

As the situation surrounding COVID-19 (coronavirus) continues to evolve, we want to provide updated guidance for you to implement on your projects as applicable. These guidelines were developed to reduce the risk of exposure, transmission, or potential spread of the virus among our construction teams, our clients, and members of the public that may be affected by our construction operations.

Note: *This updated guide contains enhanced guidelines surrounding Daily Fitness for Duty Evaluations along with enhanced requirements to communicate these requirements to our trade partners.*

The guidelines are separated into five categories: Daily Fitness for Duty Evaluations, Client Specific Requirements, Project/ Jobsite Offices, Field, and General Guidance.

Daily Fitness for Duty Evaluations:

- COVID-19 is a respiratory illness with symptoms similar to the flu.
- Observable symptoms in line with CDC guidelines may include, coughing, observable shortness of breath, bluish lips or face, observable confusion.
- Non-observable symptoms in line with CDC guidelines may include fever, persistent pain or pressure in the chest, shortness of breath, feeling of confusion.
- Managers should use daily task planning meetings to evaluate team members fitness for duty, paying close attention to observable symptoms described above.
- Reassure your team that the main reason for these precautions is because we care about each one of them and want to reduce the risk of exposure, transmission, or potential spread of the virus.
- Discuss the typical symptoms of COVID-19 and encourage team members to self-report if they are experiencing these symptoms now, or if these symptoms develop throughout the work day.
- Ask each individual the following questions:
 - Do you have a fever?
 - Do you have a cough?
 - Do you have shortness of breath?
 - Are you experiencing any of the other symptoms discussed?
 - Have you been in close contact with someone that tested positive for COVID-19 in the last 14 days?
- Observations and discussions should continue during your daily interaction with team members.
- Encourage team members to look out for their coworkers as well (i.e. If one of your coworkers is exhibiting symptoms, encourage your coworker to report this to their manager”).
- Any individual exhibiting symptoms, or self-reporting symptoms, should be questioned to determine if further action is required (i.e. removal from the project for testing / medical treatment).
- Immediately report any self-identified, suspected, or confirmed case of COVID-19 to the MIC / OM / DM / HR / Safety.
- Additional Robins & Morton Manager Action: Meet with each trade contractor’s management team to establish a similar fitness for duty evaluation process to be implemented by each trade contractor for their employees.
 - Emphasize with the trade contractor that any suspected or confirmed case of COVID-19 shall be reported to Robins & Morton’s MIC immediately.

Client Specific Requirements:

- Should the client request additional measures be taken on your project beyond the Field Reference Guide please contact your OM / DM / Safety / HR to discuss these additional requirements.

Project/Jobsite Offices:

- Clean door handles, tables, chairs, office phones, cell phones, copiers, computers, toilets, microwaves, refrigerators, coffee makers, trash cans, etc. and other heavily touched items a minimum of twice per day.
- Limit meetings of large numbers of people in enclosed spaces. Encourage web conferencing or have the meetings outside if possible.

- Use bottled water instead of “Culligan Type” water dispensers to limit touching of spout.
- Provide “No Touch” trash cans where possible to limit touching to open and close.
- If available, place additional hand sanitizer throughout the office.
- Post the CDC COVID-19 print materials in the project office areas and restrooms ([See Attachment 1 – COVID-19 CDC Print Materials – English & Spanish](#)).

In the Field:

- Add additional hand wash stations and hand sanitizer stations (if available).
- Coordinate more frequent cleaning of temporary restrooms and filling of hand wash stations with fresh water, soap and hand towels.
- Clean the break areas, tables, benches, chairs, microwaves, trash cans after every break and lunch.
- Clean tools, container handles, stair rails, handrails, buck hoists/elevators (cab & buttons), and other widely touched items more frequently.
- Provide “No Touch” trash cans where possible to limit touching to open and close.
- Use bottled water instead of the “Container/Keg Type” dispensers to limit touching of the spout.
- Use daily task planning meetings to promote frequent handwashing and personal hygiene.
- Use daily task planning meetings to evaluate team members fitness for duty.
- Conduct the weekly safety meeting more frequently in smaller groups of less than 10 if possible to limit large gatherings.
- Stagger break and lunchtimes in smaller groups of less than 10 if possible to limit large gatherings.
- Encourage social distancing of 6 feet if possible.
- Post the CDC COVID-19 print materials in highly accessible/used areas of the project – break/lunch area, safety board, temporary restrooms ([See Attachment 1 – COVID-19 CDC Print Materials – English & Spanish](#)).

General Requirements:

- Restrict/eliminate use of client facilities (cafeteria, restrooms, etc.).
- Limit/restrict the use of client elevators where possible (due to enclosed/tight space).
- Continue to follow all Infection Control Practices in client hospital facilities.
- Use an EPA Registered Antimicrobial Product for use against COVID-19 ([See Attachment 2 – EPA Registered Products](#)).
- Follow the CDC Cleaning and Disinfecting Guidelines and Protocol when performing cleaning tasks ([See Attachment 3 - Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection Recommendations](#)).
- Have extra supply of hand washing soap and hand towels on hand.
- Have extra supply of cleaning materials on hand.
- Any worker with flu-like symptoms should not report to work.
- Cover your mouth when you cough or sneeze.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose and mouth.
- Wash your hands frequently, using soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Use alcohol-based hand sanitizers if soap and water aren’t available.
- Avoid physical contact, such as handshakes, when greeting people.
- Immediately report any suspected or confirmed case of COVID-19 to the MIC / OM / DM / HR / Safety

Please communicate and share the information in this guide with all Robins & Morton managers for implementation. Additionally, please communicate and share this information with all trade partners and encourage they adopt the same or similar procedures to reduce the risk of exposure, transmission, or any potential spread of the virus between our construction teams, our clients, and members of the public that may be affected by our construction operations.

