



March 13, 2020

Frequently Asked Questions

General Information

Vaccines, Biologics, Human Tissues, and Blood Products

Drugs (Medicines)

Medical Devices and Tests for COVID-19

Food Products

Q: What is a novel coronavirus?

A: A novel coronavirus is a new coronavirus that has not been previously identified. The virus causing coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), is not the same as the coronaviruses that commonly circulate among humans and cause mild illness, like the common cold.

Q: What is coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)?

A: Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a respiratory illness that can spread from person to person. There are many types of human coronaviruses, including some that commonly cause mild upper-respiratory tract illnesses. COVID-19 is a new disease, caused by a novel (or new) coronavirus that has not previously been seen in humans. Current symptoms reported for patients with COVID-19 have included mild to severe respiratory illness with fever, cough, and difficulty breathing.

Q: Can people in the U.S. get COVID-19?

A: Yes. There have been cases of COVID-19 in the U.S. related to international travel, person-to-person spread, and reported community spread in parts of the United States. This is a rapidly evolving situation and CDC updates the risk assessment as needed

Q: How can I prevent COVID-19?

A: The best way to prevent illness is to avoid being exposed to the virus. CDC recommends everyday preventive actions to help prevent the spread of respiratory diseases, including:

- Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth.
- Stay home when you are sick.
- Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash.
- Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces using a regular household cleaning spray or wipe. View the EPA-registered disinfectant products on the Disinfectants

for Use Against SARS-CoV-2 list that have qualified under EPA's emerging viral pathogen program for use against SARS-CoV-2, the coronavirus that causes COVID-19.

- Follow CDC's recommendations for using a facemask.
 - CDC does not recommend that people who are well wear a facemask to protect themselves from respiratory diseases, including COVID-19.
 - Facemasks should be used by people who show symptoms of COVID-19 to help prevent the spread of the disease to others. The use of facemasks is also crucial for health workers and people who are taking care of someone in close settings (at home or in a health care facility).
- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, especially after going to the bathroom; before eating; and after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing.
 - If soap and water are not readily available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol. Always wash hands with soap and water if hands are visibly dirty.

For information about handwashing, see CDC's Handwashing website.

Q: What treatments are available for COVID-19?

A: People with COVID-19 should receive supportive care to help relieve symptoms. For people with laboratory confirmed COVID-19, illnesses have ranged from mild symptoms to severe illness and death. For severe illness, treatment should include care to support vital organ functions. Seek prompt medical attention if your illness gets worse (for example, you have difficulty breathing). Before seeking medical attention, call your health care provider and tell them that you have, or are being evaluated for, COVID-19. Put on a facemask before you enter the doctor's office, clinic, or hospital.

Q: Can disinfectant sprays or wipes be used on my skin to prevent spread of COVID-19?

A: No. Always follow the instructions on household cleaners. Do not use disinfect sprays or wipes on your skin because it may cause skin and eye irritation. Disinfectant sprays or wipes are not intended for use on humans or animals. Disinfectant sprays or wipes are intended for use on hard, non-porous surfaces.

View the EPA-registered disinfectant products on the Disinfectants for Use Against SARS-CoV-2 list that have qualified under EPA's emerging viral pathogen program for use against SARS-CoV-2, the coronavirus that causes COVID-19.

Q: Products online claim to prevent COVID-19. Where can I report websites selling fraudulent medical products?

A: You can report websites selling fraudulent medical products to the FDA through our website, by phone, or mail. Learn more...

Vaccines, Biologics, Human Tissues, and Blood Products

Q: Are there any vaccines or other medical products to prevent COVID-19?

A: At this time there is no vaccine to prevent coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). The FDA is working with vaccine developers and other researchers and manufacturers to help expedite the

development and availability of medical products such as vaccines, antibodies, and drugs to prevent COVID-19. [Read more](#) about what FDA is doing to mitigate the effects of COVID-19.

Q: Are antibiotics effective in preventing or treating COVID-19?

A: No. Antibiotics do not work against viruses; they only work on bacterial infections. Antibiotics do not prevent or treat coronavirus disease (COVID-19), because COVID-19 is caused by a virus, not bacteria.

Q: What is a biological medical product or a biologic?

A: Biological products include a wide range of products such as vaccines, blood and blood components, allergenics, somatic cells, gene therapy, tissues, and recombinant therapeutic proteins. Biologics can be composed of sugars, proteins, or nucleic acids or complex combinations of these substances, or may be living entities such as cells and tissues.

Q: How can a person or company with a potential biologic for COVID-19 work with the FDA?

