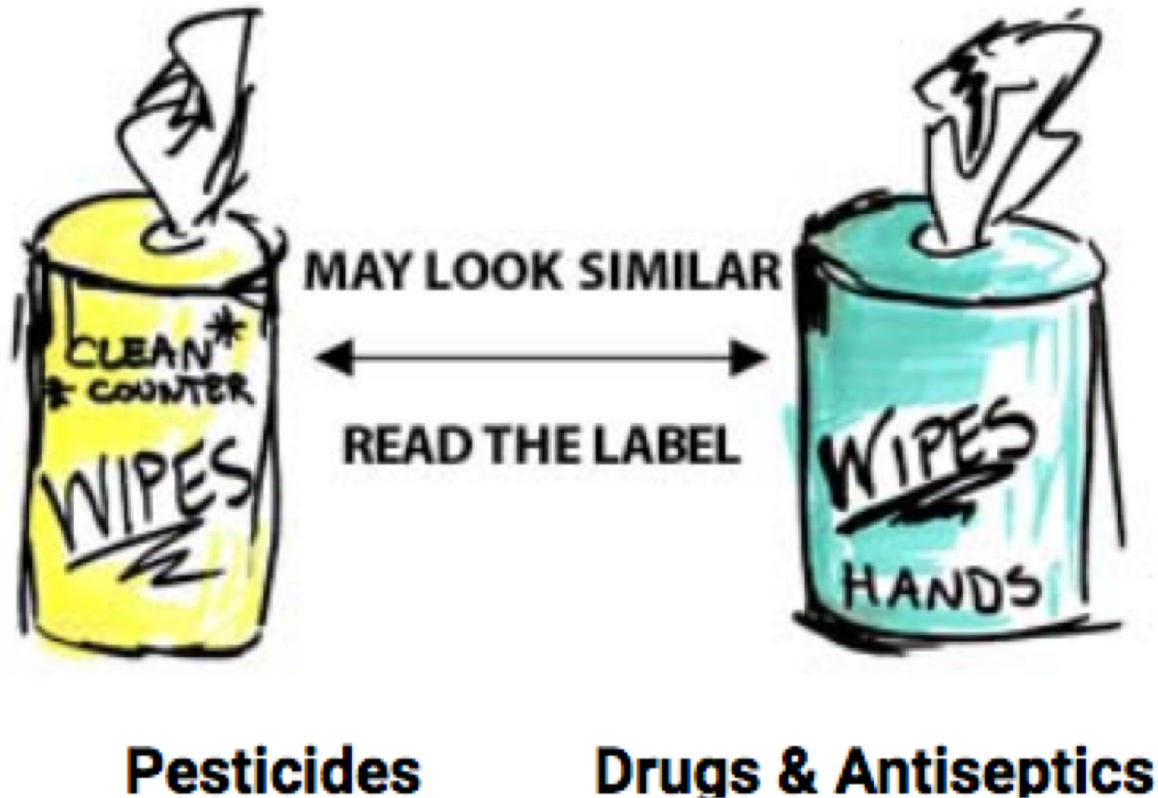


Disinfectants in the time of COVID-19



PARC Board May 2020

- Kaci Buhl, OSU
- Charisse Pizarro-Osilla, OPC
- Rose Kachadoorian, ODA
- Gilbert Uribe, ODA

Introduction

- Why would a workgroup be beneficial?
- Who should be involved?

