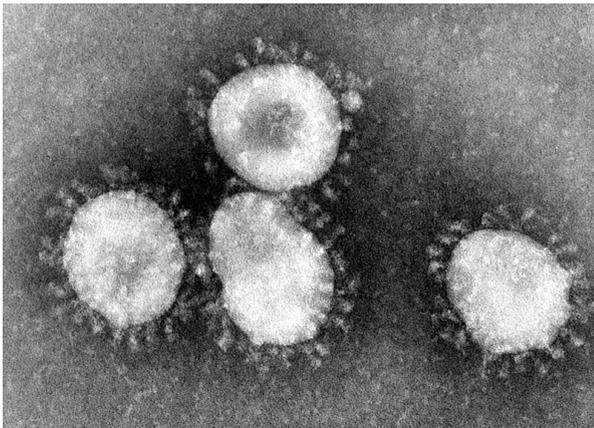


Chlorine Dioxide against Coronavirus: a revolutionary, simple and effective approach

March 2020 DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.2.23856.71680 License CC BY-NC-SA 4.0 Project: Toxicity study of chlorine dioxide in solution (CDS) ingested orally Andreas Ludwig Kalcker co. : Liechtensteiner Verein für Wissenschaft und Gesundheit LI-9491 Ruggel www.lvwg.org E-mail alk@lvwg.org

Chlorine dioxide (ClO₂) has been used for over 100 years to combat all types of bacteria, viruses and fungi successfully. It acts as a disinfectant, since in its mode of action it turns out to be an oxidant. [1# BiologicalEfficacyList] It is very similar to the way our own body acts, for example in phagocytosis, where an oxidation process is used to eliminate all kinds of pathogens. Chlorine dioxide (ClO₂) is a yellowish gas that, to date, has not been introduced into the conventional pharmacopoeia as an active ingredient, although it is used on a mandatory basis to disinfect and preserve blood bags for transfusions. [2# Alcide studies on blood disinfection] It is also used in most bottled waters suitable for consumption, since it does not leave toxic residues; besides, it is a gas that is very soluble in water and evaporates from 11 °C.



The recent Covid-19 coronavirus pandemic demands urgent solutions with new approaches. Therefore, chlorine dioxide (ClO₂) in low-dose aqueous solution promises to be an ideal, rapid and effective solution. All too often, the solution is in the simplest of ways. The approach is as follows: on the one hand we know that viruses are absolutely sensitive to oxidation and on the other hand, if it works in human blood bags against viruses such as HIV and other pathogens, why would it not work organically against the coronavirus?

1. Chlorine dioxide removes viruses through the process of selective oxidation in a very short time. It does this by denaturing the capsid proteins, and then oxidizes the genetic material of the virus, disabling it.

