

2020

GAMA DESINFEÇÃO DE SUPERFÍCIES

Uma piscina bem desinfetada é um lugar seguro



Uma piscina bem
desinfetada é um
lugar seguro

1- **PORQUE** É IMPORTANTE FAZER UMA CORRECTA DESINFEÇÃO?

2- **COMO** FAZER A DESINFEÇÃO CORRECTA?

- **GAMA** DESINFEÇÃO SUPERFÍCIES

PARTE 1

Porque é importante fazer uma desinfeção correcta



BENEFÍCIOS DA MANUTENÇÃO DA PISCINA

Para **2/3 dos proprietários de piscina**, ter uma piscina dá-lhes **orgulho**.
Para quase **todos**, "piscina" significa **bem estar** e **convivência**.

ESTÉTICOS

Uma piscina é o centro do jardim, e reflete os **esforços** que o proprietário faz para mantê-la:

- Orgulho em convidar família & amigos
- Desfrutar de momentos agradáveis
- Relaxar completamente

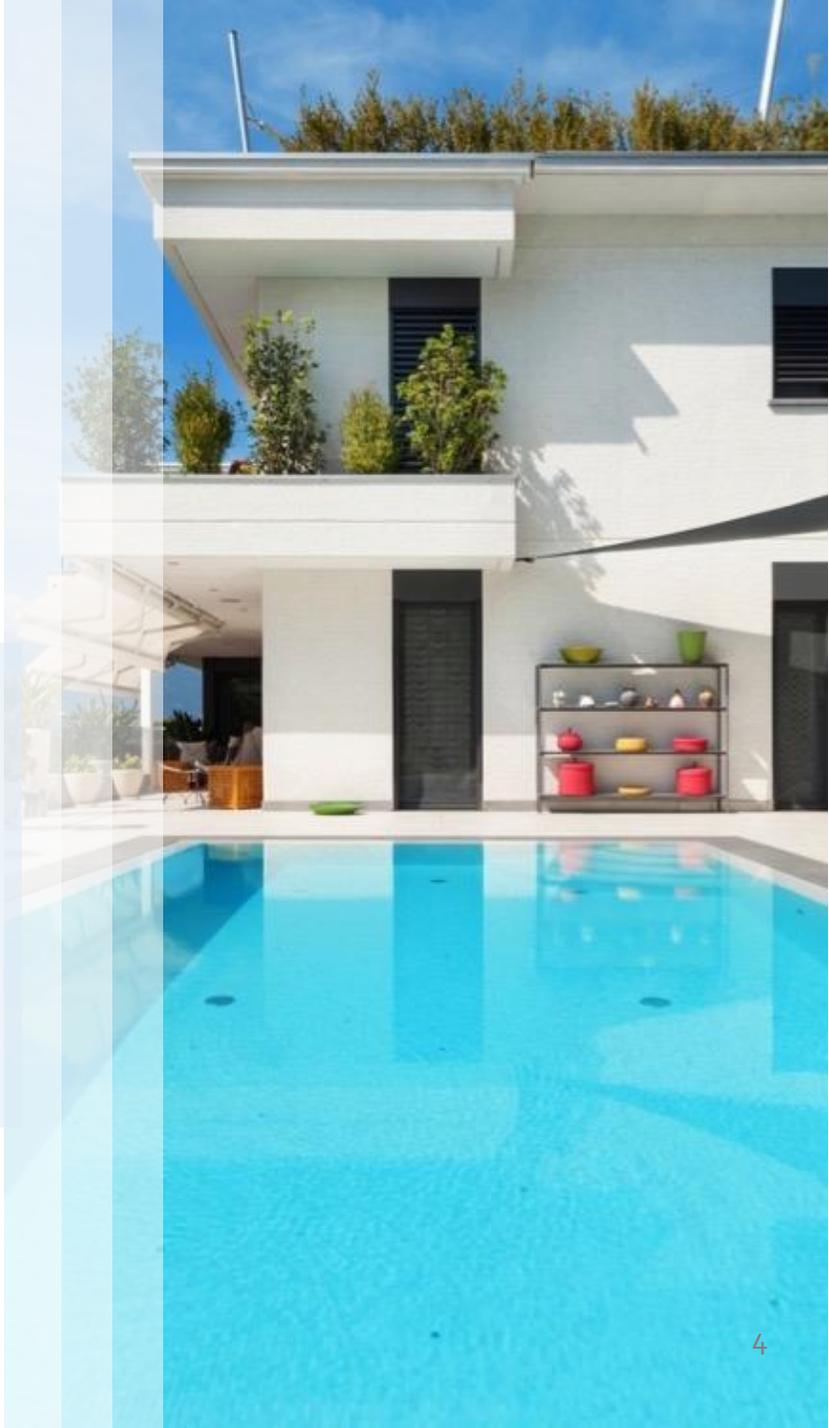
SAÚDE

Devemos ter a **segurança** de tomar banho numa água livre de:

