

Interim guidance on Aircraft Cleaning and Disinfection

in relation to the SARS-CoV-2 pandemics

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1 Background

Since December 2019 an outbreak of a new type of coronavirus was identified in the province of Hubei, China. Since that time the evolution of the outbreak was very rapid reaching out to the most of the countries worldwide. Consequently the outbreak was declared by the World Health Organisation (WHO) as a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) on the 30th of January and further characterised as a

Table 1. Antimicrobial agents effective against different coronaviruses: human coronavirus 229E (HCoV-229E), mouse hepatitis virus (MHV-2 and MHV-N), canine coronavirus (CCV), transmissible gastroenteritis virus (TGEV), and severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV)¹

Antimicrobial agent	Concentration	Coronaviruses tested	References
Ethanol	70%	HCoV-229E, MHV-2, MHV-N, CCV, TGEV	[4,6,7]
Sodium hypochlorite	0.1–0.5% 0.05–0.1%	HCoV-229E SARS-CoV	[6] [5]
Povidone-iodine	10% (1% iodine)	HCoV-229E	[6]
Glutaraldehyde	2%	HCoV-229E	[6]
Isopropanol	50%	MHV-2, MHV-N, CCV	[7]
Benzalkonium chloride	0.05%	MHV-2, MHV-N, CCV	[7]
Sodium chlorite	0.23%	MHV-2, MHV-N, CCV	[7]
Formaldehyde	0.7%	MHV-2, MHV-N, CCV	[7]

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