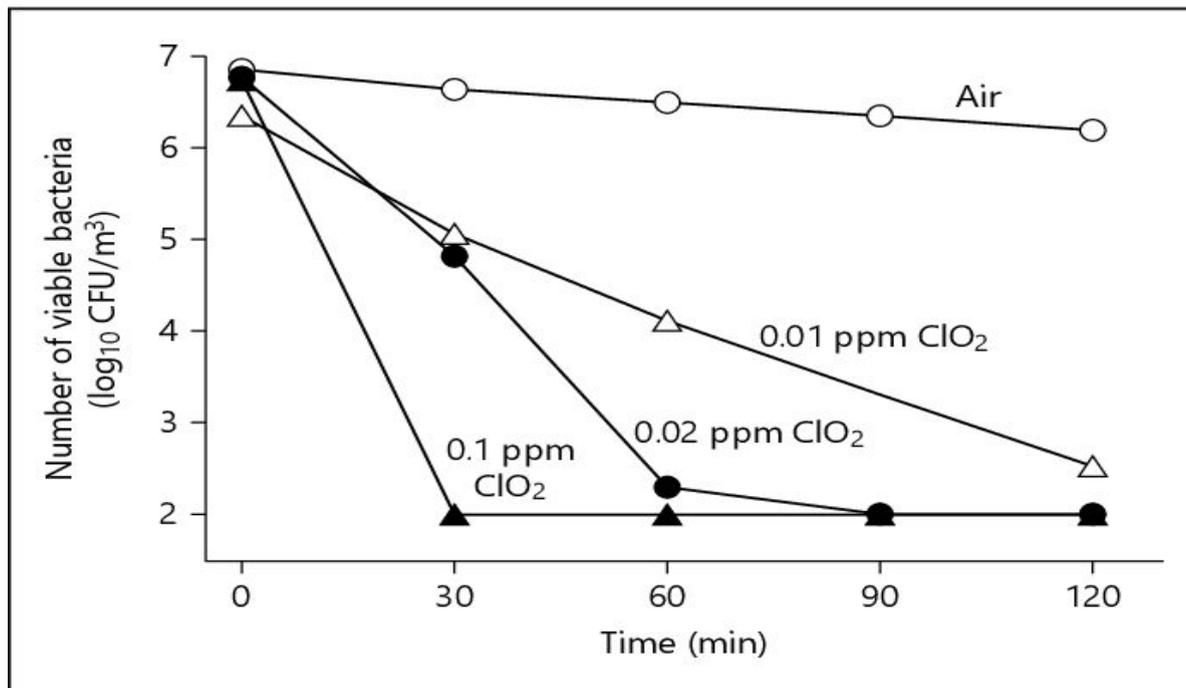
The application of chlorine dioxide (ClO₂) orally or even parenterally is a different approach that has been studied by Andreas Ludwig Kalcker for more than thirteen years with a result of three pharmaceutical patents for parenteral use. It can be produced by any pharmacy as an extemporaneous preparation and has been used in a similar form as (DAC N-055) in the old German Drug Codex as "Sodium Chlorosum" since 1990.

So far, only vaccine based solutions have been proposed, resulting in extremely slow and risky processes, as they always require sufficient energy reserves that a body affected with

the disease cannot provide. The great advantage of chlorine dioxide (ClO₂) is that it works for any viral subspecies and there is no possible resistance to this type of oxidation (let's not forget that this substance has been used for 100 years in waste water without generating any resistance). [\[#3 Investigation on virucidal activity of chlorine dioxide\]](#) 2. There is already scientific evidence that chlorine dioxide is effective on coronavirus SARS-CoV-2, a base virus of COVID-19 [\[SARS Fact Sheet, National Agricultural Biosecurity Center, Kansas State University\]](#) and the Coronavirus family in general - [\[Chlorine Dioxide, Part 1 A Versatile, High-Value Sterilant for the Biopharmaceutical Industry, Barry Wintner, Anthony Contino, Gary O'Neill. BioProcess International DECEMBER 2005.\]](#) It has also been shown to be effective in human coronavirus [\[#4 BASF Aseptrol document\]](#) and in animals such as dogs, known as canine respiratory coronavirus, or cats, including the feline enteric coronavirus (FECV) and the better known feline infectious peritonitis virus (FIPV), since it denatures the capsules by oxidation inactivating the virus in a short time [\[2-log 4.2 / 4-log 25.1 Source USEPA 2003 WHO Guidelines for drinking water Quality\]](#).

[Pharmacology](#). 2016;97(5-6):301-6. doi: 10.1159/000444503. Epub 2016 Mar 1.

Inactivation of Airborne Bacteria and Viruses Using Extremely Low Concentrations of Chlorine Dioxide Gas.



It should be noted that chlorine dioxide for ingestion is a new antiviral approach because it is an oxidant and manages to eliminate any subspecies or variations of viruses by combustion. [\[6#ClO2 is a size selective biocide\]](#) Given the emergency situation in which we currently find ourselves with Covid-19, the oral use of ClO₂ is considered immediately through a protocol already known and used.

