green Seal Standard for Cleaning Products and Industrial & Institutional." Key areas of the standard include Product Performance, Human Health Protection, Environmental Protection, Packaging, Training and Labeling.

The Green Seal also allows for Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification under the Indoor Air Quality (Credit 3.3) category, providing other provisions of the Green Cleaning: Purchase of Sustainable Cleaning Products and Materials are met. Intent – *Reduce the environmental impacts of cleaning products, disposable janitorial paper products and trash bags.*

A co-benefit also includes Green Cleaning status under the Healthier Hospitals Safer Chemicals framework and possible Level 1 Commitment.

Credits

We would like to thank the following collaborators for their commitment to this project:

Sonja Janousek, Lower Mainland Facilities Management

Infection Prevention & Control Department, Vancouver General Hospital
Lower Mainland Business Initiatives & Support Services, Vancouver Coastal Health

Amritpal Brar, Crothall Healthcare

Christine Obee, Prism Engineering

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**** Bello, A., M. Quinn, M.M., Perry, M.J., Milton, D.K. (2009). Characterization of occupational exposures to cleaning products used for common cleaning tasks-a pilot study of hospital cleaners. Environmental Health, 8(11) 1.**

Summary of Environmental Results if Aqueous Ozone Used

| Environmental | Value | Notes |
|---|------------------------------------|--|
| Quantity of general cleaners used (litres/yr) | ↓ 27,287 (76%) | |
| Chemicals in general cleaners (kg/yr) | ↓ 2,715 (67%) | Possible range 30 – 100% • 815 – 2,715 |
| Chemicals of Concern in general cleaners (kg/yr) | ↓ 2,538 (70%) | Possible range 30 – 100% • 762 – 2,538 |
| Water use (litres/yr) | ↓ 2,973,447 (90%) | Reduced water costs: • Purchase of water • Waste water cost |
| Packaging waste (# containers/yr) Plastic Cardboard | ↓ 17,100 (83%↓) 4,393 (72%↓) | ~ Reduced # collection lifts ~ Reduced labour for: • materials handling • secure recycling markets (* plastic market) |
| Transportation delivery GHG emissions / LCA | ↓ | No actual estimates |

Table 6: Summary of Environmental Results if AO Used

Summary of Other Benefits to Using Aqueous Ozone

Researchers are confident in saying the use of AO brings with it possible reduced risks to human health including reduced slips and fall incidents, skin contact and issues associated with inhalation of chemicals. Further, enhanced cleaning performance was noted including a greater consistency in cleaning practices, no streaks on surfaces, the potential to reduce Hospital Acquired Infections, and longer life/reduced deterioration of floors and furniture. The technology also meets EcoLogo and Green Seal standards, can provide LEED credits and forms part of the Healthier Hospitals Safer Chemicals Challenge framework. While transportation and LCA impacts could not be fully evaluated in this study, it is expected that with reduction of transportation for product delivery there would be associated GHG reductions.

From a financial perspective, it would cost less to use AO than the five regularly used cleaning chemicals. Other costs would also be reduced, including water and sewer charges, packaging and recycling costs as well as reduced labour costs associated with slips and falls and other health impacts.

Very small increased electricity costs would occur as a result of running the AO unit.

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