KORU CARE AUSTRALIA
DISABILITY & AGED CARE SUPPORT

0431 202 201
connect@korucareau.com
https://www.korucaresupport.com
ABN: 46564969103

Cleaning and Chemical Safety Policy and Procedure

Koru Care Australia

This policy establishes safe, consistent and person-centred requirements for cleaning, domestic assistance, environmental hygiene, use of cleaning equipment and the storage, handling, transport and disposal of cleaning chemicals.

Document governance	Details
Document owner	Operations Manager / Director
Applies to	Directors, managers, employees, contractors, volunteers, students, agency staff, support workers, cleaners, nurses and any person performing cleaning or handling cleaning chemicals for or on behalf of Koru Care Australia.
Service context	NDIS, aged care, brokered services, private services, domestic assistance, personal care, community support, nursing, office and community premises, and other environments in which Koru Care workers perform cleaning-related tasks.
Version	1.0
Status	Approved
Effective date	22/07/2026
Review date	22/07/2027, or earlier following a significant chemical exposure, cleaning-related incident, infection control concern, regulatory change or identified control failure.
Policy code	KCA-POL-CCS-001

Worker quick guide	What this means in practice
Check before you start	Assess the area, confirm the agreed cleaning tasks, identify hazards and make sure you have suitable equipment, ventilation and PPE.
Never mix chemicals	Use products only for their intended purpose and exactly as directed by the label, Safety Data Sheet and manufacturer instructions. Never mix cleaning chemicals.
Use labelled products only	Do not use an unknown or unlabelled product, and never store or carry chemicals in food or drink containers.
Protect clients and yourself	Use hand hygiene, appropriate PPE and cleaning methods that prevent cross-contamination. Respect the client's home, privacy, choices and possessions.
Stop and report unsafe work	Do not continue where there are uncontrolled chemical, biological, sharps, electrical, manual handling or environmental hazards. Make the area safe if possible, contact management and report spills, exposures, injuries or other hazards.

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1. Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to ensure cleaning and domestic assistance work is planned and performed in a way that protects clients, workers, family members and the public from infection, hazardous substances, dangerous goods, manual handling risks, slips, trips, falls, sharps, biological contamination and other cleaning-related hazards.

The policy also defines Koru Care's requirements for cleaning chemicals, Safety Data Sheets, labels, storage, decanting, transport, spill response, personal protective equipment, equipment safety, worker training and escalation of tasks that require specialist cleaning.

2. Scope

This policy applies wherever a Koru Care worker performs cleaning, domestic assistance or related environmental tasks, including a client's private home, Koru Care premises, community facilities, vehicles and other approved service environments.

It applies to routine household cleaning and approved support tasks. It does not authorise workers to undertake specialist hazardous material removal, forensic cleaning, asbestos work, major mould remediation, sewage cleanup, uncontrolled sharps cleanup, chemical decontamination or other specialist work unless Koru Care has specifically assessed the task and arranged appropriately trained and equipped personnel.

3. Definitions

Term	Meaning
Cleaning	Removal of dirt, dust, organic matter and other contamination from surfaces or equipment, generally using water, detergent and mechanical action appropriate to the item or area.
Disinfection	Use of a chemical or physical process to reduce microorganisms on a cleaned surface. Disinfection is used where indicated by infection risk, product instructions or an approved procedure.
Hazardous substance	A substance classified as hazardous to health under applicable Victorian occupational health and safety requirements.
Dangerous goods	Substances or articles with hazardous physical or chemical properties that are regulated for storage, handling or transport.
SDS	Safety Data Sheet containing information about a chemical's hazards, safe use, storage, PPE, first aid, spill response and disposal.
PPE	Personal protective equipment such as gloves, eye protection, masks or respirators, protective clothing and footwear selected for the task and hazard.
Standard precautions	Routine infection prevention practices used to reduce exposure to blood, body substances, non-intact skin and potentially infectious material.
Specialist cleaning	Cleaning that requires specialist expertise, equipment, PPE, licensing or controls beyond routine domestic assistance or environmental cleaning.

