

Topic/Issue	Response
Chevrah Kadisha administration/organization	
What overall activities does the CK perform or organize? (<i>Taharah, shmirah, levayah?</i> Meal of consolation? <i>Shiva minyan?</i> Sewing <i>tachrichim?</i> Other?)	Our CK only does <i>taharah</i> now. Clergy and funeral home handle <i>levayah</i> . Meal of consolation and <i>shiva minyan</i> are supported by the Ritual Committee and Caring Community. We can expand into <i>shmirah</i> , and this might be good for people who are new to CK, who are uncomfortable with dead bodies, or who want to expand their participation.
What is the CK's status within Temple Sinai?	The CK is a separate entity within the congregation, but its work falls within the scope of the Ritual Committee and the Caring Community.
Do we have requirements for someone to be a <i>rosh/ah</i> ?	Willingness to serve; experience; education--preferably taken at least the Gamliel Institute's Course 2 ("Chevrah Kadisha: Taharah and Shmirah")
Record-keeping by the Chevrah Kadisha	
What records are kept by the CK?	Record of who each deceased was, when the <i>taharah</i> was done, and who participated. <i>Rosh</i> and <i>Roshah</i> to maintain this list.
Who has access to the records?	<i>Rosh</i> and <i>Roshah</i> keep the records and pass on as needed. Whoever leads the <i>taharah</i> , if not the <i>Rosh/Roshah</i> of the CK, would report back to the main <i>Rosh/Roshah</i> of the details needed.
Education and outreach about <i>taharah</i> and the CK	
How does our system promote education about the <i>mitzvot</i> ? What outreach activities are performed by CK or on its behalf within the community?	We encourage people to learn more about the <i>mitzvot</i> , even participate. We host periodic workshops at Temple Sinai.
What training is provided to CK members?	Members are encouraged to attend Gamliel Institute courses if possible. They are given a copy of the book, <i>Chesed Shel Emet</i> . They attend and participate in <i>taharat</i> . As needed, we have workshops to train new members and discuss ideas and issues around <i>taharah</i> and the work of the <i>Chevrah Kadisha</i> .
Do CK members meet periodically to discuss, train, and update?	Yes, the CK leadership plans periodic, ongoing meetings and trainings. Note: We can establish a quarterly meeting or semi-annual meeting.
Annual celebration/dinner on special day of Hebrew calendar to honor CK members?	We participate in annual <i>Zayin Adar</i> dinners at Congregation Netivot Shalom.