A: The FDA's Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research (CBER) encourages all potential sponsors/product developers to initiate contact as early as possible so that they will have the opportunity to consider our recommendations in planning preclinical/pre-investigational and clinical development programs for biological products that are intended to prevent, mitigate, treat or cure COVID-19.

Sponsors wishing to develop a biological product, including vaccine developers, can email industry.biologics@fda.hhs.gov or call 1-800-835-4709 for further information

Q: Does COVID-19 present a risk to the safety of the nation's blood supply?

A: In general, respiratory viruses are not known to be transmitted by blood transfusion, and there have been no reported cases of transfusion-transmitted coronavirus.

Routine blood donor screening measures that are already in place should prevent individuals with clinical respiratory infections from donating blood. For example, blood donors must be in good health and have a normal temperature on the day of donation (21 CFR 630.10).

Q: Is the FDA recommending that blood and plasma establishments implement screening measures for the deferral of whole blood and plasma donors who may be at risk of having COVID-19?

A: Precautionary donor education and/or deferral measures that blood establishments may wish to consider in response to the COVID-19 outbreak are available on FDA's website.

Based on the limited information available at this time, we suggest individuals refrain from donating blood at least 28 days after resolution of symptoms after a diagnosis of COVID-19 or 28 days after the date of departure from an outbreak area or the last possible close contact exposure to a person with COVID-19.

Q: Can COVID-19 be transmitted through human cells, tissues, or cellular and tissue-based products (HCT/Ps)?

A: Respiratory viruses, in general, are not known to be transmitted by implantation, transplantation, infusion, or transfer of human cells, tissues, or cellular or tissue-based products (HCT/Ps). The potential for transmission of COVID-19 by HCT/Ps is unknown at this time. There have been no reported cases of transmission of COVID-19 via HCT/Ps.

Routine screening measures are already in place for evaluating clinical evidence of infection in HCT/P donors. Read more...

Q: Is the FDA recommending that establishments implement screening measures for the deferral of HCT/P donors of who may be at risk of having COVID-19?

A: The HCT/P establishment's responsible person must evaluate a prospective donor and determine eligibility (21 CFR 1271.50). Based on the limited information available at this time, establishments may wish to consider the following donor history in the 28 days prior to HCT/P recovery for persons who have:

- traveled to areas with COVID-19 outbreaks, as defined by CDC
 - lived with individuals diagnosed with or suspected of having COVID-19
 - been diagnosed with or suspected of having COVID-19
-

Drugs (Medicines)

Q: Are there any FDA-approved drug products or medicines to treat COVID-19?

A: At this time, there are no FDA-approved drug products to treat COVID-19. The FDA is working with drug manufacturers and investigational new drug sponsors to expedite the development and availability of COVID-19 treatments. [Read more](#) about FDA's actions to address the novel coronavirus with medical countermeasures.

Q: Who should a company contact about developing a treatment for COVID-19?

A: A company who wants to contact the FDA about a potential treatment for COVID-19 is encouraged to review COVID-19 Therapeutics: General Information for Interested Stakeholders for more information on submitting drug development proposals for review.

The Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA), a component of the HHS Assistant Secretary of Preparedness and Response (ASPR), is supporting U.S. government market research to identify medical countermeasures with the potential to help address the COVID-19 outbreak. If your company is developing therapeutics, vaccines, or other products, submit your ideas to BARDA's online portal.

Q. Will Miracle Mineral Solution (MMS) cure COVID-19?

A: No. Miracle Mineral Solution does not cure COVID-19 and has not been approved by the FDA for any use. The solution, when mixed, develops into a dangerous bleach which has caused serious and potentially life-threatening side effects. For more information, see: FDA warns consumers about the dangerous and potentially life threatening side effects of Miracle Mineral Solution and Danger: Don't Drink Miracle Mineral Solution or Similar Products

Q: What is the FDA doing to protect people from fraudulent COVID-19 medical products?

A: We have established a cross-agency task force dedicated to closely monitoring for fraudulent COVID-19 products and claims. We have reached out to major retailers to ask for their help in monitoring online marketplaces for fraudulent COVID-19 products. Products sold are subject to FDA investigation and potential enforcement action if they claim to prevent, treat, or cure COVID-19 and have not demonstrated safety and effectiveness for that intended use. The task force has already worked with retailers to remove more than a dozen of these types of product listings online.

On March 6, 2020, the FDA and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) issued warning letters to seven companies for selling unapproved drugs that pose significant risks to patient health and violate federal law by making unapproved claims to treat COVID-19. View the warning letters for more information.

Q: Are there going to be drug shortages due to drug manufacturer facility closures in China?

A: The FDA has been closely monitoring the supply chain with the expectation that the COVID-19 outbreak would likely impact the medical product supply chain, including potential disruptions to supply or shortages of critical medical products in the U.S.

