

# Disinfection Chart for Personal Service Settings

Make disinfecting solutions using household bleach (5.25%)

	<b>Low level disinfection</b> 100 PPM*	<b>Intermediate level disinfection</b> 1000 PPM* or 2000 PPM*		<b>High level disinfection</b> 5000 PPM*
<b>Examples of surfaces and equipment to be disinfected</b>	Combs, handles and cradles for barbering, tables, chairs, beds, nail drying stations	Foot bath, nail clippers, cuticle nippers, reusable metal dremel bit, ear piercing device, single-use ink caps, tweezer used to remove hair from skin surface or to apply eyelash extensions		Grater-style foot files, comedone extractor with looped end, diamond microdermabrasion tips, tweezer used to expose ingrown hair
<b>How to make</b>	2 ml (½ tsp) of bleach with 1 litre (4 cups) of water	10 ml (2 tsp) of bleach with 500 ml (2 cups) of water	20 ml (4 tsp) of bleach with 500 ml (2 cups) of water	125 ml (½ cup) of bleach with 1 litre (4 cups) of water
<b>Contact time</b>	10 minutes	10 minutes	5 minutes	10 minutes
<b>Drying details</b>	Air dry	Rinse and air dry	Rinse and air dry	Rinse and air dry

\* Concentration is approximate due to simplification of mixing recipe

## Additional Notes:

- Clean surfaces and equipment with detergent, water and a brush before disinfecting.
- Do not mix bleach solutions with any other cleaning products.
- Make a new bleach solution daily.
- Prepare bleach solution with room temperature water to reduce odour.
- Label all disinfectant and cleaning product bottles.
- Use the stream setting on spray bottles to reduce inhalation hazards.
- Avoid coloured or scented bleach. Additives to bleach may leave a residue on surfaces if not properly rinsed off.
- Bleach is extremely corrosive to metal; may destroy adhesives with prolonged soaking. Bleach may not be the preferred choice for some equipment listed above.

### Reference:

Public Health Ontario, The Guide to Infection Prevention and Control in Personal Service Settings, 3rd edition.

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