Topic/Issue	Response
Funding the CK	
Do we charge for a <i>taharah</i> ? How about if the person is affiliated, either with Temple Sinai or another synagogue, versus being non-affiliated with any synagogue?	We do not charge any fee, although donations can be encouraged, to the Rabbi's Discretionary Fund at Temple Sinai. If the deceased has a funeral package with Sinai Memorial, then <i>taharah</i> is automatically included at no additional charge. Sinai Memorial will generally contact us to do the <i>taharah</i> .
Are members of the <i>Chevrah Kadisha</i> paid?	No, we are unpaid volunteers.
What issues do we have around funds (e.g., donations to us from grateful families; costs we might have for PR or education; etc.)	Work in progress. To be continued with Rabbi Mates-Muchin, etc. We could use funds for personal protective equipment (PPE), other supplies, materials for trainings that we offer, as well as funds for transportation, class tuition, conferences, or <i>Zayin Adar</i> dinner tickets.
People who perform a <i>taharah</i>	
Who may perform a <i>taharah</i> for a Temple Sinai congregant?	First preference is to use members of the Temple Sinai CK. If we need additional people, we either contact people we know or have Sinai Memorial find additional people to help. Core goal is having congregants do the <i>taharah</i> ; if someone else wants the experience, it's okay for them to help. Anyone who identifies as Jewish or as " <i>Krovei Yisrael</i> " (non-Jewish members of our Jewish community, such as a congregant's family members who participate in Jewish activities) are welcomed.
May a transman perform a <i>taharah</i> with the men's CK, or a transwoman perform a <i>taharah</i> with the women's CK?	Yes, joining the CK to which one's gender identity is parallel is allowed. In resolving this, we think about <i>K'vod HaMeit</i> (honoring the deceased), <i>K'vod HaBriyot</i> (personal dignity) and <i>Tz'niyut</i> (modesty).
How does the East Bay <i>Chevrah Kadisha</i> Consortium fit in with Temple Sinai's CK?	The goal of the East Bay <i>Chevrah Kadisha</i> Consortium is to have local CK groups serve as backup for each other. Typically, the funeral director at Sinai Memorial calls people from the Consortium for help with <i>taharot</i> , usually calling upon members of the CK from the synagogue that the <i>niftar/nift'rah</i> belonged to.
Can members of the CK choose which <i>taharot</i> to participate in, based on relevant facts about the <i>niftar/nift'rah</i> ?	Yes. For example, individuals may choose not to perform a <i>taharah</i> on someone who is being cremated, or do a difficult <i>taharah</i> .
Can friends of the deceased participate in the <i>taharah</i> ?	Yes, with caution in mind. Talk with them. Tell them what to expect. Plan ahead for correct number of <i>taharah</i> team members.
What if the family wants to participate in the <i>taharah</i> ?	Participation in a <i>taharah</i> can be emotionally challenging, and would be even more so for a family member. It has therefore been standard practice for family members not to participate. In special circumstances, exceptions may be made as follows: 1) If the <i>taharah</i> is done at home, it may be permitted, but the CK needs to have an additional CK member present who will be dedicated to taking care of that family member as needed. 2) If the <i>taharah</i> is done in a facility or a funeral home, and the family member is insistent, then we can invite that person to tie the final knot in the <i>tachrihim</i> around the waist, or to cut the <i>tzitzit</i> on the <i>tallit</i> .

Topic/Issue	Response
People who receive a <i>taharah</i>, and situations in which a <i>taharah</i> is allowed	
For whom may we perform a <i>taharah</i> ?	If someone is asking for a <i>taharah</i> , no other questions are needed (but see special situations listed below). If the deceased was a non-Jew who is a member of the community, we can use Rick Light's <i>taharah</i> manual, "Final Kindness: Honoring K'rovei Israel," which offers alternative <i>taharah</i> liturgy for non-Jews who are part of the community. If we are asked to help with another synagogue's or community's <i>taharot</i> , then we will generally assist.
Do we do a <i>taharah</i> for a person who died by suicide?	Yes. Suicide is considered a health issue that the person could not control. Inform CK members ahead of time.
Do we do a <i>taharah</i> for a person who was murdered?	We do not perform a <i>taharah</i> on a murdered person who is still in the garments in which s/he died, because we are not willing to cover up the fact that a terrible thing happened. We do perform a <i>taharah</i> irrespective of the cause of death if garments have been removed, possibly in a hospital. A murder victim would be processed through the Coroner's office and likely would have an autopsy - so would probably not be in the bloody clothing.
Do we perform a <i>taharah</i> for someone who is going to be cremated?	Yes. The caveat is that the members of the team are informed of this in advance so they can make a choice whether or not to participate.
Do we perform a <i>taharah</i> for someone who was embalmed?	It wouldn't be impossible to do physically. If family was told they had no other choice, then of course we would do this. For example, in the Russian Jewish community, they may do embalming because they might be doing a viewing. Or, a body may be shipped to a place where embalming is required for transport. It is harder to put <i>tachrichim</i> on, so we can use extra-large size <i>tachrihim</i> to make it easier. Embalmed bodies' limbs don't move so freely/easily and are stiffer. But, it is possible to do a <i>taharah</i> for one who has been embalmed.
Do we perform a <i>taharah</i> for someone who will have an open casket?	They may say they are having an open casket, but they could change their mind at the last minute. We'd want to ask: what would they be seeing if there was an open casket? We would let members of the CK know, and let them choose whether to participate or not. We can let the family of the <i>niftar/nift'rah</i> know what the traditions are.
Do we perform a <i>taharah</i> for someone who wants to be dressed in street clothes?	Yes. Preferably discuss in advance with family and teach them about what the tradition is. Let individuals on the CK know about this issue, so they may decide if they wish to participate in this <i>taharah</i> . If this is being done, we dress the <i>meit/meitah</i> in <i>tachrichim</i> and lay the street clothes on top.
Do we perform a <i>taharah</i> for someone who will be buried in a non-halachic <i>aron</i> (e.g., one that includes metal)? What about satin pillows or lining? Straw?	Yes, because some tradition is better than no tradition. Preferably discuss the tradition and its purpose in advance with family, and inform CK members in advance to give them a choice. Take the lining out of the <i>aron</i> . Leave the straw in.

