

## Appendix 1

### **Endorsements for Consumer Topical Antimicrobial Products**

#### Endorsements

Below are examples of official regulations, guidelines or recommendations for the use of topical antimicrobial products in general population (non-healthcare) settings or situations. As can be seen from the information below, consumer topical antimicrobial products have been recognized by a variety of domestic and international public organizations for their role in reducing the potential risk of exposure to potentially pathogenic microorganisms in a variety of “high risk” settings or situations. These specific recommendations and licenses essentially validate the category from a public health need perspective.

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Situational Risk Aspect Addressed</b>	<b>Examples of Official Guidelines or Recommendations for the Use of Topical Antimicrobial Products in Public Settings</b>	<b>Source</b>
<b>United States</b>			
Alliance for the Prudent Use of Antibiotics	At home nursing of sick individuals and other “high risk” situations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>”In the home environment, they (antibacterials) may be needed for the nursing care of sick individuals with specific infections, or for those whose immune systems have been weakened by chronic disease, chemotherapy or transplants.</li> </ul>	Antibacterials Q&A's: <a href="http://www.tufts.edu/med/apua/Q&amp;A/Q&amp;A_antibacterials.html">http://www.tufts.edu/med/apua/Q&amp;A/Q&amp;A_antibacterials.html</a>
American Association of Occupational Health Nurses	Occupational health	Keep hands clean by using soap and warm water; when soap isn't available, use alcohol based hand wipes or gel hand sanitizers as a substitute (to keep employees healthy).	AAOHN Offers Tips to Help Employers Weather the Flu Season. American Association of Occupational Health Nurses. <a href="http://apgnews.apg.army.mil/archive%20stories04/archnov10/aaohn.html">http://apgnews.apg.army.mil/archive%20stories04/archnov10/aaohn.html</a>

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American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine	Occupational health	Infection control in the home: handwashing, including consideration of alcohol-based hand sanitizers as an alternative to soap and water as appropriate (considerations for employers and employees; family members & colleagues)	2003 ACOEM Labor Day Checklist: Control of Infectious Diseases. <a href="http://www.acoem.org/pdfs/2003LaborDayCheckList.pdf">http://www.acoem.org/pdfs/2003LaborDayCheckList.pdf</a>
American Red Cross	Natural disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Disaster supply kit ...sanitation and hygiene items should include: ...soap, hand sanitizer...”</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.redcross.org/preparedness/cdc_english/dskit.asp">http://www.redcross.org/preparedness/cdc_english/dskit.asp</a>
American Society of Transplantation	Organ Transplant Safety – preventing infections at home	<p>“Frequent and thorough hand washing cannot be over-emphasized as a means of preventing infections that are transmitted by direct contact. Hands should be washed with an antimicrobial soap and water. Hands should be washed [including after gloves are used]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• before preparing food and before eating</li> <li>• before and after touching wounds (whether or not gloves are used)</li> <li>• before touching mucous membranes</li> <li>• after touching pets and animals</li> <li>• after gardening, touching plants or soil</li> <li>• after changing diapers</li> <li>• after touching secretions-and excretions</li> <li>• after touching items that have had contact with human or animal feces, (e.g., bedpans, bedding, toilets, litter boxes)”</li> </ul>	American Society for Transplantation, Strategies for Safe Living Following Solid Organ Transplantation, <a href="http://www.as-t.org/mobile/SafeLiving.html">http://www.as-t.org/mobile/SafeLiving.html</a>

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Association of the U.S. Army	Battlefield hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Alcohol-based sanitizers... are excellent for providing additional protection against everyday germs and bacteria that soldiers might come in contact with”</li> </ul>	<p>Silvie, E., Personal decontamination products protect the warfighter from battleground health hazards, Military Medical technology, Online Edition, <a href="http://www.military-medical-technology.com/print_article.cfm?DocID=130">http://www.military-medical-technology.com/print_article.cfm?DocID=130</a></p>
Colorado State	Hand hygiene for food contact situations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Antimicrobial soaps contain an antiseptic agent to help lower the number of microbial flora. Triclosan is the most commonly used chemical ingredient in antimicrobial soaps. A key factor in its effectiveness is that it must be left on the skin long enough to work, as in a good 30-45 second scrub.”</li> <li>• “There are situations, however, when antiseptic hand products are advised. Elaine Larson at the Columbia University School of Nursing in New York recommends taking the extra precaution of using an alcohol gel or antibacterial soap for those in the following situations:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Close physical contact with persons at high risk for infection (such as newborns, the very old, or immunosuppressed);</li> <li>○ Direct physical contact with someone having an upper respiratory infection, skin infection or diarrhea;</li> <li>○ Work settings where infectious diseases are commonly transmitted, such as child-care centers, preschools, prisons or chronic-care residences.”</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>CSU Safe Food Rapid Response Network, Hand Hygiene Revisited: Another Look at Hand Sanitizers and Antibacterial Soap, SAFEFOOD NEWS, Spring 2004 – Vol. 8 No. 3. <a href="http://www.colostate.edu/Orgs/safefood/NEWSLTR/v8n3s06.html">http://www.colostate.edu/Orgs/safefood/NEWSLTR/v8n3s06.html</a></p>