3. Toxicity: The biggest problems with drugs in general are due to their toxicity and side effects. New studies show its feasibility. [\[7#New Clo2 safety evaluation 2017\]](#) Although the toxicity of chlorine dioxide is known for mass inhalation, there is not a single clinically proven death even at high doses from oral ingestion. [\[8#Controlled Clinical Evaluations of Clo2 in Man\]](#) The LD₅₀ is considered to be 292 mg per kilogram for 14 days, where its equivalent

in a 50 kg adult would be 15,000 mg per two weeks of a gas dissolved in water (something almost impossible). [9# toxicity of clo2 and clorite ions] The sub toxic oral doses used are around 50 mg dissolved in 100 ml of water 10 times a day which is equivalent to 0.5 g per day. (and therefore only 1/30 of the above LD50 dose of 15 g ClO2 per day).

Chlorine dioxide dissociates, it decomposes in the human body in a few hours into an insignificant amount of common salt (NaCl) and oxygen(O2) within the human body. Measurements of venous blood gas have indicated that the affected patient's lung oxygenation capacity is substantially improved.

Voluntary I.V. application of 500 ml NaCl(0.9%) with 50 ppm ClO2 concentration

Patiënt-ID: ANNA Datum en tijd: 31/12/16 13:56:22		Patiënt-ID: ANNA Datum en tijd: 31/12/16 15:58:39	
Resultaten: Gassen+		Resultaten: Gassen+	
pH	7,271 Laag	pH	7,420
pCO2	64,6 mmHg Hoog	pCO2	39,9 mmHg
pO2	34,0 mmHg Laag	pO2	57,8 mmHg Laag
cHCO3-	29,7 mmol/L Hoog	cHCO3-	25,8 mmol/L
BE(ecf)	2,8 mmol/L	BE(ecf)	1,4 mmol/L
cSO2	55,2 % Laag	cSO2	90,1 % Laag
Resultaten: Chem+		Resultaten: Chem+	
Na+	143 mmol/L	Na+	141 mmol/L
K+	3,8 mmol/L	K+	4,1 mmol/L
Ca++	1,33 mmol/L	Ca++	1,24 mmol/L
Cl-	102 mmol/L	Cl-	105 mmol/L
cTCO2	31,7 mmol/L Hoog	cTCO2	27,1 mmol/L
Hct	38 %	Hct	35 % Laag
cHgb	8,0 mmol/L	cHgb	7,3 mmol/L Laag
BE(b)	1,3 mmol/L	BE(b)	1,3 mmol/L
Resultaten: Meta+		Resultaten: Meta+	
Glu	88 mg/dL	Glu	90 mg/dL
Lac	3,59 mmol/L Hoog	Lac	0,74 mmol/L
Crea	91 umol/L	Crea	108 umol/L Hoog
Referentiebereiken		Referentiebereiken	
pH	7,350 - 7,450	pO2	83,0 - 108,0 mmHg
pCO2	35,0 - 48,0 mmHg	cSO2	94,0 - 98,0 %
pO2	83,0 - 108,0 mmHg	Hct	38 - 51 %
cHCO3-	21,0 - 28,0 mmol/L	cHgb	7,4 - 10,6 mmol/L
cSO2	94,0 - 98,0 %	Crea	45 - 105 umol/L
cTCO2	22,0 - 29,0 mmol/L		
Lac	0,56 - 1,39 mmol/L		
Type monster: Veneus		Type monster: Veneus	
Hemodilutie: Nee		Hemodilutie: Nee	
Leeftijd: 32 jaar		Leeftijd: 32 jaar	
Geslacht: Vrouw		Geslacht: Vrouw	

