



## **1. What is the difference between disinfectants, sanitizers, and cleaners?**

Cleaners use soap or detergents to physically remove dirt, dust, other soils. While cleaners do not kill germs, they do remove them. Cleaners are not regulated or tested by the EPA.

Sanitizers reduce bacteria on a surface by at least 99.9%, Vonos kills 99.999%, while disinfectants kill bacteria, viruses, mold, mildew, and fungi. Both sanitizers and disinfectants are regulated and tested by the EPA and must be proven efficacious for specific germs.

## **2. How do I use disinfectants against coronavirus?**

The CDC recommends pre-cleaning surfaces before using a disinfectant.

All disinfectant label instructions should be followed carefully, especially with regard to:

- Dwell time, or amount of time that the surface must stay wet to ensure that germs are killed
- Concentration, as some products may need to be diluted before use
- Application method, including whether to use a sponge, paper towel, microfiber cloth, etc.
- Some disinfectants must be wiped and rinsed off the surface after the allotted kill log time, Please refer to the label and NSF rating.
- Personal protective equipment and other safety considerations
- Suitability for use on different types of surfaces

## **3. Can I use disinfectants in an electrostatic sprayer, fogger, or mister?**

In order for a disinfectant to remain effective, it has to be applied as a wet spray. Most disinfectants recommend a coarse wet spray. This can be achieved by use of a spray bottle, pump up sprayer, or an electrostatic sprayer. The key is that the particle size of the droplets has to be greater than 80 microns, and most electrostatic sprayers are 80–150 microns. Check the specific disinfectant label for further instructions on use in these machines.

The product must be approved by the EPA and listed on the label to be utilized in an electrostatic sprayer and fogger.

Foggers/misters create a thick fog or—in the case of thermal (heat) foggers—steam and use very little product. This is an insufficient delivery system for disinfectants.



#### **4. What surfaces should I disinfect?**

All reachable hard, non-porous surfaces can be disinfected, but high-touch surfaces should be paid special attention. These include but are not limited to tables, doorknobs, light switches, countertops, handles, desks, phones, keyboards, toilets, faucets, and sinks.

The World Health Organization says studies have shown that SARS-CoV-2 may last for a few hours or several days on surfaces, depending on the kind of surface, temperature, and humidity. Under the conditions in at least 1 experiment, the virus remained active on plastic and stainless steel for 2–3 days.

Not all disinfectants are appropriate for use on medical devices or food-contact surfaces. Disinfectants that are suitable for use on these surfaces may, furthermore, require additional actions, such as rinsing after disinfection. This information will be located on the product label.

#### **5. What about soft or porous surfaces, like carpeted floor, rugs, and drapes?**

No disinfectant can claim to disinfect soft surfaces. You may, however, sanitize with an EPA-registered soft surface sanitizer, such as Vonos, according to label directions.

You may also clean soft surfaces with soap and water or a suitable cleaner, then launder if possible.

#### **6. How should I do laundry with regard to SARS-CoV-2?**

Clothing, towels, linens, and similar articles should be laundered using manufacturer's directions in the warmest suitable water and be completely dry before use. Items used by an infected person can be washed with other items.

Dirty laundry should not be shaken to avoid releasing the virus into the air and should only be handled when wearing disposable gloves. Wash hands with soap and water immediately after removing the gloves.

Remember to pre-clean and disinfect hampers according to label instructions.



## **7. How should I disinfect electronics?**

First, always check with the manufacturer of the electronics to see if there are any explicit requirements or specifications. To apply disinfectant to most electronics, spray the disinfectant onto a microfiber cloth or towel, do not oversaturate the fabric, then wipe the surface and allow to air dry. Never spray directly on electronics.

## **8. What precautions should I take when cleaning/disinfecting?**

If someone in a facility is sick, all areas they have used should be closed off, with any outside doors and windows opened to increase air circulation. Wait 24 hours or as long as possible before cleaning and disinfecting all areas and surfaces used by the sick person.

Whether a sick person has used an area or not, always wear disposable gloves and gowns for the entire cleaning and disinfecting process, including handling trash. After you carefully remove these items, immediately wash your hands with soap and water for 20 seconds. If hands are not visibly dirty and soap and water are unavailable, you may use a hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol.

Additional personal protective equipment (PPE), such as safety glasses, might be needed based on the cleaning/disinfectant products being used and whether there is a risk of splash. Always consult product labels and ensure proper ventilation of the area.

**Never mix bleach or Oxidizers with any other chemicals.**

For more information or any questions please refer to the Vonos website at [www.vonos.com](http://www.vonos.com) or contact Vonos at 1-888-698-6667