Robins & Morton is committed to working with our teams, clients, and project partners to reduce the risk of exposure or transmission of COVID-19. We promise to keep you informed as conditions change and encourage you to continue checking the [CDC website](#) and information from your state and local health departments.



What you need to know about coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)

What is coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)?

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a respiratory illness that can spread from person to person. The virus that causes COVID-19 is a novel coronavirus that was first identified during an investigation into an outbreak in Wuhan, China.

Can people in the U.S. get COVID-19?

Yes. COVID-19 is spreading from person to person in parts of the United States. Risk of infection with COVID-19 is higher for people who are close contacts of someone known to have COVID-19, for example healthcare workers, or household members. Other people at higher risk for infection are those who live in or have recently been in an area with ongoing spread of COVID-19. Learn more about places with ongoing spread at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/about/transmission.html#geographic>.

Have there been cases of COVID-19 in the U.S.?

Yes. The first case of COVID-19 in the United States was reported on January 21, 2020. The current count of cases of COVID-19 in the United States is available on CDC's webpage at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/cases-in-us.html>.

How does COVID-19 spread?

The virus that causes COVID-19 probably emerged from an animal source, but is now spreading from person to person. The virus is thought to spread mainly between people who are in close contact with one another (within about 6 feet) through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes. It also 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 main way the virus spreads. Learn what is known about the spread of newly emerged coronaviruses at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/about/transmission.html>.

What are the symptoms of COVID-19?

Patients with COVID-19 have had mild to severe respiratory illness with symptoms of

- fever
- cough
- shortness of breath

What are severe complications from this virus?

Some patients have pneumonia in both lungs, multi-organ failure and in some cases death.

How can I help protect myself?

People can help protect themselves from respiratory illness with everyday preventive actions.

- Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol if soap and water are not available.

If you are sick, to keep from spreading respiratory illness to others, you should

- Stay home when you are sick.
- Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash.
- Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces.

What should I do if I recently traveled from an area with ongoing spread of COVID-19?

If you have traveled from an affected area, there may be restrictions on your movements for up to 2 weeks. If you develop symptoms during that period (fever, cough, trouble breathing), seek medical advice. Call the office of your health care provider before you go, and tell them about your travel and your symptoms. They will give you instructions on how to get care without exposing other people to your illness. While sick, avoid contact with people, don't go out and delay any travel to reduce the possibility of spreading illness to others.

Is there a vaccine?

There is currently no vaccine to protect against COVID-19. The best way to prevent infection is to take everyday preventive actions, like avoiding close contact with people who are sick and washing your hands often.

Is there a treatment?

There is no specific antiviral treatment for COVID-19. People with COVID-19 can seek medical care to help relieve symptoms.



What to do if you are sick with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)

If you are sick with COVID-19 or suspect you are infected with the virus that causes COVID-19, follow the steps below to help prevent the disease from spreading to people in your home and community.

Stay home except to get medical care

You should restrict activities outside your home, except for getting medical care. Do not go to work, school, or public areas. Avoid using public transportation, ride-sharing, or taxis.

Separate yourself from other people and animals in your home

People: As much as possible, you should stay in a specific room and away from other people in your home. Also, you should use a separate bathroom, if available.

Animals: Do not handle pets or other animals while sick. See [COVID-19 and Animals](#) for more information.

Call ahead before visiting your doctor

If you have a medical appointment, call the healthcare provider and tell them that you have or may have COVID-19. This will help the healthcare provider's office take steps to keep other people from getting infected or exposed.

Wear a facemask

You should wear a facemask when you are around other people (e.g., sharing a room or vehicle) or pets and before you enter a healthcare provider's office. If you are not able to wear a facemask (for example, because it causes trouble breathing), then people who live with you should not stay in the same room with you, or they should wear a facemask if they enter your room.

Cover your coughs and sneezes

Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze. Throw used tissues in a lined trash can; immediately wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol covering all surfaces of your hands and rubbing them together until they feel dry. Soap and water should be used preferentially if hands are visibly dirty.

Avoid sharing personal household items

You should not share dishes, drinking glasses, cups, eating utensils, towels, or bedding with other people or pets in your home. After using these items, they should be washed thoroughly with soap and water.

Clean your hands often

Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. If soap and water are not available, clean your hands with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol, covering all surfaces of your hands and rubbing them together until they feel dry. Soap and water should be used preferentially if hands are visibly dirty. Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.

Clean all "high-touch" surfaces every day

High touch surfaces include counters, tabletops, doorknobs, bathroom fixtures, toilets, phones, keyboards, tablets, and bedside tables. Also, clean any surfaces that may have blood, stool, or body fluids on them. Use a household cleaning spray or wipe, according to the label instructions. Labels contain instructions for safe and effective use of the cleaning product including precautions you should take when applying the product, such as wearing gloves and making sure you have good ventilation during use of the product.

