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Professional Certificate in Train Station Retail Area Sanitation

# Cleaning and disinfecting practices for train station retail areas

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Cleaning and Disinfecting Practices for Train Station Retail Areas

A

**Antimicrobial:** A substance that kills or inhibits the growth of microorganisms, including bacteria, viruses, fungi, and protozoans.

B

**Biohazard:** Biological substances that pose a threat to the health of living organisms, including humans. This can include bacteria, viruses, and other pathogens.

**Bleach:** A chemical disinfectant commonly used to kill bacteria and viruses. It is important to dilute bleach properly according to manufacturer instructions to ensure effectiveness and safety.

C

**Cleaning:** The process of removing dirt, debris, and germs from surfaces using soap or detergent and water. Cleaning does not necessarily kill germs, but it helps reduce their numbers.

**Contaminated:** Surfaces or objects that have come into contact with germs or pathogens and may pose a risk of spreading infection.

**Disinfecting:** The process of using chemicals to kill germs on surfaces. Disinfecting is important for preventing the spread of infectious diseases.

D

**Decontamination:** The process of removing or neutralizing contaminants, such as germs or hazardous materials, from surfaces or objects.

E

**Exposure:** Coming into contact with a harmful substance, such as a pathogen or chemical, that can cause harm to health.

F

**Frequency:** How often a cleaning and disinfecting routine should be performed. The frequency of cleaning

and disinfecting in train station retail areas will depend on factors such as foot traffic and the presence of infectious diseases.

## G

**Germ:** A microorganism, such as a bacterium or virus, that can cause disease.

## H

**Hygiene:** Practices that help maintain health and prevent the spread of disease, including handwashing, cleaning, and disinfecting.

## I

**Infectious:** Capable of causing infection or disease. Infectious diseases can be spread through contact with contaminated surfaces or objects.

## J

**Janitorial:** Relating to the cleaning and maintenance of buildings and facilities. Janitorial staff are responsible for keeping train station retail areas clean and sanitized.

## K

**Keeping:** Maintaining cleanliness and hygiene in train station retail areas is essential for preventing the spread of infectious diseases.

## L

**Microorganism:** A microscopic organism, such as a bacterium, virus, or fungus. Microorganisms can be found on surfaces and objects in train station retail areas.

## M

**Mop:** A cleaning tool with a long handle and a head made of absorbent material, such as cotton or microfiber. Mops are used to clean floors and other surfaces in train station retail areas.

## N

**Neutralizer:** A substance used to counteract the effects of a cleaning or disinfecting agent. Neutralizers can help restore the pH balance of surfaces after disinfection.

## O

**Occupied:** Train station retail areas that are regularly used by passengers and staff are considered occupied. Regular cleaning and disinfecting are necessary to prevent the spread of germs in these areas.

## P

**Pathogen:** A microorganism, such as a bacterium or virus, that can cause disease in humans.

**Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):** Equipment worn to protect against hazards in the workplace, including gloves, masks, and goggles. PPE is important for janitorial staff who work in train station retail areas.

## Q

**Quarantine:** Isolating individuals or objects that have been exposed to infectious diseases to prevent the spread of the disease to others.

## R

**Restroom:** A facility in a train station retail area where passengers can use the toilet and wash their hands. Restrooms should be cleaned and disinfected regularly to prevent the spread of germs.

## S

**Sanitation:** The process of maintaining cleanliness and hygiene in public spaces, such as train station retail areas. Sanitation practices help prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

**Surface:** The exterior of an object or material that can come into contact with germs or pathogens. Surfaces in train station retail areas should be cleaned and disinfected regularly.

## T

**Toxic:** Harmful to health or capable of causing injury. Some cleaning and disinfecting chemicals can be toxic if ingested or inhaled.

## U

**Ultraviolet (UV) Light:** A type of light that is used to disinfect surfaces by killing germs and pathogens. UV light can be an effective tool for disinfecting train station retail areas.

## V

**Ventilation:** The process of circulating fresh air in a space to remove stale air and odors. Proper ventilation is important for maintaining air quality in train station retail areas.

## W

**Wipe:** A disposable cloth or towel used to clean and disinfect surfaces. Wipes are convenient for quick cleaning and disinfecting in train station retail areas.