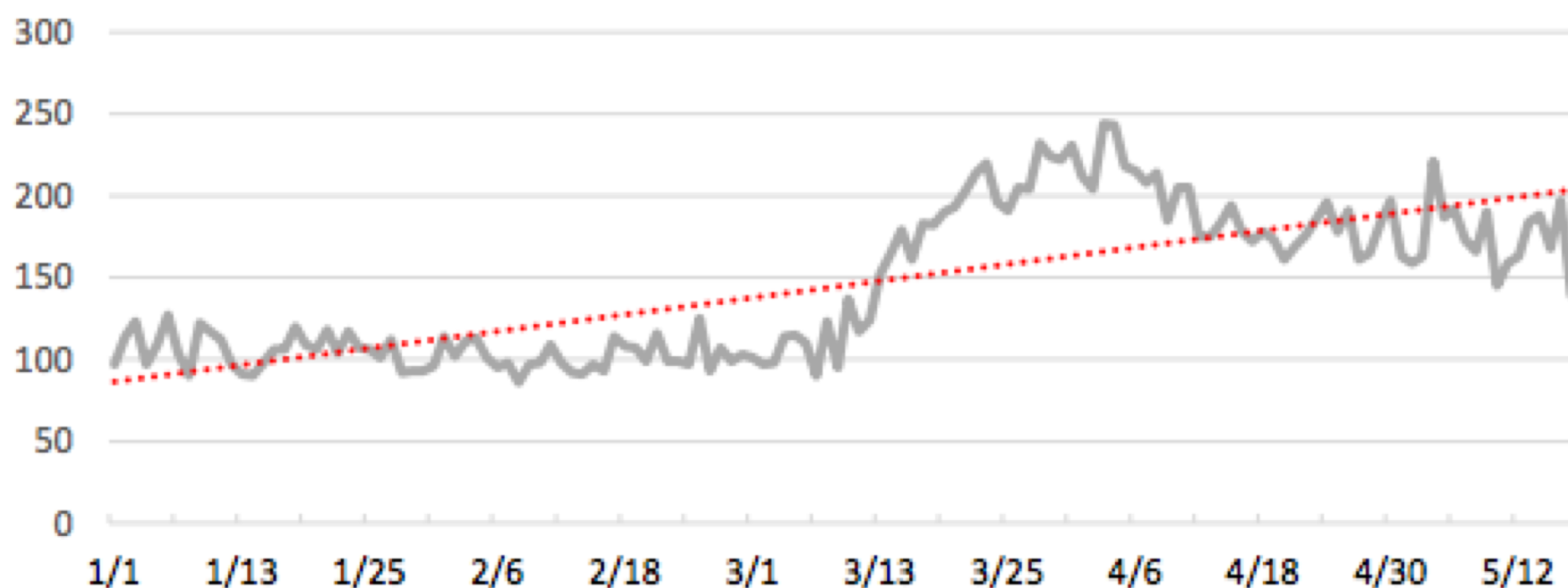


National Poison Data System (NPDS) Bulletin COVID-19 (Bleach)

**Bleach Case Counts
2019 vs. 2020
(January 1 - May 17)**

| Month | 2019 | 2020 |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Jan. | 3,070 | 3,274 |
| Feb. | 2,924 | 2,961 |
| Mar. | 3,184 | 5,068 |
| Apr. | 3,242 | 5,744 |
| May | 1,920 | 2,957 |
| TOTAL | 14,340 | 20,004 |