Monitor your symptoms

Seek prompt medical attention if your illness is worsening (e.g., difficulty breathing). **Before** seeking care, call your healthcare provider and tell them that you have, or are being evaluated for, COVID-19. Put on a facemask before you enter the facility. These steps will help the healthcare provider's office to keep other people in the office or waiting room from getting infected or exposed.

Ask your healthcare provider to call the local or state health department. Persons who are placed under active monitoring or facilitated self-monitoring should follow instructions provided by their local health department or occupational health professionals, as appropriate. When working with your local health department check their available hours.

If you have a medical emergency and need to call 911, notify the dispatch personnel that you have, or are being evaluated for COVID-19. If possible, put on a facemask before emergency medical services arrive.

Discontinuing home isolation

Patients with confirmed COVID-19 should remain under home isolation precautions until the risk of secondary transmission to others is thought to be low. The decision to discontinue home isolation precautions should be made on a case-by-case basis, in consultation with healthcare providers and state and local health departments.



For more information: www.cdc.gov/COVID19

Patients with COVID-19 have experienced mild to severe respiratory illness.

Symptoms* can include

FEVER



COUGH



***Symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure.**

SHORTNESS OF BREATH



Seek medical advice if you develop symptoms, and have been in close contact with a person known to have COVID-19 or if you live in or have recently been in an area with ongoing spread of COVID-19.



For more information: www.cdc.gov/COVID19-symptoms

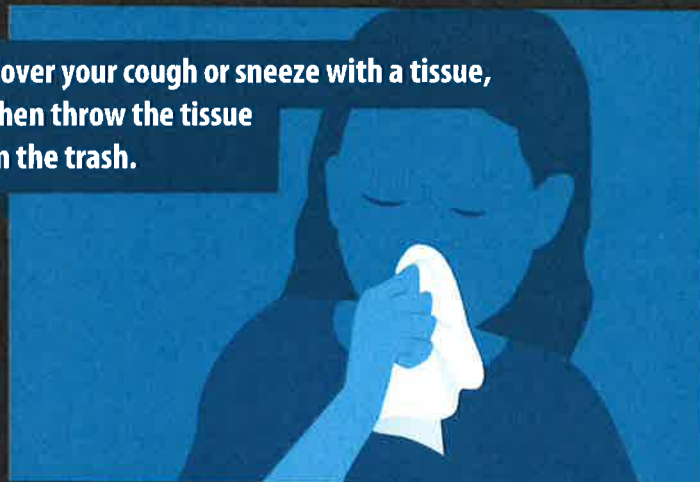
STOP THE SPREAD OF GERMS

Help prevent the spread of respiratory diseases like COVID-19.

Avoid close contact with people who are sick.



Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash.



Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth.



Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces.



Stay home when you are sick, except to get medical care.



Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.





Lo que necesita saber sobre la enfermedad del coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19)

¿Qué es la enfermedad del coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19)?

La enfermedad del coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) es una afección respiratoria que se puede propagar de persona a persona. El virus que causa el COVID-19 es un nuevo coronavirus que se identificó por primera vez durante la investigación de un brote en Wuhan, China.

¿Pueden las personas en los EE. UU. contraer el COVID-19?

Sí. El COVID-19 se está propagando de persona a persona en partes de los Estados Unidos. El riesgo de infección con COVID-19 es mayor en las personas que son contactos cercanos de alguien que se sepa que tiene el COVID-19, por ejemplo, trabajadores del sector de la salud o miembros del hogar. Otras personas con un riesgo mayor de infección son las que viven o han estado recientemente en un área con propagación en curso del COVID-19.

¿Ha habido casos de COVID-19 en los EE. UU.?

Sí. El primer caso de COVID-19 en los Estados Unidos se notificó el 21 de enero del 2020. La cantidad actual de casos de COVID-19 en los Estados Unidos está disponible en la página web de los CDC en <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/cases-in-us.html>.

¿Cómo se propaga el COVID-19?

Es probable que el virus que causa el COVID-19 haya surgido de una fuente animal, pero ahora se está propagando de persona a persona. Se cree que el virus se propaga principalmente entre las personas que están en contacto cercano unas con otras (dentro de 6 pies de distancia), a través de las gotitas respiratorias que se producen cuando una persona infectada tose o estornuda. También podría ser posible que una persona contraiga el COVID-19 al tocar una superficie u objeto que tenga el virus y luego se toque la boca, la nariz o posiblemente los ojos, aunque no se cree que esta sea la principal forma en que se propaga el virus. Infórmese sobre lo que se sabe acerca de la propagación de los coronavirus de reciente aparición en <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/about/transmission-sp.html>.

¿Cuáles son los síntomas del COVID-19?

Los pacientes con COVID-19 han tenido enfermedad respiratoria de leve a grave con los siguientes síntomas:

- fiebre
- tos
- dificultad para respirar

¿Cuáles son las complicaciones graves provocadas por este virus?

Algunos pacientes presentan neumonía en ambos pulmones, insuficiencia de múltiples órganos y algunos han muerto.

¿Qué puedo hacer para ayudar a protegerme?

Las personas se pueden proteger de las enfermedades respiratorias tomando medidas preventivas cotidianas.

- Evite el contacto cercano con personas enfermas.
- Evite tocarse los ojos, la nariz y la boca con las manos sin lavar.
- Lávese frecuentemente las manos con agua y jabón por al menos 20 segundos. Use un desinfectante de manos que contenga al menos un 60 % de alcohol si no hay agua y jabón disponibles.