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Which CK team performs a <i>taharah</i> for a transman, and which CK team performs a <i>taharah</i> for a transwoman?	The body of a transgender <i>niftar/nift'rah</i> should be prepared by members of the CK of the same gender identity as the deceased.
Which CK team performs a <i>taharah</i> for someone who identified as gender queer or non-binary?	Unless the deceased said in advance what they wanted, the women's CK should do the <i>taharah</i> . (Women historically/customarily do <i>taharot</i> for men, if there are no men to do the <i>taharah</i> for a man who has died. So, by <i>minhag</i> , they may do <i>taharot</i> for men and women.)
Privacy issues	
Privacy policy	We do not share information about the medical or physical condition of the person who died. The rare exception to this practice might be if the <i>taharah</i> team learned information that could be useful to the family or might improve conditions at a health care facility. For example, if the team finds that a <i>meit/meitah</i> had extreme bed sores and believed that the family would want to know that information, we would inform them. We make no disclosure to the family or outside the CK without consulting with Rabbi and the funeral director at Sinai Memorial.
What are we allowed to ask Sinai Memorial?	Under HIPAA (the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act), we are allowed to ask the funeral director protected health information in order to conduct our duties with respect to the decedent as a <i>taharah</i> team.
Anonymity policy	Anonymity means not sharing the names of the members of the team that performed the specific <i>taharah</i> or any details about what took place, outside of the team, except as needed to inform the <i>Rosh/Roshah</i> .
Who should know who is on the <i>Chevrah Kadisha</i> ?	Those who do the work on behalf of the community are known to the community, and the community is aware that this is being done on their behalf.
Who should know in advance who the <i>niftar/nift'rah</i> is?	The <i>Rosh/Roshah</i> (or other person organizing the team) does not state in advance who the person is. If a member of the CK asks, we would answer.
Who should know who did the <i>taharah</i> ?	The <i>Rosh/Roshah</i> may know. Sinai Memorial staff will know, because there is a form to sign that confirms the <i>taharah</i> was done.
How do we respond if we are asked who was on the <i>taharah</i> team?	The usual response is that it was done by the Congregational/Community team, and that they do this work without the expectation of thanks.
Who should know about what happened in the <i>taharah</i> room?	Specifics of any <i>taharah</i> should not be shared or known outside the CK team except with the <i>Rosh/Roshah</i> .
Who thanks the <i>taharah</i> team?	The community and family knows that some members from among the CK were involved, but not who, so no thanks will be offered to individuals. We just say thanks or you're welcome on behalf of the CK.

