

CDC Update: Guidelines Regarding Surface Disinfection

APRIL 5TH, 2021

HIGHLIGHTS:

- It is recommended to "clean" high-touch surfaces with household products such as soap & detergents to physically remove dangerous germs (note: this process doesn't kill germs, but reduces risk of infection)
- It is NOT recommended to use chemical disinfectants such as fogging, fumigation, and/or electrostatic sprayers as there are alternative safety risks to consider
- Disinfection is ONLY recommended in indoor settings, schools, and homes where there has been a confirmed/or suspected case of COVID-19



The Dimer UVHammer offers a better approach to disinfection, requiring NO toxic chemicals, but instead utilizes chemical-free, germicidal UV light

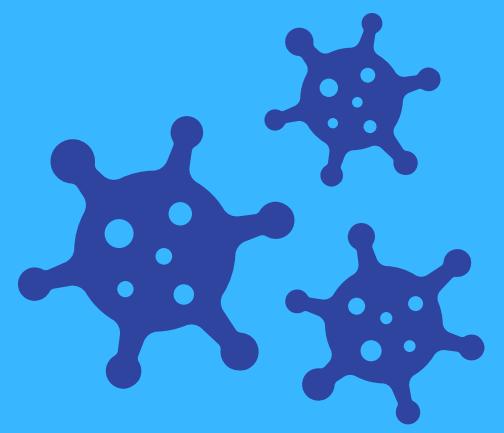
Due to the abundance of asymptomatic viral shedding individuals, it is impossible to know with 100% accuracy when there are confirmed or suspected COVID-19 cases.

While chemical disinfectants may be seen as overkill due to their toxic nature, UV Disinfection is an optimal alternative that can be used to ensure viral reduction without the safety risks



SARS-CoV-2 Facts

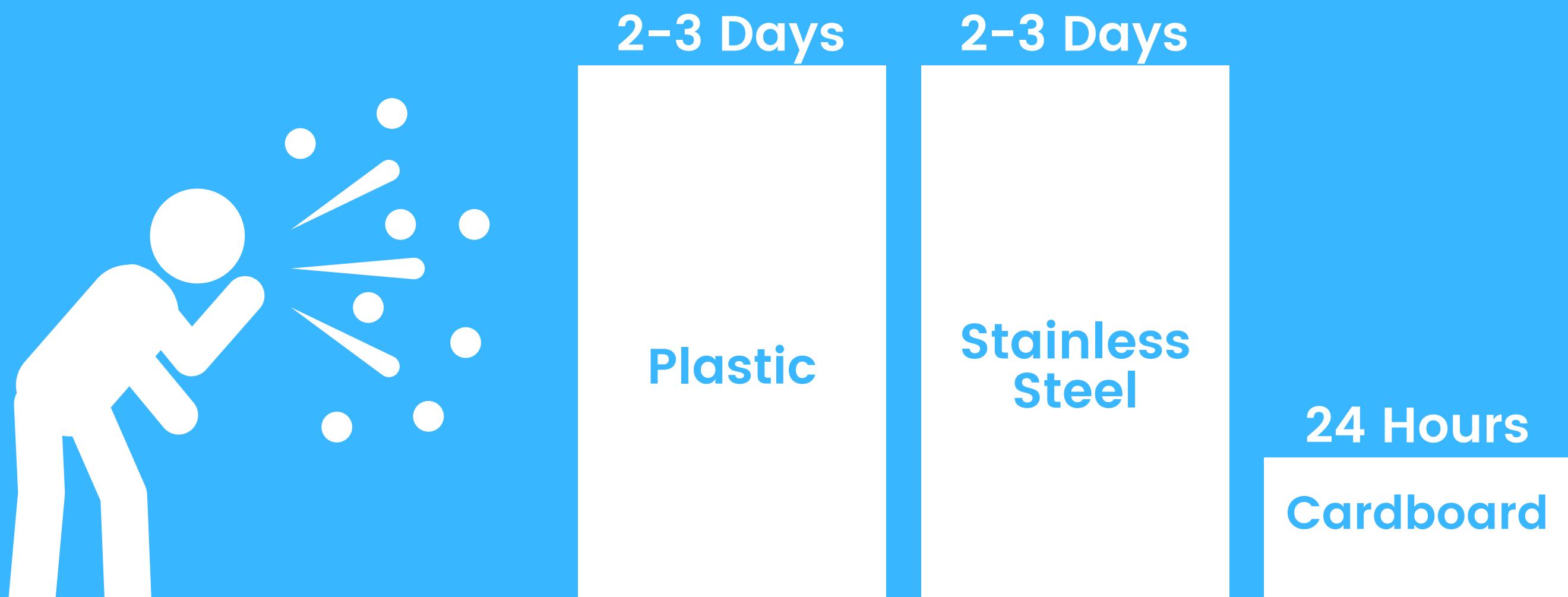
Did You Know?



Transmission on Surfaces

Viruses can live for an extended period of time on surfaces outside the human body. According to the CDC, it may be possible to contract the virus responsible for the current outbreak, SARS-CoV-2, by touching a surface or object with the virus on it and then touching your face.

On porous surfaces, studies report inability to detect viable virus within minutes to hours; on non-porous surfaces, viable virus can be detected for days to weeks.



Transmission by Aerosols

The American Society of Microbiology (a peer-reviewed journal) published a 2008 article stating, "infected cells can spread viruses directly into the surrounding air (primary aerosolization) or to fluids and surfaces, which can become sources for airborne transmission (secondary aerosolization)."

Secondary aerosolization can occur for any virus, predominantly when air displacements or movements around contaminated surfaces or fluids disperse the viruses into the air. It can also occur by liquid splashes, which can aerosolize viruses in liquids or on surfaces."