Si está enfermo, para prevenir la propagación de la enfermedad respiratoria a los demás, debería hacer lo siguiente:

- Quedarse en casa si está enfermo.
- Cubrirse la nariz y la boca con un pañuelo desechable al toser o estornudar y luego botarlo a la basura.
- Limpiar y desinfectar los objetos y las superficies que se tocan frecuentemente.

¿Qué debo hacer si he regresado recientemente de un viaje a un área con propagación en curso del COVID-19?

Si ha llegado de viaje proveniente de un área afectada, podrían indicarle que no salga de casa por hasta 2 semanas. Si presenta síntomas durante ese periodo (fiebre, tos, dificultad para respirar), consulte a un médico. Llame al consultorio de su proveedor de atención médica antes de ir y dígame sobre su viaje y sus síntomas. Ellos le darán instrucciones sobre cómo conseguir atención médica sin exponer a los demás a su enfermedad. Mientras esté enfermo, evite el contacto con otras personas, no salga y postergue cualquier viaje para reducir la posibilidad de propagar la enfermedad a los demás.

¿Hay alguna vacuna?

En la actualidad no existe una vacuna que proteja contra el COVID-19. La mejor manera de prevenir infecciones es tomar medidas preventivas cotidianas, como evitar el contacto cercano con personas enfermas y lavarse las manos con frecuencia.

¿Existe un tratamiento?

No hay un tratamiento antiviral específico para el COVID-19. Las personas con el COVID-19 pueden buscar atención médica para ayudar a aliviar los síntomas.



Qué hacer si contrae la enfermedad del coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19)

Si usted está enfermo con COVID-19 o sospecha que está infectado por el virus que causa el COVID-19, tome las medidas mencionadas a continuación para ayudar a prevenir que la enfermedad se propague a personas en su casa y en la comunidad.

Quédense en casa, excepto para conseguir atención médica

Debe restringir las actividades fuera de su casa, excepto para conseguir atención médica. No vaya al trabajo, la escuela o a áreas públicas. Evite usar el servicio de transporte público, vehículos compartidos o taxis.

Manténgase alejado de otras personas y de los animales en su casa

Personas: en la medida de lo posible, permanezca en una habitación específica y lejos de las demás personas que estén en su casa. Además, debería usar un baño aparte, de ser posible.

Animales: mientras esté enfermo, no manipule ni toque mascotas ni otros animales. Consulte [El COVID-19 y los animales](#) para obtener más información.

Llame antes de ir al médico

Si tiene una cita médica, llame al proveedor de atención médica y dígame que tiene o que podría tener COVID-19. Esto ayudará a que en el consultorio del proveedor de atención médica se tomen medidas para evitar que otras personas se infecten o expongan.

Use una mascarilla

Usted debería usar una mascarilla cuando esté cerca de otras personas (p. ej., compartiendo una habitación o un vehículo) o de mascotas y antes de entrar al consultorio de un proveedor de atención médica. Si no puede usar una mascarilla (por ejemplo, porque le causa dificultad para respirar), las personas que vivan con usted no deberían permanecer con usted en la misma habitación, o deberían ponerse una mascarilla si entran a su habitación.

Cúbrase la nariz y la boca al toser y estornudar

Cúbrase la nariz y la boca con un pañuelo desechable al toser o estornudar. Bote los pañuelos desechables usados en un bote de basura con una bolsa de plástico adentro; lávese inmediatamente las manos con agua y jabón por al menos 20 segundos o límpieselas con un desinfectante de manos que contenga al menos 60 % de alcohol, cubra todas las superficies de las manos y fróteselas hasta que sienta que se secaron. Si tiene las manos visiblemente sucias, es preferible usar agua y jabón.

Evite compartir artículos del hogar de uso personal

No debe compartir platos, vasos, tazas, cubiertos, toallas o ropa de cama con otras personas o mascotas que estén en su casa. Después de usar estos artículos, se los debe lavar bien con agua y jabón.



Límpiese las manos con frecuencia

Lávese frecuentemente las manos con agua y jabón por al menos 20 segundos. Si no hay agua y jabón disponibles, límpieselas con un desinfectante de manos que contenga al menos un 60 % de alcohol, cubra todas las superficies de las manos y fróteselas hasta que sienta que se secaron. Si tiene las manos visiblemente sucias, es preferible usar agua y jabón. Evite tocarse los ojos, la nariz y la boca con las manos sin lavar.

Limpie todos los días todas las superficies de contacto frecuente

Las superficies de contacto frecuente incluyen los mesones, las mesas, las manijas de las puertas, las llaves y grifos del baño, los inodoros, los teléfonos, los teclados, las tabletas y las mesas de cama. Limpie también todas las superficies que puedan tener sangre, heces o líquidos corporales. Use un limpiador de uso doméstico, ya sea un rociador o una toallita, según las instrucciones de la etiqueta. Las etiquetas contienen instrucciones para el uso seguro y eficaz de los productos de limpieza, incluidas las precauciones que debería tomar cuando aplique el producto, como usar guantes y asegurarse de tener buena ventilación mientras lo esté usando.

Vigile sus síntomas

Busque atención médica rápidamente si su enfermedad empeora (p. ej., si tiene dificultad para respirar). Antes de hacerlo, llame a su proveedor de atención médica y dígame que tiene COVID-19, o que está siendo evaluado para determinar si lo tiene. Póngase una mascarilla antes de entrar al consultorio. Estas medidas ayudarán a que en el consultorio del proveedor de atención médica se pueda evitar la infección o exposición de las otras personas que estén en el consultorio o la sala de espera.

