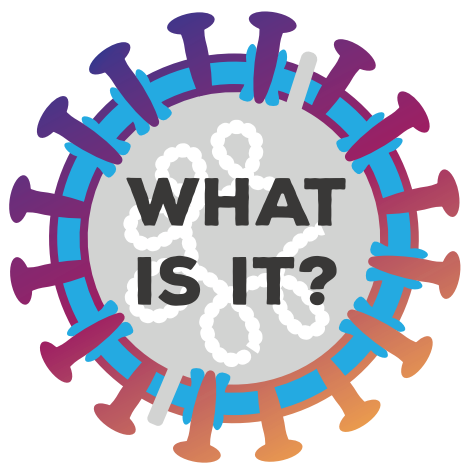


# CORONAVIRUS

EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO KNOW



**INCUBATION PERIOD**  
**2-14 DAYS**  
ESTIMATED <sup>2</sup>

**FATALITY RATE**  
**3%**  
IN WUHAN  
ESTIMATED <sup>7</sup>

**<0.3%**  
OUTSIDE  
WUHAN  
ESTIMATED

Novel Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, is an enveloped virus and is part of the family of viruses that includes other recent coronavirus outbreaks such as SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, 2003) and MERS (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome, 2012-2014). <sup>1</sup>

## HOW DOES IT SPREAD?

The virus is thought to spread mainly from

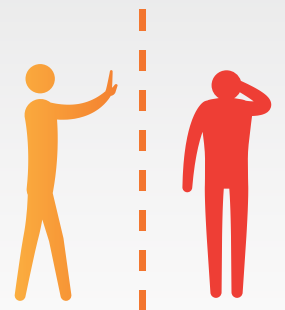
### 1. PERSON TO PERSON



### RESPIRATORY DROPLETS

These droplets can land in the mouths, noses, or eyes of people who are nearby or possibly be inhaled into the lungs.

### CAN SOMEONE SPREAD THE VIRUS WITHOUT BEING SICK?



People are thought to be most contagious when they are most symptomatic (the sickest). The virus can be spread by persons who are not exhibiting symptoms.

### 2. CONTACT WITH INFECTED SURFACES OR OBJECTS

It may be possible that a person can get COVID-19 by touching a surface or object that has the virus on it and then touching their own mouth, nose, or possibly their eyes, but this is not thought to be the only way the virus spreads.

## PROTOCOLS

Avoid travelling to affected areas unless necessary.	Don't touch eyes, nose or mouth with unwashed hands.	Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash.	Avoid close contact with people who are sick.	Stay home when you are sick.	Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces.	Wash your hands for at least 20 seconds. If soap and water are not readily available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer.

### CURRENT CDC AND WHO GUIDELINES FOR INFECTION CONTROL ARE ADAPTED FROM WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT MERS AND SARS.

As new information becomes available, the CDC and WHO will update these guidelines. Standard precaution for all patients in infection control includes environmental disinfection and hand hygiene.



### CDC DOES NOT RECOMMEND THAT PEOPLE WHO ARE WELL WEAR FACEMASKS TO PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES, INCLUDING COVID-19.

- Facemasks should be used by people who show symptoms to help prevent the spread of the disease to others.
- The use of facemasks is also crucial for health workers and people who are taking care of someone in close settings (i.e. at home or in a health care facility).

## WHICH METREX PRODUCTS APPLY?

**CaviCide™, which is the solution used to impregnate CaviWipes™, has an EPA-registered label claim against Human Coronavirus.**

Metrex has recently performed an efficacy study on CaviWipes against the SARS-associated Human Coronavirus in a third-party test lab.\* According to the study report, the study results passed the Viricidal Hard Surface Efficacy Test by **exceeding a 3-log/99.9% reduction of the virus. However, this study result has not yet been reviewed or approved by the US EPA.**

## HAND HYGIENE

The CDC recommends using alcohol-based hand sanitizers with at least 60% alcohol as the preferred method of hand hygiene when soap and water are not readily available. Alternatively, hands may be washed with antimicrobial soap and water. The use of **VioNexus™ No-Rinse Spray** is consistent with CDC's recommendation.

**72%**  
ethanol



References:  
 1) CDC. 2019 Novel Coronavirus, Wuhan, China. Accessed 1.27.2020. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html>  
 2) CDC. 2019 Novel Coronavirus, Wuhan, China. Accessed 1.27.2020. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html>  
 3) <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/about/transmission.html>  
 4) CDC. Infection prevention and control during health care when novel coronavirus (nCoV) infection is suspected. Accessed 1.22.2020. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/infection-prevention.html>  
 5) Sattar, S. "Hierarchy of Susceptibility of Viruses to Environmental Surface Disinfectants: A Predictor of Activity Against new and Emerging Viral Pathogens". Journal of AOAC International. 2007. Vol 90.6. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/5657319\\_Hierarchy\\_of\\_Susceptibility\\_of\\_Viruses\\_to\\_Environmental\\_Surface\\_Disinfectants\\_A\\_Predictor\\_of\\_Activity\\_Against\\_New\\_and\\_Emerging\\_Viral\\_Pathogens](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/5657319_Hierarchy_of_Susceptibility_of_Viruses_to_Environmental_Surface_Disinfectants_A_Predictor_of_Activity_Against_New_and_Emerging_Viral_Pathogens). Accessed 3.3.2020.  
 6) <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/about/prevention-treatment.html>  
 7) <https://www.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/bda7594740fd40299423467b48e9ecf6>. Accessed 3.5.2020

\*As of the date of this writing, there is currently no EPA recognized test protocol to evaluate disinfection efficacy against this specific novel coronavirus virus strain, SARS-CoV-2 (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2), which causes COVID-19 (Coronavirus Disease 2019). Therefore, there is no EPA-registered surface disinfectant that bears a label claim against SARS-CoV-2