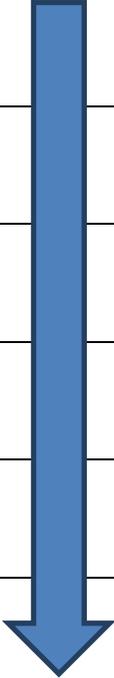


The following table provides information regarding surface disinfectants for use in laboratories where work with biological agents is conducted. Efficacy of every disinfectant varies by a number of factors: 1) organic load, 2) microbial load, 3) type of organism, 4) condition of surfaces to be disinfected (i.e. porous or non-porous), and 5) disinfectant concentration, pH, temperature, contact time and environmental humidity. Prior to selecting a specific disinfectant, consider the relative resistance of microorganisms.

	TYPE OF MICROBE	EXAMPLES
	MORE RESISTANT	Prions
		Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (Mad Cow) Creutzfeld-Jakob disease
		Bacterial spores
		<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> <i>Clostridium sporogenes</i>
		Mycobacteria
		<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i>
		Hydrophilic viruses (non-lipid, non-enveloped)
	<i>Rhinovirus</i> <i>Adenovirus</i>	
	Fungi	
	<i>Cryptococcus sp.</i> <i>Candida sp.</i>	
	Vegetative bacteria	
	<i>Streptococcus pneumonia</i> <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	
	LESS RESISTANT	Lipophilic viruses (lipid-containing, enveloped)
	Herpes simplex Cytomegalovirus HIV	

For added assurance, perform kill determinations in your own laboratory with your own biological materials.

Decontamination reduces microbial contamination of materials or surfaces to prevent inadvertent infection. Disinfection is the elimination of virtually all pathogenic organisms on inanimate objects and surfaces; it reduces the level of microbial contamination to an acceptably safe level. Sterilization refers to the destruction of all microbial life, including bacterial endospores.

The appropriateness of a decontamination procedure depends on your objective: disinfection or sterilization. Other factors must also be considered. Will the disinfectant be used on hard surfaces, in a biosafety cabinet, on instruments, or on waste? Surgical instruments must be sterile but this level of microbial killing is generally unnecessary for laboratory surfaces such as floors and walls. When choosing a disinfectant, consider the organism, the item to be disinfected, the disinfectant's cost and ease of use.

Hospital-approved disinfectants are acceptable for use in laboratories. Consult the manufacturer's directions to determine efficacy against the biohazards used in your lab. These could include household bleach, quaternary ammonium compounds, and Phenolic compounds. A popular disinfectant for use in biological safety cabinets is Wescodyne, available through Fisher Scientific; it's primary benefit is that it is not corrosive like oxidizing disinfectants.

The following disinfectants are effective against a wide range of infectious agents. Approximate contact times are given for each disinfectant. Links to the MSDS files are included. Disinfectant solutions should be made up and stored according to manufacturer directions. A clean surface is more effectively decontaminated than a soiled surface. While disinfectants are not necessarily detergents, some disinfectants also include a detergent or surfactant. Various disinfectants are discussed in detail below.

Chlorine (Sodium Hypochlorite)

Chlorine is a fast-acting oxidant that is widely available for use as a broad-spectrum chemical disinfectant. Sold as household bleach, it is an aqueous solution of sodium hypochlorite (5.25% NaOCl) which can be diluted with water to provide various concentrations of available chlorine.

While highly effective as a disinfectant, chlorine is highly alkaline and can be corrosive to metal. Care must be taken when using even 5% bleach on metal; multiple clear water rinses are required to remove all residue. The disinfectant activity of chlorine is considerably reduced by organic matter (protein). Stock or working solutions that are stored in open containers, particularly at high temperatures, release chlorine gas thereby reducing their disinfectant potential. Undiluted household bleach, stored at room temperature in the original container, has a shelf-life of approximately six months. Working solutions of bleach should be prepared fresh daily. Household bleach is diluted 1:10 to obtain final concentration of 0.5% NaOCl. Industrial strength bleach has a higher sodium hypochlorite concentration (up to 6.25%) and must be diluted accordingly to obtain the correct final concentration. To increase the efficacy of sodium hypochlorite solutions against spores, vinegar may be added to the solution. If your lab works with spore formers, combining 5

ounces of household bleach with one gallon of water and adding 8 ounces of 5% distilled white vinegar yields a disinfectant that is effective against spores.

Chlorine gas is highly toxic. Store and use bleach only in well-ventilated areas. To prevent the rapid release of chlorine gas, do not mix undiluted bleach with acids or other incompatible chemicals, such as ammonia-containing compounds.