We have been reaching out to manufacturers as part of our approach to identifying potential disruptions or shortages. We will use all available tools to react swiftly and mitigate the impact to U.S. patients and health care professionals when a potential disruption or shortage is identified.

Find real-time information about drug shortages.

Learn more in our drug shortages frequently asked questions.

Q: Am I at risk for COVID-19 from taking FDA-approved drugs made in China?

A: Currently, there is no evidence to support transmission of COVID-19 associated with imported goods, including food and drugs for humans and pets. There have not been any cases of COVID-19 in the United States associated with imported goods.

Q: Who should I contact with drug-related questions?

A: If you have additional questions, call FDA’s Division of Drug Information at (855) 543-3784 or email us at druginfo@fda.hhs.gov.

Medical Devices and Tests for COVID-19

Q: Is there a test for COVID-19?

A: During public health emergencies declared under section 564 of the FD&C Act, the FDA is able to issue an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) when certain criteria are met that allows for the use and distribution of potentially life-saving medical products to diagnose, treat, or prevent the disease, which can include diagnostic tests. Accordingly, the FDA has issued 3 EUAs authorizing the use of diagnostic tests to detect the virus, called SARS-CoV-2, that causes COVID-19.

- On February 4, 2020, the FDA issued the first EUA for COVID-19 test kits developed by CDC, called the “CDC 2019-nCoV RT-PCR Diagnostic Panel.”

- On February 29, 2020, the FDA issued the second EUA for a COVID-19 test to Wadsworth Center, New York State Department of Public Health's New York SARS-CoV-2 Real-time Reverse Transcriptase (RT)-PCR Diagnostic Panel.
- On March 12, 2020, the FDA issued the third EUA to authorize the emergency use the Roche Molecular Systems, Inc.(RMS) cobas SARS-CoV-2 test for use on the cobas 6800/8800 Systems for the qualitative detection of nucleic acid from SARS-CoV-2.

To achieve more rapid testing capacity in the U.S., the FDA issued new policies.

- On February 29, 2020, the FDA issued a new policy for validated COVID-19 diagnostic tests. The new policy applies to certain qualified laboratories that develop and begin to use validated COVID-19 diagnostics before the FDA has completed review of their EUA requests. This policy only applies to laboratories that are certified to perform high-complexity testing consistent with requirements under the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments.
- On March 12, 2020, the agency issued enforcement discretion and is not objecting to the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) authorizing certain laboratories in New York to begin patient testing after validating their tests and notifying the NYSDOH.

Because the virus that causes COVID-19 is new, currently there is no FDA-approved or cleared test to diagnose or detect COVID-19.

Q: When will other diagnostic tests for COVID-19 be authorized?

A: More than 100 companies have requested and received the FDA-developed EUA template for diagnostics for this outbreak. This template will help to expedite the development and authorization of other diagnostic products under EUAs. The templates for these diagnostic testing EUA submissions are now available on our website. *If you need additional information, please refer to the FAQs on Diagnostic Testing for SARS-CoV-2.*

Q: Should I purchase personal protective equipment such as facemasks or N95 respirators for me and my family?

A: CDC does not recommend that people who are well wear a facemask to protect themselves from respiratory illnesses, including COVID-19. Patients with confirmed or suspected COVID-19 should wear a facemask until they are isolated in a hospital or at home. The patient does not need to wear a facemask while isolated. The use of facemasks is also crucial for health workers and other people who are taking care of someone infected with COVID-19 in close settings (at home or in a health care facility).

CDC does not recommend the routine use of respirators, such as N95 respirators. Not everyone is able to wear a respirator due to medical conditions that may be made worse when breathing through a respirator.

Q: What is the difference between a facemask and an N95 respirator?

A: See CDC's infographic: Understanding the Difference: Surgical Masks and N95 Respirators. More information on personal protective equipment, including surgical masks (facemasks) and N95 respirators, is available on the FDA's website.

Q: Is there a shortage of personal protective equipment (PPE) such as gloves, masks, and N95 respirators?

A: The FDA is not currently aware of specific widespread shortages of personal protective equipment, but there are reports of increased ordering of these products and shortages have been observed in some U.S. health care institutions. We have received information from healthcare organizations that some distributors may have placed certain types of PPE on allocation, basing the quantity available to the healthcare facility on previous usage, not projected use. Increased use may exceed the available supply of PPE, resulting in shortages at some healthcare organizations.

The FDA and CDC are aware that as the COVID-19 outbreak continues to expand globally, the supply chain for these devices will continue to be substantially stressed as demand exceeds available supplies. Under the circumstances of this emergency, nationwide shortages are anticipated.