Pídale a su proveedor de atención médica que llame al departamento de salud local o estatal. Las personas que estén bajo monitoreo activo o automonitoreo facilitado deben seguir las indicaciones provistas por los profesionales de salud ocupacional o de su departamento de salud local, según corresponda.

Si tiene una emergencia médica o necesita llamar al 911, avísele al personal del centro de llamadas que tiene COVID-19 o lo están evaluando para determinarlo. De ser posible, póngase una mascarilla antes de que llegue el servicio médico de emergencias.

Interrupción del aislamiento en la casa

Los pacientes con COVID-19 confirmado deben permanecer bajo precauciones de aislamiento en la casa hasta que el riesgo de transmisión secundaria a otras personas se considere bajo. La decisión de interrumpir las precauciones de aislamiento en la casa debe tomarse según cada caso en particular, en consulta con proveedores de atención médica y departamentos de salud estatales y locales.

Para obtener más información: www.cdc.gov/COVID19-es

Los pacientes con COVID-19 han presentado enfermedad respiratoria de leve a grave.

Los síntomas* pueden incluir

FIEBRE



TOS



***Los síntomas pueden aparecer de 2 a 14 días después de la exposición.**

Consulte a un médico si presenta síntomas y ha estado en contacto cercano con una persona que se sepa que tiene el COVID-19, o si usted vive o ha estado recientemente en un área en la que haya propagación en curso del COVID-19.

**DIFICULTAD
PARA RESPIRAR**



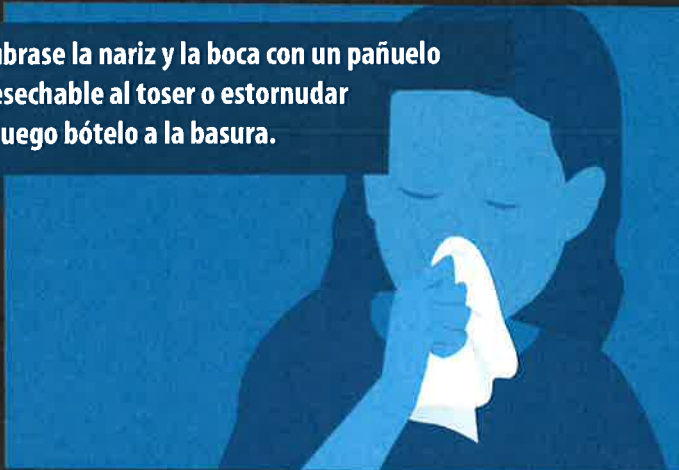
DETENGA LA PROPAGACIÓN DE LOS MICROBIOS

Ayude a prevenir la propagación de virus respiratorios como el nuevo COVID-19.

Evite el contacto cercano con las personas enfermas.



Cúbrase la nariz y la boca con un pañuelo desechable al toser o estornudar y luego bótelos a la basura.



Evite tocarse los ojos, la nariz y la boca.



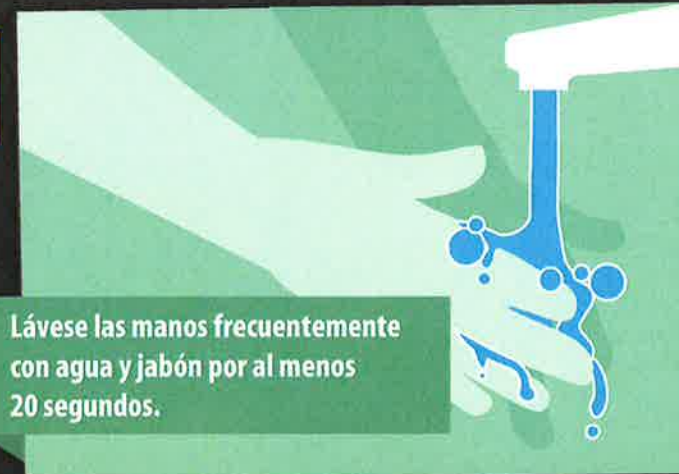
Limpie y desinfecte los objetos y las superficies que se tocan frecuentemente.



Quédese en casa si está enfermo, excepto para buscar atención médica.



Lávese las manos frecuentemente con agua y jabón por al menos 20 segundos.





UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460
OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

**List N: EPA's Registered Antimicrobial Products for Use Against
Novel Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, the Cause of COVID-19**

Date: 03/03/2020

An individual pesticide product may be marketed and sold under a variety of names. If you are seeking additional information about a pesticide product, refer to the EPA Registration Number (EPA Reg. No.), found on the product label, not the brand name. When purchasing a product for use against a specific pathogen, check the EPA Reg. No. versus the products included on this list.

All EPA-registered pesticides must have an EPA Registration Number. Alternative brand names have the same EPA Reg. No. as the primary product. The EPA Reg. No. of a primary product consists of two set of numbers separated by a hyphen, for example EPA Reg. No. 12345-12. The first set of numbers refers to the company identification number, and the second set of numbers following the hyphen represents the product number.