Voluntary I.V. application of 500 ml NaCl(0.9%) with 50 ppm ClO2 concentration

epoc BGEM bloedtest	epoc BGEM bloedtest
Patiënt-ID: Andrea	Patiënt-ID: Andr.2
Datum en tijd: 15/07/17 00:09:51	Datum en tijd: 15/07/17 01:16:59
Resultaten: Gassen+	Resultaten: Gassen+
pH 7,329 Laag	pH 7,404
pCO2 56,7 mmHg Hoog	pCO2 42,0 mmHg
pO2 35,6 mmHg Laag	pO2 40,0 mmHg Laag
cHCO3- 28,8 mmol/L Hoog	cHCO3- 26,3 mmol/L
BE(ecf) 3,9 mmol/L Hoog	BE(ecf) 1,6 mmol/L
cSO2 62,5 % Laag	cSO2 75,0 % Laag
Resultaten: Chem+	Resultaten: Chem+
Na+ 141 mmol/L	Na+ 143 mmol/L
K+ 3,6 mmol/L	K+ 3,4 mmol/L Laag
Ca++ 1,20 mmol/L	Ca++ 1,13 mmol/L Laag
Cl- 102 mmol/L	Cl- 107 mmol/L
cTCO2 31,6 mmol/L Hoog	cTCO2 27,6 mmol/L
Hct 45 %	Hct 38 %
cHgb 9,5 mmol/L	cHgb 8,0 mmol/L
BE(b) 2,3 mmol/L	BE(b) 1,3 mmol/L
Resultaten: Meta+	Resultaten: Meta+
Glu 88 mg/dL	Glu 79 mg/dL
Lac 2,49 mmol/L Hoog	Lac 0,79 mmol/L
Crea 151 umol/L Hoog	Crea 122 umol/L Hoog
Referentiebereiken	Referentiebereiken
pH 7,350 - 7,450	pO2 83,0 - 108,0 mmHg
pCO2 35,0 - 48,0 mmHg	cSO2 94,0 - 98,0 %
pO2 83,0 - 108,0 mmHg	K+ 3,5 - 4,5 mmol/L
cHCO3- 21,0 - 28,0 mmol/L	Ca++ 1,15 - 1,33 mmol/L
BE(ecf) -2,0 - 3,0 mmol/L	Crea 45 - 105 umol/L
cSO2 94,0 - 98,0 %	
cTCO2 22,0 - 29,0 mmol/L	Type monster: Veneus
Lac 0,56 - 1,39 mmol/L	Hemodilutie: Nee
Crea 45 - 105 umol/L	Leeftijd: 57 jaar
	Geslacht: Man

Voluntary I.V. application of 250 ml NaCl(0.9%) with 50 ppm ClO2 concentration

Patiënt-ID: Ali1
Datum en tijd: 15/07/17 00:38:07

Resultaten: Gassen+

pH	7,279		Laag
pCO2	65,3	mmHg	Hoog
pO2	23,2	mmHg	Laag
cHCO3-	30,6	mmol/L	Hoog
BE(ecf)	3,8	mmol/L	Hoog
cSO2	31,9	%	Laag

Resultaten: Chem+

Na+	141	mmol/L	
K+	3,7	mmol/L	
Ca++	1,24	mmol/L	
Cl-	104	mmol/L	
cTCO2	32,6	mmol/L	Hoog
Hct	45	%	
cHgb	9,4	mmol/L	
BE(b)	1,8	mmol/L	

Resultaten: Meta+

Glu	86	mg/dL	
Lac	3,26	mmol/L	Hoog
Crea	95	umol/L	

Referentiebereiken

pH	7,350 - 7,450		
pCO2	35,0 - 48,0	mmHg	
pO2	83,0 - 108,0	mmHg	
cHCO3-	21,0 - 28,0	mmol/L	
BE(ecf)	-2,0 - 3,0	mmol/L	
cSO2	94,0 - 98,0	%	
cTCO2	22,0 - 29,0	mmol/L	
Lac	0,56 - 1,39	mmol/L	

Patiënt-ID: Ali2
Datum en tijd: 15/07/17 01:03:37

Resultaten: Gassen+

pH	7,377		
pCO2	46,0	mmHg	
pO2	30,0	mmHg	Laag
cHCO3-	27,0	mmol/L	
BE(ecf)	1,9	mmol/L	
cSO2	55,2	%	Laag

Resultaten: Chem+

Na+	142	mmol/L	
K+	3,6	mmol/L	
Ca++	1,18	mmol/L	
Cl-	106	mmol/L	
cTCO2	28,4	mmol/L	
Hct	39	%	
cHgb	8,3	mmol/L	
BE(b)	1,3	mmol/L	

