



H2000 ISO PRO

Cleaning & Sanitising Fluid

99.7% Pure Isopropyl Alcohol

World Health Organisation Formulation for COVID-19 hand sanitiser hand.

To make a surface sanitiser spray eliminate the glycerol from the formula and increase the Purified water (248 ml) content by the same amount.

Contains only the following ingredients:

To make 1000ml

Isopropyl alcohol 75% (99.7% pharmaceutical grade) 750ml

Glycerol 1.45% v/v (pharmaceutical grade) 15ml

Available at chemist

Hydrogen peroxide 0.125% v/v (3% pharmaceutical grade) 2ml

Available at chemist

Purified water (Boiled or Distilled) 233ml

The formulation **must not** contain any other active or inactive ingredients, including colours, fragrances or emollients.

The purified water is water derived from potable water that has been rendered sterile or purified by:

boiling or distillation; that is validated to produce water that is of both acceptable chemical and microbiological quality.

The purified water must be used as quickly as possible following such processes.

The presence of water is a crucial factor in destroying or inhibiting the growth of pathogenic microorganisms with isopropyl alcohol. Water acts as a catalyst and plays a key role in denaturing the proteins of vegetative cell membranes. 75% IPA solutions penetrate the cell wall more completely which permeates the entire cell, coagulates all proteins, and therefore the microorganism dies.

Extra water content slows evaporation, therefore increasing surface contact time and enhancing effectiveness. IPA concentrations over 91% coagulate proteins instantly. Consequently, a protective layer is created which protects other proteins from further coagulation.

Directions:

Apply sufficient amount of product on hands or surface to cover all surfaces. Rub hands together until dry.

Leave on treated surface for a minimum of 1 minute.

Warnings:

For external use only. Flammable. Keep away from heat or flame.

Keep out of eyes, ears and mouth.

Discontinue use if skin irritation or rash occurs.

Keep out of reach of children.

Poisons Information - 13 11 26

Store below 30 °C.



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Not all sanitisers work against COVID-19 this is what you need to do.

Since the outbreak of COVID-19 in Australia earlier this year, sales of sanitisers have soared. Although sanitisers can help reduce the risk of catching certain infections, not all sanitisers are equally effective or effective at all against coronavirus. Now there is a glut of ineffective sanitisers being sold and used in Australia.

As with most viral respiratory infections – like the common cold and the flu – coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) (COVID-19) is mainly spread when virus-laden droplets from a person's mouth or nose are transferred to other people.

Aside from inhaling droplets, you can also get respiratory viruses including SARS-CoV-2 by touching anything contaminated with the virus and then touching your face, in particular your mouth or nose. We touch our face a lot without even realising it.

Washing with warm water and soap for 20 seconds remains the gold standard for hand hygiene and preventing the spread of infectious diseases. Washing with warm water (not cold water) and soap removes oils from our hands that can harbour microbes.

But sanitisers can also protect against disease-causing microbes, especially in situations when soap and water aren't available. They're also proven to be effective in reducing the number and type of microbes.

There are two main types of hand sanitizers: alcohol-based and alcohol-free.

Alcohol-based sanitisers.

Here is the key point they are only effective against coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) (COVID-19) when they contain the following:

75% or greater of isopropyl alcohol at 99.7% strength pharmaceutical grade or,

80% or greater ethanol (ethyl alcohol) or n-propanol at 96% strength food grade.

Not only are alcohol-based sanitisers found to be effective at killing many types of germs, bacteria, including MRSA and E coli, they're also effective against many viruses, including the influenza A virus, rhinovirus, hepatitis A virus, HIV, and Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) and coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) (COVID-19).

Alcohol-free sanitisers.

Contain quaternary ammonium compounds (usually benzalkonium chloride) instead of alcohol. These can reduce microbes but are less effective than alcohol and **DO NOT WORK** against coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) (COVID-19).

Destroying viruses.

Alcohol attacks and destroys the envelope protein that surrounds some viruses, including coronaviruses. This protein is vital for a virus's survival and multiplication. But a hand sanitizer needs to be at least 75% to 80% (depending on the type of) alcohol in order to kill most viruses.

Sanitizers with less than 60 percent alcohol were also found to be less effective at killing bacteria and fungi and may only reduce the growth of germs rather than killing them outright. They are not effective against coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) (COVID-19).

And even hand sanitizers containing 60 percent alcohol can't remove all types of germs. Studies have found that hand washing with soap and water for 20 seconds is more effective than hand sanitisers at removing norovirus, Cryptosporidium (a parasite that can cause diarrhea), and Clostridium difficile (bacteria which cause bowel problems and diarrhea).

With shortages and misinformation leading some people, companies, clubs and pubs to use or offer for sale sanitisers either alcohol free or low alcohol that are ineffective against coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) (COVID-19).

If hands are visibly dirty, hand washing with soap and water is more effective than using alcohol-based hand sanitizers. Research has found that the detergent effect of soap and the friction of washing work together to reduce the number of microbes on our hands, as well as the dirt and organic materials.

Sneezing or coughing into your hands also requires more than just a pump of hand sanitizer to disinfect them. This is because if your hands are contaminated with mucous, the sanitiser might not work as well because mucous acts to protect microbes.

As a result, the best and most consistent way of preventing the spread of the coronavirus – and reducing your risk of contracting it – remains frequently washing your hands- you need to make sure you cover your hands (including between your knuckles, wrists, palms, back of your hand and your fingernails) completely rubbing it in for 20 seconds or more with soap & warm water. Next best choice Alcohol based Sanitisers containing 75% or greater of isopropyl alcohol at 99.7% strength pharmaceutical grade or, 80% or greater ethanol (ethyl alcohol) or n-propanol at 96% strength food grade.