4. Policy principles

- Cleaning must be performed safely, respectfully and in accordance with the client's agreed support arrangements and preferences.
- Workers must not be exposed to uncontrolled chemical, biological, physical or manual handling risks.

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- Hazards should be eliminated where reasonably practicable. Where elimination is not possible, risks must be reduced using higher-order controls before relying on PPE alone.
- Only suitable, clearly identified products and equipment may be used. Workers must follow product labels, current SDS information and approved work instructions.
- Workers must not mix chemicals or improvise chemical combinations, concentrations or uses.
- Cleaning methods must minimise infection risk and cross-contamination between clients, rooms, surfaces and equipment.
- A worker may stop or decline a cleaning task where the hazards cannot be safely controlled with the available information, training, equipment and PPE.
- Client dignity, privacy, choice, cultural preferences and ownership of their home and possessions must be respected throughout cleaning services.

5. Roles and responsibilities

Role	Responsibilities
Director / Operations Manager	Approve cleaning and chemical safety systems; ensure appropriate resources, training and risk controls; oversee serious incidents and compliance actions.
Managers / Coordinators	Assess cleaning-related risks; allocate suitable workers; ensure workers have instructions, equipment, PPE and relevant SDS access; respond to hazards and incidents; arrange specialist services where required.
Workers / Cleaners / Support Workers	Follow this policy and client instructions; use products and equipment safely; complete required training; use PPE; maintain hand hygiene; report hazards, spills, exposures, injuries and unsafe conditions; stop work where necessary.
Chemical purchaser / designated responsible person	Where Koru Care supplies chemicals, select suitable products, obtain current SDS information, maintain approved storage and ensure labels and chemical records are kept as required.
Clients / representatives	Where reasonably practicable, provide information about known household hazards, access needs, preferred products, allergies or sensitivities and any relevant infection risks. Client preferences do not require a worker to perform an unsafe task.

6. Planning cleaning work and pre-start assessment

Before commencing work, the worker must consider the agreed service tasks and whether the environment presents any hazards that require additional controls or management advice. The level of assessment should be proportionate to the task and may be informal for routine low-risk cleaning or documented where the hazards are significant or recurring.

- Confirm the areas and tasks included in the service and any tasks that are excluded.
- Check for wet or slippery floors, clutter, unstable items, poor lighting, restricted access and trip hazards.
- Identify chemicals to be used and confirm labels and instructions are legible.
- Check ventilation requirements and whether the area can be safely ventilated.
- Identify manual handling risks such as heavy buckets, bins, furniture, awkward reaching or repetitive work.
- Check for pets, smoking, aggressive behaviour, environmental heat or cold, unsafe electrical equipment and other site-specific hazards.
- Consider infection risks, body substances, sharps, pests, mould, faeces, vomit, blood, sewage or other contamination that may require a different level of response.
- Confirm that required PPE and cleaning equipment are available and in safe condition.

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7. Routine cleaning practices

Workers should use a systematic cleaning method that reduces the spread of contamination and avoids unnecessary rework. The exact method will depend on the client's home, the task, the product instructions and any client-specific care or infection control requirements.

- Perform hand hygiene before starting and after removing gloves or completing contaminated tasks.
- Use clean equipment and cloths appropriate to the area being cleaned.
- Where practical, clean from cleaner areas to dirtier areas, from higher surfaces to lower surfaces and from low-touch to high-touch surfaces.
- Use separate or freshly cleaned cloths and equipment for toilets and heavily contaminated bathroom areas to reduce cross-contamination.
- Do not reuse visibly soiled cloths, mop heads or disposable items between unrelated areas or clients without appropriate cleaning or disposal.
- Follow the required product contact time where a disinfectant is used. A surface may need to be cleaned before disinfection unless the approved product is designed as a combined cleaner-disinfectant.
- Place warning signs or otherwise control access where a wet floor creates a slip risk, where reasonably practicable.
- Do not leave buckets, cords, equipment or chemicals where they create an avoidable trip, access or poisoning risk.
- At the end of the task, clean or dispose of used equipment as appropriate, return the area to a safe condition and perform hand hygiene.

