Genetic material of COVID-19 virus is more persistent in water than the COVID-19 virus. Access to and sanitation to toilet and other surfaces e.g. rotavirus are patient safely managed water supply and sanitation. Chlorination treatment virus to COVID-19) in water >20ºC, indicates viruses from water household solutions to remove viruses include boiling, chlorination of the suitable treatment technology should be done with care. In household systems for removal of viruses. Many systems showed effectiveness against bacteria and protozoa, but not viruses. Selection of the suitable treatment technology should be done with care. In areas without safely managed centralized water supply, effective household solutions to remove viruses include boiling, chlorination and ultrafiltration. COVID-19 virus can be present on toilet and other surfaces. Treatment plant acts as barrier against COVID-19 virus and other viruses. The authors conclude that their findings are consistent with person-to-person transmission of this novel coronavirus in hospital and family settings, and the reports of infected travelers in other geographical regions. Van Doremalen et al. (New England Journal of Medicine, 2020) evaluated the stability of SARS-CoV-2 in aerosols and on various surfaces (including plastic, copper). SARS-CoV-2 remained viable in aerosols throughout the 3-hour-experiment. On plastic and stainless steel, viable SARS-CoV-2 was detected up to 72 hours after application, whereas on copper and cardboard no viable virus was detected after 4 and 24 hours, respectively. Presence of infectious COVID-19 virus is very unlikely. Surface water intakes for drinking water production are ideally located upstream of any (waste) water discharges, or at least sufficiently downstream to allow for mixing and die-off of pathogenic micro-organisms. The findings that infectious COVID-19 virus could not be extracted from stool (Wölfel et al., 2020) and that, if present in water, it is likely to be inactivated within days (Wang et al., 2020). Water treatment plants are designed to inactivate the most persistent viruses in the water, and are as such effective against the COVID-19 virus. Commonly applied other technologies for virus inactivation are UV irradiation, ozonation and membrane filtration. Safely managed tap water is well protected against COVID-19 virus. The presence of viruses in drinking water is included in the World Health Organisation’s Guidelines for Drinking Water. Having a Water Safety Plan in place means tap water is safely managed against all viruses, including COVID-19 virus.