



FAQ

Spartan® Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV)

Does the CDC publish a list of disinfectants that are effective against Novel Coronavirus?

The EPA has not established any efficacy protocols for surface disinfectants because 2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) is so new. That said, it is a Coronavirus based syndrome which is an enveloped virus and is considered to be easy to inactivate on non-porous surfaces. The scientific community believes, based on its knowledge of the structure of Coronaviruses, that when an EPA protocol is established the results will show that if your surface disinfectant is effective for other Coronavirus's, such as the Human Coronavirus, it will be effective against the 2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019- nCoV).

The following Spartan disinfectants have the Human Coronavirus claim and can be used to clean and disinfect surfaces:

- Super HDQ Neutral® (1204)
- HDQ Neutral® (1202)
- hdqC 2® (4702)
- Super HDQL 10® (4704)
- GS Neutral Disinfectant Cleaner® (3502, 3513)
- GS High Dilution Disinfectant® 256 (3508, 3516)
- TB-Cide Quat® (1017, 1021)
- BNC-15® (1056, 4856)
- Profect® Healthcare Disinfecting Wipes (1091)
- Hard Surface Disinfecting Wipes (1085, 1086, 1087)
- Halt® (1018, 4806)
- PSQ II (1035)

* According to Health Canada, environmental cleaning products registered in Canada with a Drug Identification Number and labeled as broad-spectrum virucide are sufficient. Spartan's Canadian broad-spectrum disinfectants are:

- Damp Mop Quat (106504C)
- Super Neutral L (120904C)

Does the CDC recommend electrostatic sprayers?

Electrostatic sprayers are one of many options that can be used to apply disinfectants to hard surfaces. Most disinfectants require pre-cleaning in order to decontaminate the surface prior to disinfection. Specific to 2019-nCoV cleaning, the CDC is recommending a multi-step cleaning process with pre-cleaning preceding disinfection and observing recommended dwell times and post dwell cleaning instructions.

Are there specific instructions for cleaning airports?

The same procedures for any public facility would apply to airports. The CDC recommendations for airline personnel can be found here: https://www.faa.gov/other_visit/aviation_industry/airline_operators/airline_safety/safo/all_safos/media/2020/SAFO20001.pdf

What is dwell time?

Dwell time is the required period of time that a surface must remain wet in order for a disinfectant to perform completely. Check the product label for dwell time requirements as this is specific to each product.

What is the difference between disinfection and decontamination?

According to the EPA, disinfection is 100% kill of named organisms on the disinfectant product label. Per OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogen Standard, decontamination means the use of physical or chemical means to remove, inactivate, or destroy bloodborne pathogens on a surface or item to the point where they are no longer capable of transmitting infectious particles and the surface or item is rendered safe for handling, use, or disposal.

What is the mode of transmission for Novel Coronavirus?

The most common transmission of all Coronaviruses is airborne (sneezing and coughing). The second most common transmission is through close contact with an infected person (shaking hands, etc.). Coronavirus may possibly be transmitted by contacting a contaminated surface and then rubbing your eyes, ears, nose, or mouth.

What is the recommended duration for hand washing and sanitizing?

The CDC recommends that you lather your hands for at least 20 seconds before rinsing. With waterless sanitizers, it is recommended that hands remain wet with sanitizer product for at least 30 seconds.

How do you protect yourself when cleaning for Novel Coronavirus?

The CDC recommends adherence to Standard, Contact, and Airborne Precautions, Including the Use of Eye Protection. The specifics may be found here: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/hcp/infection-control.html>

Does UV disinfection work for Novel Coronavirus?

Currently this is an unresolved issue with EPA.

Is Novel Coronavirus the same as SARS?

According to the CDC: No. Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses, some causing illness in people and others that circulate among animals, including camels, cats and bats. The recently emerged 2019-nCoV is not the same as the coronavirus that causes Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) or the coronavirus that causes Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). However, genetic analyses suggest this virus emerged from a virus related to SARS. There are ongoing investigations to learn more. This is a rapidly evolving situation and information will be updated as it becomes available.

Is microfiber effective for Novel Coronavirus clean up?

Microfiber is effective for pre-cleaning steps, as well as disinfectant application. Over time, with repeated laundering microfiber will lose its charge and become less effective for cleaning.

Do you recommend spray or wiping disinfectants?

Wiping is a more appropriate way of cleaning for disinfection. Spraying can actually cause surface contamination to aerosolize. The bloodborne pathogen standard may apply and provides suggestions.

According to the Guidelines of Environmental infection control for cleaning up bloodborne pathogens. "A suggested technique when flooding the spill with germicide is to lay absorbent material down on the spill and apply sufficient germicide to thoroughly wet both the spill and the absorbent material."

What is a one-step disinfectant?

A one-step disinfectant has been verified by the EPA to be effective against named organisms in the presence of 5% blood serum solution. These products generally do not require pre-cleaning in order to disinfect a hard surface as long as dwell time is observed. However, related to Novel Coronavirus, the CDC is recommending a multi-step cleaning process including pre-cleaning prior to disinfection.

Does the FDA monograph allow manufacturers to provide efficacy guidance for hand washes and sanitizers?

No, hand washes and sanitizers are over the counter drugs regulated by the FDA. The FDA monograph specifies the type of active and level used. Regarding efficacy, hand cleaners do not follow the same guidelines that hard surface disinfectants and sanitizers are subjected to. Invitro efficacy testing may be done on antimicrobial hand cleaner formulas but may not be used to promote prevention of any specific disease or organism.



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