Topic/Issue	Response
Taharah ritual procedures	
Can someone observe a <i>taharah</i> ?	No, all in the room must be involved and participate. Otherwise it is voyeurism.
What do we do if the <i>Rosh/Roshah</i> is absent?	Have a back up person take care of it.
Following the leader	During the <i>taharah</i> , be a peaceful team to honor the dead, and do not dispute what the leader says. If you need to discuss something, step out of the room to do so, and close the door behind you.
Before we enter the room to begin the <i>taharah</i> , what do we do?	We discuss any special circumstances. We can read an opening meditation, for example, the one at beginning of <i>Chesed Shel Emet</i> , to foster an environment of spirituality and holiness. You can read the obituary. Remember <i>kavanah</i> .
What <i>taharah</i> manual do we use?	Rabbi Stuart Kelman and Dan Fendel's <i>Chesed Shel Emet: The Truest Act of Kindness</i> .
Do we say the prayers in English, in Hebrew, or both?	If the team doesn't understand Hebrew well, English is fine. Hebrew is a holy language and does elevate the expression of the prayers. You could start off reading the beginning in Hebrew and switch to English.
Who does the readings? Is there a dedicated reader during <i>taharah</i> ?	No, not necessarily. Readings can be done by all who wish to participate, at the discretion of the <i>Rosh/Roshah</i> . Reading can be performed by a single person, or in turns, or more than one person reading together in unison. Reading method will be determined before entering the <i>taharah</i> room.
Do we play music during the <i>taharah</i> ?	No music is played during the <i>taharah</i> as a general rule.
What direction does <i>taharah</i> table face?	Draining towards the sink or the drain. Head elevated, table at an angle.
What direction does <i>meit/meitah</i> face?	Face up and head elevated. When moving the <i>aron</i> into the cooler, it is moved head first. Candle is placed at the feet. Star of David is placed towards the head.
During the <i>taharah</i> , do we pass items to one another over the body?	No, we do not do this.
Do we use <i>taharah</i> boards?	Yes. Wet them prior to placement under the <i>meit/meitah</i> . This creates a <i>mikvah</i> .
How much water do we use?	24 quarts, continuous flow (9 <i>kavim</i>). Three 2-gallon buckets is good.
Do we cover the face of the <i>meit/meitah</i> ?	Covering the face protects the <i>meit/meitah</i> from the vulnerability of being seen when one can no longer physically "see." The working assumption on this level is that it is more comforting for the soul (which is still hovering in the vicinity of the body prior to burial) when the face is covered. Only uncover the face when needing to.
Is the head of the <i>meit/meitah</i> special?	We don't stand at the head of the <i>meit/meitah</i> . If you are supporting the head, that is ok. There are various explanations for this practice.
Do we cover the <i>meit/meitah</i> as we work, uncovering what we need to work on?	Yes. Keep covered as much as possible, move sheet aside to do what is needed.

Topic/Issue	Response
How do we perform a <i>taharah</i> with a <i>meit/meitah</i> who is in a body bag?	A modified <i>taharah</i> can be done, with water being poured behind their head and their crown.
If body is deteriorated or in a body bag for any reason, what do you do?	Leave the body in the body bag. Lay the <i>tachrichim</i> on top of the body bag. Pour water behind the auric area of the head.
How do we do a <i>taharah</i> for a <i>niftar/nift'rah</i> who has donated their organs?	Sometimes the hospital will put false wooden eyes in, if eyes were donated. There are two levels of tissue donation. If they take bone tissue, they may replace bone with a stick. If they take organs out, the body will be sutured up. Do the best you can.
How do we proceed with a <i>niftar/nift'rah</i> who has suffered a violent death?	If water cannot be poured onto the <i>meit/meitah</i> , since water may enter the body, we can do a virtual <i>taharah</i> : pour water behind the head in auric field as a symbolic, spiritual cleansing. Lay <i>tachrichim</i> on top.
How do we handle fluid flows and medical devices?	Do the best you can. Don't rip something out if it's more traumatic. Snip it off. Tape over the hole. If the person normally took it off before they went to bed, take it off. If they normally left it in, leave it in.
What do we do if the <i>meit/meitah</i> has false teeth?	Leave false teeth in.
Do we perform a circumcision on an uncircumcised <i>meit</i> ?	This is not our general practice. If this has been specifically requested by the <i>niftar</i> or his designee, we would ask the funeral home to make the arrangements.
Do we put a <i>tallit</i> on the <i>meit/meitah</i> ?	If we are given a <i>tallit</i> to use by the family, then this is draped across or placed around the <i>meit/meitah</i> , after one of the <i>tzitzit</i> has been removed.
Do we place <i>sherblach</i> (broken pottery) over the eyes and mouth?	Yes. Putting pottery shards over the eyes is like final closure of the eyes. The shards themselves are representative of this broken vessel, this now broken life of the deceased.
What goes into the <i>aron</i> with the body?	Nail clippings, organic materials that are part of the <i>meit/meitah</i> . No plastic tags or tubes that might be removable. If find jewelry on the person, consult with funeral home staff. Likely remove and give to the family unless the family has made a special request.
Do we put the ID tag from the <i>meit/meitah</i> in the <i>aron</i> ?	No.
Do we place <i>afar</i> (soil from Israel) in the <i>aron</i> ?	Yes. We sprinkle a little on the eyes, on the heart chakra, and on the genitals, and around the interior of the <i>aron</i> .
What do you do if there are holes in the bottom of the casket?	We don't want blood and fluids to come out of the holes. Can tape over the holes. Can put the bloody clothes into a cloth bag. Can wrap in towels. Can place towels in the <i>aron</i> .
How do we feel about an autopsy being done on a deceased person?	Judaism says don't do this unless absolutely have to. However, this will rarely be within the province of our CK to address.
At what point during or after the <i>taharah</i> are candles appropriate to use?	After the <i>aron</i> is closed, put a candle at the foot of the <i>aron</i> before wheeling it into the cooler. (You might use a little "earthquake hold wax" to hold the candle in place.)
After the <i>taharah</i> , what do we do?	Leave the room in which the <i>taharah</i> was performed. Talk, debrief about how it went. Can read a poem, psalm, or prayer. Can do a blessing of the hands. Washing of hands outside the <i>taharah</i> room.

