## Always read and follow directions on the product label.

Disinfectant Class	Acids	Alcohols	Aldehydes	Alkalis	Chlorine Compounds	Peroxygen Compounds	Phenols	Quaternary Ammonium Compounds
Example Active Ingredients	citric acid, acetic acid	ethanol, isopropanol	formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde,	sodium hydroxide, ammonium hydroxide	sodium hypochlorite, chlorine dioxide	hydrogen peroxide, peracetic acid, peroxymonosulfates	orthophenylphenol	alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride (ADBAC)
Mechanism of Action	Slow acting Alters pH	<ul><li>Fast acting</li><li>Precipitates proteins</li><li>Denatures lipids</li></ul>	<ul><li>Slow acting</li><li>Denatures proteins</li><li>Alkylates nucleic acids</li></ul>	<ul><li> Slow acting</li><li> Alters pH</li><li> Fat saponification</li></ul>	Fast acting Denatures proteins	<ul><li>Fast acting</li><li>Denature proteins and lipids</li></ul>	Denatures proteins Disrupts cell wall	Denatures proteins Binds phospholipids of cell membrane
Characteristics	Characteristics depend on acid type Corrosive at high concentrations to metals and concrete	Rapid evaporation No residue or residual action Can swell or harden rubber and plastics	Pungent odor Noncorrosive	Corrosive to metals	Strong oxidizer Degrades rapidly once prepared May damage metals, rubber, concrete	Strong oxidizer May damage some metals (aluminum, copper, brass, zinc, steel)	Strong odor Residual film Can damage rubber, plastic Non-corrosive	Stable in storage High concentrations corrosive to metals
Factors Affecting Effectiveness	Affected by pH, organic matter, water hardness	Inactivated by organic matter	Affected by organic matter, hard water, soaps/detergents, pH, temperature, and relative humidity	Effective in presence of organic matter Affected by pH, soaps/detergents, hard water, temperature	Rapidly inactivated by organic matter, UV light, heat Affected by pH, temperature, cationic products	Some have efficacy in presence of organic matter, hard water, soaps/ detergents	Affected by cationic cleaners and temperature May be effective in presence of organic matter, hard water,	Inactivated by organic matter, hard water, anionic cleaners Affected by pH; best at neutral or alkaline
Health Hazards	Severe skin burns	Irritation to skin	Highly irritating to skin, mucous membranes Only use in well ventilated areas	Severe skin burns Mucous membrane irritation	Irritation to mucous membranes, skin, eyes	Powder can irritate mucous membranes Low toxicity at lower concentrations	Irritation to skin, eyes, respiratory tract High conc can cause burns	Irritation to skin, eyes, respiratory tract
Precautions		Flammable	Formaldehyde is carcinogenic	Very caustic	Toxic gas if mixed with acids or ammonia		Toxic to animals, especially cats, pigs	Can accumulate in environment
General Chemical Class Microbial Spectrum								
Bactericidal	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+ Gram positive +/- Gram negative
Virucidal	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+	+/-	+/-	+/-
Fungicidal	+/-	+	+	+	+	+/-	+	+/-
Tuberculocidal	-	+	+	+/-	+	+/-	+	_
Sporicidal	+/- <sup>A</sup>	-	+	+	+ <sup>A</sup>	+/- <sup>A</sup>	-	-

Microbial spectrum legend: + effective; +/- variable or limited effectiveness; - not effective

A-requires high concentrations

Data compiled from: Maillard JY. 2013. Factors Affecting the Activities of Microbiocides. IN: Fraise AP et al. (eds). Russell, Hugo & Ayliffe's Principles and Practice of Disinfection, Preservation and Sterilization, 5th ed. 2013; McDonnell G. 2020. Microorganisms and resistance. IN: Block's Disinfection, Sterilization, and Preservation, 6th edition; Quinn PJ et al. Disinfection and biosecurity in the prevention and control of disease in veterinary medicine. IN: Block's Disinfection, Sterilization, and Preservation.



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