

SAFER DISINFECTING DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The new virus that causes COVID-19 can be transmitted through the air or by touching surfaces that someone has recently sneezed or coughed on and then touching your eyes, nose or mouth. Washing your hands or using hand sanitizer after touching possibly contaminated surfaces, and keeping your hands away from your face are the most effective ways to avoid transmission. To prevent airborne exposures, we suggest following [CDC recommendations](#). This fact sheet focuses on cleaning and disinfecting surfaces.

Using disinfectants on surfaces in your home can kill disease causing germs (bacteria and viruses), but they may also have health risks. For example, many common disinfectants (like bleach, many disinfectant wipes) have chemicals in them that can cause or worsen asthma or have reproductive harms.

Cleaning

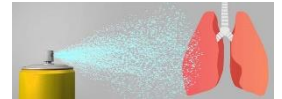
Clean surfaces in your house with an all-purpose cleaner or soap, and a microfiber cloth. Many germs are removed if you clean and scrub vigorously, you avoid excess exposure to disinfectants, and this allows the disinfectants to work better. Surfaces that you touch when returning from the outdoors, prior to washing hands, should be disinfected after cleaning (better yet, use hand sanitizer on your hands before you come in the house and touch anything!). Cleaning products certified by [Green Seal](#) or [Safer Choice](#) are safer for people and the environment.

When to Disinfect

- in households with sick family members, or
- in a household where there has been a suspected exposure, or
- on potentially contaminated products coming in from outside the household, or
- after household members return from public places and don't wash their hands before touching anything.

Safer, Effective Disinfection Choices

Not all disinfecting products are the same. Many disinfectants may have health risks, especially for children, pregnant women and people with respiratory diseases. There are safer choices!



The EPA Design for the Environment Antimicrobial Product Program has a [list](#) of disinfection products that use active ingredients that are safer for human health and the environment. These active ingredients are: citric acid, hydrogen peroxide, L-lactic acid, ethanol, isopropanol, peroxyacetic acid, sodium bisulfate. Choose products with these active ingredients from the [EPA List N](#) which lists disinfectant products that meet EPA's criteria for use against the virus that causes COVID-19.

To more safely disinfect

- **First, clean** the surface as described above.
- **Second, disinfect** using a disinfectant that contains one of the active ingredients approved by the EPA's Design for the Environment

Example from EPA List N

EPA Registration Number	Active Ingredient/s	Product Name	Company	Follow the disinfection directions and preparation for the following virus	Contact Time (in minutes)
	Hydrogen Peroxide				

Antimicrobial Product program as safer for people and the environment (see list above).

- **Third, follow the instructions** on the disinfectant label! One of the most important steps in disinfecting is to make sure you leave the disinfectant **glistening wet** on the surface for the recommended **contact time** listed on the product.

Remember that a surface is only disinfected until the next person touches it, or coughs or sneezes on it!

If you can't access some of these safer products:

If you don't have access to a microfiber cloth: wash sponges or towels after *every* surface cleaned.

- Options to clean sponges:
 - wash in the dishwasher
 - soak for one minute in a ½ teaspoon of bleach to one quart of water solution
 - For a **non-metallic** sponge, another option is to microwave soaking wet for one minute.
- Towels can be washed in a basin or washing machine.
- If you only have access to bleach or quaternary ammonia-based disinfectants, make sure you use the personal protective equipment recommended by the manufacturer. Be sure to ventilate the area well (open windows, bring in outside air, turn on fans). Make sure to dilute per the package instructions and check the expiration date on the product. As with any disinfectant, it is also important to ensure that they remain glistening wet on the surface for the recommended contact time. **Do not combine disinfectants.** It is especially dangerous to combine bleach and ammonia. For more information on safer bleach use, see [this resource](#) from Michigan State University.



Conclusion

Disinfection should be targeted at high-risk surfaces, using the safest disinfection products available to you. Remember that COVID-19 is most commonly transmitted by tiny droplets produced by sneezing and coughing that others breathe in. Disinfecting surfaces alone won't stop transmission of COVID-19! And, remember, washing your hands with soap and water for 20 seconds will destroy any COVID-19 virus you pick up from a surface.

Resources

- CDC recommendations for airborne exposures: [cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prepare/prevention.html](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prepare/prevention.html)
- Green Seal Safer Cleaning Products List: <https://www.greenseal.org/certified-products-services?s=Household+Cleaning+Products>
- EPA Safer Choice Products List: <https://www.epa.gov/saferchoice/products>
- EPA Design for The Environment Antimicrobial Pesticide Program: <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-labels/design-environment-logo-antimicrobial-pesticide-products>
- EPA List of Products for Use against SARS-CoV-2: <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2>
- Michigan State University resource on bleach: <https://www.canr.msu.edu/news/covid-19-disinfecting-with-bleach>

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