Phenolic Compounds

Phenolic compounds were among the earliest germicides. However, more recent safety concerns restrict their use. They are active against vegetative bacteria and lipid-containing viruses, and also show activity against mycobacteria when properly formulated. They are not active against spores and their activity against non-lipid-containing viruses is variable. Many phenolic products are used for the decontamination of environmental surfaces and some (e.g. triclosan and chloroxyleneol) are among the more commonly used antiseptics. Some phenolic compounds are sensitive to and may be inactivated by water hardness and therefore must be diluted with distilled or deionized water. They may be absorbed by latex gloves and can also penetrate the skin. Phenolic compounds can be irritating to the skin and eyes and may have an associated odor that is irritating to respiratory tissue.

Hil-Phene is a broad spectrum phenolic disinfectant typically used at a dilution of 1-5%. Contact time of 10 minutes is recommended. Hil-Phene provides effective disinfection for HIV and many other infectious agents; it is also tuberculocidal.

Hillyard Hil-Phene

<http://www.hillyard.com/Images/MSDS/MSDSHIL00191.pdf>

<http://www.hillyard.com/images/ProductData/HIL00191.pdf>

Quaternary Ammonium Compounds

Many types of quaternary ammonium compounds are used as mixtures and in combination with other germicides. Depending on the quaternary compound type, germicidal activity can be reduced by organic matter, water hardness, and anionic detergents. Therefore, care should be taken in selecting proper agents for pre-cleaning. When properly diluted, quaternary ammonium compounds have low odor and are not irritating, however potentially harmful bacteria can grow in quaternary ammonium compound solutions.

Vindicator+ is a disinfectant that is cost-effective and has good broad spectrum disinfecting strength. A dilution of 0.1-2% and contact time of 10 minutes are recommended. Vindicator+ provides effective disinfection for HIV, HBV, Adenovirus, many animal viruses, and others.

<http://www.hillyard.com/Material.asp?catind=1&x=2&pid=HIL0016806&cid>

<http://www.dadepaper.com/Content/ProductSupportFiles/4d28f2d5-4a1c-4c7a-a684-6674c13319de.pdf>

Lysol I.C. is another quaternary ammonium disinfectant. It is available from Fisher Scientific and various other sources as well. A dilution of 1:256 and contact time of 10 minutes are recommended. Lysol I.C. is a highly-concentrated hospital approved disinfectant that provides virucidal, fungicidal, and bactericidal protection in the presence of up to 5% organic matter.

Lagasse Lysol I.C. Quaternary Cleaner Disinfectant

<http://www.monarchresources.com/documents/74983RC.pdf>

http://www.reckittprofessional.com/customer_services/info_bulletins/5-4.pdf#search=%22lysol%20I.C.%20efficacy%22

Alcohols

Mixtures of alcohols with other agents are more effective than alcohol alone; a contact time of at least 10 minutes must be observed. When used alone, alcohols do not leave a residue on treated items. Alcohols are volatile and flammable and must not be used near open flames because the lower explosive limit (LEL) is easily attained. If 70% ethanol is used to decontaminate a BSC, it must be wiped on and not sprayed. If sprayed, the vapor will pass over the sparking motor, a potential source of ignition. Alcohol containing solutions must be clearly labeled to prevent their being autoclaved. Store all working solutions of alcohol in appropriate containers to prevent evaporation. Include Alcohol in the lab's chemical inventory and monitor its use to minimize the chance of it being used for non-lab use.

Ethanol and isopropyl alcohol have similar disinfectant properties. They are active against vegetative bacteria, fungi, and lipid-containing viruses, but not against spores. Their action on non-lipid-containing viruses is variable. For highest effectiveness they should be used at concentrations of approximately 70% (v/v) in water; higher or lower concentrations may not be as germicidal. In addition to being relatively inexpensive, another advantage of aqueous alcohol solutions is that they do not leave any residue on treated items. A 70% (v/v) aqueous solution of ethanol is recommended. Alcohol-based hand-rubs and alcohol mixed with emollients are recommended for decontaminating lightly soiled hands in situations where proper hand-washing is inconvenient or not possible. However, ethanol is ineffective against spores such as HBV and Mycobacterium tuberculosis (TB) and may not kill all types of non-lipid-containing viruses.

Iodine and Iodophors

The action of these disinfectants is similar to that of chlorine, although they may be slightly less inhibited by organic matter. Iodine can stain fabrics and environmental surfaces and is generally unsuitable for use as a disinfectant. However, iodophors and tinctures of iodine are good

antiseptics and polyvidone-iodine is a reliable and safe surgical scrub and preoperative skin antiseptic. Antiseptics based on iodine should not be used on aluminum or copper. Iodine-based products must be stored at 4–10°C to prevent the growth of potentially harmful bacteria. Iodine can be toxic.

References:

World Health Organization Laboratory Biosafety Manual, 3rd ed.

EPA Approved Disinfectants Website

<http://www.epa.gov/oppad001/chemregindex.htm>