- Crescimento de bactérias ou vírus
- Livres de insectos, algas ou pragas

Para que não seja um veículo transmissor de doenças

Uma piscina limpa **umenta a nossa moral** e **protege a nossa saúde**





ENTORNO DA PISCINA

A água da piscina vê-se afectada por vários fatores:



CLIMA

(temperatura, sol, exposição ao vento, tempestades...)



FREQUÊNCIA DE USO

(número de banhistas, frequência, contaminação com germes como bactérias, vírus, ...)



PROXIMIDADE A PLANTAS

(folhas, pinheiros, pólen...)

Estes fatores afetarão a piscina de maneira **visível** (folhas, insectos, protector solar, pêlo...) ou de maneira **invisível** (nanopartículas, bactérias, vírus...)





A TER EM CONTA

SUJIDADE VISÍVEL



ATER EM CONTA

**À PRIORIVÊ SE UMA PISCINA
SUJIDADE INVISÍVEL
PERFEITA**

FLUIDRA



Parte 1

NOSSAS PISCINAS: UM SÍTIO SEGURO



SABIA QUE?

ORGANIZAÇÃO MUNDIAL DE SAÚDE:

A organização mundial de saúde publicou recentemente uma nota oficial sobre a água e o saneamento.

Estabelece claramente que um nível de 0,5 ppm de cloro livre com um pH inferior a 8,0 é eficiente para matar vírus como o Covid-19.

Isto significa que as piscinas com uma boa manutenção são um lugar seguro para banhos.



Water, sanitation, hygiene, and waste management for the COVID-19 virus: Interim guidance

World Health Organization | unicef

Water, sanitation, hygiene, and waste management for the COVID-19 virus

Interim guidance
19 March 2020

Background

This interim guidance supplements the infection prevention and control (IPC) documents by summarizing WHO guidance on water, sanitation and health care waste management relevant to viruses, including coronaviruses. It is intended for water and sanitation practitioners and providers and health care providers who want to know more about water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) risks and practices.

The provision of safe water, sanitation, and hygienic IPC is essential to protecting human health during all infectious disease outbreaks, including the COVID-19 outbreak. Ensuring good and consistent WASH and waste management practices in communities, homes, health workplaces, and health care facilities will help prevent human-to-human transmission of the COVID-19 virus.

The most important information concerning WASH and the COVID-19 virus is summarized here.

1. COVID-19 transmission

There are two main routes of transmission of the COVID-19 virus: respiratory and contact. Respiratory droplets are generated when an infected person coughs or sneezes. Any person who is in close contact with someone who has respiratory symptoms (sneezing, coughing) is at risk of being exposed to potentially infectious respiratory droplets.¹ Droplets may also land on surfaces where the virus could remain viable; thus, the immediate environment of an infected individual can serve as a source of transmission (contact transmission).

Approximately 2–10% of cases of confirmed COVID-19 disease present with diarrhoea,^{2,4} and two studies detected COVID-19 viral RNA fragments in the faecal matter of COVID-19 patients.^{5,6} However, only one study has cultured the COVID-19 virus from a single stool specimen.⁷ There have been no reports of faecal transmission of the COVID-19 virus.

As enveloped viruses are surrounded by a lipid host cell membrane, which is not robust, the COVID-19 virus is likely to be more sensitive to chlorine and other oxidant disinfection processes than many other viruses, such as coxsackieviruses, which have a protein coat. For effective centralized disinfection, there should be a residual concentration of free chlorine of ≥ 0.5 mg/L after at least 30 minutes of contact time at pH < 8.0 .¹² A chlorine residual should be maintained throughout the distribution system.

3. Keeping water supplies safe

The COVID-19 virus has not been detected in drinking-water supplies, and based on current evidence, the risk to water supplies is low.¹⁰ Laboratory studies of surrogate coronaviruses that took place in well-controlled environments indicated that the virus could remain infectious in water contaminated with faeces for days to weeks.¹⁰ A number of measures can be taken to improve water safety, starting with protecting the source water; treating water at the point of distribution, collection, or consumption; and ensuring that treated water is safely stored at home in regularly cleaned and covered containers.