The FDA and CDC took action to make more respirators, including certain N95s, available to health care personnel for use in health care settings. Issuing an Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) is intended to maximize the number of respirators available for health care personnel during the COVID-19 outbreak.

As with prior public health emergencies, the FDA is in contact with medical device manufacturers and others in the supply chain, including hospitals and group purchasing organizations. If a potential shortage or disruption of medical products is identified by the FDA, we will use all available tools to react swiftly and mitigate the impact to U.S. patients and health care professionals.

The FDA encourages manufacturers and healthcare facilities to report any supply disruptions to the device shortages mailbox at deviceshortages@fda.hhs.gov.

Q: Do the N95 respirators that are NIOSH-approved for industrial settings and other workplaces like construction sites, but do not comply with the FDA's regulatory authority to meet the needs of the U.S. healthcare system, still offer adequate protection?

A: The FDA determined that certain respirators approved by NIOSH and authorized by FDA under the EUA may be effective in preventing health care personnel from airborne particulate exposure, including exposure to the virus that causes COVID-19. Given the increased demand and supply challenges on the availability of respirators, at the CDC's request, the FDA granted an EUA to CDC that helps to provide additional respirators to enable more healthcare personnel in healthcare settings to have access to this potentially lifesaving personal protective equipment.

Q: Who makes the "standard" or NIOSH-approved N95 respirators?

A: Please see the CDC website for a list of NIOSH-approved N95 respirators.

Q: Do N95 respirators provide protection from coronavirus?

A: N95 respirators and other personal protective equipment (PPE) such as gloves and surgical gowns are designed to create a non-disease specific barrier to penetration of substances, solids, liquids, or airborne particles. In general, neither FDA nor the manufacturer can provide assurances that PPE will protect you against a specific disease. If performance data has met FDA requirements and demonstrate protection against a specific disease, the product labeling generally will state the claim

for protection against a specific virus or bacteria. See FDA’s Questions About Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) web page for more information.

Q: Do expired N95 respirators still offer protection?

A: Please refer to CDC Release of Stockpiled N95 Filtering Facepiece Respirators Beyond the Manufacturer-Designated Shelf Life for more information.

Q: Who should I contact if I have questions about medical devices or need more information?

A: Please contact the FDA’s Center for Devices and Radiological Health (CDRH)’s Division of Industry and Consumer Education (DICE) for general questions and information.

If you need additional information completing the diagnostic EUA template or wish to consider use of an alternative specimen type, please contact the Division of Microbiology Devices at (301) 348-1778 or email CDRH-EUA-Templates@fda.hhs.gov.

If you have questions about the EUA for personal respiratory protective devices, including N95 respirators, please email CDRH-NonDiagnosticEUA-Templates@fda.hhs.gov.

Food Products

Q: Is food imported to the United States from China and other countries affected by coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), at risk of spreading COVID-19?

A: Currently, there is no evidence to support transmission of COVID-19 associated with imported goods and there are no reported cases of COVID-19 in the United States associated with imported goods.

Q: Are food products produced in the United States a risk for the spread of COVID-19?

A: There is no evidence to suggest that food produced in the United States can transmit COVID-19.

Q: Can I get sick with COVID-19 from touching food, the food packaging, or food contact surfaces, if the coronavirus was present on it?

A: Currently there is no evidence of food or food packaging being associated with transmission of COVID-19. Like other viruses, it is possible that the virus that causes COVID-19 can survive on surfaces or objects. For that reason, it is critical to follow the 4 key steps of food safety—clean, separate, cook, and chill.

Q: Can I get COVID-19 from a food worker handling my food?

A: Currently, there is no evidence of food or food packaging being associated with transmission of COVID-19. However, the virus that causes COVID-19 is spreading from person-to-person in some communities in the U.S. The CDC recommends that if you are sick, stay home until you are better and no longer pose a risk of infecting others.

Anyone handling, preparing and serving food should always follow safe food handling procedures, such as washing hands and surfaces often.

Q: Should food workers who are ill stay home?

A: CDC recommends that employees who have symptoms of acute respiratory illness stay home and not come to work until they are free of fever (100.4° F [37.8° C] or greater using an oral thermometer), signs of a fever, and any other symptoms for at least 24 hours, without the use of fever-reducing or other symptom-altering medicines (e.g. cough suppressants). Employees should notify their supervisor and stay home if they are sick. We recommend that businesses review CDC's interim guidance for businesses and employers for planning and responding to coronavirus disease. Also see the FDA's Retail Food Protection: Employee Health and Personal Hygiene Handbook.

Q: Should food facilities (grocery stores, manufacturing facilities, restaurants, etc.) perform any special cleaning or sanitation procedures for COVID-19?

