

These general guidelines are focused on household cleaners and are meant for the general public. Following the suggested guidelines may result in reducing the survival of bacteria and viruses in these environments, however the **risk of transmission is always present**.

- » Cleaning refers to the removal of germs, dirt, and impurities from surfaces. It 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.
- » **Wear disposable gloves** when cleaning and disinfecting surfaces. Gloves should be discarded after each use.
- » If surfaces are dirty, they should be cleaned using a gentle warm dish washing soap and rinsed with clean water prior to disinfection.
- » Use of **microfiber cloths** cleans 50% better than comparable cotton towels and reduces the risk of scratching plastic. We recommend using microfiber to clean and dry your acrylic.
- » Allow enough contact time after applying the disinfectant. If the contact time is too brief, the surface will not be thoroughly disinfected.

BLEACH SOLUTION

Prepare a household bleach solution by mixing:

- 5 tablespoons (1/3 cup) bleach per gallon of water.
- 4 teaspoons bleach per quart of water.
- » Diluted bleach is not stable and should be prepared weekly from concentrated stock.
- » Follow manufacturer's instructions for application – contact time typically measured in minutes.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

- » Use 3-5% hydrogen peroxide.
- » Do not dilute.
- » Allow to remain on the plastic for several minutes

WARM SOAPY WATER

- » The use of warm, gentle dish soap is a common form of cleaning and disinfecting.
- » Thoroughly wash the surface of the plastic with dishwashing soap for a minimum of 20 seconds.
- » Rinse with clean water.

The chemical resistance of acrylic products depends on the concentration of the cleaner/ disinfectant, contact time, temperature of the solution and plastic, and stress level of the part. Repeated and/or extended chemical exposures, heat, elevated stress or any combination of these conditions could degrade the plastic or its chemical resistance. Therefore, it is imperative that the plastic be inspected routinely for chemical attack and overall degradation, and replaced as needed, similar to other forms of protective equipment such as masks, gloves, safety shields and barriers.