Conventional, centralized water treatment methods that use filtration and disinfection should inactivate the COVID-19 virus. Other human coronaviruses have been shown to be sensitive to disinfection with chlorine and other oxidant (UV) light.¹¹ As enveloped viruses are surrounded by a lipid host cell membrane, which is not robust, the COVID-19 virus is likely to be more sensitive to chlorine and other oxidant disinfection processes than many other viruses, such as coxsackieviruses, which have a protein coat. For effective centralized disinfection, there should be a residual concentration of free chlorine of ≥ 0.5 mg/L after at least 30 minutes of contact time at pH < 8.0 .¹² A chlorine residual should be maintained throughout the distribution system.

In places where centralized water treatment and safe piped water supplies are not available, a number of household water treatment technologies are effective in removing or destroying viruses, including boiling or using high-performing ultrafiltration or nanomembrane filters, solar irradiation and, in non-turbid waters, UV irradiation and appropriately dosed free chlorine.

4. Safely managing wastewater and faecal waste

There is no evidence that the COVID-19 virus has been transmitted via sewerage systems with or without wastewater treatment. Further, there is no evidence that sewage or

be followed. Workers should wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), which includes protective outerwear, gloves, boots, goggles or a face shield, and a mask; they should perform hand hygiene frequently; and they should avoid touching eye, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.

WASH in health care settings

Existing recommendations for water, sanitation, and hygiene in health care settings are important for patient and provider safety and protecting caregivers from infection risks.¹⁴ The following are particularly important: (i) managing excreta safely, including ensuring that no one with it and that it is treated and disposed safely; (ii) frequent hand hygiene techniques; (iii) implementing regular disinfection practices; and (iv) safely managing waste. Other important measures include safe drinking-water to staff, ensuring that personal hygiene can be maintained, including hand hygiene for patients, staff and cleaning bedsheet and patients' clothing; and adequate and accessible toilets (including for confirmed and suspected cases of COVID-19) and safe disposal of waste.

1. Hand hygiene practices

Hand hygiene is extremely important. Soap and water or an alcohol-based hand sanitizer should be used according to the instructions for use.¹⁵ If hands are not washed with soap and water, the preferred method is to perform hand hygiene with alcohol-based hand sanitizer.¹⁶ When hands are washed with soap and water, hands should be washed with soap and water using the appropriate technique.¹⁷ Hand hygiene should be performed at all five moments, including PPE and after removing it, when changing PPE and after removing it, when changing contact with a patient with suspected COVID-19 infection or their waste, after respiratory secretions, before eating, a toilet.¹⁸ If an alcohol-based hand sanitizer is used, it should be used for at least 20 seconds.

PARTE 2

Como fazer uma desinfeção correcta



COMO ELIMINAR A SUJIDADE INVISÍVEL

Limpar a sujidade “invisível” (vírus, bactérias, microalgas, fungos e protozoários) é a chave para ter uma piscina limpa e segura.

Esta sujidade está tanto na **água** como nas **superfícies**.



FLUIDRA

AS SUPERFÍCIES



FLUIDRA



Parte 2

DESINFECÇÃO DE SUPERFÍCIES

Superfícies a desinfetar:

- Acesso à piscina
- Bancos
- Mobiliário de jardim (mesas, cadeiras, espreguiçadeiras...)
- Duches
- Escadas
- Vestuários



É importante utilizar **produtos especiais** para piscinas, porque o produto pode entrar em contacto com a água e **alterar os parâmetros da água**



Parte 2

DESINFECÇÃO DE SUPERFÍCIES

- ✓ **Descrição:** produto líquido neutro com potente ação higienizante para evitar a transmissão de vírus, bactérias e fungos, que se possam produzir através do contacto da pele com superfícies húmidas e contaminadas
- ✓ **Fórmula não agressiva**, apta para todas as superfícies, sem danificá-las
- ✓ **Não altera os parâmetros da água** (pH, Cloro)
- ✓ Não é necessário enxaguar
- ✓ Agradável **essência a pinho**
- ✓ **Modo de utilização:** pronto a usar, não necessita dissolução prévia



FLUIDRA





Parte 2

DESINFECCIÓN DE SUPERFÍCIES

GAMA:

- Spray 1l para superficies pequeñas
- Garrafa 5l e 25l para superficies grandes



FLUIDRA





MUITO OBRIGADO!