



**CHLORINE
DIOXIDE
PRODUCTS**

Stabilized Chlorine Dioxide (NaClO₂)

Easy-Prep Oxidizer and Deodorizer at the Source!

Stabilized chlorine dioxide dry formulation provides a quick, easy method of preparing a high-efficiency deodorizer when mixed with water, a sound solution for professionals in the maintenance, sanitation and disaster recovery services.

This fast-reacting oxidant saves time in the field, requires less dwell time to effectively eliminate odor, and ... once activated and stored in a sealed container ... retains its effectiveness for as much as two years.

Our dry powder formulation also has clear cost advantages. Since you mix it yourself at the nearest available water tap, exceptional value is realized over purchasing a liquid equivalent. Add to that the comparative costs of shipping and storing liquid formulations, and the results are clear in dollars and productivity.

This product does not foam in preparation, an attractive and important feature in handling safety. Available in bulk containers from 7-50 lbs.

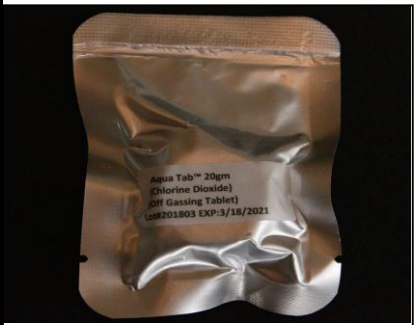


Markets Served

- Carpet & Upholstery Cleaning
- Auto Dealerships & Detailing
- Disaster Recovery Services
- Restaurant & Hospitality
- Senior & Nursing Facilities
- Property Management
- Industrial & Manufacturing
- Agriculture & Equestrian

Stains & Odors Removed

- Cooking Odors
- Urine
- And many others...
- Smoke
- Pet Odors



Additional ClO2 details: (10) Reasons Why You Should Consider Using Chlorine Dioxide

- 1) Chlorine dioxide has 2.6 times the oxidizing power of waterborne chlorine (from bleach), giving it a wide spectrum of sanitizing uses and making it extraordinarily effective against a host of bugs. Studies have shown that it produces as high as a 6-log reduction.
- 2) Chlorine dioxide has a much wider pH spectrum than chlorine, making it more versatile and forgiving in a variety of application situations. Unlike chlorine, chlorine dioxide remains a true gas dissolved in solution. The lack of any significant reaction of chlorine dioxide with water is partly responsible for its ability to retain its biocidal effectiveness over a wide pH range. It also has limited reactions with organics, indicating that much more of the chlorine dioxide added to a system is available as a biocidal agent, and is not consumed to the degree that chlorine would be under the same circumstances. In addition, chlorine will react with, and be consumed by ammonia or any amine, while chlorine dioxide reacts very slowly with secondary amines, and sparingly with primary amines or ammonia.
- 3) Chlorine dioxide is considered an excellent bactericide, fungicide and antimicrobial agent.
- 4) Stabilized Chlorine Dioxide and pure chlorine dioxide is used effectively in food processing plants for sanitizing and controlling bacteria and mold.
- 5) Chlorine dioxide is a fungicide, virucide and algacide.
- 6) Chlorine dioxide has been found to be one of the most effective tools for dispersing biofilms, and in some cases, inhibiting the formation of future biofilms. This function is especially valuable in the small cooling towers of food processing facilities where food product contamination can contribute to heavy films or algal slimes. Biofilm is a polysaccharide film or coating that protects and harbors viable bacteria colonies making surfaces more difficult to clean and disinfect.
- 7) Chlorine dioxide can be used on food-contact surfaces at diluted concentrations as low as 5 parts-per-million (ppm). In some cases, the compound has demonstrated a rapid kill of bacteria much less than the 10-minute period typically used in disinfection studies. Because it is so powerful in such small amounts, it is also extremely economical.
- 8) So far, problem cells have shown little ability to develop resistance to chlorine dioxide, as they can with other sanitizers, making it a consistent tool in the sanitation toolbox.
- 9) Chlorine dioxide can be used for odor control, sanitation and air purification. It can be used in gas or liquid forms.
- 10) Unlike chlorine bleach and bromide, which make carcinogenic trihalomethanes that get washed down the drain and deposited in the environment, chlorine dioxide donates oxygen, breaking down to water, oxygen and common table salt. This makes it much less corrosive to equipment and a superb environmental choice. It also breaks down quickly, which means it won't harm the soil or add toxic deposits to the ground.