



ONE CHEMISTRY, ALL SURFACES

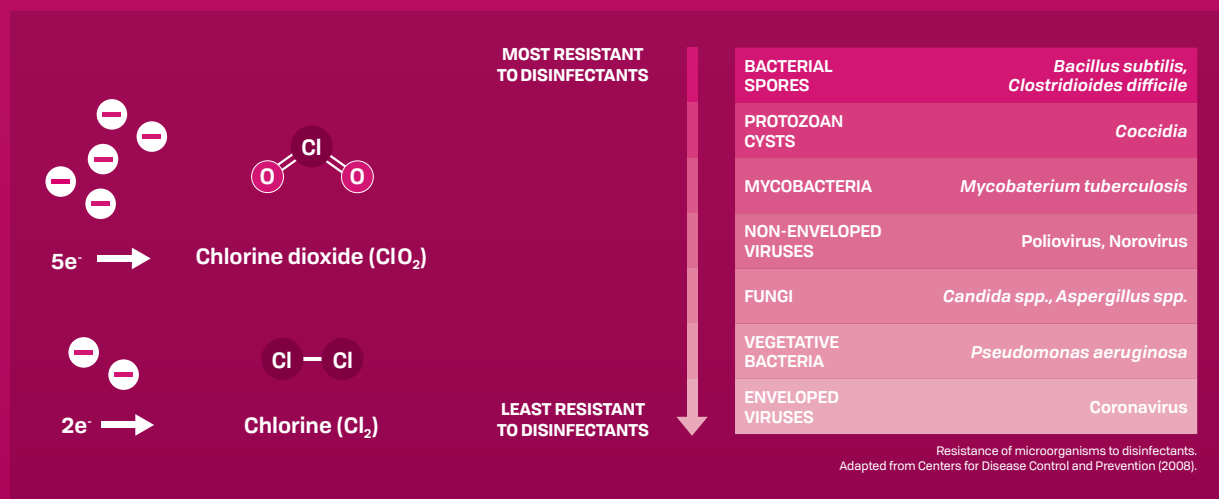
CHLORINE DIOXIDE DOES IT ALL

Chlorine dioxide is an oxidizer. Oxidizers work by stealing electrons from nearby microorganisms, which damages their cell walls and ultimately destroys them. This mode of action means **microorganisms cannot build resistance to chlorine dioxide**, even with persistent use.

Chlorine dioxide (ClO_2) is very different to Chlorine (Cl). ClO_2 has a low oxidation potential, meaning it can steal electrons from passing microorganisms without producing unwanted by-products. A low oxidation potential is also what gives ClO_2 a **better material compatibility**, making it ideal for frequent use on surfaces.

When it comes to oxidation capacity, ClO_2 is one of the best. Oxidation capacity refers to the number of electrons one ClO_2 molecule can obtain from other microorganisms around it. ClO_2 has a capacity for 5 electrons, whereas Cl_2 has a capacity for just 2, less than half.

This means ClO_2 works over twice as efficiently as Cl_2 , and that the concentration of ClO_2 can be far lower even when dealing with bacterial spores such as *C. difficile*.



Chlorine dioxide is the chemistry at the very heart of Cache.

Delivering **powerful surface disinfection** without compromising on compatibility, safety, or ease of use.



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