A: CDC recommends routine cleaning of all frequently touched surfaces in the workplace, such as workstations, countertops, and doorknobs. Use the cleaning agents that are usually used in these areas and follow the directions on the label. CDC does not recommend any additional disinfection beyond routine cleaning at this time.

View the EPA-registered disinfectant products on the Disinfectants for Use Against SARS-CoV-2 list that have qualified under EPA's emerging viral pathogen program for use against SARS-CoV-2, the coronavirus that causes COVID-19.

Restaurants and retail food establishments are regulated at the state and local level. State, local, and tribal regulators use the Food Code published by the FDA to develop or update their own food safety rules. Generally, FDA-regulated food manufacturers are required to maintain clean facilities, including, as appropriate, clean and sanitized food contact surfaces, and to have food safety plans in place. Food safety plans include a hazards analysis and risk-based preventive controls and include procedures for maintaining clean and sanitized facilities and food contact surfaces. See: FSMA Final Rule for Preventive Controls for Human Food.

Q: Since restaurant workers and other service industry employees have ongoing contact with the public, are there any special precautions these workers should take to avoid becoming sick with a respiratory illness, such as wearing masks?

A: CDC does not recommend that people who are well wear a facemask to protect themselves from respiratory diseases, including COVID-19. Facemasks should be used by people who show symptoms of COVID-19 to help prevent the spread of the disease to others. The use of facemasks is also crucial for health workers and people who are taking care of someone with COVID-19 in close settings (at home or in a health care facility).

CDC recommends everyday preventive actions for everyone, including service industry workers and customers:

- Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth.
- Stay home when you are sick.
- Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash.

- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, especially after going to the bathroom; before eating; and after blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing.
 - If soap and water are not readily available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol. Always wash hands with soap and water if hands are visibly dirty.

Source: <https://www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/mcm-issues/coronavirus-disease-2019-covid-19-frequently-asked-questions>

Food Safety
Access to Food
Pet Safety
Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs

Q: Can I become sick with coronavirus (COVID-19) from Food?

A: We are not aware of any reports at this time of human illnesses that suggest COVID-19 can be transmitted by food or food packaging. However, it is always important to follow [good hygiene practices](#) (i.e., wash hands and surfaces often, separate raw meat from other foods, cook to the right temperature, and refrigerate foods promptly) when handling or preparing foods.

Q: Are meat products compromised by the Coronavirus?

A: We are not aware of any reports at this time of human illnesses that suggest COVID-19 can be transmitted by food or food packaging. However, it is always important to follow [good hygiene practices](#) (i.e., wash hands and surfaces often, separate raw meat from other foods, cook to the right temperature, and refrigerate foods promptly) when handling or preparing foods.

Q: Is FSIS taking any extra precautions when receiving food products from nations that have confirmed cases of COVID-19?

A: We are not aware of any reports at this time of human illnesses that suggest COVID-19 can be transmitted by food or food packaging. However, it is always important to follow [good hygiene practices](#) (i.e., wash hands and surfaces often, separate raw meat from other foods, cook to the right temperature, and refrigerate foods promptly) when handling or preparing foods.

Q: Is food imported to the United States from China and other countries affected by COVID-19 at risk of spreading COVID-19?

A: Currently, there is no evidence to support transmission of COVID-19 associated with imported goods and there are no reported cases of COVID-19 in the United States associated with imported goods.

Q: Are food products produced in the United States a risk for the spread of COVID-19?

A: There is no evidence to suggest that food produced in the United States can transmit COVID-19.

Q: Can I get sick with COVID-19 from touching food, the food packaging, or food contact surfaces, if the coronavirus was present on it?

A: Currently there is no evidence of food or food packaging being associated with transmission of COVID-19. Like other viruses, it is possible that the virus that causes COVID-19 can survive on surfaces or objects. For that reason, it is critical to follow the 4 key steps of food safety — [clean, separate, cook, and chill](#).

Access to Food

Q: What is USDA doing to ensure access to food?

A: USDA is monitoring the situation closely in collaboration with our federal and state partners. FNS is ready to assist in the government-wide effort to ensure all Americans have access to food in times of need. In the event of an emergency or disaster situation, Food and Nutrition Service programs are just one part of a much larger government-wide coordinated response. All of our programs, including SNAP, WIC, and the National School Lunch and Breakfast Programs, have flexibilities and contingencies built-in to allow us to respond to on-the-ground realities and take action as directed by Congress.

Learn more about available FNS flexibilities to help ensure food access during the pandemic response, please visit: www.fns.usda.gov/disaster/pandemic.

Pet Safety

Q: Should I avoid contact with pets or other animals if I am sick from coronavirus (COVID-19)?