## X

**Xenobiotic:** A substance that is foreign to the body and can cause harm. Cleaning and disinfecting agents are examples of xenobiotics that can be toxic if not used properly.

## Y

**Yield:** The amount of cleaning and disinfecting solution produced from a specific amount of concentrate. Understanding the yield of a product is important for calculating the cost of cleaning train station retail areas.

## Z

**Zoonotic:** Diseases that can be transmitted from animals to humans. While zoonotic diseases may not be directly related to cleaning and disinfecting train station retail areas, it is important to be aware of potential health risks associated with animals in public spaces.

### Cleaning and Disinfecting Practices for Train Station Retail Areas

Cleaning and disinfecting practices for train station retail areas are essential to maintain a safe and hygienic environment for both employees and customers. Proper cleaning and disinfecting procedures help prevent the spread of germs, bacteria, and viruses, including the coronavirus that causes COVID-19. In the Professional Certificate in Train Station Retail Area Sanitation course, participants will learn the following terms related to cleaning and disinfecting practices:

#### 1. Aerosol Disinfection

Aerosol disinfection is a method of applying disinfectants in the form of a mist or spray to surfaces to kill germs and viruses. This technique is effective in reaching areas that are difficult to clean by traditional methods.

#### 2. Antimicrobial

Antimicrobial products are substances that kill or inhibit the growth of microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses, and fungi. These products are commonly used in cleaning and disinfecting practices to prevent the spread of infections.

#### 3. Biohazard

A biohazard is a biological substance that poses a threat to human health. In train station retail areas, biohazards can include bodily fluids, contaminated surfaces, or infectious materials that require special cleaning and disposal procedures.

#### 4. Contact Time

Contact time refers to the amount of time a disinfectant must remain on a surface to effectively kill germs and viruses. It is important to follow the manufacturer's instructions for the proper contact time to ensure the disinfectant's efficacy.

#### 5. Cross-Contamination

Cross-contamination occurs when germs or bacteria are transferred from one surface to another, increasing the risk of spreading infections. To prevent cross-contamination in train station retail areas, it is essential to use separate cleaning tools for different areas and surfaces.

#### 6. Disinfectant

A disinfectant is a chemical substance that kills germs, bacteria, and viruses on surfaces. Common disinfectants used in train station retail areas include bleach, alcohol-based solutions, and quaternary ammonium compounds.

#### 7. High-Touch Surfaces

High-touch surfaces are areas in train station retail areas that are frequently touched by employees and customers, such as doorknobs, handrails, and payment terminals. These surfaces require regular cleaning and disinfection to prevent the transmission of germs.

#### 8. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Personal protective equipment (PPE) includes items such as gloves, masks, and goggles that protect individuals from exposure to hazardous substances during cleaning and disinfecting activities. Proper use of PPE is essential to ensure the safety of cleaning staff.

#### 9. Sanitization

Sanitization is the process of reducing the number of germs and bacteria on surfaces to a safe level. While sanitization does not kill all types of germs, it helps prevent the spread of infections in train station retail areas.

#### 10. Spore

A spore is a dormant form of bacteria that can survive harsh environmental conditions, making it resistant to disinfection. Proper cleaning and disinfecting practices are essential to eliminate spores and prevent the spread of infections.

#### 11. Sterilization

Sterilization is the process of killing all forms of microbial life, including bacteria, viruses, and spores, on surfaces. While sterilization is not typically required for train station retail areas, it is necessary in healthcare settings and other high-risk environments.

#### 12. Surface Disinfection

Surface disinfection involves the cleaning and disinfecting of surfaces in train station retail areas to remove dirt, germs, and viruses. Regular surface disinfection helps maintain a clean and hygienic environment for employees and customers.

#### 13. Virucide

A virucide is a type of disinfectant that is specifically designed to kill viruses. In train station retail areas, using a virucidal disinfectant is essential to prevent the spread of viral infections, including the coronavirus that causes COVID-19.

#### 14. Cleaning Schedule

A cleaning schedule outlines the frequency and tasks required to clean and disinfect train station retail areas. By following a regular cleaning schedule, operators can ensure that all surfaces are properly maintained and free of germs.