8. Infection prevention and cross-contamination controls

Cleaning is part of Koru Care's infection prevention and control system. Workers must apply standard precautions and any additional client-specific precautions relevant to the service environment.

- Use appropriate gloves when contact with chemicals, blood, body substances, waste or contaminated items is reasonably anticipated.
- Change gloves between incompatible tasks and perform hand hygiene after glove removal. Gloves do not replace hand hygiene.
- Use additional PPE where splash, spray or respiratory exposure is reasonably foreseeable or required by the SDS or infection control instructions.
- Clean reusable equipment between clients or use dedicated equipment where the risk assessment requires it.
- Handle waste and linen in a way that minimises dispersal of contamination. Do not shake contaminated linen.
- Follow any outbreak, transmission-based precaution or client-specific infection control instructions provided by Koru Care.
- Report insufficient PPE, cleaning supplies or equipment that prevent safe infection control practices.

9. Personal protective equipment

PPE must be selected for the actual hazard and must not be used as the only control where a more effective control is reasonably practicable. Workers must use PPE required by the SDS, product label, risk assessment, infection control procedure or manager instruction.

PPE	Typical use
Disposable or reusable gloves	Chemical contact, contaminated surfaces, waste, body substances or other tasks requiring hand protection. Select material compatible with the chemical where specified.
Eye / face protection	Splash risk from chemicals, contaminated fluids or cleaning processes.

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PPE	Typical use
Protective clothing / apron	Tasks likely to wet or contaminate clothing or expose skin.
Protective footwear	Wet environments, chemical splash risk or other tasks where enclosed, slip-resistant or chemical-resistant footwear is required.
Mask / respirator	Only where required for the identified hazard and where the worker has appropriate instruction. A respirator must be suitable for the hazard and used in accordance with applicable requirements.

10. Selection and use of cleaning chemicals

- Use the least hazardous product that is reasonably suitable for the required task.
- Use cleaning products only for their intended purpose and follow the manufacturer's directions, label and SDS.
- Do not use a product where the label is missing or unreadable and the contents cannot be reliably identified.
- Never mix cleaning chemicals. Particular care must be taken to prevent mixing products that can release toxic gas or create dangerous reactions.
- Do not use a stronger concentration than instructed. More chemical does not necessarily improve cleaning and may increase exposure and surface damage.
- Do not spray chemicals into the air unnecessarily or use spray applications where a safer method can achieve the same result.
- Keep containers closed when not in use and avoid leaving chemicals unattended where a client, child, visitor or animal may access them.
- Workers with a known sensitivity, allergy, health restriction or pregnancy-related concern should raise it with management so suitable controls or alternative products can be considered without requiring unnecessary disclosure.

11. Safety Data Sheets, chemical information and labels

Where Koru Care supplies or stores hazardous substances or dangerous goods, current SDS information must be obtained and made accessible to workers who may use, handle or be exposed to those products. Chemical records and a hazardous substances or dangerous goods register must be maintained where required by law.

- Workers must know how to access relevant SDS information before using a hazardous product.
- Workers must read the label and follow required precautions, including PPE, ventilation, first aid, storage and disposal instructions.
- Labels must remain legible and must not be removed, altered or obscured.
- A product must not be transferred into an unlabelled container. Decanted products must be identified as required by law and Koru Care procedures.
- Food and drink containers must never be used to store or transport cleaning chemicals, even if a label is added.
- Unknown chemicals must not be used. Isolate the container if safe to do so and notify management for identification and disposal arrangements.