Topic/Issue	Response
Can someone view the <i>meit/meitah</i> ?	We discourage viewing in accord with Jewish tradition. If a family member wants to see the person after the CK has done its work, this is the funeral director's job to allow or not. It does mean you are untucking a <i>sovev</i> that was very carefully tucked in. Some CKs allow the family to look before the work is done. If they need to look, they could see the face of the <i>meit/meitah</i> .
<i>Shmirah</i>	
When does <i>shmirah</i> begin?	It should begin from the moment of death until <i>taharah</i> , and then resume from <i>taharah</i> to burial.
Where is <i>shmirah</i> conducted?	Either in the room with the <i>aron</i> or in an adjacent room, possibly with a view into the room where the <i>aron</i> is. This will depend on the situation and policy of the funeral home.
Is there a dedicated reading list for <i>shmirah</i> ?	Readings from Psalms are traditional. Anything having to do with contemplating death, cycle of life, or other spiritual readings. Important to have <i>kavanah</i> ; you are not just there to pass time.

Appendix A: Glossary

<i>afar</i>	dust, dirt, soil; during the ritual of taharah, afar from Israel is sprinkled on the body
<i>aron</i>	casket
<i>bikur cholim</i>	visiting the sick, which, traditionally, was part of the work of the Chevrah Kadisha (although all in the community are responsible for this mitzvah)
<i>Chevrah Kadisha</i>	lit., “Holy Society”—the group traditionally responsible for all matters pertaining to the dead
<i>halacha</i>	Jewish law
<i>kavanah</i> (pl. <i>kavanot</i>)	intention; also used to refer to introductions to prayers
<i>Krovei Yisrael</i>	non-Jewish members of our Jewish community
<i>k'vod hamet</i>	respect for the deceased
<i>levayah</i>	literally means funeral in Hebrew, and means honoring the deceased by accompanying his/her bier to the gravesite; the bereaved family is assisted by the community in bringing the deceased to their final resting place
<i>met/metah/metim</i> (m., f., pl.)	body of deceased person
<i>mitzvah/mitzvot</i>	literally means “commandment”; refers to precepts and commandments commanded by God
<i>m'taharim/m'taharot</i> (m., f.)	those performing the taharah
<i>minhag</i>	custom (as distinguished from halacha, or law)
<i>neshamah</i>	soul
<i>niftar/nift'rah</i> (m., f.)	departed person (used commonly in Israel)
<i>nichum aveilim</i>	comforting of mourners, which, traditionally, was part of the work of the Chevrah Kadisha (although all in the community are responsible for this mitzvah)
<i>rosh/roshah</i> (m., f.)	the head of the group of m'taharim/m'taharot
<i>sherblach</i>	pottery shards placed over the eyes for their final closure; the shards are representative of this broken vessel, this now broken life of the deceased
<i>shmirah</i>	guarding, watching: in the context of Chevrah Kadisha, this refers to the tradition of having someone with the body from the time of death until burial; a person doing shmirah is called a shomer/shomeret (m., f.), who usually reads Psalms or other spiritual material while with the body
<i>tachrichim</i>	shrouds/burial garments
<i>taharah</i>	purification or purity; refers to the entire procedure and prayers when preparing bodies for burial, as well as to certain elements of that procedure; also refers to ritual purification with water in other contexts (from the root word <i>tahor</i> , meaning “ritually pure”)

