



## Good Directions Ltd Group of Companies

**Instructions for assembling** – [www.gooddirections.co.uk/covid-19](http://www.gooddirections.co.uk/covid-19)

### **Disinfecting your face shield:**

Please accept this as advice only - we recommended that you undertake your own due diligence to ensure the face shields are adequately disinfected or sterilized.

Due to COVID-19 being a new enveloped virus, the efficacy of the standard decontamination methods such as those listed below are not fully understood at this stage. However, at present, this knowledge offers the best available approach.

Always use appropriate PPE when handling decontamination fluids, chemicals and equipment and refer to the associated handling advice, warnings and COSHH data sheets of any cleaning products.

Before you apply any disinfection solution, we advise trialling it first near one edge of the visor and inspecting whether the solution has caused damage to the surface of the visor.

Hospitals and other medical workplaces can use their professional sterilizing equipment to decontaminate the face shields. Again, we advise sterilizing a single visor using the chosen method followed by a thorough check for possible damage.

Where possible it is highly recommended to submerge the shield parts into disinfection solutions, this will ensure the solution reaches 100% of the surface. You can also use aerosol (spray) but apply the procedure at least twice to reach as much of the surface as possible. Disinfectant and sporicidal wipes are acceptable, but again ensure that you effectively clean all surfaces of the face shield.

Most of the solutions will evaporate after several minutes. You can remove the remains using a paper towel. Avoid using the same towel on multiple shields, avoid cross-contamination and always wipe in one direction.

OPTIONS FOR DECONTAMINATION		
METHOD	CONDITIONS	TIME
Clinell Universal wipes (or equivalent)	Wipe all surfaces thoroughly	> 60 seconds
Clinell Sporicidal wipes (or equivalent)	Wipe all surfaces thoroughly	> 60 seconds
Soapy water	repeated washing	5+ minutes
Autoclave (cold)	56-60 °C	60 minutes
Isopropyl alcohol (70-75%)	Wipe or immerse	5+ minutes
Ethanol (> 70%)	Wipe or immerse	5+ minutes
Descogen®-S (1.5%)	Wipe or immerse	30 minutes
Sodium Hypochlorite (Savo) (0.01-0.5%)	Wipe or immerse	5+ minutes
IPA steam (70% Isopropyl Alcohol, 30% water)	45-65 °C	30-90 minutes,
Hydrogen Peroxide (6-25%)	Follow local procedures	
Ozone		
Gamma radiation		
UV-C*		

\*Based [on this study](#), the SARS-CoV is relatively resistant to UV irradiation.

### **Not recommended methods:**

The methods listed below were tested and evaluated as not ideal for the decontamination process, either due to structural damage to the shield or other reasons as specified.

NOT RECOMMENDED METHODS		
METHOD	CONDITIONS	CONCLUSION
Autoclave (hot)	High temp. 120 °C and pressure 200 kPa	PETG material limit, high temperature will deform shield
Ethylene oxide	ethylene oxide, low temperature (25-55 °C)	Effective sterilisation, but time-consuming process