**Case Counts
Bleach Cases
(1/1/20 - 5/17/20)**



AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF POISON CONTROL CENTERS

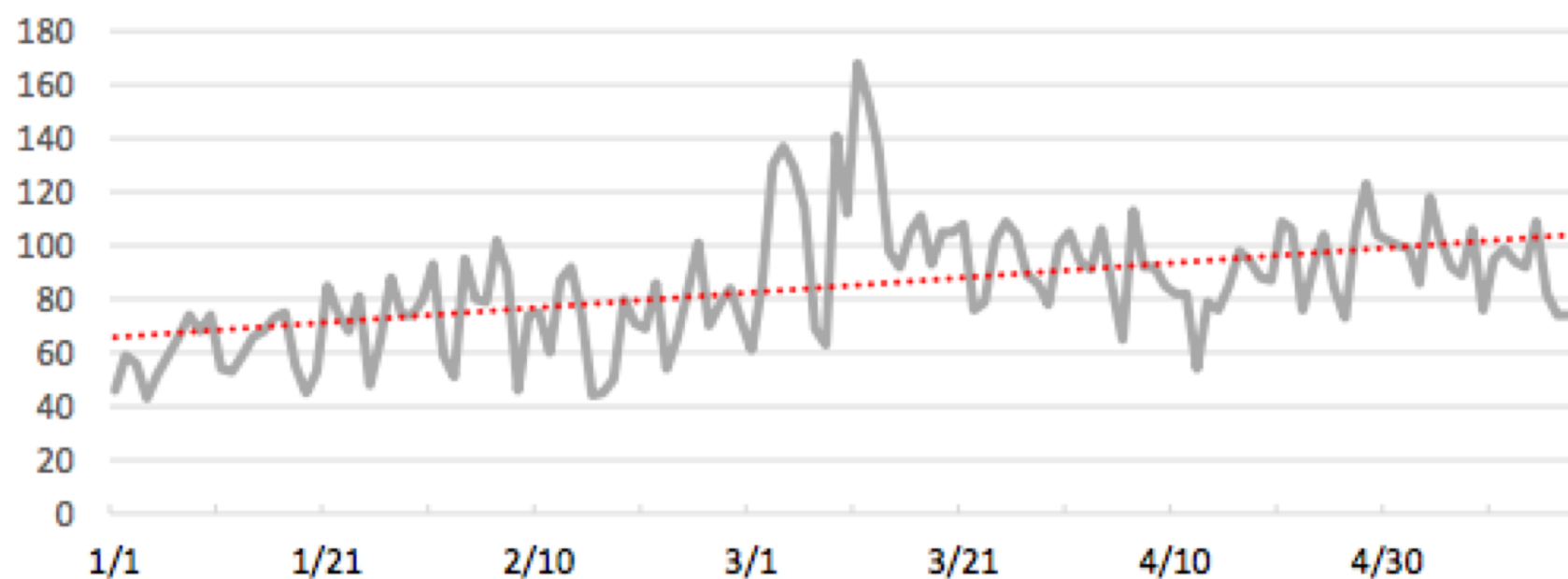


National Poison Data System (NPDS) Bulletin COVID-19 (Hand Sanitizer)

**Hand Sanitizer Case Counts
2019 vs. 2020
(January 1 - May 17)**

| Month | 2019 | 2020 |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Jan. | 1,936 | 2,029 |
| Feb. | 1,813 | 2,117 |
| Mar. | 1,850 | 3,246 |
| Apr. | 1,749 | 2,727 |
| May | 1,056 | 1,587 |
| TOTAL | 8,404 | 11,706 |

**Case Counts
Hand Sanitizer Cases
(1/1/20 - 5/17/20)**





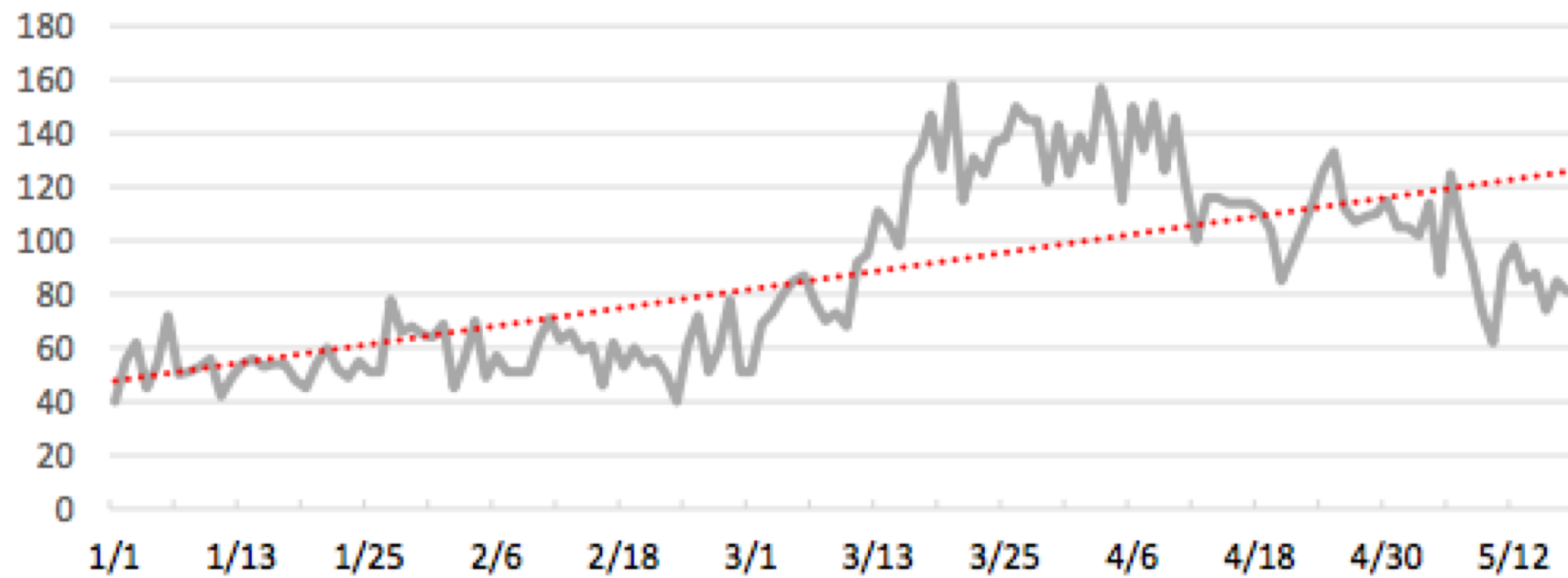
National Poison Data System (NPDS) Bulletin

COVID-19 (Disinfectant)

Disinfectant Case Counts
2019 vs. 2020
(January 1 - May 17)

| Month | 2019 | 2020 |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Jan. | 1,621 | 1,706 |
| Feb. | 1,430 | 1,676 |
| Mar. | 1,756 | 3,403 |
| Apr. | 1,628 | 3,609 |
| May | 973 | 1,573 |
| TOTAL | 7,408 | 11,967 |

Case Counts
Disinfectant Cases
(1/1/20 - 5/17/20)



... In Oregon?