Appendix B: Safety List

Topic/Issue	Response
What are the risks?	
Is infection control a concern for members of a <i>Chevrah Kadisha</i> ?	Yes.
What is the purpose of protective measures?	Can minimize health risks while you perform the sacred <i>mitzvot</i> of <i>taharah</i> . Infection can potentially be transmitted from the <i>niftar</i> or <i>nift'rah</i> to people who perform <i>taharah</i> by the following four possibilities.
What can cause infection during a <i>taharah</i> ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contact with body fluids, wounds, or broken skin can lead to infection. Anything on your hands can easily end up in your mouth or eyes. (Very Possible) 2. Droplets or splashes of body fluids or water used during <i>taharah</i> could reach your eyes, nose, mouth, or lips. (Possible) 3. Getting stuck, scratched, or cut from something sharp located in the body. (Possible) 4. Air from the body transmitting infection. (Not As Likely)
Overview of <i>taharah</i> safety standards	
Who pays for and orders the PPE?	Each member of the CK, or use what's at the funeral home.
What if some members request to use lesser or greater amounts of PPE?	You have to wear gloves. You have to wear a gown or lab coat.
Who cleans the boards, hairbrushes, and other items used during <i>taharah</i> ? How are they cleaned?	Sinai Memorial takes care of it. Leave the equipment out so they know to clean it off, including combs and boards.
Minimum infection control precautions for all members of Chevrah Kadisha	
Should members of the CK get the Hepatitis B vaccine series?	Yes. We strongly encourage members of the CK to obtain the Hep B series of shots. It's one shot, then a follow-up injection one month later, then another final shot at the 6 month mark from the first shot.
What personal protective equipment (PPE) is standard for the CK?	Gloves and gown--either cloth or paper-with-plastic-lining gown. Closed toe shoes and water resistant or water proof shoes or boots. Dedicated rain boots is a good idea. Face shield, goggles (maybe).
What's the hand washing protocol for CK members participating in a <i>taharah</i> ?	Wash hands before putting on gloves and PPE with soap for 40-60 seconds, with 20 full seconds spent under running water. Wash after removing gloves and PPE. Wash whenever gloves and PPE are changed.
Why do we wear PPE?	Wear PPE to protect from contact with body, table and water.
How do we protect our hair?	Tie back hair.
Should we cover arms and legs?	Yes. Wear clothing that covers arms and legs.
When do we change our gloves?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change gloves after <i>rechitzah</i> (physical washing of body). • Change gloves if they break, and wash hands before re-gloving.