12. Client-owned cleaning products and equipment

Clients may prefer their own cleaning products and equipment to be used in their home. Koru Care will respect reasonable preferences where the product or equipment can be used safely and is suitable for the agreed task.

- Do not use a client-supplied product that is unlabelled, leaking, stored in an inappropriate container, obviously deteriorated or otherwise unsafe.

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- Do not mix a client's products or follow unsafe instructions that conflict with the label, SDS, manufacturer directions or Koru Care requirements.
- Where a product presents an identified risk, discuss safer alternatives with the client and notify management if the issue cannot be resolved during the shift.
- Workers may decline to use unsafe electrical or cleaning equipment. Faulty equipment should be taken out of use where Koru Care owns it, or the client should be advised where it is client-owned.
- Workers must not dispose of a client's chemicals, possessions or household items without the client's agreement unless immediate action is required to manage an emergency and the action is lawful and proportionate.

13. Dilution and decanting

- Avoid decanting concentrated chemicals where a safer ready-to-use product or dispensing system is available.
- Only workers who have been instructed in the product and task may decant or dilute hazardous cleaning chemicals.
- Follow the exact dilution method and concentration stated on the label, SDS or approved dispensing instructions. Do not apply a generic mixing rule where the manufacturer gives different directions.
- Use only a compatible, fit-for-purpose container and measuring or dispensing equipment.
- Clearly label any decanted product where required. Immediate-use exceptions only apply where permitted by law and the container is made safe after use.
- Never return unused diluted product to the original concentrate container.
- Clean spills immediately only when it is safe to do so and the worker has the required information, PPE and spill controls.

14. Storage of cleaning chemicals

Koru Care-controlled chemical storage areas must be kept secure, orderly and inaccessible to unauthorised persons. Products must be stored in accordance with their labels, SDS and any dangerous goods requirements.

- Store chemicals in their original labelled containers wherever practicable.
- Keep lids and closures secure and check containers for leaks, damage, swelling or deterioration.
- Separate incompatible chemicals in accordance with the SDS and storage requirements. Do not assume products are compatible because they are all used for cleaning.
- Do not store chemicals with food, drink, medications or personal items where contamination may occur.
- Provide suitable ventilation, spill containment and access controls where required by the products stored.
- Keep storage areas clean and free from unnecessary combustible materials and ignition sources where relevant.
- Report damaged containers, leaks, missing labels or unsafe storage immediately and isolate the hazard where it is safe to do so.

15. Transporting cleaning chemicals and equipment

Where workers carry Koru Care cleaning products between locations, quantities should be limited to what is reasonably required for the work. Chemicals must be transported in a way that prevents leaks, movement, incompatible storage and exposure to occupants of the vehicle.

- Use original or otherwise compliant, clearly labelled and securely closed containers.
- Keep containers upright and secured against movement. Use a suitable tub, crate or secondary containment where appropriate.

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- Keep chemicals separate from food, drink, medications, client belongings and items that may be contaminated by a leak.
- Do not leave chemicals in a hot vehicle or direct sunlight where the product instructions prohibit it or where pressure, fumes or degradation may create risk.
- Provide ventilation where required and do not carry incompatible dangerous goods together.
- Any transport of dangerous goods must comply with applicable Victorian transport requirements, including tool-of-trade limits and packaging requirements where relevant.

16. Manual handling, cleaning equipment and electrical safety

- Avoid filling buckets or containers to a weight that creates an unnecessary manual handling risk. Use smaller loads, wheeled equipment or other aids where practicable.
- Do not move heavy furniture or appliances unless the task has been assessed, appropriate assistance or equipment is available, and the movement is within the agreed service scope.
- Avoid prolonged awkward postures, forceful scrubbing and repetitive reaching where the task can be redesigned, alternated or performed with a more suitable tool.
- Use stable step equipment where approved. Do not stand on chairs, stools, beds, benches or other unsuitable furniture to reach high areas.
- Inspect vacuum cleaners, extension leads and powered equipment before use. Do not use equipment with exposed wires, damaged plugs, liquid ingress or other obvious defects.
- Keep electrical equipment and connections away from water unless the equipment is designed and approved for the environment.
- Cords and hoses must be positioned to reduce trip risks to the worker, client and others.

