

Disinfectants for Emerging Viral Pathogens (EVPs) Date Accessed: 01/13/2023

Registration Number	Active Ingredient(s)	Product Name	Company	Contact time: Minutes	Formulation Type	Surface Type	For use on Tier 1 viruses?	For use on Tier 2 viruses?	For use on Tier 3 viruses?	Follow directions for the following pathogen(s)	Surface Type (Hospital; Industrial; Residential; Veterinary; Animal housing)
96865-1	Hypochlorous acid	D.O.D.	Service Wing Organic Solutions LLC	10	Ready-to-use	Hard Nonporous (HN)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Feline calicivirus (Norovirus)	Hospital; Institutional; Residential; Animal housing; Veterinary

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Disinfectants for Emerging Viral Pathogens (EVPs): List Q

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Products with Emerging Viral Pathogens Claims

When rare or novel viruses cause outbreaks of disease, there may be few if any disinfectants that have been tested and registered for use against that specific pathogen. To prepare for situations like these, EPA created the EVP guidance <<https://epa.gov/pesticide-registration/emerging-viral-pathogen-guidance-and-status-antimicrobial-pesticides>>, a voluntary process which allows disinfectant manufacturers to submit data to EPA demonstrating a product's efficacy against difficult-to-inactivate viruses.

In the event of an outbreak that meets certain criteria, EPA triggers the EVP guidance for a specific virus. In doing so, EPA authorizes companies whose products have EVP claims to make statements on their websites, social media, and technical literature about their product's expected efficacy against the emerging virus.

How to Choose a Product

Some viruses are more difficult to kill than others, and a disinfectant's effectiveness can change based on how you use it.

Follow these steps to ensure you choose an appropriate product and use it effectively.

First, determine which disinfectants are expected to be effective against the virus you intend to inactivate.

The EVP guidance divides viruses into three categories:

- Tier 1: Enveloped viruses are the easiest to inactivate. When disinfectants damage their lipid envelope, the virus is no longer infectious.
- Tier 2: Large, nonenveloped viruses are encased in protein capsids that make them more difficult to inactivate compared to enveloped viruses.

- Tier 3: Small, nonenveloped viruses are the hardest to inactivate. Both their protein capsids and their small size make them less vulnerable to disinfectants compared to other viruses.

To find disinfectants for use against the emerging virus you intend to kill, you need to know which category that virus falls into. The EVP guidance currently applies to the following viruses.

Pathogen	Difficulty to Inactivate	Description
Ebola virus	Tier 1 (enveloped virus)	Ebola is a rare disease that is caused by an infection from the Ebola virus. Learn more 🔗 <https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/diseases/ebola> . See also: List L <https://epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-l-disinfectants-use-against-ebola-virus> and List Q.
Mpox virus	Tier 1 (enveloped virus)	Mpox (formerly monkeypox) is a rare disease that is caused by infection with mpox virus. Learn more 🔗 <https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/index.html> . See also: List Q.
SARS-CoV-2 and variants	Tier 1 (enveloped virus)	SARS-CoV-2 is the virus that causes COVID-19. See also: List N <https://epa.gov/coronavirus/about-list-n-disinfectants-coronavirus-covid-19-0> .
Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease Virus (RHDV2)	Tier 3 (small, nonenveloped virus)	RHDV2 is a highly contagious fatal disease in rabbits. It does not impact human health. See also: List O <https://epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-o-disinfectants-use-against-rabbit-hemorrhagic-disease-virus-rhdv2> and List Q.

Next, use the filters on the list below. For example, if you intend to kill a Tier 2 virus, go to “For use on Tier 2 viruses?” and choose “yes.”

How to Effectively Use Disinfectants for Emerging Viral Pathogens

Because some viruses are more difficult to inactivate than others, disinfectant labels may have different directions for different pathogens. Since rare or novel diseases may not be listed on a product’s label, you need to determine which set of directions to follow in order to kill the EVP.

On the list below, the column “Follow directions for the following pathogen(s)” tells you which set of directions to look for on the product label. For example, the table may indicate that a product is expected to inactivate EVPs if you follow the label directions for rotavirus.

How to Check if a Certain Product has EVP Claims

- Disinfectant products may be marketed and sold under different brand and product names.
- You can use the list below to determine whether a disinfectant product is registered for use against EVPs using the product’s registration number.
- First, find the registration number on the product label. Look for “EPA Reg. No.” followed by two or three sets of numbers.
- If your product's registration number has two parts (ex. 1234-12), it has a primary registration number. If this number is on List Q, the product is qualified for use against EVPs.
- If your product's registration number has three parts (ex. 1234-12-123), you have a supplemental distributor product. These products have the same chemical composition and efficacy as primary products, but often have different brand or product names. If the first two parts of this registration number (ex. 1234-12) are on List Q, the product is qualified for use against EVPs. (The first two parts of this registration number reflect the primary registration, while the third identifies the distributor’s EPA company number.)

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