Information Sheet
regarding
Coronavirus and Sanitisation

Coronavirus is a virus believed to come from contact with animals carrying the virus in a seafood market in Wuhan and if contracted leads to a serious form of pneumonia. It has rapidly spread from personal contact and has led to thousands being infected with many infections leading to fatality.

Due to the recency of this particular strain of coronavirus virus and the complex nature of virus sensitivity to germicide testing we need to consider what has been previously established by scientists regarding the coronavirus family.

Facts regarding Coronavirus

it's persistence on inanimate surfaces and sensitivity to germicides

- Coronavirus falls into the family of **enveloped virus**, lipid or medium size viruses. Other more familiar viruses in this family are Herpes, HIV and Ebola Virus.
- Enveloped viruses by definition **offer the least resistance to germicidal chemicals** of microorganisms. And are less resistant to vegetative bacteria such as p. Aeruginosa, s. Aureus and salmonella which first two bacteria are challenge tested in the TGA Hospital Grade Disinfection protocol. The WHO organisation has not indicated that a "novel" type of disinfectant is required, but rather stated that where facilities are handling this infection *"Cleaning environmental surfaces with water and detergent and applying commonly used hospital disinfectants (eg Sodium Hypochlorite) is an effective and sufficient procedure"*
- Enveloped viruses survive on inanimate surfaces for a very limited time. Significantly shorter time period than non-enveloped viruses and of course bacteria, spores and fungi. This supports the statement made by Australian Deputy Chief Medical Officer, Professor Paul Kelly – *"the coronavirus was being spread by "droplets" and it was not an airborne disease like measles. These droplets are spread when people cough or sneeze, but they rapidly die once they hit a surface. "*

Disinfectants

As noted previously no germicide challenge tests have been completed yet for this strain of coronavirus. Hence no germicide can make any "kill" claim. However, in this interim period, "best possible" sanitisation is still required and based on what is described above about the coronavirus types we are confident the germicides which pass the TGA Hospital Grade Disinfection test and Sodium Hypochlorite solutions are excellently equipped to safeguard your facility against contamination caused by infection resulting from contact with inanimate surfaces.

Actichem products which meet these requirements are;

- **AP439 Biosan II** – dilute 1:32, allow minimum of 8 minutes dwell time
- **AP610 Percide** – use undiluted, allow at least 60 seconds dwell time
- **AP720 Chlorosan** – dilute 1:24 (2500ppm chlorine), allow at least 10 minutes dwell time.