17. Sharps, body substances, mould, pests and other biological hazards

Routine domestic assistance does not require a worker to manage an uncontrolled biological hazard. The worker must assess the situation, avoid direct exposure and contact management where the task is outside their training or available controls.

- Do not pick up an unknown needle, sharp or broken glass with bare hands. Secure access to the area where possible and follow Koru Care's sharps procedure or seek management direction.
- Blood, vomit, faeces, urine and other body substance spills require appropriate PPE and an approved cleaning and disinfection method. Large, uncontrolled or high-risk contamination may require specialist cleaning.
- Do not disturb suspected asbestos-containing material.
- Extensive mould, sewage contamination, infestations, decomposed biological material, illicit drug residue or other specialist contamination must be reported for assessment before cleaning continues.
- Where a client's environment presents significant clutter or hoarding-related hazards, workers must follow the approved risk controls and must not undertake unscheduled clearance or removal of possessions.
- Aggressive animals must be safely controlled or separated before work proceeds where they present a risk.

18. Chemical spills, splashes and exposure response

Workers must know the immediate response for the chemicals they use. The SDS and label are the primary sources for product-specific first aid and spill instructions. Do not attempt to clean a significant or unknown spill unless you have the required information, training, PPE and spill-control resources.

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Step	Required action
1. Stop and protect people	Stop the task, prevent others entering the affected area and move away from fumes or splash risk where safe.
2. Check the product information	Identify the product from the label and SDS if this can be done safely. Do not touch an unknown chemical to identify it.
3. Provide first aid	Follow the SDS and label. Use emergency eyewash or water where directed. Call Triple Zero (000) for serious injury, breathing difficulty, loss of consciousness, severe burns or other emergencies.
4. Control the spill if safe	Use the correct spill kit or absorbent materials only if trained and the spill can be managed safely. Do not mix incompatible cleanup chemicals.
5. Report and document	Notify management as soon as practicable and complete the required hazard, incident or injury report. Preserve relevant product details and SDS information.

Where a chemical spill requires specialist emergency response, the area must be isolated and emergency services or other specialist assistance contacted as appropriate. Used spill kits or missing required spill-control resources must be replaced before the relevant hazardous chemical task resumes.

19. Waste, contaminated items and laundry

- Dispose of chemical containers and residues in accordance with the label, SDS, local waste requirements and Koru Care instructions. Do not pour chemicals into drains unless the product instructions and lawful disposal arrangements allow it.
- Do not compress waste bags by hand where sharps or broken items may be present.
- Handle contaminated linen as little as possible and do not shake it. Bag or contain heavily contaminated items as directed by the relevant infection control procedure.
- Separate general waste from clinical, sharps or other regulated waste streams where those waste types are generated.
- Wash hands after handling waste and after removing gloves.

20. Working respectfully in a client's home

- Confirm consent before entering private rooms, cupboards, drawers or storage areas unless access is clearly part of the agreed task.
- Respect the client's choices about how their home is arranged, provided those choices do not require unsafe work.
- Do not photograph the client's home, possessions or environmental conditions unless authorised for a legitimate work purpose and handled in accordance with Koru Care privacy requirements.
- Do not remove, throw away or relocate possessions without the client's agreement, except where immediate emergency action is required.
- Report concerns about significant environmental hazards, self-neglect, safeguarding or inability to safely deliver supports through the appropriate Koru Care process rather than confronting or shaming the client.