Resultaten: Meta+

Glu	99	mg/dL	
Lac	1,20	mmol/L	
Crea	99	umol/L	

Referentiebereiken

pO2	83,0 - 108,0	mmHg	
cSO2	94,0 - 98,0	%	

Type monster: Veneus
Hemodilutie: Nee
Leeftijd: 54 jaar
Geslacht: Man

WORKING MECHANISM OF CHLORINE DIOXIDE AGAINST VIRUSES

As a rule, most viruses behave similarly and once they bind to the appropriate host type - bacteria or cell, depending on the case - the nucleic acid component of the virus being injected takes over after the protein synthesis processes of the infected cell. Certain segments of the viral nucleic acid are responsible for the replication of the genetic material in the capsid. In the presence of these nucleic acids, the ClO_2 molecule becomes unstable and dissociates, releasing the resulting oxygen into the environment, which in turn helps to oxygenate the surrounding tissue by increasing mitochondrial activity and thus the immune system response. *[6#ClO2 is a size selective biocide]*

The nucleic acids, DNA-RNA, consist of a chain of puric and pyrimidine bases, see: guanine (G), cytosine (C), adenine (A) and thymine (T). It is the sequence of these four units along the chain that makes one segment different from another. The guanine base, which is found in both RNA and DNA, is very sensitive to oxidation, forming 8-oxoguanine as a byproduct of it. Therefore, when the ClO_2 molecule comes into contact with guanine and oxidizes it and leads to the formation of 8-oxoguanine, thus blocking the replication of the viral nucleic acid by base pairing. Although replication of the protein capsid can continue; the formation of the fully functional virus is blocked by oxidation thanks to ClO_2 .

The ClO_2 molecule presents characteristics that make it an ideal candidate for treatment in the clinical setting, as it is a product with a high power of selective oxidation and a great capacity to reduce acidosis, increasing oxygen in tissues and mitochondria, thus facilitating the rapid recovery of patients with lung diseases as shown in the data above..

POSSIBLE PRECAUTIONS AND CONTRAINDICATIONS

Chlorine dioxide reacts with antioxidants and various acids, so the use of **vitamin C** or ascorbic acid during treatment is **not recommended**, as it cancels out the effectiveness of chlorine dioxide in eliminating pathogens (the antioxidant effect of one prevents the selective oxidation of the other). Therefore, it is not recommended to take antioxidants during the days of treatment.

It has been shown that stomach acid does not affect their effectiveness. In the cases of patients with Warfarin treatment, they should constantly check the values to avoid cases of overdose, since it has been proven that chlorine dioxide improves blood flow.

Although chlorine dioxide is very soluble in water, it has the advantage that it does not hydrolyze, so it does not generate toxic carcinogenic THMs (trihalomethanes) like chlorine. It also does not cause genetic mutations or malformations.

A protocol has been developed whereby a solution of this compound can be taken orally and intravenously.

Legal basis for immediate application:

*The respective national legislation must be observed in any case, and in particular its provisions for use in the event of a national emergency

WORLD MEDICAL ASSOCIATION DECLARATION OF HELSINKI

Excerpt:

Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Human Subjects

Adopted by the 18th WMA General Assembly, Helsinki, Finland, June 1964, and amended by the Committee

64th WMA General Assembly, Fortaleza, Brazil, October 2013

General principles

3. The Declaration of Geneva of the World Medical Association binds the physician to the formula "to look after the health of my patient first and foremost", and the International Code of Medical Ethics states that: "A physician shall consider the best interests of the patient in providing medical care.

4. It is the duty of physicians to promote and safeguard the health, well-being and rights of patients, including those involved in medical research. A physician's knowledge and conscience should be subordinate to the fulfillment of that duty.

5. Progress in medicine is based on research that must ultimately include studies in human beings.

.....

Unproven interventions in clinical practice

37. When proven interventions do not exist in the care of a patient or other known interventions have proven ineffective, the physician, after seeking expert advice, with the informed consent of the patient or a legally authorized representative, may be permitted to use unproven interventions if, in his or her judgment, this gives some hope of saving life, restoring health or alleviating suffering. Such interventions should be subsequently investigated to assess their safety and efficacy. In all cases, such new information should be recorded and, where appropriate, made available to the public.