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County Governments & Public Schools – Samples	Food Safety	<p><u>Pueblo County, Colorado</u>  Recommends use of disposal wipes that contain a sanitizer or use of hand sanitizer for hand wash use and before working with food when on summer picnics or camping.</p> <p><u>NJ Voorhees Public Schools</u>  Baby wipes or waterless hand sanitizers, depending on school and grade.</p> <p><u>Oklahoma, Eufaula Public Schools</u>  Similar to NJ</p>	<p>Food Safety on Summer Picnics. July 25, 2005.  <a href="http://www.co.pueblo.co.us/pcchd/environmental/food_safety/food_safety-01.ph">http://www.co.pueblo.co.us/pcchd/environmental/food_safety/food_safety-01.ph</a>.</p> <p><a href="http://www.voorhees.k12.nj.us/admin/supplies%20school.htm">http://www.voorhees.k12.nj.us/admin/supplies%20school.htm</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.eufaula.k12.ok.us/SCHOOL%20FILES/SCHOOL%20SUPPLIES.htm">http://www.eufaula.k12.ok.us/SCHOOL%20FILES/SCHOOL%20SUPPLIES.htm</a></p>
Department of Defense	Smallpox response plan - isolation and quarantine guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Home-care guidelines for isolation &amp; infection control include washing hands with an antibacterial soap and use of an alcohol-based hand sanitizer frequently.</li> </ul>	<p>DoD Smallpox Response Plan, Annex C, 9/29/2002  <a href="http://www.smallpox.army.mil/resource/SMAplan/complete/SMAplan.pdf">http://www.smallpox.army.mil/resource/SMAplan/complete/SMAplan.pdf</a></p>
Departments of Health/Other State Agencies – State Samples	Public health	<p><u>Arkansas</u>  Importance of hand hygiene to prevent cold, flu and foodborne illnesses</p> <p>Respiratory etiquette including the use of alcohol-based hand sanitizers to prevent cold and flu</p>	<p>Hand Washing: A Sure Way to Prevent the Spread of Disease.  <a href="http://www.healthylarkansas.com/flu/flu_2003.htm">http://www.healthylarkansas.com/flu/flu_2003.htm</a></p>

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		<p><u>California</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Respiratory etiquette including the use of hand sanitizers to protect oneself from germs and viruses</li> <li>Petting zoos, animal exhibits &amp; other contact areas: concurs with CDC recommendations that hand washing with soap and water the primary approach; however, notes that hand sanitizers may be used in conjunction with handwashing</li> </ul>	<p>What Can I Do to Protect Myself and My Family From the Flu?  <a href="http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/dcdc/izgroup/flu.htm">http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/dcdc/izgroup/flu.htm</a></p> <p>Guidelines for Reducing the Risk of Disease at Petting Zoos, Animal Exhibits or Other Areas Where the Public May Have Contact with Farm Animals.  <a href="http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem/environmental/Institutions/PDFs/GuidelinesReducingRiskPetZoosMD.PDF">http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/ddwem/environmental/Institutions/PDFs/GuidelinesReducingRiskPetZoosMD.PDF</a></p>
		<p><u>Georgia</u></p> <p>Respiratory etiquette including use of alcohol-based hand sanitizers which should be available in classrooms and bathrooms</p>	<p>Influenza Prevention Fact Sheet for Schools.  <a href="http://health.state.ga.us/">http://health.state.ga.us/</a></p>
		<p><u>Illinois</u></p> <p>Follow CDC recommendations on handwashing after animal contact in petting zoos, et al; however, notes that alcohol-based hand sanitizers should be used when running water and soap not available.</p>	<p>Wash Hands After Contact with Animals To Prevent Disease. June 6, 2005.  <a href="http://www.idph.state.il.us/public/press05/6.6.05.htm">http://www.idph.state.il.us/public/press05/6.6.05.htm</a></p>

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		<p><u>Minnesota</u> Importance of hand hygiene including traditional handwashing using soap and water, and cleaning hands with alcohol- based hand sanitizers</p> <p>Cleaning with hand sanitizers – handwashing tool kit which also describes advantages (requires less time than traditional handwashing; quickly kills microorganism on hands; more accessible than sinks; reduces bacterial counts on hands; does not promote antimicrobial resistance; less irritating to skin than soap and water; in some cases, may improve condition of the skin)</p>	<p>Hand Hygiene. <a href="http://www.health.state.mn.us/handhygiene/">http://www.health.state.mn.us/handhygiene/</a></p> <p>Cleaning with Hand Sanitizers. <a href="http://www.health.state.mn.us/handhygiene/toolkit/howwash/handrub.html">http://www.health.state.mn.us/handhygiene/toolkit/howwash/handrub.html</a></p>
		<p><u>New Hampshire</u> Important safety tips during and after flooding including the use of alcohol-based hand sanitizers.</p>	<p>Department of Health Urges Health Precautions Be Taken During Flooding. April 28, 2005. <a href="http://www.dhhs.state.nh.us/DHHS/PIO/LIBRARY/Press+Release/dphs-flood-precautions.htm">http://www.dhhs.state.nh.us/DHHS/PIO/LIBRARY/Press+Release/dphs-flood-precautions.htm</a></p>
		<p><u>New Jersey</u> Respiratory etiquette to protect yourself and others from the flu, including the use of alcohol-based hand sanitizers and disposable hand wipes when soap and water are not available.</p>	<p>Prevent the Spread of Flu. <a href="http://www.nj.gov/health/flu/preventflu.shtml">http://www.nj.gov/health/flu/preventflu.shtml</a></p>

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		<p><u>New York</u> Follow CDC recommendations on handwashing after animal contact in petting zoos, et al; however, if running water not available, hand sanitizing gel packs should be used.</p>	<p>DOH News: State Issues Recommendations for Petting Zoo, Fair and Farm Visitors. June 28, 2001. <a href="http://www.health.state.ny.us/press/releases/2001/ecoli.htm">http://www.health.state.ny.us/press/releases/2001/ecoli.htm</a></p>
		<p><u>North Dakota</u> Guidelines for patients (not just medical staff) on preventing transmission of flu virus through good respiratory etiquette, including use of alcohol-based hand sanitizers)</p>	<p>Influenza (“The Flu”): Recommendations for Health-Care Facilities/EMS. November 2004. <a href="http://www.health.state.nd.us/disease/Documents/immunization/InfluenzaFAQRecommendationsHealthCare.pdf">http://www.health.state.nd.us/disease/Documents/immunization/InfluenzaFAQRecommendationsHealthCare.pdf</a></p>
		<p><u>Tennessee</u> Respiratory etiquette, including the use of alcohol-based hand sanitizers</p>	<p>Respiratory Etiquette Prevents Illnesses: Good Health Manners Can Reduce Spread of Viruses. January 6, 2004. <a href="http://www2.state.tn.us/health/Newsreleases/10604.htm">http://www2.state.tn.us/health/Newsreleases/10604.htm</a></p>
		<p><u>Texas</u> Encouraging the use of alcohol-based hand sanitizers to prevent infectious disease, including CA-MRSA, where hand washing facilities not available Instructing school athletes to carry and use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer in school when soap and water are not available</p>	<p>Information on Staphylococcal Infections for School Athletic Departments. (last updated October 28, 2004). <a href="http://www.tdh.state.tx.us/ideas/antibiotic_resistance/mrsa/athletics/departments/">http://www.tdh.state.tx.us/ideas/antibiotic_resistance/mrsa/athletics/departments/</a></p>

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		Utah Respiratory etiquette, including the use of hand sanitizers when unable to wash.	Health Advisory: Utah Public Health Officials Prioritize Remaining Influenza Vaccine and Urge Sick Utahns to Stay Home. December 12, 2003.
		Washington Referencing the CDC Cover Your Cough program as one way to decrease the transmission of flu virus.	Flu News: Flu Vaccine Restrictions Lifted. January 13, 2005. <a href="http://www.doh.wa.gov/FluNews/default.htm">http://www.doh.wa.gov/FluNews/default.htm</a>
emedicine	Folliculitis Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Wash with antibacterial soaps to prevent or control mild cases of folliculitis.”</li> </ul>	Folliculitis treatment, emedicine, <a href="http://www.emedicine.com/derm/topic159.htm">http://www.emedicine.com/derm/topic159.htm</a>
FEMA	Disaster emergency	<p>“A disaster supplies kit is a collection of basic items a family would probably need to stay safe and be more comfortable during and after a disaster . . .</p> <p>Sanitation and hygiene items (hand sanitizer, moist towelettes, and toilet paper)”</p> <p>“Appendix B: Disaster Supplies Checklists Germicidal hand wipes or waterless, alcohol-based hand sanitizer”</p>	<p>Are You Ready? An In-depth Guide to Citizen Preparedness. August 2004. <a href="http://www.fema.gov/areyouready">http://www.fema.gov/areyouready</a> (</p> <p>Preparing for Disaster. FEMA. <a href="http://www.fema.gov/areyouready/appendix_b.shtm">http://www.fema.gov/areyouready/appendix_b.shtm</a></p>
FEMA	Disaster planning	“How can I remove dust from the air? . . . The Red Cross is providing cleaning supplies to the affected areas . . . In addition to distributing traditional clean-up kits, . . . [t]hey include dust caps (surgical type), dust masks, shoe and boot covers, lip moisturizer, large trash bags and liquid instant hand sanitizer.”	Disaster Official Offer Cleanup Tips for Affected WTC Victims. FEMA. October 9, 2001. <a href="http://www.fema.gov/news/newsrelease.fema?id=5636">http://www.fema.gov/news/newsrelease.fema?id=5636</a>

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Mecklenburg County, Department of Health, North Carolina	Child Day Care Center hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Section 13, Part C of child day care ordinance “requires that antibacterial soap be provided at each lavatory area”</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.charmeck.org/Departments/Health+Department/Environmental+Health/Ordinances/Child+Day+Care+Homes+Ordinance.htm">http://www.charmeck.org/Departments/Health+Department/Environmental+Health/Ordinances/Child+Day+Care+Homes+Ordinance.htm</a>
National Federation of State High School Associations	Athletic event hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In general, antibacterial soaps and wipes should be available for cleaning hands during athletic events that involve cleaning of blood and body fluids.</li> </ul>	National Federation of State High School Associations, Rule 4, Section #2, Article 3 <a href="http://www.nfhs.org/ScriptContent/Index.cfm">http://www.nfhs.org/ScriptContent/Index.cfm</a>
NIH	Public health	<p>“Because of the limited supply of influenza vaccine, health care workers and others should pay special attention this year to what CDC has termed ‘respiratory etiquette.’ If an employee develops symptoms suggestive of influenza at home, he/she should take sick leave to avoid spreading the illness to other staff or patients. . . . Health care workers should avoid spreading infection to others by limiting contact with patients, other staff and visitors and by washing their hands or using the alcohol-based hand hygiene product after contact with respiratory sections. . . . Although hand hygiene is a key hospital infection control strategy at all times, during the respiratory virus season (from October through February) health care professionals should pay meticulous attention to hand hygiene.”</p>	Vaccine Shortage Forces Changes in Flu Immunization Program. NIH Record. October 26, 2004. <a href="http://www.nih.gov/nihrecord/10_26_2004/story05.htm">http://www.nih.gov/nihrecord/10_26_2004/story05.htm</a>

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NIAID	Public health	<p><i>“Handwashing</i> Handwashing with soap and water is the simplest and one of the most effective ways to keep from getting colds or giving them to others. During cold season, you should wash your hands often and teach your children to do the same. When water isn’t available, CDC recommends using alcohol-based products made for washing hands.”</p>	The Common Cold. Fact Sheet. NIAID. December 2004. <a href="http://www.niaid.nih.gov/factsheets/cold.htm">http://www.niaid.nih.gov/factsheets/cold.htm</a>
State of Nebraska	Occupational (massage therapist) and consumer hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Professional and Occupational Licensure requirements for massage therapy establishments require that all massage therapists maintain hand cleanliness and use instant hand sanitizers before serving clients and wash their hands with antibacterial soap prior to handling tools, instruments, implements and equipment that have been disinfected.</li> </ul>	Nebraska Health and Human Services, Title 172, Professional and Occupational Licensure, Chapter 82, parts 82-008.01, Personal Cleanliness, section 2 and 11.5 <a href="http://www.sos.state.ne.us/business/regsearch/Rules/Health_and_Human_Services_System/Title-172/Chapter-82.pdf">http://www.sos.state.ne.us/business/regsearch/Rules/Health_and_Human_Services_System/Title-172/Chapter-82.pdf</a>
States of Massachusetts Vermont Mississippi	Occupational (cosmetologist, Barber) and consumer hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cosmetology license rules and regulations in various States require that “all cosmetologists, operators, manicurists, demonstrators, instructors and students wash their hands with antibacterial soap immediately before and after rendering service to each and every patron or model.” In additional, “antibacterial soaps must be provided for clients use.”</li> </ul>	Commonwealth of MA – MA Division of Professional Licensure, The Board of Registration of Cosmetologists; CMR-240 Rules and Regulations for Salons, section 3.03, Equipment and Hygiene Procedures. <a href="http://www.mass.gov/dpl/boards/hd/cmr/24003.htm">http://www.mass.gov/dpl/boards/hd/cmr/24003.htm</a> VT Board Of Barbers & Cosmetologists, <a href="http://www.experioronline.com/vtcoslicagy.htm">http://www.experioronline.com/vtcoslicagy.htm</a> Mississippi State Board Of Cosmetology, <a href="http://www.msbc.state.ms.us/">http://www.msbc.state.ms.us/</a>

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States of: Texas, Montana, Tennessee, Virginia	Occupational (tattoo and body piercing) and consumer hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State minimum standards for licensure of tattoo and certain body piercing studios generally require that: such facilities have had washing facilities containing topical antimicrobial soaps or germicidal cleansers; facility personnel wash their hands thoroughly with liquid topical antimicrobial soaps before and after tattooing or body piercing; and the external skin of clients to be pierced be cleaned with topical antimicrobial soaps.</li> </ul>	<p>Texas Admin. Code Title 25, Health Services, Part I, Texas Department of Health (Rules 229.401, .403, .494 and .405)  <a href="http://www.permanentmakeupsociety.com/TexasStateLaw.htm">http://www.permanentmakeupsociety.com/TexasStateLaw.htm</a></p> <p>Administrative Rules of Montana, Title 37, Chapter 112, Sub-Chapter 1. Part 37.112.120  <a href="http://www.micropigmentation.org/updates/states/montana.php">http://www.micropigmentation.org/updates/states/montana.php</a></p> <p>TN Dept of Health, Chapter 1200-23-3, Tattoo Artist and Tattoo Establishment Rules:  <a href="http://state.tn.us/sos/rules/1200/1200-23/1200-23-03.pdf">http://state.tn.us/sos/rules/1200/1200-23/1200-23-03.pdf</a></p> <p>Virginia Department of Professional and Occupational Regulation:  <a href="http://www.state.va.us/dpor/tat_reg.pdf">http://www.state.va.us/dpor/tat_reg.pdf</a></p>
U.S. Air Force – Samples	Disaster Planning	<p>“Evacuation Supplies Kit            Place in an easy-to-carry container the supplies you would most likely need if you were to be away from home for several days:            Sanitation and hygiene items: toilet paper, towelettes; soap, hand sanitizer, . . . “</p> <p>News from Afghanistan – use of antibacterial hand sanitizer as a preferred method of hand hygiene when sinks and handwashing stations unavailable or when uncertain of the quality of local water supplies.</p>	<p><a href="https://www.patrick.af.mil/Hurricane_Prep/checklist/Evacuation_Supplies_Kit.pdf">https://www.patrick.af.mil/Hurricane_Prep/checklist/Evacuation_Supplies_Kit.pdf</a></p> <p>Proper hygiene keeps coalition fit to fight. Air Force print news. March 3, 2005.  <a href="http://www.af.mil/news/story_print.asp?storyID=123009948">http://www.af.mil/news/story_print.asp?storyID=123009948</a></p>

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U.S. Army– Samples	Public health	“12 Tips to Prevent Cold and Flu #1 Wash your hand regularly. Most cold and flu viruses are spread by direct contact. Someone who has the flu sneezes onto their hand, and then touches the telephone, the keyboard, a kitchen glass. These germs can live for hours – in some cases weeks – and can be picked up by others who share these common items. So wash your hands often. If no sink is available, use hand sanitizer or rub your hands together very hard for a minute or so.”	12 Tips to Prevent Cold and Flu. <a href="http://www.usma.army.mil/Meddac">http://www.usma.army.mil/Meddac</a> (visited 7/25/05)
		“WHAT SHOULD I DO TO PREVENT GETTING SARS WHEN I TRAVEL? Currently the CDC and the WHO: DO recommend good hand hygiene and frequent hand washing with soap and water to prevent SARS; if hands are not soiled, alcohol-based hand rubs work as well.”	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome: Information for Travelers. May 27, 2003. <a href="http://www.chppmeur.healthcare.hqusareur.army.mil">http://www.chppmeur.healthcare.hqusareur.army.mil</a> . (visited 7/29/05)
		“ <b>Ideas for Car Trips</b> 9. Bring extra baby-wipes and hand sanitizer. Even if you no longer have babies, the wipes are great for cleaning everything.”	Tips for Traveling. <a href="http://www.hanau.army.mil">http://www.hanau.army.mil</a> (visited 7/29/05)
		Suggested Supply Lists for Lewis Elementary School (2005-2006): Kindergarten, First Grade: baby wipes Second Grade: hand sanitizer (fragrance-free) Third Grade: wet wipes	<a href="http://www.irwin.army.mil">http://www.irwin.army.mil</a> (visited 7/29/05)

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		Red Cross Troop Kits: includes hand sanitizers for troops deploying for Operation Enduring Freedom	Red Cross Troop Kits. <a href="http://pao.hood.army.mil/PAO/deployment/units/red_cross_troop_kits.htm">http://pao.hood.army.mil/PAO/deployment/units/red_cross_troop_kits.htm</a>
U.S. CDC	Reducing risk of contracting infection or disease in a variety of home, work situations and public settings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Since hands are a primary mode of fecal-oral and respiratory transmission, specific indications for use of antiseptic hand products by the general public are close physical contact with persons at high risk for infection (e.g., neonates, the very old, or immunosuppressed); close physical contact with infected persons; infection with an organism likely to be transmitted by direct contact (diarrhea, upper respiratory infection, skin infections); or work in a setting in which infectious disease transmission is likely (food preparation, crowded living quarters such as chronic-care residences, prisons, child-care centers, and preschools)”</li> <li>• Hand washing and showering with anti-bacterial soap helps reduce skin infections acquired by professional football players.</li> <li>• Antibacterial soaps also lessen risk of staph infections acquired via sharing towels and soap bars in locker rooms.</li> <li>• Use of Topical antimicrobial products after petting or interacting with animals can reduce risk of contracting E. coli infections.</li> <li>• “As with other infectious illnesses, one of the most important and appropriate preventive</li> </ul>	<p>CDC, Emerging Infectious Diseases, Hygiene of the Skin: When Is Clean Too Clean?, <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/eid/vol7no2/larson.htm">http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/eid/vol7no2/larson.htm</a></p> <p>Kazakova SV<sup>1</sup> et al., A Clone of Methicillin-Resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> among Professional Football Players, N Engl J Medicine, 352:5, February 3, 2005</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Epidemic Intelligence Service, Div. Of Healthcare Quality promotion, National Center for Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).</p> <p>Kazakova SV (CDC), National Public Radio transcript of All Things Considered: Findings of CDC report on infections among St. Louis Rams players, 2/2/05.</p> <p>CDC, Interim Guidance for Minimizing Risk for Human Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis Virus Infection Associated with Rodents, MMWR, August 5, 2005 / 54(30);747-749, <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5430a3.htm">http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5430a3.htm</a></p> <p>CDC, Advice for travelers in countries that are reporting outbreaks of avian influenza A(H5N1), also known as H5N1, in humans and animals,</p>

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		<p>practices is careful and frequent hand hygiene. Cleaning your hands often using either soap and water or waterless alcohol-based hand sanitizers removes potentially infectious materials from your skin and helps prevent disease transmission.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recommends a travel health kit include an alcohol-based hand rub for hand hygiene for use by travelers.</li> <li>• Alcohol-based products are recommended for use among persons who need immediate protection after touching contaminated surfaces or before and after contact with someone at high risk of infection.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="http://www.cdc.gov/travel/other/precautions_avian_flu_020604.htm">http://www.cdc.gov/travel/other/precautions_avian_flu_020604.htm</a></p> <p>Main site: <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/germstopper">http://www.cdc.gov/germstopper</a> (visited 8/1/05)</p> <p>Travelers' Health: Yellow Book. Health Information for International Travel, 2005-2006. Chapter 2 – Pre- and Post-travel General Health Recommendations. Travelers' Health Kit. (link from <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/travel/">http://www.cdc.gov/travel/</a>)</p> <p>Stopping Germs at Home, Work and School : <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/germstopper/materials/home_work_school.pdf">http://www.cdc.gov/germstopper/materials/home_work_school.pdf</a></p> <p>Stopping the Spread of Germs at Work: <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/germstopper/pdf/work.pdf">http://www.cdc.gov/germstopper/pdf/work.pdf</a></p> <p>Healthy habits help keep your family well: <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/germstopper/materials/Healthy_Habits_HR_BW.pdf">http://www.cdc.gov/germstopper/materials/Healthy_Habits_HR_BW.pdf</a></p> <p>Be a Germ Stopper Poster (sample): <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/germstopper/materials/GermStopper_Girl_bw_Screen.pdf">http://www.cdc.gov/germstopper/materials/GermStopper_Girl_bw_Screen.pdf</a></p> <p>Other References to CDC: <a href="http://www.drgreene.com/21_1758.html">http://www.drgreene.com/21_1758.html</a>, <a href="http://mail.ccie.com/library/5015058.pdf">http://mail.ccie.com/library/5015058.pdf</a></p>

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U.S. Department of Labor – Occupational Safety & Health Administration	Airline crew safety	<p>“GUIDANCE FOR AIRLINE FLIGHT CREWS This guidance is intended to assist airline flight crews in establishing appropriate precautions in the event they must interact with a person suspected of having avian influenza. Personnel should be aware of the symptoms of avian influenza. Although experience with human infection is limited, persons infected with avian influenza would likely have fever and respiratory symptoms (cough, sore throat, shortness of breath). 1. Wash hand frequently with soap and water or use an alcohol-based hand rub if hands are not visibly soiled. ....”</p>	Avian Flu. Occupational Safety & Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. <a href="http://www.osha.gov/dsg/guidance/avian-flu.html">http://www.osha.gov/dsg/guidance/avian-flu.html</a>
U.S. EPA	Public safety	<p>“2.3.2 Safety Equipment and Facilities: Facilities and supplies must be available for cleaning of exposed body parts that may have been contaminated by pollutants in the water. Anti-bacterial soap and an adequate supply of clean water or ethyl alcohol, or equivalent, should be suitable for this purpose.”</p>	Overview of Field Operations, Section 2, in Wadeable Streams Assessment, Field Operations Manual. U.S. EPA, Office of Water. July 2004. <a href="http://www.epa.gov/owow/monitoring/wsa/wsa_fulldocument.pdf">http://www.epa.gov/owow/monitoring/wsa/wsa_fulldocument.pdf</a>
U.S. FDA	General Use of Topical Antimicrobial Products as OTC Drugs	<p>In the United States, the public health importance and need for antimicrobial products was recognized by an expert panel convened by the FDA in 1972, and in two Tentative Final Monographs for Healthcare Antiseptic Drug products (TFM) subsequently issued in 1978 and 1994 by the FDA</p>	43 FR 1210, 1/6/78 and 59 FR 31402, 6/17/94

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U.S. FDA	Use of Topical Antimicrobial Products as OTC Drugs	<p>“Alcohol 60 to 95 percent by volume in an aqueous solution denatured according to Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms regulations in 27 CFR part 20” proposed as Category I active for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Antiseptic handwash or healthcare personnel handwash;</li> <li>• Patient preoperative skin preparation; and,</li> <li>• Surgical hand scrub</li> </ul>	Topical Antimicrobial Drug Products for Over-the-Counter Human Use; Tentative Final Monograph for Health-Care Antiseptic Drug Products. 59 FR 31402 at 31442 (6/17/94)
		Bactericidal effects of alcohol implicitly recognized in TFM requirement to use 70% ethanol solution following clinical simulation study with <i>Serratia marcescens</i> (“Following the last contamination and wash with the test formulation, the panelists’ hands are to be sanitized by scrubbing with a 70 percent ethanol solution. The purpose of this alcohol scrub is to destroy any residual <i>Serratia</i> )	Ibid at 31449

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U.S. Navy – Samples	Infection control	<p>“Policy: Prevention must begin at the first point at which a person with suspected or probable severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), influenza, or other communicable respiratory infection enters the health care system. Key points include:</p> <p>2. Waiting rooms: As the infected patient (or the infected person accompanying the patient) waits for care, other people in the waiting area could be exposed. Steps for preventing exposures include . . . [p]ost visual alerts instructing patients to immediately report symptoms of a respiratory infection and to use ‘respiratory etiquette’ . . .</p> <p>3. Respiratory etiquette: . . . provide conveniently located dispensers of alcohol-based hand rub . . . provide soap and disposable towels for hand washing where sinks are available . . . instruct patients to either wash hands or use a hand hygiene product after covering a sneeze, cough, or using a tissue”</p>	<p>NMCP Protocol for Respiratory Etiquette. March 23, 2004.  <a href="http://www-nmcp.med.navy.mil/ICM/Ch1-NMCPProtocolForRespEtiquette04.doc">http://www-nmcp.med.navy.mil/ICM/Ch1-NMCPProtocolForRespEtiquette04.doc</a> (visited 7/29/05)</p>
		<p>“How can I prevent MRSA infections? MRSA infections can be prevented by following good personal hygiene practices:</p> <p>1. Keep your hands clean by washing thoroughly with soap and water or using an alcohol-based hand sanitizer throughout the day.”</p> <p>“If I have a MRSA skin infection, what should I do to prevent other people from getting it from me?</p> <p>2. Wash your hands frequently with soap and warm water or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer”</p>	<p>Methicillin-Resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA). Public Health Fact Sheet. Navy Environmental Health Center. May 2005.  <a href="http://www-nehc.med.navy.mil/prevmed">http://www-nehc.med.navy.mil/prevmed</a></p>

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		<p>Management of CA-MRSA:            Primary Prevention: education on the importance of frequent handwashing; maintenance and enforcement of good hygiene, including implementation of a program of required and frequent hand washing (soap and running water a minimum of 5 times per day) and considering issuing alcohol-based hand sanitizers.            Outbreak Control: reinforcement of hygiene measures and consideration to using antiseptic washing (Hibiclens)</p>	<p>Guidelines for the Management of Community-Acquired Methicillin-Resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (CA-MRSA) Infections in the US Navy and Marine Corps. May 2005. Navy Environmental Health Center. <a href="http://www-nehc.med.navy.mil/Downloads/prevmed/CPG_MRSA_20050516_final.pdf">http://www-nehc.med.navy.mil/Downloads/prevmed/CPG_MRSA_20050516_final.pdf</a> (visited 7/29/05)</p>
		<p>Items to Bring on Field Deployment: Personal Protection – hand sanitizing gel</p>	<p>Recommended Items to Bring on A Field Deployment.  <a href="http://www.spawar.navy.mil/usa/nepmu5/assets/images/Recommended_Items_to_Bring_on_a_Field_Deployment.PDF">http://www.spawar.navy.mil/usa/nepmu5/assets/images/Recommended_Items_to_Bring_on_a_Field_Deployment.PDF</a></p>
Univ. University of Florida	Hand Hygiene for food and agricultural services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Antimicrobial soaps contain an antiseptic agent to help lower the number of microbes, in addition to mechanical removal. Triclosan is the most commonly used chemical ingredient in antimicrobial soaps. However, an important key factor in the effectiveness of these soaps is the length of time they are left on the skin and the concentrations of the products.”</li> </ul>	<p>CSU Safe Food Rapid Response Network            UF Institute of Food and Agricultural Services,            Hand Hygiene and Hand Sanitizers,  <a href="http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/FY732">http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/FY732</a></p>

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US FDA	Hand hygiene in retail and food service establishments	“Hand sanitizers, meeting specific criteria described in section 2-301.16 of the Food Code, may be used after proper hand washing in retail and food service”	FDA, CFSAN, Food Service Safety Facts, Hand Hygiene in Retail & Food Service Establishments, <a href="http://vm.cfsan.fda.gov/~comm/handhyg.html">http://vm.cfsan.fda.gov/~comm/handhyg.html</a>
US FDA	Home, school and work hygiene	“When soap and water are not available, alcohol-based disposable hand wipes or gel sanitizers may be used. You can find them in most supermarkets and drug-stores. If using gel, rub your hands until the gel is dry. The gel doesn’t need water to work; the alcohol in it kills the germs on you hands.	Stopping Germs at Home, Work and School. FDA & You: News for Health Educators and Students. Winter 2005 (5): 7
US FTC	Personal hygiene	Keep your hands clean: Public health authorities advise that basic personal hygiene is the best protection against [SARS]. Thorough hand washing with soap and water, or alcohol based hand sanitizers are recommended.”	Rx For Products That Claim To Prevent SARS? A Healthy Dose of Skepticism. FTC Consumer Alert (produced in consultation with FDA and CDC), cited in FTC and FDA Crackdown on Internet Marketers of Bogus SARS Prevention Products. FDA News May 9, 2003. <a href="http://www.fda.gov/bbs/topics/NEWS/2003/NEW00904.html">http://www.fda.gov/bbs/topics/NEWS/2003/NEW00904.html</a>  <a href="http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/online/pubs/alerts/sarsalrt.htm">http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/online/pubs/alerts/sarsalrt.htm</a>
US Military Specification A-A-279	Military personnel decontamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“The hand-cleaner shall comply with FFDC A and regulations published under the Act.”</li> </ul>	Commercial Item Description: Hand Cleaner, A-A-279, 6/14/83

