

Does Lysol® Laundry Sanitizer, Benefect® Disinfectant¹ and Sol-u-Guard Botanical® KILL the CORONA VIRUS?

According to the EPA, both of these disinfectants can claim to kill COVID-19 because they kill harder-to-kill viruses²

List N: Products with Emerging Viral Pathogens AND Human Coronavirus claims for use against SARS-CoV-2
Date Accessed: 04/22/2020

EPA Registration Number	Active Ingredient(s)	Product Name	Company	Follow the disinfection directions and preparation for the following virus	Contact Time (in minutes)	Formulation Type	Surface Types for Use	Use Site	Emerging Viral Pathogen Claim?	Date Added to List N
84683-3	Thymol	Benefect Botanical Daily Cleaner Disinfectant Spray	Cleanwell LLC	Rhinovirus	10	RTU	Hard nonporous	Healthcare; Institutional; Residential	Yes	04/02/2020
84683-4	Thymol	Benefect Botanical Daily Cleaner Disinfectant Towelette	Cleanwell LLC	Rhinovirus	10	Wipe	Hard nonporous	Healthcare; Institutional; Residential	Yes	03/26/2020

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66251-2	Citric acid; Thymol	SBT 2 to 1 Concentrate	Melaleuca Inc	Rhinovirus, Poliovirus	10	Dilutable	Hard nonporous	Residential	Yes	04/09/2020

Emerging Viral Pathogen Claim?

If a product qualified for the emerging viral pathogen claim, it is effective against a harder-to-kill virus than human coronavirus. All products on this list meet EPA's criteria for use against SARS-CoV-2, including those marked as "No" in this column.

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EPA Registration Number	Active Ingredient(s)	Product Name	Follow the disinfection directions and preparation for the following virus	Contact Time (in minutes)
777-128	Quaternary ammonium	Lysol® Laundry Sanitizer	Human coronavirus	5

epa.gov/coronavirus/what-emerging-viral-pathogen-claim

What is an emerging viral pathogen claim?

The National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases defines "emerging infectious diseases/pathogens" as those "that have newly appeared in a population or have existed but are rapidly increasing in incidence or geographic range."

Many of the emerging pathogens of greatest concern are pathogenic viruses. How long these viruses last on surfaces can play a role in the disease transmission. SARS-CoV-2 is a pathogenic virus.

Because the occurrence of emerging viral pathogens is less common and less predictable than established pathogens, few if any EPA-registered disinfectant product labels specify use against this category of infectious agents. Therefore, in 2016, EPA provided a voluntary, two-stage process to enable use of certain EPA-registered disinfectant products against emerging viral pathogens not identified on the product label.

A company can apply for an emerging viral pathogen claim, even before an outbreak occurs, based on previous EPA-approved claims for harder-to-kill viruses.

EPA reviews the supporting information and determines if the claim is acceptable. Once approved, a company can make certain off-label claims as specified in that guidance in the event of an outbreak such as SARS-CoV-2. For instance, the preapproved company can include certain statements about expected efficacy on:

- technical literature distributed to health care facilities, physicians, nurses, and public health officials;
- non-label-related websites;
- consumer information services; and
- social media sites.

EPA's emerging viral pathogen guidance was triggered for SARS-CoV-2 on Jan. 29, 2020. This type of human coronavirus is an enveloped virus, meaning it is one of the easiest types of viruses to kill. Products with human coronavirus claims but not the emerging viral pathogen claim cannot make the same marketing claims in these materials listed above.

¹ ILD = intermediate-level disinfectant (i.e., EPA-registered hospital disinfectant with a tuberculocidal claim)

² <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2>