Pathogen Efficacy Listing (referenced)

Virus

Adenovirus Type 40 6

Calicivirus 42

Canine Parvovirus 8

Coronavirus 3

Feline Calicivirus 3

Foot and Mouth disease 8

Hantavirus 8

Hepatitis A, B & C Virus 3,8

Human coronavirus 8

Human Immunodeficiency Virus 3

Human Rotavirus type 2 (HRV)15

Influenza A22

Minute Virus of Mouse (MVM-i)8

Mouse Hepatitis Virus spp.8

Mouse Parvovirus type 1 (MPV-1)8

Murine Parainfluenza Virus Type 1 (Sendai)8

Newcastle Disease Virus 8

Norwalk Virus 8

Poliovirus 20

Rotavirus 3

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) coronavirus 43

Sialo Cryo Adenitis Virus 8

Simian rotavirus SA-1115

Theiler's Mouse Encephalomyelitis Virus 8

Vaccinia Virus 10

Bacteria

Blakeslea trispora 28

Bordetella bronchiseptica 8

Brucella suis 30

Burkholderia spp.36

Campylobacter jejuni 39

Clostridium botulinum 32

Clostridium difficile 44

Corynebacterium bovis 8

Coxiella burnetii (Q-fever) 35

E. coli spp .1,3,13

Erwinia carotovora (soft rot) 21
Francisella tularensis 30
Fusarium sambucinum (dry rot) 21
Helicobacter pylori 8
Helminthosporium solani (silver scurf) 21
Klebsiella pneumoniae 3
Lactobacillus spp. 1,5
Legionella spp. 38,42
Leuconostoc spp.1,5
Listeria spp. 1,19
Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus 3
Mycobacterium spp.8,42
Pediococcus acidilactici PH31
Pseudomonas aeruginosa 3,8
Salmonella spp.1,2,4,8,13
Shigella 38
Staphylococcus spp.1,23
Tuberculosis 3
Vancomycin-resistant Enterococcus faecalis 3
Vibrio spp.37
Multi-Drug Resistant Salmonella typhimurium 3
Yersinia spp.30,31,40

Bacterial Spores

Alicyclobacillus acidoterrestris 17
Bacillus spp.10,11,12,14,30,31
Clostridium. sporogenes ATCC 1940412
Geobacillus stearothermophilus spp.11,31
Bacillus thuringiensis 18
OTHER
Beta Lactams 29
Amplicons 46
Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)47
PROTOZOA
Chironomid larvae 27
Cryptosporidium 34
Cryptosporidium parvum Oocysts 9
Cyclospora cayetanensis Oocysts 41
Giardia 34
Alternaria alternata 26
Aspergillus spp.12,28
Botrytis species 3
Candida spp.5, 28
Chaetomium globosum 7
Cladosporium cladosporioides 7

Debaryomyces etchellsii 28
Eurotium spp.5
Fusarium solani 3
Lodderomyces elongisporus28
Mucor spp.28
Penicillium spp.3,5,7,28
Phormidium boneri3
Pichia pastoris 3
Poitrasia circinans 28
Rhizopus oryzae 28
Roridin A33
Saccharomyces cerevisiae 3
Stachybotrys chartarum 7
Verrucaria A 33
Biofilms 4 5