- PARC Board members, please share observations about disinfectant exposures since March 11, 2020
- Charisse Pizarro-Osilla, OPC
- Garnet Cooke, OR-OSHA
- OHA- Others?

Current status of licensing and hazard communication

- No license category (manual, exam)
- Commercial operators may perform disinfection services

Existing Educational Materials

- For the general public (a few examples)
- For unlicensed workers who disinfect their workplace
- For professional cleaners/remediation

Using Disinfectants to Control the COVID-19 Virus

This guidance is for the public and professionals to control the COVID-19 virus on surfaces. The coronavirus named “SARS-CoV-2” is the cause of “COVID-19” in people.

This information applies to sprays, [surface wipes](#), and other liquids. You may see them called “antimicrobials”, “disinfectants”, or “biocides” on product labels.

Antimicrobial Products List

There are currently no EPA-registered disinfectants that specifically include the SARS-CoV-2 virus on the product label. Refer to the following list from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for products that control the virus:

List N: Disinfectants for Use Against SARS-CoV-2

<https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2>

Using products effectively:

- To kill the virus, the surface must stay wet for the entire time on the label. Look for “contact time” or “dwell time”.
- Surface wipes can dry out during use. They must remain wet to be effective.
- Each product has only been shown to work where the label says it can be used. Look for “use sites” on the label.
- Disinfectants may not work on all surfaces. Follow the label carefully. Examples of surface types are listed in Table 1 below.
- “Cleaning” wipes do not kill viruses. They do not make claims to disinfect and are not registered by the U.S. EPA.

Table 1. Porosity of common household materials^{1,2,3,4}

| Porous | | Semi-porous | | Non-porous |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Carpeting | Upholstered furniture | Wood | Hardwood floor | Some tiles |
| Clothing and fabrics | Leather | Drywall | Linoleum | Some sealed countertops |
| Bedding and pillows | Wall insulation | Tile grout | Concrete | Glass |
| Mattresses | Ceiling tile | | | Metal |

Consider these steps to reduce your risk when using disinfectants:

- To avoid chemical exposure when using disinfectants, follow the label’s “precautionary statements”. If no label guidance is provided, consider wearing gloves, eye protection, shoes with socks, and long sleeves/pants.
- Keep children, pets, and other people away during the application until the product is dry and there is no odor.
- Open windows and use fans to ventilate. Step away from odors if they become too strong.
- Wash your hands after using any disinfectant, including surface wipes.
- Keep lids tightly closed when not in use. Spills and accidents are more likely to happen when containers are open.
- Do not allow children to use disinfectant wipes. Keep cleaners and disinfectants out of reach from children and pets.
- Throw away disposable items like gloves and masks after use. They cannot be cleaned.
- Do not use disinfectant wipes to clean hands or as baby wipes.

Additional Resources:

1. [Guidance to Registrants: Process for Making Claims Against Emerging Viral Pathogens not on EPA-Registered Disinfectant Labels](#) – U.S. EPA
2. [Interim guidance for environmental cleaning in non-healthcare facilities exposed to SARS-CoV-2](#) – European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control

For questions about disinfectants and other pesticides:

1-800-858-7378 (8:00am - 12:00pm PST)

npic@ace.orst.edu | npic.orst.edu



1. Mysz, A.; Martinez, J. Indoor Carbaryl Dust Cleanup; EPA Region 5: Chicago, IL, 2011.
2. Emergency or Incident Response. National Pesticide Applicator Certification Core Manual; National Association of State Departments of Agriculture Research Foundation: Arlington, VA, 2014, pp 144–145.
3. Johnson, M. Letter to Steve Renninger, On-Scene Coordinator, US EPA: Documentation for Previous Verbal Consultations that ATSDR Provided to the US EPA and the Cincinnati Department of Health Regarding Excessive Spray of Malathion in Several Residences; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry: Chicago, IL, 2011.
4. OSHA Fact Sheet: Mold Hazards during Disaster Cleanup; U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration: Washington, DC, 2013.

Date updated: March 5, 2020

USING DISINFECTANTS AND WIPES AGAINST COVID-19



WHAT ARE THEY?

