

William (Bill) Bryan leads the Science and Technology Directorate at the Department of Homeland Security, presentation on their recent study. White House Briefing April 23,

Increased temperature, humidity, and sunlight are detrimental to SARS-CoV-2 in saliva droplets on surfaces and in the air

The screenshot shows a video player with a slide titled "Increased temperature, humidity, and sunlight are detrimental to SARS-CoV-2 in saliva droplets on surfaces and in the air". The slide contains a table with the following data:

CONDITION*	Temp	Humidity	Solar	HALF LIFE
Surface	70-75°F	20%	None	18 hours
Surface	70-75°F	80%	None	6 hours
Surface	95°F	80%	None	1 hour
Surface	70-75°F	80%	Summer	2 minutes
Aerosol	70-75°F	20%	None	~60 minutes
Aerosol	70-75°F	20%	Summer	~1.5 minutes

“So, in summary, within the conditions we’ve tested to date, the virus in droplets of saliva survives best in indoors and dry conditions. The virus does not survive as well in droplets of saliva... And thirdly, the virus dies the quickest in the presence of direct sunlight under these conditions ...**look at the aerosol as you breathe it; you put it in a room, 70 to 75 degrees, 20 percent humidity, low humidity, it lasts — the half-life is about an hour.** But you get outside, and it cuts down to a minute and a half. A very significant difference when it gets hit with UV rays. Line 4 shows what happens when the infected surface is exposed to sunlight. “

*Non-porous surfaces such as stainless steel, “Aerosol” shows how the virus lives in airborne saliva droplets . This is very important for gatherings of people.