What’s Wrong with Using Bleach?

Isn’t bleach a good disinfectant?
Yes. Many child care center operators use bleach because it is effective, inexpensive, and readily available. However, bleach can have harmful health impacts on both children and adults that should be taken into consideration:

• Bleach can make asthma worse in someone who already has asthma.
• It can cause asthma in people who never had asthma.
• Using diluted bleach in a spray bottle creates small droplets that can be inhaled into the lungs by the staff and children.
• Children are at greater risk from breathing bleach vapors because their lungs are still developing.
• Bleach can irritate the skin and eyes.
• Breathing in bleach over a long period of time can increase your risk of cancer.

• A dangerous gas can be formed when bleach is combined with certain chemicals (like ammonia).
• Bleach causes the buildup of chloroform in the air. Elevated levels of chloroform have been found in some New Jersey child care centers due to the mixing of too much bleach with water. Chloroform is a known cancer-causing chemical.

Is there a safer alternative to bleach?
Yes. Products that contain hydrogen peroxide (HP) as an active ingredient are available in ready to use formulas or concentrate (follow label for proper dilution).

• HP is an effective disinfectant and sanitizer with a specified “contact time” designed to kill the microorganisms listed on the label.
• HP also rapidly breaks down to water and oxygen and does not leave harmful residues or introduce irritating vapors into the air.

If You Choose to Use Bleach:

• Follow the instructions provided to make safe dilutions
• Do not mix bleach with other chemicals
• Dilute by adding bleach to cool water to reduce vapors
• Wear gloves and eye protection always
• Ventilate the area
• Label, date, and cap the bottle or container
• Make a fresh bleach dilution daily due to its short shelf life
• Always clean the surfaces before you disinfect with bleach
• Call Poison Control at 1-800-222-1222 in case of an emergency

Division of Epidemiology, Environmental and Occupational Health
Consumer, Environmental and Occupational Health Service
Environmental and Occupational Health Surveillance Program