Supplementary Material S3—Handwashing recommendations to reduce disease transmission from animals in public settings.[1-4]

Handwashing is the most important prevention step for reducing disease transmission associated with animals in public settings. Hands should always be washed immediately upon exiting animal areas, even if direct contact with animals did not occur. Handwashing is also important before eating, drinking, or handling food and after removing soiled clothing or shoes.

Correct Handwashing Procedure
- Wet both hands with clean (warm or cold) running water and apply soap.
- Rub hands together for at least 20 seconds (sing "Happy Birthday" twice) to make a lather and be sure to scrub the backs of hands, wrists, between fingers, and under nails.
- Rinse hands thoroughly under running water. Where available, use a disposable paper towel to turn off faucets.
- Dry hands with a clean paper towel or air-dry them. Dispose of used paper towels in a designated receptacle. Do not dry hands on clothing.
- Assist young children with washing, rinsing and drying their hands.

Establishment and Maintenance of Handwashing Facilities or Stations
- Venue staff should encourage visitors to wash hands immediately upon exiting animal areas.
- The number of handwashing stations should be sufficient for the maximum anticipated attendance; facilities should be accessible to children (ie, low enough for children to reach or equipped with a stool), people with disabilities as well as the general public.
- Handwashing facilities should be conveniently located in transition areas between animal and non-animal areas and in all food concession areas.
- Maintenance of handwashing stations should include routine cleaning and regular restocking to ensure an adequate supply of paper towels and soap.
- Running water should be of sufficient volume and pressure to remove soil from hands. Volume and pressure might be substantially reduced if the water supply is furnished from a holding tank; therefore, a permanent, pressurized water supply is preferable.
- Handwashing stations should be designed so that both hands are free to employ correct handwashing procedures by having automated sensor faucets, water that stays on after hand faucets are turned, or stations that operate using a foot pedal.
- Liquid soap dispensed by a hand pump, foot pump or automatic dispenser is recommended.
- To increase compliance, water temperature should be set at what is considered comfortable.237

Temporary handwashing stations
- Handwashing stations should be equipped with potable water in a clean enclosed container, liquid hand soap, a greywater container to catch used water, single use paper towels and a trash container. (Figure 4)
- A number of cost-effective premade or simple build-your-own designs are available.
- Communal basins, in which water is used by more than one person at a time, are not adequate handwashing facilities.

Handwashing Sign Recommendations
- Anywhere human-animal contact occurs in public, signs regarding proper handwashing practices are critical to reduce disease transmission.
- Signs to remind visitors to wash hands should be posted at exits from animal areas, near portable toilets, and in non-animal areas where food is served and consumed.
- Signs outlining proper handwashing instructions should be posted at handwashing stations and in restrooms to encourage proper practices.
- Handwashing signs should be available in multiple age-appropriate and language-appropriate formats.

Recommendations Regarding Hand-Sanitizing Agents
- Washing hands with soap and water is the best way to reduce the number of germs on them. If soap and water are not available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol in the interim until hands can be properly washed.
- Visible contamination and dirt should be removed before using hand sanitizers. Hand sanitizers may not be as effective when hands are visibly dirty or greasy.
- Even when hand sanitizer is used, visitors should always wash hands with soap and water as soon as possible after exiting animal areas; alcohol-based hand sanitizers can quickly reduce the number of germs on hands in some situations, but these products are not effective against all germs.

Correct Use of Hand Sanitizers
- Apply the gel to the palm of one hand using the amount suggested on the product label, rub both hands together, and continue to rub the product over all surfaces of your hands and fingers until your hands are dry (about 20 seconds).