Appendix B: Safety List

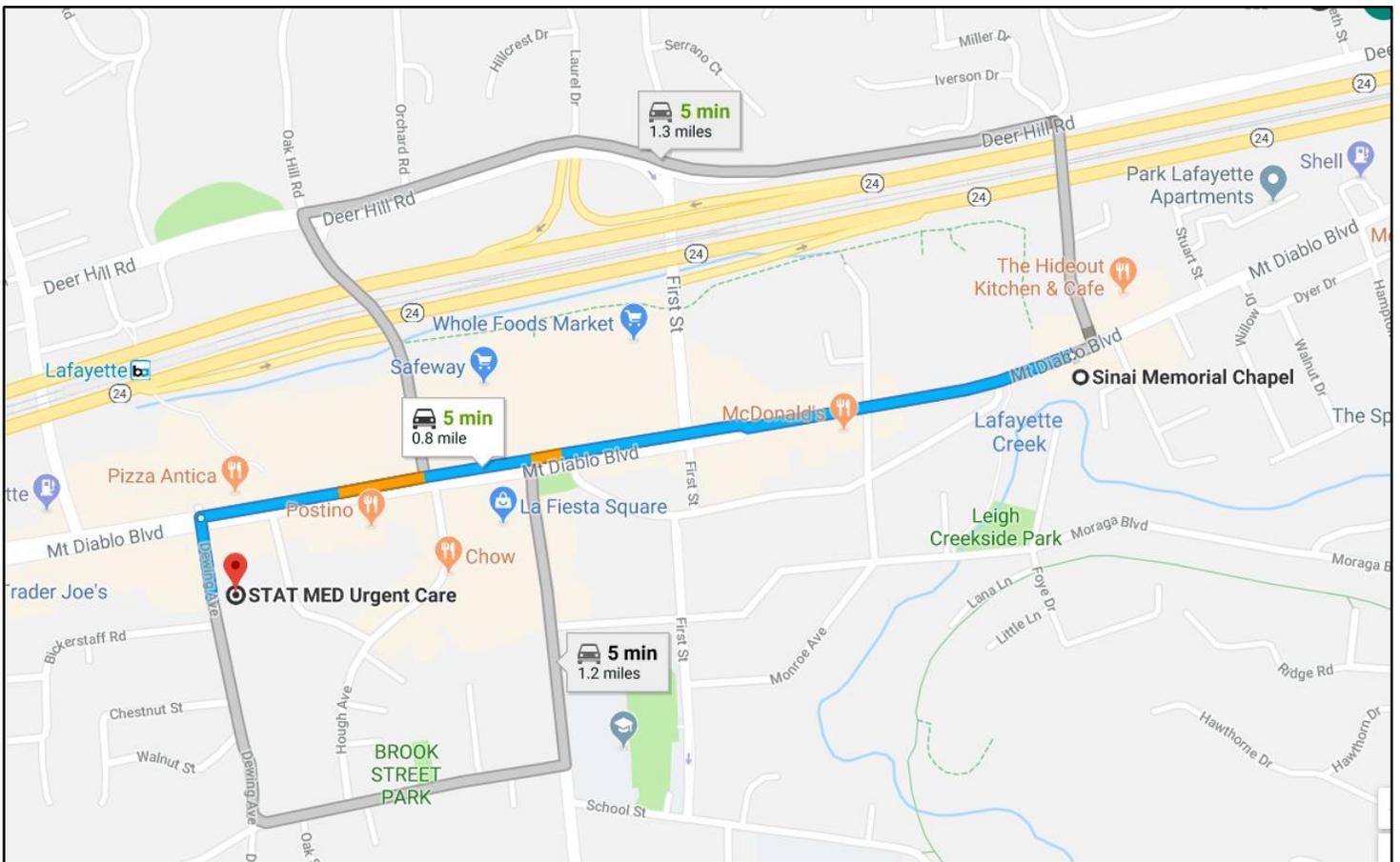
Topic/Issue	Response
What do we do if we have a cut on our hands?	If you have a cut or nick on your hands, double glove – wear 2 pairs.
Do we need to be careful with our gloves?	Keep gloved hands away from your face. Limit what you touch.
How do we protect our feet from water?	Use water-proof or water-resistant boots or a pair of closed shoes used only for <i>taharah</i> .
How do we protect from splashes?	If splashes to face, eyes, or mouth are likely, use face-shield.
Will I need to take a shower afterwards?	When you go home, change your clothes and shower.
Putting on personal protective equipment (PPE) – wash hands first!	
In what order do we put on our PPE?	Follow the steps below.
1. Gown – mandatory: Put on first. Use for protection from contact and droplet hazards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gown should cover the front of your body from neck to knees, and cover arms. • Fasten the ties or button up.
2. Disposable face mask – optional. Can use for protection from droplets and splashes under face shield.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure ties or elastic bands – one over your ears, one under your ears. • Squeeze flexible metal band at nose so it hugs your face well. • Should fit snug to face, and below chin.
3. Goggles or face shield – optional. Use for protection from droplets and splashes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should fit over your glasses, if you need them. • Can be worn with or without a disposable mask underneath.
4. Disposable gloves – mandatory. Use for protection from contact, droplet, and blood hazards. Must be waterproof.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend gloves to cover wrist of gown. Must fit you. • Protect skin from infection.
Does all <i>taharah</i> activity generate splashes?	Not all <i>taharah</i> pouring and washing activities generate splashes. If there's a chance of splashing, make sure your eyes and mouth are well-protected.
Removing PPE – wash hands when done!	
In what order do we remove our PPE?	Follow the steps below.
1. Gloves – Gloves have been exposed to germs. There are a few ways to remove gloves without getting your hands dirty. Here is one way:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grab outside of glove with opposite gloved hand; peel off. • Slide fingers of bare hand under remaining glove at wrist. • Peel glove off over first glove. • Throw gloves in trash.