A: You should restrict contact with pets and other animals while you are sick with COVID-19, just like you would around other people. Although there have not been reports of pets or other animals becoming sick with COVID-19, it is still recommended that people sick with COVID-19 limit contact with animals until more information is known about the virus. When possible, have another member of your household care for your animals while you are sick. If you are sick with COVID-19, avoid contact with your pet, including petting, snuggling, being kissed or licked, and sharing food. If you must care for your pet or be around animals while you are sick, wash your hands before and after you interact with pets and wear a facemask.

Q. Should I be concerned about pets or other animals and coronavirus (COVID-19)?

A: You should restrict contact with pets and other animals while you are sick with COVID-19, just like you would around other people. Although there have not been reports of pets or other animals becoming sick with COVID-19, it is still recommended that people sick with COVID-19 limit contact with animals until more information is known about the virus. When possible, have another member of your household care for your animals while you are sick. If you are sick with COVID-19, avoid contact with your pet, including petting, snuggling, being kissed or licked, and sharing food. If you must care for your pet or be around animals while you are sick, wash your hands before and after you interact with pets and wear a facemask.

Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs

Q: Does Coronavirus delay implementation of the China Phase One Deal?

A: The U.S. Trade Representative, which is responsible for implementing the Phase One trade agreement, has had no conversations like this with our Chinese counterparts. We expect that the Chinese will meet their commitments under the agreement.

Source: <https://www.usda.gov/coronavirus>

Livestock Vaccines

Q. Can we use livestock/cattle vaccines to protect humans, dogs, cats or pigs against COVID-19?

A. No.

Those of us who have dealt with animals, livestock in particular, are aware that corona viruses have been around for years, in cattle, swine, dogs, cats, and other species. The current novel corona virus outbreak (SARS-COV-2) circling the world, is a betacorona virus, possibly of bat origin that spread to humans in China. This new and different form is different from known corona viruses, hence, the novel title.

There are several types of corona virus which are, generally, species specific.

Although there are corona virus vaccines for cattle, swine, dogs, cats, and poultry they **DO NOT** provide cross species protection. In other words, don't use the cattle vaccine for dogs, cats, pigs, or humans. Using a corona vaccine on a species not listed on the label will not be affective to produce protection, and, in fact, may cause significant harm. **ALWAYS FOLLOW LABEL DIRECTIONS FOR ANY VACCINE USE.**

Currently, there is no vaccine available to protect humans from the novel corona virus (SARS-COV-2) causing the disease COVID-19 in people.

Use common sense and don't panic. There is information regarding the use of animal vaccine on people on social media "**intended to be funny,**" but animal vaccines for human use are ineffective and dangerous!

Livestock/cattle vaccine:



Not for Human Use

Directions

General Directions: Vaccination of healthy, **pregnant cows and heifers** is recommended. Shake well. Aseptically administer 2 mL intramuscularly (IM) only. In accordance with Beef Quality Assurance guidelines, this product should be administered in the muscular region of the neck.

Primary Vaccination: Administer 2 IM doses approximately 3 weeks apart to **pregnant cows**, with the second dose given 3–6 weeks before calving.

Revaccination: Revaccination with a single dose 3–6 weeks before each subsequent calving is recommended. Good animal husbandry and herd health management practices, including annual revaccination, should be employed.

Canine vaccine:



Not for Human Use

DIRECTIONS:

1. *General Directions:* Vaccination of **healthy dogs** is recommended. Shake well. Aseptically administer 1 mL subcutaneously or intramuscularly.

2. *Primary Vaccination:* **Healthy dogs** 6 weeks of age or older should receive 2 doses administered 2-3 weeks apart. If dogs are vaccinated before the age of 4 months, they should be revaccinated with a single dose upon reaching 4 months of age. (Maternal antibodies may interfere with development of an adequate immune response in **puppies** less than 4 months old.)

3. *Revaccination:* Annual revaccination with a single dose is recommended.

Source: State of New Mexico Veterinarian

List N: EPA's Registered Antimicrobial Products for Use Against Novel Coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, the Cause of COVID-19 (3/2/20)

An individual pesticide product may be marketed and sold under a variety of names. If you are seeking additional information about a pesticide product, refer to the EPA Registration Number (EPA Reg. No.), found on the product label, not the brand name. When purchasing a product for use against a specific pathogen, check the EPA Reg. No. versus the products included on this list.

All EPA-registered pesticides must have an EPA Registration Number. Alternative brand names have the same EPA Reg. No. as the primary product. The EPA Reg. No. of a primary product consists of two set of numbers separated by a hyphen, for example EPA Reg. No. 12345-12. The first set of numbers refers to the company identification number, and the second set of numbers following the hyphen represents the product number.