In addition to primary products, distributors may also sell products with identical formulations and identical efficacy as the primary products. Although distributor products frequently use different brand names, you can identify them by their three-part EPA Reg. No. The first two parts of the EPA Reg. No. match the primary product, plus a third set of numbers that represents the Distributor ID number. For example, EPA Reg. No. 12345-12-2567 is a distributor product with an identical formulation and efficacy to the primary product with the EPA Reg. No. 12345-12.

Information about listed products is current as indicated by the dates on this list. If you would like to review the product label information for any of these products, please visit our [product label system](#). Inclusion on this list does not constitute an endorsement by EPA.

RTU- Ready-to-Use



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460
OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

Registration Number	Product Name	Company	Formulation Type
1677-129	COSA OXONIA ACTIVE	Ecolab Inc	DILUTABLE
1677-226	VIRASEPT	Ecolab Inc	RTU
1677-235	BLEACH DISINFECTANT CLEANER	Ecolab Inc	RTU
1677-237	OXYCIDE DAILY DISINFECTANT CLEANER	Ecolab Inc	DILUTABLE
1677-238	PEROXIDE MULTI SURFACE CLEANER AND DISINFECTANT	Ecolab Inc/Kay Chemical Co.	DILUTABLE
1677-249	KLERCIDE 70/30 IPA	Ecolab Inc	RTU
1677-251	PEROXIDE DISINFECTANT AND GLASS CLEANER RTU	Ecolab Inc/Kay Chemical Co.	RTU
1839-220	SC-RTU DISINFECTANT CLEANER	Stepan Company	RTU
1839-248	Stepan Spray Disinfectant Concentrate	Stepan Company	DILUTABLE
1839-83	DETERGENT DISINFECTANT PUMP SPRAY	Stepan Company	RTU
4091-21	CONDOR 2	W.M. BARR & COMPANY, INC	RTU
4091-22	RAPTOR 5	W.M. BARR & COMPANY, INC	RTU
42182-9	FIREBIRD F130	MICROBAN PRODUCTS COMPANY	RTU
47371-129	FORMATION HWS- 256	H&S CHEMICALS DIVISION OF LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE



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Registration Number	Product Name	Company	Formulation Type
47371-130	FORMULATION HWS-128	H&S CHEMICALS DIVISION OF LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE
47371-131	HWS-64	H&S CHEMICALS DIVISION OF LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE
47371-192	FORMULATION HWS-32	H&S CHEMICALS DIVISION OF LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE
56392-7	Clorox Healthcare® Bleach Germicidal Cleaner Spray	Clorox Professional Products Company	RTU
5813-105	Clorox Multi Surface Cleaner + Bleach	The Clorox Company	RTU
5813-110	Clorox Pet Solutions Advanced Formula Disinfecting Stain & Odor Remover	The Clorox Company	RTU
5813-111	Clorox Disinfecting Bleach2	The Clorox Company	DILUTABLE
5813-114	Clorox Performance Bleach1	The Clorox Company	DILUTABLE
5813-115	Clorox Germicidal Bleach3	The Clorox Company	RTU
5813-21	Clorox Clean Up Cleaner + Bleach	The Clorox Company	RTU
5813-40	Clorox Disinfecting Bathroom Cleaner	The Clorox Company	RTU
5813-79	Clorox Disinfecting Wipes	The Clorox Company	WIPE
5813-89	Clorox Toilet Bowl Cleaner with Bleach	The Clorox Company	RTU
63761-10	STERILEX ULTRA STEP	STERILEX	DILUTABLE
63761-8	STERILEX ULTRA DISINFECTANT CLEANER SOLUTION 1	STERILEX	DILUTABLE
675-54	LYSOL BRAND HEAVY DUTY	RECKITT BENCKISER	DILUTABLE



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Registration Number	Product Name	Company	Formulation Type
	CLEANER DISINFECTANT CONCENTRATE		
67619-12	Clorox Healthcare® Bleach Germicidal Wipes	Clorox Professional Products Company	WIPE
67619-16	Clorox Commercial Solutions® Toilet Bowl Cleaner with Bleach1	Clorox Professional Products Company	RTU
67619-17	Clorox Commercial Solutions® Clorox® Clean-Up Disinfectant Cleaner with Bleach1	Clorox Professional Products Company	RTU
67619-21	Clorox Commercial Solutions® Clorox® Disinfecting Spray	Clorox Professional Products Company	RTU
67619-24	Clorox Commercial Solutions® Hydrogen Peroxide Cleaner Disinfectant	Clorox Professional Products Company	RTU
67619-25	Clorox Commercial Solutions® Hydrogen Peroxide Cleaner Disinfectant Wipes	Clorox Professional Products Company	WIPE
67619-29	Saginaw	Clorox Professional Products Company	RTU
67619-30	GNR	Clorox Professional Products Company	RTU
67619-31	Clorox Commercial Solutions® Clorox® Disinfecting Wipes	Clorox Professional Products Company	WIPE
67619-32	CloroxPro™ Clorox® Germicidal Bleach	Clorox Professional Products Company	DILUTABLE
67619-33	Clorox Commercial Solutions® Clorox® Disinfecting Biostain & Odor Remover	Clorox Professional Products Company	RTU