Disinfectants kill viruses, bacteria, and fungi on surfaces. Products on EPA’s “List N” are expected to control COVID-19. To see if your product is on List N, look for the EPA Registration Number on your label. If you have questions, call NPIC M-F 8am-12pm PT at 800-858-7378.

HOW DO I USE THEM?



Disinfectants may not work on unlisted surfaces. Follow your label carefully.



Follow the contact time (how long the surface must stay wet).



Pre-clean surfaces with soap and water first.

CAN I USE THEM ANYWHERE?



Do not use wipes on food. Only use on food contact surfaces if the label says so.

Check for rinsing instructions on the label.

Do not let children (under age 18) use disinfectant wipes.

Do not use them to clean hands.

Do not use as baby wipes.

HOW DO I MINIMIZE RISK?



Never mix cleaning products. Leave them in their original container.



Wear protective gear like gloves, masks, and eyewear. Do not reuse disposable gear if contaminated with disinfectant.



Wash hands after use.



Always follow the label, including listed surfaces and contact times.



Store out of reach of kids.

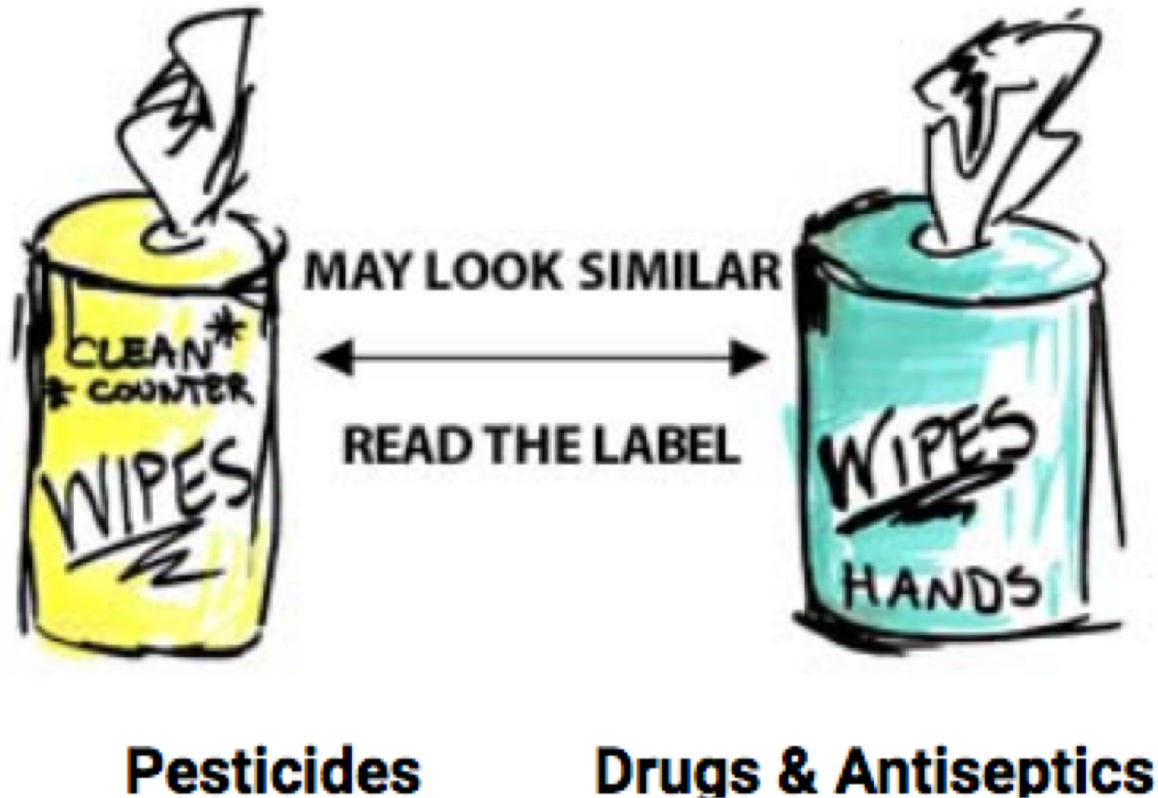


Open windows and use fans to ventilate. Step away from odors if they become too strong.

Outreach targets/methods

- Food processing?
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -
- YouTube videos?
 - Fact sheets?
 -
 -
 -
 -

Disinfectants in the time of COVID-19



PARC Board May 2020

- Kaci Buhl, OSU
- Charisse Pizarro-Osilla, OPC
- Rose Kachadoorian, ODA
- Gilbert Uribe, ODA