Appendix B: Safety List

Topic/Issue	Response
2. Gown – The front and sleeves of your gown have been exposed to germs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If there are buttons in the front, unbutton while still wearing gloves if possible, since germs might be on the front of the gown. • Remove using the clean part. • Unfasten ties and pull away from your body, touching inside only. • Turn gown inside out, roll into ball and throw out, if disposable. • If fabric, put in bin for laundry. • If plastic, put in disposable bag to clean up later with gloved hands, antibacterial spray, and paper towel. Or, may put in disposable bag and take home to launder in hot water and detergent.
3. Face shield – Front of face shield has been exposed to germs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not touch with bare hands. • Grab elastic band and remove. • Put in disposable bag to clean up later with gloved hands, antibacterial spray, and paper towel.
4. Mask – Front of disposable mask has been exposed to germs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not touch with bare hands. • Grab ties or elastics and remove. • Throw away.
5. Wash hands well after removing PPE.	Scrub with hot water and soap.
Needles, medical devices, and diseases in blood	
Are sharp objects ever left in the <i>meit/meitah</i> before we do the <i>taharah</i> ?	Needles, staples, tubes, ports, and devices might still be in the body. Check body for these before washing occurs. Remember: Handling or removing these could potentially release blood, or cut and/or scratch your skin.
Can blood of a <i>meit/meitah</i> transmit infection?	Treat blood as if it always transmits infection. Do not get blood or body fluids on you. Always assume blood transmits infection (Standard Precautions).
How do we remove anything sharp from the <i>meit/meitah</i> ?	Use tongs to remove anything sharp from body. If you can't remove things easily, cut with scissors and/or tape in place. Discard anything sharp in the red plastic Sharps Container.
Where do we put removed medical devices?	Medical devices go in biohazard bag/container.
How can we avoid getting scratched or cut?	Do not use hands to touch anything that could cut or scratch you. Being stuck with a needle or medical device from someone else's body is considered a medical emergency.
What happens if someone is stuck with a needle, medical device, or something sharp from the <i>meit/meitah</i> ?	Wash your wound and go for immediate medical attention.

Appendix B: Safety List

Topic/Issue	Response
Where is the nearest Urgent Care Location?	
STAT MED Urgent Care 970 Dewing Ave., #100B, Lafayette, CA 94549 (925) 297-6396	Hours: Sunday 9AM–5PM Monday 8AM–8PM Tuesday 8AM–8PM Wednesday 8AM–8PM Thursday 8AM–8PM Friday 8AM–8PM Saturday 9AM–5PM



STAT MED Urgent Care
 970 Dewing Ave., #100B, Lafayette, CA 94549
 (925) 297-6396

- Go west on Mt. Diablo Blvd (left from Sinai Memorial).
- Turn left on Dewing Ave.
- STAT MED Urgent Care is on your left.