

USING SHOCKWAVE AS A LAUNDRY ADDITIVE

Hotels, hospitals, and other facilities looking to sanitize porous surfaces such as bed spreads, sheets, pillow cases, diapers, towels, and other wet linens may use Shockwave as a laundry additive to the final rinse cycle.



USE SITES:

Motels, hotel chains, nursing homes, hospitals, medical facilities, restaurants

COMMON APPLICATIONS:

Sheets, pillow cases, uniforms, coveralls, high-visibility garments, smocks, fabric work gloves, dropcloths, elevator pads, and cotton terry towels

DIRECTIONS:

Add 2 gallons of Shockwave RTU per 100 lbs of dry laundry to the final rinse cycle water (200 ppm). Read the Shockwave label to determine appropriate metering for concentrate versus ready to use

- Shockwave is an additive for the rinse cycle, it is not the primary detergent. Wash with detergent as normal, using the highest possible temperature
- Use commercial laundry equipment that allows Shockwave to be added as a rinse agent
- Use ShockWave to disinfect your laundry basket. Throw laundry bags in with the suspect contaminated laundry
- Temperature is referenced by several sources as a laundry factor that can reduce viral activity.
- Antimicrobial performance as a laundry additive is specifically against odor-causing bacteria. The availability of antiviral claims is unknown
- As a general rule, the State of California does not accept sanitizing claims for porous surfaces for EPA-registered products

- 80+ microorganism kill claims including more than 55 pathogenic bacteria
- Hospital-grade disinfectant
- Laundry additive, carpet, fabric and other textile claims available. Read label carefully, and visit MasterWorks for more info
- Convenient no-mix Ready-To-Use and Concentrated formulas
- Approved for use in (but not limited to) healthcare, hospitality, educational facilities, food & beverage, public transportation, manufacturing, retail, sports & recreational facilities, and more



ADDITIONAL LAUNDRY INFORMATION FROM OTHER SOURCES:

- Although it is still unclear how long SARS-CoV-2 can survive on clothing, experts recommend caution when laundering clothes and other textiles. Taking extra care is especially important for those living with someone who has a suspected or confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection and those who have it themselves.¹
- Choose the warmest available water setting. The WHO recommend water temperatures between 60–90°C (140–194°F). However, high temperatures can damage or shrink delicate clothing items, so remember to read the care labels.²

That reference specifically from the World Health Organization (WHO) is: “machine wash at 60–90 °C (140–194 °F)³”; and, “Heat at 56°C (138F) kills the SARS coronavirus at around 10,000 units per 15 min (quick reduction).⁴”

Re: the current emergent SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus: “The virus is highly stable at 4°C, but sensitive to heat. At 4°C, there was only around a 0.7 log-unit reduction of infectious titre on day 14. With the incubation temperature increased to 70°C, the time for virus inactivation was reduced to 5 mins.⁵”

- Launder items with laundry soap or household detergent. ...Consider soaking clothes in a solution containing quaternary ammonium before washing them...Wear gloves when doing laundry. Wash the hands with warm water and soap immediately after removing the gloves. If gloves are not available, wash the hands immediately after handling dirty clothing and avoid touching the face.⁶
- Most residential clothes dryers are preset w/ three settings: Low, medium, and high. The

temperature range is 125 to 135 F across these cycles. Some dryer brands and models can reach as high as 176 F. These extreme temperatures might be common in commercial and professional grade dryers that are used in large households, uniform cleaning services and laundromats.⁷

- If you are a first responder or have someone in your home diagnosed with then go the distance to be sure and do it with the clothes dry not wet so you achieve the higher temperature.⁸

¹ Medical News Today <https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/how-to-disinfect-clothes#how-to-disinfect-clothes>

² Medical News Today <https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/how-to-disinfect-clothes#how-to-disinfect-clothes>

³ World Health Organization (WHO), [https://www.who.int/publications-detail/home-care-for-patients-with-suspected-novel-coronavirus-\(ncov\)-infection-presenting-with-mild-symptoms-and-management-of-contacts](https://www.who.int/publications-detail/home-care-for-patients-with-suspected-novel-coronavirus-(ncov)-infection-presenting-with-mild-symptoms-and-management-of-contacts)

⁴ WHO https://www.who.int/csr/sars/survival_2003_05_04/en/

⁵ [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanmic/article/PIIS2666-5247\(20\)30003-3/fulltext#sec1](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanmic/article/PIIS2666-5247(20)30003-3/fulltext#sec1)

⁶ Medical News Today <https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/how-to-disinfect-clothes#how-to-disinfect-clothes>

⁷ hunker.com, 2017 “The Maximum Temperature for a Clothes Dryer” by Damarious Page <https://www.hunker.com/12003256/the-maximum-temperature-for-a-clothes-dryer>

⁸ bobvila.com <https://www.bobvila.com/posts/28851dryer-temperature>