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US National Park Service – Grand Canyon National Park	Recreational hygiene measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use antibacterial hand soap for handwashing as a means by which to interrupt the chain of events leading to an outbreak of human illness associated with food handling and hand fecal contamination.</li> <li>• “It is recommended that an antibacterial soap be used. “</li> </ul>	Grand Canyon National Park, noncommercial river trip regulations, <a href="http://www.nps.gov/grca/river/pdf/NoncommercialRegulations.pdf">http://www.nps.gov/grca/river/pdf/NoncommercialRegulations.pdf</a>
US Navy/CDC	Control of MRSA outbreaks outside of healthcare settings (e.g., military)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close contact and the physical demands of training may contribute to the spread of community-acquired methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA) infection among military recruits. Antibacterial hand sanitizers effective in controlling MRSA outbreaks.</li> </ul>	Zinderman GE <sup>2</sup> et al., Community-acquired Methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> among military recruits, <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , Vol. 10, No. 5, 5/2004. <sup>2</sup> U.S. Navy, Environmental and Preventive Medicine Unit – Two, Norfolk, VA <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/vol10no5/03-0604.htm">http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/EID/vol10no5/03-0604.htm</a>
USDA	Occupational (food handler) hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raw meat and poultry products employee hygiene practices include the use antibacterial hand soap.</li> </ul>	Federal Register / Vol. 61, No. 144 / July 25, 1996

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<b>International</b>			
Health Canada – Therapeutic Products Directorate	Topical Antiseptic products regulations	<p>Category IV Monograph – Antiseptic Skin Cleansers</p> <p><u>Primary Indication</u>: <b>Antiseptic Cleanser\Medicated Cleanser</b></p> <p>Additional statements selected from one or more of the following, may be used, as applicable:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. kills harmful bacteria or germs;</li> <li>2. medicated to clean problem-prone/acne-prone skin;</li> <li>3. medicated to help protect against harmful bacteria;</li> <li>4. effective in destroying certain bacteria and removing impurities to provide antiseptic cleansing.</li> </ol>	Health Canada Drugs Directorate - <a href="http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hpfb-dgpsa/tpd-dpt/">http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hpfb-dgpsa/tpd-dpt/</a>

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EU Biocides Directive	Topical antiseptic product regulations	<p>The Biocidal Products Directive gives a formal definition of a biocidal product as: "Active substances and preparations containing one or more active substances, put up in the form in which they are supplied to the user, intended to destroy, deter, render harmless, prevent the action of, or otherwise exert a controlling effect on any harmful organism by chemical or biological means."</p> <p>The Directive has a very wide scope, with 23 product types.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topical antiseptic products are regulated under : MAIN GROUP 1: Disinfectants and general biocidal products: Product-type 1: Human hygiene biocidal products</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Directive 98/8/EC</a> Inventory of biocides used in Denmark – Skin disinfectants</p>
Australia Therapeutic Goods Authority	Antibacterial Skin product regulations	Antibacterial skin washes proposed to be regulated (i.e., registered) as Therapeutic (class II) products if antibacterial or other therapeutic claims are made	<p>TGA – Review of the regulation of products at the interface between cosmetics and therapeutic good – Draft for comment, 2005, <a href="http://www.tga.gov.au/docs/html/antihawa.htm">http://www.tga.gov.au/docs/html/antihawa.htm</a></p>

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World Health Organization	Infection Control	<p>Recommends frequent hand washing or use of alcohol-based hand-rubs by household members taking care of SARS infected patients in the home.</p> <p>Program for essential hygiene messages – evaluation of whether there is a lack of hand washing with soap or an alternative</p>	<p>Practical Guidelines for Infection Control in Health Care Facilities. Annex 1: Hand Washing (p. 98). <a href="http://www.wpro.who.int/sars/docs/practical_guidelines/dec2004/annexes.pdf">http://www.wpro.who.int/sars/docs/practical_guidelines/dec2004/annexes.pdf</a></p> <p>Essential hygiene messages in post-disaster emergencies. WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia. WHO/SEARO Technical Notes for Emergencies. Technical Note No. 10. <a href="http://w3.whosea.org/LinkFiles/Update_on_SEA_Earthquake_and_Tsunami_hygienePromotion.pdf">http://w3.whosea.org/LinkFiles/Update_on_SEA_Earthquake_and_Tsunami_hygienePromotion.pdf</a></p>

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