Decontamination Best Practices: Taking Care of Your Transportation

Basis of Good Practices

**PROTECT**
- Prevent contaminating yourself
- Protect yourself from harsh chemicals

**CLEAN**
- Using soap and water, remove soil and debris that may hinder disinfection

**DISINFECT**
- Use an EPA-registered disinfectant
- Treat items following directions

![Image of a truck with a sun symbolizing disinfection]

**Cleaning procedures**
- Check labeled instructions for proper cleaning procedures
- Wear disposable clean gloves
- If soiled, first clean surfaces with approved cleaner (soap and water, for example)
- Apply disinfectant — to kill the virus, the surface must stay wet for the entire time on the label, this may require up to 10 minutes for some products
- Dry surfaces if needed with clean paper towel
- Dispose of cleaning supplies in a dedicated bin with liner

**Disinfectants**
- Diluted household bleach or at least 70% isopropyl alcohol are appropriate for many non-porous surfaces
  - Ensure the bleach is hypochlorite-based as some color-safe bleaches are not suitable
- Dilute household bleach to about 2% (4 teaspoons per quart (4 cups) of tap water)
  - Use at least a 1-minute contact time
- The EPA has registered hundreds of disinfectants and continues to update the list: [https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2](https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2)

**What surfaces should you focus on?**
- Think of the most commonly-touched non-porous items, like: steering wheel, gear shift, window controls, keys, door handles, handrails, arm rests, and seat backs

**Ambient disinfection**
- Lab studies with viruses similar to SARS-CoV2 have shown that they are inactivated within a few hours with exposure to 104 °F heat
- The interior temperature of a parked vehicle will vary depending upon the time of year, sunlight, etc., but vehicle interiors can exceed 104 °F even parked in the shade during a 70 °F day

**Other Resources**
Cleaning and disinfection procedures partly depend upon the type of surface, material compatibility, and surface complexity. Refer to these resources for further details:
- [https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/hcwcontrols/recommendedguidanceextuse.html](https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/hcwcontrols/recommendedguidanceextuse.html)