

The Texas Department of State Health Services, Zoonosis Control Division has removed the word "bleach" from the disinfectant list and uses instead the word hypochlorites; however there is a great difference in the disinfecting properties of calcium hypochlorite (dry chlorine "bleach") and sodium hypochlorite (household "bleach") as explained in the following paper.

**THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CALCIUM HYPOCHORITE and HOUSEHOLD BLEACH AS DISINFECTANTS.**

We would also like to note that CAL EPA has **not** granted household bleach or Sodium Hypochlorite a registration number for its use in animal facilities as a disinfectant.

The following chart was taken from the DSHS Advanced Animal Control Officers training manual. Sanitation and Disease Control (Advanced) page 9

**Detergents and Disinfectants**

Name	Usage	Characteristics
Acid detergents	Remove dried urine particles on equipment and cages.	Corrosive; potential health hazards; need to remove residual detergent By rinsing with water.
Alkaline detergents	Remove oils left on surfaces from food, fecal material, or animal skin And hair.	Separate fat molecules so can Remove by rinsing.
Iodine	Sanitizes equipment, utensils, and Skin.	Stable; irritates skin less and corrodes metals less than other products; bactericide; sporocide; May stain.
Quaternary ammonium compounds (AQuats)	Kill enveloped viruses (feline rhinotracheitis).	Noncorrosive; nontoxic; can cause skin irritation; may leave a residual coating on hard surfaces that inhibits bacterial growth; can leave Oily film.
Phenols	Kill enveloped viruses.	Bactericidal; fungicidal; virucidal (enveloped viruses); toxic to cats; cause skin and mucous membrane irritation; leave residual activity; Corrosive.
Products containing chlorine (hypochlorites)	Kill enteroviruses (parvovirus, Coronavirus).	Effective against many viruses, bacteria, and fungi; have deodorizer activity; inexpensive; may be corrosive; may irritate skin and Respiratory tract; whiten materials.