In addition to primary products, distributors may also sell products with identical formulations and identical efficacy as the primary products. Although distributor products frequently use different brand names, you can identify them by their three-part EPA Reg. No. The first two parts of the EPA Reg. No. match the primary product, plus a third set of numbers that represents the Distributor ID number. For example, EPA Reg. No. 12345-12-2567 is a distributor product with an identical formulation and efficacy to the primary product with the EPA Reg. No. 12345- 12.

Information about listed products is current as indicated by the dates on this list. If you would like to review the product label information for any of these products, please visit our [product label system](#). Inclusion on this list does not constitute an endorsement by EPA.

RTU- Ready-to-Use

See list on following page:

Registration Number	Product Name	Company	Formulation Type
1677-129	COSA OXONIA ACTIVE	Ecolab Inc	DILUTABLE
1677-226	VIRASEPT	Ecolab Inc	RTU
1677-235	BLEACH DISINFECTANT CLEANER	Ecolab Inc	RTU
1677-237	OXYCIDE DAILY DISINFECTANT CLEANER	Ecolab Inc	DILUTABLE
1677-238	PEROXIDE MULTI SURFACE CLEANER AND DISINFECTANT	Ecolab Inc/Kay Chemical Co.	DILUTABLE
1677-249	KLERCIDE 70/30 IPA	Ecolab Inc	RTU
1677-251	PEROXIDE DISINFECTANT AND GLASS CLEANER RTU	Ecolab Inc/Kay Chemical Co.	RTU
1839-220	SC-RTU DISINFECTANT CLEANER	Stepan Company	RTU
1839-248	Stepan Spray Disinfectant Concentrate	Stepan Company	DILUTABLE
1839-83	DETERGENT DISINFECTANT PUMP SPRAY	Stepan Company	RTU
4091-21	CONDOR 2	W.M. BARR & COMPANY, INC	RTU
4091-22	RAPTOR 5	W.M. BARR & COMPANY, INC	RTU
42182-9	FIREBIRD F130	MICROBAN PRODUCTS COMPANY	RTU
47371-129	FORMATION HWS- 256	H&S CHEMICALS DIVISION OF LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE

Registration Number	Product Name	Company	Formulation Type
47371-130	FORMULATION HWS-128	H&S CHEMICALS DIVISION OF LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE
47371-131	HWS-64	H&S CHEMICALS DIVISION OF LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE
47371-192	FORMULATION HWS-32	H&S CHEMICALS DIVISION OF LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE
56392-7	Clorox Healthcare® Bleach Germicidal Cleaner Spray	Clorox Professional Products Company	RTU
5813-105	Clorox Multi Surface Cleaner + Bleach	The Clorox Company	RTU
5813-110	Clorox Pet Solutions Advanced Formula Disinfecting Stain & Odor Remover	The Clorox Company	RTU
5813-111	Clorox Disinfecting Bleach2	The Clorox Company	DILUTABLE
5813-114	Clorox Performance Bleach1	The Clorox Company	DILUTABLE
5813-115	Clorox Germicidal Bleach3	The Clorox Company	RTU
5813-21	Clorox Clean Up Cleaner + Bleach	The Clorox Company	RTU
5813-40	Clorox Disinfecting Bathroom Cleaner	The Clorox Company	RTU
5813-79	Clorox Disinfecting Wipes	The Clorox Company	WIPE
5813-89	Clorox Toilet Bowl Cleaner with Bleach	The Clorox Company	RTU
63761-10	STERILEX ULTRA STEP	STERILEX	DILUTABLE
63761-8	STERILEX ULTRA DISINFECTANT CLEANER SOLUTION 1	STERILEX	DILUTABLE
675-54	LYSOL BRAND HEAVY DUTY	RECKITT BENCKISER	DILUTABLE

Registration Number	Product Name	Company	Formulation Type
	CLEANER DISINFECTANT CONCENTRATE		
67619-12	Clorox Healthcare® Bleach Germicidal Wipes	Clorox Professional Products Company	WIPE
67619-16	Clorox Commercial Solutions® Toilet Bowl Cleaner with Bleach1	Clorox Professional Products Company	RTU
67619-17	Clorox Commercial Solutions® Clorox® Clean-Up Disinfectant Cleaner with Bleach1	Clorox Professional Products Company	RTU
67619-21	Clorox Commercial Solutions® Clorox® Disinfecting Spray	Clorox Professional Products Company	RTU
67619-24	Clorox Commercial Solutions® Hydrogen Peroxide Cleaner Disinfectant	Clorox Professional Products Company	RTU
67619-25	Clorox Commercial Solutions® Hydrogen Peroxide Cleaner Disinfectant Wipes	Clorox Professional Products Company	WIPE
67619-29	Saginaw	Clorox Professional Products Company	RTU
67619-30	GNR	Clorox Professional Products Company	RTU
67619-31	Clorox Commercial Solutions® Clorox® Disinfecting Wipes	Clorox Professional Products Company	WIPE
67619-32	CloroxPro™ Clorox® Germicidal Bleach	Clorox Professional Products Company	DILUTABLE
67619-33	Clorox Commercial Solutions® Clorox® Disinfecting Biostain & Odor Remover	Clorox Professional Products Company	RTU