21. When cleaning must stop or be escalated

A worker must stop the affected task and contact management when:

- the chemical is unknown, unlabelled, leaking or cannot be used safely;
- required PPE, ventilation, SDS information or spill controls are unavailable;
- there are uncontrolled sharps, sewage, suspected asbestos, major mould, illicit drug contamination or other specialist hazards;

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- the worker is asked to mix chemicals, use a product contrary to its instructions or perform a task outside their training or authorised role;
- the environment presents a serious risk from violence, aggression, animals, electrical hazards, structural hazards, excessive heat or other conditions;
- a worker becomes unwell or develops symptoms that may be related to chemical exposure;
- a client's condition or infection risk requires precautions beyond those available; or
- the scope of work has changed substantially from what was assessed or scheduled.

Stopping an unsafe task does not mean abandoning a client. Workers must make the immediate area as safe as reasonably possible, communicate with the client where appropriate, notify management and support alternative arrangements or escalation.

22. Training, competency and supervision

Workers must receive training and instruction relevant to the cleaning tasks and hazards they are expected to manage. Training may be provided through Koru Care induction, NGO Training Centre, BrightSafe, BrightHR policy acknowledgements, internal practical instruction, external providers and client-specific training.

- infection prevention and control, hand hygiene and PPE;
- safe use of cleaning products and access to SDS information;
- hazardous substances and chemical safety where relevant to the products used;
- manual handling and safe use of cleaning equipment;
- spill response and emergency procedures where workers may handle hazardous products;
- sharps and biological hazard awareness;
- client-specific environmental risks and agreed safe work methods; and
- incident, hazard and injury reporting through Koru Care systems, including BrightSafe where applicable.

Workers must not perform a specialised cleaning task or use unfamiliar hazardous products until they have received sufficient information, instruction, training and supervision to do so safely.

23. Incident, hazard and exposure reporting

- All injuries, chemical exposures, spills, near misses, sharps discoveries, equipment faults and significant cleaning hazards must be reported as soon as practicable.
- Serious incidents and emergencies must be escalated immediately in accordance with Koru Care's incident and emergency procedures.
- Where a product exposure occurs, retain the product name and SDS information for first aid and medical assessment.
- Management must review significant or recurring incidents to identify whether products, equipment, work design, training, client risk controls or service arrangements need to change.
- Where an incident may be notifiable to WorkSafe Victoria, the workplace must be preserved and the notification process followed as required by law.

24. Monitoring, consultation and continuous improvement

Koru Care will consult workers and Health and Safety Representatives, where relevant, when identifying cleaning and chemical hazards, selecting controls, introducing new products or equipment, reviewing incidents and making significant changes to cleaning work.

- Review chemical products and substitute safer products where reasonably practicable.
- Review SDS currency and chemical storage arrangements where Koru Care supplies or stores hazardous products.
- Monitor incident, injury, spill and exposure trends.

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- Review client-specific cleaning risks where the environment or support needs change.
- Review the effectiveness of PPE, equipment and training.
- Update this policy when legislation, standards, products, service scope or evidence-based infection control practices change.

25. Cleaning and chemical safety pre-start checklist

Check	Question
Task and scope	Are the agreed cleaning tasks clear and within the worker's role?
Environment	Are access, lighting, floors, clutter, pets and other environmental hazards controlled?
Chemicals	Are all products identified, labelled, suitable and being used according to instructions?
SDS / information	Can required safety information be accessed for hazardous products?
PPE	Is the required PPE available, suitable and in good condition?
Ventilation	Can ventilation requirements be met safely?
Equipment	Is cleaning and electrical equipment safe and suitable for the task?
Manual handling	Can the task be completed without unsafe lifting, reaching, pushing or repetitive force?
Infection risk	Are standard or client-specific precautions understood and available?
Sharps / biohazards	Are there any hazards that require isolation, escalation or specialist cleaning?
Spill response	Are appropriate spill controls available where required for the chemicals being used?
Stop-work trigger	If conditions change, does the worker know when and how to stop and contact management?

26. Related Koru Care documents

- Education and Training Policy and Procedure
- Infection Prevention and Control Policy and Procedure
- Work Health and Safety / Occupational Health and Safety Policy
- Incident Management and Reportable Incident Procedure
- Hazard and Risk Management Procedure
- Manual Handling and Safe Work Procedures
- Fitness for Work Policy and Procedure
- Fatigue Management Policy and Procedure
- Transport and Driver Safety Policy and Procedure
- Privacy and Confidentiality Policy
- Client Rights and Responsibilities Policy
- Waste Management and Sharps Procedures where applicable
- Relevant client care plans, support plans, risk assessments and safe work instructions

27. Legislative, regulatory and standards framework

This policy is informed by current requirements and guidance relevant to Koru Care's service environment, including:

- Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004 (Victoria) and Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017, as amended.

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- Dangerous Goods Act 1985 (Victoria), Dangerous Goods (Storage and Handling) Regulations 2022 and applicable dangerous goods transport requirements, as amended.
- WorkSafe Victoria Compliance Code: Hazardous Substances and Code of Practice: The Storage and Handling of Dangerous Goods.
- WorkSafe Victoria guidance for the cleaning industry, Safety Data Sheets, labelling and hazardous substances.
- NDIS Code of Conduct and NDIS Practice Standards, including infection prevention and control requirements relevant to the provision of supports.
- Aged Care Act 2024, Aged Care Rules 2025, Aged Care Code of Conduct, Statement of Rights and strengthened Aged Care Quality Standards, including Standard 4: The Environment and infection prevention and control requirements.
- Australian Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of Infection in Healthcare and related contemporary infection prevention and environmental cleaning guidance.
- Privacy Act 1988 and Health Records Act 2001 (Victoria) where cleaning services involve personal, health or photographic information.

28. Staff acknowledgement

I acknowledge that I have read and understood this Cleaning and Chemical Safety Policy and Procedure. I understand that I must follow product instructions and safety requirements, never mix cleaning chemicals, use required PPE, protect clients from cross-contamination, report hazards and incidents, and stop or escalate any cleaning task that cannot be performed safely.

Name	Signature	Date

29. Review history

Version	Date	Summary of changes	Approved by
1.0	22/07/2026	Policy adapted to Koru Care Australia and expanded to cover home and community cleaning, chemical safety, SDS and labelling, infection prevention, PPE, client-owned products, transport, spills, specialist cleaning hazards, training and escalation.	Director

30. Reference sources used for this policy

Source	Relevance to this policy
Supplied Cleaners Procedure	Core requirements for chemical storage, manual handling, PPE, SDS awareness, labelling, allocation of chemicals, chemical handling, spill response and worker responsibilities.
WorkSafe Victoria: Cleaning	Cleaning industry hazards and controls, including chemical handling, PPE, manual handling and safe systems of work.
WorkSafe Victoria: Hazardous Substances Safety Basics and Compliance Code	Risk management hierarchy, hazardous substance duties, labels, SDS, registers and review of controls.
WorkSafe Victoria: Safety Data Sheets and chemical labelling guidance	Current SDS access, product identification and safe handling information.

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Source	Relevance to this policy
WorkSafe Victoria: Code of Practice for the Storage and Handling of Dangerous Goods	Safe storage, segregation, handling and emergency planning for dangerous goods where applicable.
WorkSafe Victoria: Transporting dangerous goods as tools of trade	Safe packaging, securing, separation and transport requirements relevant when work vehicles carry dangerous goods.
NDIS Quality and Safeguards Commission: NDIS Practice Standards	Standard precautions, infection prevention and control training and environmental cleaning requirements relevant to support delivery.
Aged Care Quality and Safety Commission: Strengthened Aged Care Quality Standards	Safe and clean service environments, infection prevention and control, worker training and risk-based cleaning practices.
Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care	Contemporary infection prevention, environmental cleaning and aged care infection control guidance.