

# **Disinfectants for Boot Wash**

**\*\*Keep in Mind . . .** Many disinfectants are inactivated by organic material (dirt and manure). Thoroughly clean boots with (preferably hot) water and a boot brush, removing all dirt and manure so that the disinfectant will sanitize the boots. Hypochlorites and iodophors will cause deterioration of rubber boots if left in contact. Prolong boot life by rinsing them with clear water after thoroughly disinfecting.

## **Phenolic Disinfectants**

Lysol, One-stroke Environ, LpH  
½ ounce (15 cc) per gallon of water

The phenolic disinfectants are commonly used in and about the home-some mouthwashes contain these. Brand name disinfectants available include Lysol and One-Stroke. They are not as bothered by organic material and are non-corrosive but are not effective against some of the common infections found on farms. They also are somewhat expensive.

## **Iodophors**

Betadine, Tamed Iodine and others  
.5 to 1% iodine solutions 2-4 (60-120 cc) ounces per gallon of water

Some iodine products are combined with soaps. They share most of the characteristics of the chlorine agents including low cost and inactivation by organic matter.

## **Hypochlorites**

Clorox or other brands of bleach 5.25% Na hypochloride  
2-4 ounces (60-120 cc) per gallon of water for boot wash

Chlorine is broad spectrum but is easily inactivated by organic material : dirt or manure. As household bleach, it is readily available and cheap. It can be used at 1/8-1/2 cup per gallon of water. Chlorine is quite corrosive to metal and deteriorates rubber products and cloth.

## **Chlorhexidine**

Nolvasan, other chlorhexidine gluconate (.5%)  
Disinfecting needs a .5-1% solution 1 to 3 ounces (30-90 cc) per gallon of water

Chlorhexidine is a disinfectant often sold as Nolvasan solution. It has a quite broad spectrum, is not as corrosive as chlorine and is not as highly affected by organic material. The negatives are that it requires a longer contact time-at least five minutes to be effective- and it may be inactivated by hard water.

## **Quaternary Ammonium Compounds**

Quaternary ammonium compounds, often called “Quats” are available as a number of brand names. The most commonly used “quat” is a product called Roccal. Quats are not effective against several viruses which may be found on farms but do have good activity against the bacterial infections. Again, they are inactivated by organic material and very hard water.

## Common Disinfectants

Used by PDA  
field personnel →

Active Ingredient	Name	Manufacturer
Chlorhexidine acetate	Hibitane® Disinfectant	Wyeth
Chlorine / sulfates	AVS Virucidal Extra	Bio Agri Mix
	B - 90	Agro B
	Virkon® Disinfectant Cleaner	Vétoquinol
Cleaners / general	Biosolve	Vétoquinol
Enzymes	Asepto-zyme™	Ecolab Healthcare
Formaldehyde / glutaraldehyde	Formaline	Vétoquinol
	Profilm®	Pfizer
Iodine complex	Dairy Dine	Dominion
	Iosan™	WestAgro
	Premise Disinfectant	WestAgro
Phenol	Mikro-Bac 3	Ecolab
	Multi Phenolic Disinfectant	Bio Agri Mix
Quarternary ammonium	BioSentry™904™	Pfizer
	Coverage 256®	Steris
	Proquat®	Pfizer
	Quatxyl®-D Plus	Pfizer
	Rocco	Vétoquinol
	Lysol	Reckitt Benckiser (Canada) Inc.
Various ingredients	BioSentry™ Acid-A-Foam	Pfizer
	BioSentry™ EZ Kleen™	Pfizer
	BioSentry™ Fog Enhancer™	Pfizer
	Fumalyse II	Bio Agri Mix
	Hyperox	Vétoquinol

**For proper use and safety, follow all label directions for any commercial disinfectant product.**