Registration Number	Product Name	Company	Formulation Type
67619-37	Clorox Healthcare® VersaSure® Wipes	Clorox Professional Products Company	WIPE
67619-38	CloroxPro™ Clorox Total 360® Disinfecting Cleaner1	Clorox Professional Products Company	RTU
6836-140	LONZA FORMULATION S- 21F	LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE
6836-152	LONZA FORMULATION DC-103	LONZA, LLC	RTU
6836-266	BARDAC 205M-10	LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE
6836-278	BARDAC 205M- 14.08	LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE
6836-289	BARDAC 205M RTU	LONZA, LLC	RTU
6836-302	BARDAC 205M-2.6	LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE
6836-305	BARDAC 205M-23	LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE
6836-313	LONZA DISINFECTANT WIPES	LONZA, LLC	WIPE
6836-340	LONZA DISINFECTANT WIPES PLUS 2	LONZA, LLC	WIPE
6836-349	LONZAGARD RCS- 256 PLUS	LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE
6836-361	NUGEN MB5A-256	LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE
6836-364	NUGEN MB5N-256	LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE
6836-365	NUGEN MB5N-128	LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE
6836-70	BARDAC 205M-7.5	LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE
6836-75	LONZA FOUMLATION S-21	LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE
6836-77	LONZA FORMULATION S- 18	LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE
6836-78	LONZA FORMULATION R- 82	LONZA, LLC	DILUTABLE
70627-24	VIREX™ II / 256	Diversey, Inc.	DILUTABLE

Registration Number	Product Name	Company	Formulation Type
70627-56	OXIVIR Tb	Diversey, Inc.	RTU
70627-58	OXY-TEAM™ DISINFECTANT CLEANER	Diversey, Inc.	DILUTABLE
70627-60	OXIVIR™ WIPES	Diversey, Inc.	WIPE
70627-72	Avert Sporicidal Disinfectant Cleaner	Diversey, Inc.	DILUTABLE
70627-74	OXIVIR 1	Diversey, Inc.	RTU
70627-77	Oxivir 1 Wipes	Diversey, Inc.	WIPE
71847-6	KLORSEPT	MEDENTECH LTD	DILUTABLE
71847-7	KLORKLEEN 2	MEDENTECH LTD	DILUTABLE
777-127	LYSOL® DISINFECTANT MAX COVER MIST	RECKITT BENCKISER	RTU
777-132	LYSOL BRAND POWER PLUS TOILET BOWL CLEANER	RECKITT BENCKISER	RTU
777-70	LYSOL BRAND CLING & FRESH TOILET BOWL CLEANER	RECKITT BENCKISER	RTU
777-81	LYSOL BRAND LIME & RUST TOILET BOWL CLEANER	RECKITT BENCKISER	RTU
777-83	LYSOL BRAND BLEACH MOLD AND MILDEW REMOVER	RECKITT BENCKISER	RTU
777-89	LYSOL BRAND CLEAN & FRESH MULTI-SURFACE CLEANER	RECKITT BENCKISER	DILUTABLE
777-99	PROFESSIONAL LYSOL® DISINFECTANT SPRAY	RECKITT BENCKISER	RTU
84368-1	URTHPRO	URTHTECH, LLC	RTU

Registration Number	Product Name	Company	Formulation Type
84150-1	PURELL Professional Surface Disinfectant Wipes	GOJO Industries, Inc.	WIPE
88494-3	PEAK DISINFECTANT	North American Infection Control, Ltd	RTU
88494-4	PEAK DISINFECTANT WIPES	NORTH AMERICAN INFECTION CONTROL, LTD	WIPE
9480-10	Sani-Prime Germicidal Spray	Professional Disposables International, Inc.	RTU
9480-12	Sani-Cloth Prime Germicidal Disposable Wipe	Professional Disposables International, Inc.	WIPE
9480-14	Sani-HyPerCide Germicidal Spray	Professional Disposables International, Inc.	RTU

Source: https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2020-03/documents/sars-cov-2-list_03-03-2020.pdf, United States Environmental Protection Agency – Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention