COVID-19 SUMMARY GUIDANCE #7
Cleaning and disinfection management

Viability of SARS-CoV-2 on aerosols and different surfaces

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of surface / aerosol</th>
<th>Viability</th>
<th>Half-life (hours)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aerosols</td>
<td>Up to 3 hours</td>
<td>1.1-1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stainless steel</td>
<td>Up to 72 hours</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardboard/paper</td>
<td>Up to 24 hours</td>
<td>3.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic</td>
<td>Up to 72 hours</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>Up to 4 hours</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Neeltje van Doremalen, 2020

Disinfectants or disinfection methods for commonly contaminated objects

SARS-CoV-2 is sensitive to:
- Ultraviolet radiation
- Heat (56°C for 30 minutes)
- Disinfectants (for one minute):
  - Ether
  - Ethanol (62-75%)
  - Hydrogen peroxide 0.5%
  - Sodium hypochlorite 0.1%
  - Other chlorine-containing disinfectants
  - Peracetic acid
  - Chloroform
  - (Chlorhexidine could not effectively inactivate SARS-CoV-2)

Recommended applications

**Hands:** Soap and water, alcohol-containing quick-drying hand disinfectant, chlorine-containing disinfectant, hydrogen peroxide

**Skin:** 0.5% iodine-based disinfectant, hydrogen peroxide

**Mucosa:** 0.05% iodine-based disinfectant

For details and supporting references, consult the complete guidance document at www.fip.org/coronavirus

This document is based on the available evidence and recommendations of reputable organisations at the time of publishing. It will be updated as new knowledge becomes available. 26 March 2020.