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Registration Number	Product Name	Company	Formulation Type
67619-37	Clorox Healthcare® VersaSure® Wipes	Clorox Professional Products Company	WIPE
67619-38	CloroxPro™ Clorox Total 360® Disinfecting Cleaner1	Clorox Professional Products Company	RTU
6836-140	LONZA FORMULATION S- 21F	LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE
6836-152	LONZA FORMULATION DC-103	LONZA, LLC	RTU
6836-266	BARDAC 205M-10	LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE
6836-278	BARDAC 205M- 14.08	LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE
6836-289	BARDAC 205M RTU	LONZA, LLC	RTU
6836-302	BARDAC 205M-2.6	LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE
6836-305	BARDAC 205M-23	LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE
6836-313	LONZA DISINFECTANT WIPES	LONZA, LLC	WIPE
6836-340	LONZA DISINFECTANT WIPES PLUS 2	LONZA, LLC	WIPE
6836-349	LONZAGARD RCS- 256 PLUS	LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE
6836-361	NUGEN MB5A-256	LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE
6836-364	NUGEN MB5N-256	LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE
6836-365	NUGEN MB5N-128	LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE
6836-70	BARDAC 205M-7.5	LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE
6836-75	LONZA FOUMLATION S-21	LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE
6836-77	LONZA FORMULATION S- 18	LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE
6836-78	LONZA FORMULATION R- 82	LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE
70627-24	VIREX™ II / 256	Diversey, Inc.	DILUTABLE



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Registration Number	Product Name	Company	Formulation Type
70627-56	OXIVIR Tb	Diversey, Inc.	RTU
70627-58	OXY-TEAM™ DISINFECTANT CLEANER	Diversey, Inc.	DILUTABLE
70627-60	OXIVIR™ WIPES	Diversey, Inc.	WIPE
70627-72	Avert Sporicidal Disinfectant Cleaner	Diversey, Inc.	DILUTABLE
70627-74	OXIVIR 1	Diversey, Inc.	RTU
70627-77	Oxivir 1 Wipes	Diversey, Inc.	WIPE
71847-6	KLORSEPT	MEDENTECH LTD	DILUTABLE
71847-7	KLORKLEEN 2	MEDENTECH LTD	DILUTABLE
777-127	LYSOL® DISINFECTANT MAX COVER MIST	RECKITT BENCKISER	RTU
777-132	LYSOL BRAND POWER PLUS TOILET BOWL CLEANER	RECKITT BENCKISER	RTU
777-70	LYSOL BRAND CLING & FRESH TOILET BOWL CLEANER	RECKITT BENCKISER	RTU
777-81	LYSOL BRAND LIME & RUST TOILET BOWL CLEANER	RECKITT BENCKISER	RTU
777-83	LYSOL BRAND BLEACH MOLD AND MILDEW REMOVER	RECKITT BENCKISER	RTU
777-89	LYSOL BRAND CLEAN & FRESH MULTI-SURFACE CLEANER	RECKITT BENCKISER	DILUTABLE
777-99	PROFESSIONAL LYSOL® DISINFECTANT SPRAY	RECKITT BENCKISER	RTU
84368-1	URTHPRO	URTHTECH, LLC	RTU



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Registration Number	Product Name	Company	Formulation Type
84150-1	PURELL Professional Surface Disinfectant Wipes	GOJO Industries, Inc.	WIPE
88494-3	PEAK DISINFECTANT	North American Infection Control, Ltd	RTU
88494-4	PEAK DISINFECTANT WIPES	NORTH AMERICAN INFECTION CONTROL, LTD	WIPE
9480-10	Sani-Prime Germicidal Spray	Professional Disposables International, Inc.	RTU
9480-12	Sani-Cloth Prime Germicidal Disposable Wipe	Professional Disposables International, Inc.	WIPE
9480-14	Sani-HyPerCide Germicidal Spray	Professional Disposables International, Inc.	RTU



Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Environmental Cleaning and Disinfection Recommendations

Interim Recommendations for US Households with Suspected/Confirmed Coronavirus Disease 2019

Background

There is much to learn about the novel coronavirus that causes [coronavirus disease 2019](#) (COVID-19). Based on what is currently known about the novel coronavirus and similar coronaviruses that cause SARS and MERS, spread from person-to-person with these viruses happens most frequently among close contacts (within about 6 feet). This type of transmission occurs via respiratory droplets. On the other hand, transmission of novel coronavirus to persons from surfaces contaminated with the virus has not been documented. Transmission of coronavirus occurs much more commonly through respiratory droplets than through fomites. Current evidence suggests that novel coronavirus may remain viable for hours to days on surfaces made from a variety of materials. Cleaning of visibly dirty surfaces followed by disinfection is a best practice measure for prevention of COVID-19 and other viral respiratory illnesses in households and community settings.

Purpose

This guidance provides recommendations on the cleaning and disinfection of households where [persons under investigation \(PUI\)](#) or those with confirmed COVID-19 reside or may be in self-isolation. It is aimed at limiting the survival of the virus in the environments. These recommendations will be updated if additional information becomes available.


These guidelines are focused on household settings and are meant for the general public.

- **Cleaning** refers to the removal of germs, dirt, and impurities from surfaces. Cleaning does not kill germs, but by removing them, it lowers their numbers and the risk of spreading infection.
- **Disinfecting** refers to using chemicals to kill germs on surfaces. This process does not necessarily clean dirty surfaces or remove germs, but by killing germs on a surface *after* cleaning, it can further lower the risk of spreading infection.

General Recommendations for Routine Cleaning and Disinfection of Households





Community members can practice routine cleaning of frequently touched surfaces (for example: tables, doorknobs, light switches, handles, desks, toilets, faucets, sinks) with household cleaners and EPA-registered disinfectants that are appropriate for the surface, following label instructions. Labels contain instructions for safe and effective use of the cleaning product including precautions you should take when applying the product, such as wearing gloves and making sure you have good ventilation during use of the product.

