What is the difference between cleaning and disinfecting?
Cleaning with soap and water removes germs, dirt, and impurities from surfaces. It lowers the risk of spreading infection by removing a portion of the contaminants and bolstering the efficacy of disinfection. Disinfection methods kill germs on surfaces. By killing germs on a surface after cleaning, the risk of spreading infection is further reduced. Effective disinfection can be accomplished using appropriate disinfectant products found on EPA List N approved for use against SARS-CoV-2.

What is routine cleaning?
How frequently should facilities be cleaned to reduce the potential spread of COVID-19?
Routine cleanings are everyday practices that businesses and communities normally use to maintain a healthy environment. Surfaces frequently touched by multiple people, such as door handles, bathroom surfaces, and handrails should be cleaned with soap and water or another detergent at least daily when facilities are in use. More frequent cleaning and disinfection may be required based on the level of use. For example, certain surfaces and objects in public spaces, such as point of sale keypads, control consoles, and shop tools, should be cleaned and disinfected before each use. Cleaning alone does not kill germs, but it reduces the number of germs on a surface. Assessments by cleaning personnel and management should occur in each space and a cleaning plan should be established to create a safe working environment that is appropriate for each venue and employer.

Who should clean and disinfect community spaces?
Regular cleaning staff can clean and disinfect community spaces. Cleaning staff should be trained on the appropriate use of cleaning and disinfection chemicals and provided with the personal protective equipment (PPE) required for the chemicals used.

Who should clean and disinfect workspaces?
Staff members who occupy and use specific spaces are ideal candidates to assume cleaning and disinfecting methods for their spaces. Staff members must be trained in appropriate practices and use of PPE, ventilation needs, and any other requirements or precautions deemed necessary by the CDC, OSHA, product safety labeling, or Management’s guidelines. It is important to educate workers performing cleaning, laundry, and trash pick-up to recognize the symptoms of COVID-19. Being aware of the symptoms allows for a quicker response should an outbreak occur and more efficient methods of cleaning and disinfecting to stop the spread of the virus through contaminated surfaces. Organizations should work to develop policies for worker protection and provide training to all cleaning staff (both janitorial and other workers who will take on some cleaning responsibilities) on-site before providing cleaning tasks. Training should include when to use PPE, what PPE is necessary, how to properly don (put on), use, and doff (take off) PPE, and how to properly dispose of PPE. Ensure workers are trained on the hazards of the cleaning chemicals used in the workplace per OSHA’s Hazard Communication standard.

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Effective hand sanitizer must consist of 60% Alcohol

Guidance for cleaning electronics

Guidance for cleaning power tools

Guidance for cleaning and disinfecting outdoor Areas

Hand sanitizer

Additional practices for cleaning and disinfecting if someone has been diagnosed with SARS-Covid-19

Personal hygiene in the work place

How long after disinfecting can the area be used?

Is UVC Light a viable method of deactivating the virus in theatrical spaces?

Putting UVC to work

FAR-UVC Light Sources vs Conventional UVC Light Sources


http://www.manualonline.com

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https://www.osa-opn.org/home/newsroom/2020/june/covid-19_putting_uv_c_to_work/

FAR-UVC Light Sources vs Conventional UVC Light Sources

far-UVC light can safely kill airborne influenza viruses.