#### 15. Cleaning Verification

Cleaning verification involves testing surfaces to ensure that they have been properly cleaned and disinfected. Methods such as ATP testing and swab sampling can be used to verify the effectiveness of cleaning practices in train station retail areas.

#### 16. Hazard Communication

Hazard communication is the process of informing employees about the potential risks associated with cleaning and disinfecting products. Providing proper training and access to safety data sheets helps ensure that employees understand how to use chemicals safely.

#### 17. Cleaning Protocol

A cleaning protocol is a set of guidelines and procedures for cleaning and disinfecting train station retail areas. By following a standardized cleaning protocol, operators can maintain consistent cleanliness and hygiene standards.

#### 18. Fogging

Fogging is a method of applying disinfectants in the form of a fine mist to cover large areas quickly and effectively. This technique is commonly used in train station retail areas to disinfect surfaces and eliminate germs.

#### 19. Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste includes materials that are potentially harmful to human health or the environment, such as chemical cleaners and disinfectants. Proper disposal of hazardous waste is essential to prevent contamination and protect public health.

#### 20. Microfiber Cloth

A microfiber cloth is a cleaning tool made of synthetic fibers that are designed to trap and remove dirt, dust, and germs from surfaces. Microfiber cloths are effective in cleaning train station retail areas without the need for chemicals.

#### 21. Pathogen

A pathogen is a microorganism that can cause disease in humans. Common pathogens found in train station retail areas include bacteria, viruses, and fungi, which must be eliminated through proper cleaning and disinfecting practices.

#### 22. Residue

Residue is the leftover material that remains on surfaces after cleaning and disinfecting. It is important to rinse surfaces thoroughly to remove any residue from cleaning products and ensure a clean and safe environment.

#### 23. Soiled Surface

A soiled surface is one that is dirty or contaminated with germs, bacteria, or other substances. Proper cleaning and disinfecting practices are necessary to remove soil from surfaces and prevent the spread of infections in train station retail areas.

#### 24. Terminal Cleaning

Terminal cleaning is the thorough cleaning and disinfection of all surfaces in a train station retail area. This process is typically performed at the end of each day to ensure that the environment is clean and safe for the next day of operation.

#### 25. Ultraviolet (UV) Disinfection

Ultraviolet (UV) disinfection is a method of killing germs and viruses on surfaces using UV light. UV disinfection is effective in eliminating pathogens in train station retail areas without the use of chemicals.

#### 26. Electrostatic Sprayer

An electrostatic sprayer is a device that applies disinfectants in a fine mist with a positive charge, allowing the droplets to cling to surfaces evenly. This technology is effective in disinfecting train station retail areas quickly and efficiently.

#### 27. Green Cleaning

Green cleaning refers to the use of environmentally friendly cleaning products and practices that are safe for human health and the environment. Implementing green cleaning practices in train station retail areas helps reduce the impact of cleaning on the ecosystem.

#### 28. Pre-Cleaning

Pre-cleaning involves removing dirt, dust, and debris from surfaces before applying disinfectants. Proper pre-cleaning is essential to ensure that disinfectants can effectively kill germs and viruses on clean surfaces.

#### 29. Single-Use Products

Single-use products are disposable items such as wipes, gloves, and masks that are used once and then discarded. Using single-use products in train station retail areas helps prevent cross-contamination and reduce the spread of infections.

#### 30. Wet Contact Time

Wet contact time refers to the amount of time a disinfectant must remain wet on a surface to effectively kill germs and viruses. It is important to follow the manufacturer's instructions for the proper wet contact time to ensure the disinfectant's efficacy.

#### 31. Zoonotic Disease

A zoonotic disease is a disease that can be transmitted from animals to humans. While zoonotic diseases are not typically a concern in train station retail areas, proper cleaning and disinfecting practices are essential to prevent the spread of other infectious diseases.

By mastering the cleaning and disinfecting practices outlined in the Professional Certificate in Train Station Retail Area Sanitation course, participants will be equipped with the knowledge and skills to maintain a safe and hygienic environment in train station retail areas. Proper cleaning and disinfecting practices are essential to protect the health and well-being of employees and customers, as well as to prevent the spread of infections in public spaces.