General Recommendations for Cleaning and Disinfection of Households with People Isolated in Home Care (e.g. Suspected/Confirmed to have COVID-19)

- Household members should educate themselves about COVID-19 symptoms and preventing the spread of COVID-19 in homes.
- Clean and disinfect high-touch surfaces daily in household common areas (e.g. tables, hard-backed chairs, doorknobs, light switches, remotes, handles, desks, toilets, sinks)**
 - In the bedroom/bathroom dedicated for an ill person: consider reducing cleaning frequency to **as-needed** (e.g., soiled items and surfaces) to avoid unnecessary contact with the ill person.
 - As much as possible, an ill person should stay in a specific room and away from other people in their home, following [home care guidance](#).
 - The caregiver can provide personal cleaning supplies for an ill person's room and bathroom, unless the room is occupied by child or another person for whom such supplies would not be appropriate. These supplies include tissues, paper towels, cleaners and EPA-registered disinfectants (examples at [this link](#) ).
 - If a separate bathroom is not available, the bathroom should be cleaned and disinfected after each use by an ill person. If this is not possible, the caregiver should wait as long as practical after use by an ill person to clean and disinfect the high-touch surfaces.
- Household members should follow [home care guidance](#) when interacting with persons with suspected/confirmed COVID-19 and their isolation rooms/bathrooms.

How to clean and disinfect:

Surfaces

- Wear disposable gloves when cleaning and disinfecting surfaces. Gloves should be discarded after each cleaning. If reusable gloves are used, those gloves should be dedicated for cleaning and disinfection of surfaces for COVID-19 and should not be used for other purposes. Consult the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and disinfection products used. [Clean hands](#) immediately after gloves are removed.
- If surfaces are dirty, they should be cleaned using a detergent or soap and water prior to disinfection.
- For disinfection, diluted household bleach solutions, alcohol solutions with at least 70% alcohol, and most common EPA-registered household disinfectants should be effective.
 - Diluted household bleach solutions can be used if appropriate for the surface. Follow manufacturer's instructions for application and proper ventilation. Check to ensure the product is not past its expiration date. Never mix household bleach with ammonia or any other cleanser. Unexpired household bleach will be effective against coronaviruses when properly diluted.
 - Prepare a bleach solution by mixing:
 - 5 tablespoons (1/3rd cup) bleach per gallon of water or
 - 4 teaspoons bleach per quart of water
 - [Products with EPA-approved emerging viral pathogens claims](#)   are expected to be effective against COVID-19 based on data for harder to kill viruses. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for all cleaning and disinfection products (e.g., concentration, application method and contact time, etc.).
- For soft (porous) surfaces such as carpeted floor, rugs, and drapes, remove visible contamination if present and clean with appropriate cleaners indicated for use on these surfaces. After cleaning:
 - Launder items as appropriate in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. If possible, launder items using the warmest appropriate water setting for the items and dry items completely, or
 - Use products with the EPA-approved emerging viral pathogens claims (examples at [this link](#)  ) that are suitable for porous surfaces.

Clothing, towels, linens and other items that go in the laundry

- Wear disposable gloves when handling dirty laundry from an ill person and then discard after each use. If using reusable gloves, those gloves should be dedicated for cleaning and disinfection of surfaces for COVID-19 and should not be used for other household purposes. [Clean hands](#) immediately after gloves are removed.
 - If no gloves are used when handling dirty laundry, be sure to wash hands afterwards.
 - If possible, do not shake dirty laundry. This will minimize the possibility of dispersing virus through the air.
 - Launder items as appropriate in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. If possible, launder items using the warmest appropriate water setting for the items and dry items completely. Dirty laundry from an ill person can be washed with other people's items.
 - Clean and disinfect clothes hampers according to guidance above for surfaces. If possible, consider placing a bag liner that is either disposable (can be thrown away) or can be laundered.


Hand hygiene and other preventive measures

- Household members should [clean hands](#) often, including immediately after removing gloves and after contact with an ill person, by washing hands with soap and water for 20 seconds. If soap and water are not available and hands are not visibly dirty, an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol may be used. However, if hands are visibly dirty, always wash hands with soap and water.
- Household members should follow normal preventive actions while at work and home including recommended [hand hygiene](#) and avoiding touching eyes, nose, or mouth with unwashed hands.
 - Additional key times to clean hands include:
 - After blowing one's nose, coughing, or sneezing
 - After using the restroom
 - Before eating or preparing food
 - After contact with animals or pets
 - Before and after providing routine care for another person who needs assistance (e.g. a child)

Other considerations

- The ill person should eat/be fed in their room if possible. Non-disposable food service items used should be handled with gloves and washed with hot water or in a dishwasher. [Clean hands](#) after handling used food service items.
- If possible, dedicate a lined trash can for the ill person. Use gloves when removing garbage bags, handling, and disposing of trash. [Wash hands](#) after handling or disposing of trash.
- Consider consulting with your local health department about trash disposal guidance if available.

Additional Resources

- [OSHA COVID-19 Website](#) 
- [CDC Home Care Guidance](#)

Page last reviewed: March 6, 2020

Content source: [National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases \(NCIRD\), Division of Viral Diseases](#)