



Disinfection against the coronavirus in the food industry

In general, products that are most effective against the coronavirus are alcohol-based (ETA 700 and IPA 300, hand rubs), peracetic acid-based (Aiol products), and hypochlorite-based (F 261 Kloriitti-Forte, F 10 Hype, F 15 Hite, F 18 Trio). Amphoteric-based products (F 260 Desan, F 11 Softsan, F 17 Sendes) are also effective against coronavirus, but must be used at a higher than normal concentration

Guideline dosing for chlorine products is 1000 ppm and for peracetic acid products 500 ppm of active substance.

- F 261 Kloriitti-Forte 1-2% (depending on the age of the product)
- F 10 Hype, F 15 Hite, F 18 Trio approx. 3–5% (depending on the age of the product)
- F 268 Aiol S, 1 %
- F 263 Aiol Foam, 4%

Alcohol and hydrogen peroxide-based products for direct use for surfaces:

- ETA 700, 100%
- IPA 300, 100%
- Kiilto Easydes Spray, 100% (Contains ethanol and quaternary compounds, is well suited for social premises)
- Tevan Panox 200, 100% (consists predominantly of hydrogen peroxide)

Amphoteric-based disinfectants F 260 Desan, F 11 Softsan, and F 17 Sendes are effective against coronavirus at the following concentrations:

- 1,500 ppm, contact time 5–15 min, 7.5% dilution
- 3,000 ppm, contact time 1 min, 15% dilution

The National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL) provides continually updated information on the coronavirus on its website:

<https://thl.fi/en/web/infectious-diseases/what-s-new/coronavirus-covid-19-latest-updates>

In Finland: The Finnish Institute of Occupational Health provides updated guidelines on cleaning:

<https://www.ttl.fi/ohjeistus-siivoukseen-covid-19/>

in EU: <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/coronavirus>. <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/interim-guidance-environmental-cleaning-non-healthcare-facilities-exposed-2019>



THL-INSTRUCTIONS: GENERAL CLEANING FOR ALL AREAS

- Cleaning should be carried out starting from the cleanest areas and progressing to the dirtiest areas. All surfaces that are frequently touched (e.g. door handles, armrests, table surfaces, light switches, water taps) should be cleaned thoroughly and often.
- Public spaces in workplaces should be cleaned with different implements than staff areas.
- **A mildly alkaline all-purpose cleaner is used for cleaning. For extra effectiveness in sanitary areas, a disinfectant can be used.**
- Hands should be protected with gloves when cleaning surfaces. After cleaning, gloves must be either thoroughly washed and dried or replaced.
- For example, tight disposable gloves can be used as general-purpose gloves. For cleaning toilets, long gloves must be used, and must be kept separate from other implements until the end of the cleaning cycle, when they are thoroughly washed with water and detergent.
- Cleaning implements must be cleaned thoroughly after use.
- Rubbish bins must be covered with easily removable, non-leaking bags. Rubbish bins must be monitored, and rubbish bags should be changed when they are three-quarters full. Rubbish bins must be emptied daily, especially in public areas. Rubbish bags are tied closed and placed with mixed waste for burning.
- After removing gloves, wash hands with soap and water up to the forearms.

SPECIAL CLEANING IN AREAS USED BY PERSONS WHO HAVE CONTRACTED THE COVID-19 VIRUS

- Cleaning equipment must be easy to wash after use and must be cleaned before the next use. Where possible, single-use cleaning equipment, such as cleaning cloths, should be used in cleaning areas.
- **Cleaning is mainly carried out by using mildly alkaline all-purpose detergents, for example. Disinfectant is used to clean contact surfaces, sanitary facilities and for the cleaning of**



visible discharge and splash stains. Discharge and splash stains should be absorbed into a single-use absorbent cloth before use of the disinfectant.

- After general cleaning, contact surfaces are treated with alcoholic disinfectant (e.g. 70% ethanol) or chlorinated disinfectant (e.g. sodium hypochlorite solution; concentration 0.1%, dilution ratio 1:50 if baseline concentration is 5%). Sanitary fittings for toilets should be cleaned with a detergent of a higher chlorine content (e.g. 0.5%). The recommended use and contact times for prepared solutions should be followed. Disinfectants, such as chlorinated solutions, can damage surfaces. Chlorine solutions of a higher than 0.5% concentration must be rinsed off from surfaces. After use of a 0.1% solution, the surfaces must be wiped with a wet disposable cloth after the contact time has elapsed. Solution preparations of disinfectants must be labelled with the expiry date.
- Waste materials resulting from cleaning must be put in a separate waste bag, which is to be immediately tied closed and disposed of in a mixed waste container.
- Towels and other textiles, such as bedding, must as a rule be washed at a temperature of between 60 °C and 90 °C. If a textile cannot withstand a sufficiently high washing temperature, a disinfectant detergent must be used.

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