REFERENCES

1. Selecting Surrogate Microorganism for Evaluation of Pathogens on Chlorine Dioxide Gas Treatment, Jeongmok Kim, Somi Koh, Arpan Bhagat, Arun K Bhunia and Richard H. Linton. Purdue University Center for Food Safety 2007 Annual Meeting October 30 - 31, 2007 at Forestry Center, West Lafayette, IN.
2. Decontamination of produce using chlorine dioxide gas treatment, Richard Linton, Philip Nelson, Bruce Applegate, David Gerrard, Yingchang Han and Travis Selby.
3. Chlorine Dioxide, Part 1 A Versatile, High-Value Sterilant for the Biopharmaceutical Industry, Barry Wintner, Anthony Contino, Gary O'Neill. BioProcess International DECEMBER 2005.
4. Chlorine Dioxide Gas Decontamination of Large Animal Hospital Intensive and Neonatal Care Units, Henry S. Luftman, Michael A. Regits, Paul Lorcheim, Mark A. Czarneski, Thomas Boyle, Helen Aceto, Barbara Dallap, Donald Munro, and Kym Faylor. Applied Biosafety, 11(3) pp. 144-154 © ABSA 2006
5. Efficacy of chlorine dioxide gas as a sanitizer for tanks used for aseptic juice storage, Y. Han, A. M. Guentert*, R. S. Smith, R. H. Linton and P. E. Nelson. Food Microbiology, 1999, 16, 53]61
6. Inactivation of Enteric Adenovirus and Feline Calicivirus by Chlorine Dioxide, Thurston-Enriquez, J.A., APPLIED AND ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY, June 2005, p. 3100–3105.
7. Effect of Chlorine Dioxide Gas on Fungi and Mycotoxins Associated with Sick Building Syndrome, S. C. Wilson,* C. Wu, L. A. Andriychuk, J. M. Martin, ... D. C. Straus. APPLIED AND ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY, Sept. 2005, p. 5399–5403.
8. BASF Aseptrol Label EPA Registration Number: 70060-19
9. Effects of Ozone, Chlorine Dioxide, Chlorine, and Monochloramine on Cryptosporidium parvum Oocyst Viability, D. G. KORICH, J. R. MEAD, M. S. MADORE, N. A. SINCLAIR, AND C. R. STERLING. APPLIED AND ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY, May 1990, p. 1423-1428.
10. NHSRC's Systematic Decontamination Studies, Shawn P. Ryan, Joe Wood, G. Blair Martin, Vipin K. Rastogi (ECBC), Harry Stone (Battelle). 2007 Workshop on Decontamination, Cleanup, and Associated Issues for Sites Contaminated with Chemical, Biological, or Radiological Materials Sheraton Imperial Hotel, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina June 21, 2007.

11. Validation of Pharmaceutical Processes 3rd edition, edited by Aaloco James, Carleton Frederick J. Informa Healthcare USA, Inc., 2008, p267
12. Chlorine dioxide gas sterilization under square-wave conditions. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 56: 514-519 1990. Jeng, D. K. and Woodworth, A. G.
13. Inactivation kinetics of inoculated *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 and *Salmonella enterica* on lettuce by chlorine dioxide gas. *Food Microbiology* Volume 25, Issue 2, February 2008, Pages 244-252, Barakat S. M. Mahmoud and R. H. Linton.
14. Determination of the Efficacy of Two Building Decontamination Strategies by Surface Sampling with Culture and Quantitative PCR Analysis. *APPLIED AND ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY*, Aug. 2004, p. 4740–4747. Mark P. Buttner, Patricia Cruz, Linda D. Stetzenbach, Amy K. Klima-Comba, Vanessa L. Stevens, and Tracy D. Cronin
15. Inactivation of Human and Simian Rotaviruses by Chlorine Dioxide. *APPLIED AND ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY*, May 1990, p. 1363-1366. YU-SHIAW CHEN AND JAMES M. VAUGHN
16. Information obtained from CSI internal testing with Pharmaceutical customer. May 2006 Pages 364-368
17. Efficacy of chlorine dioxide gas against *Alicyclobacillus acidoterrestris* spores on apple surfaces, Sun-Young Lee, Genisis Iris Dancer, Su-sen Chang, Min-Suk Rhee and Dong-Hyun Kang, *International Journal of Food Microbiology*, Volume 108, issue 3, May 2006 Pages 364-368
18. Decontamination of *Bacillus thuringiensis* spores on selected surfaces by chlorine dioxide gas, Han Y, Applegate B, Linton RH, Nelson PE. *J Environ Health.* 2003 Nov;66(4):16-21.
19. Decontamination of Strawberries Using Batch and Continuous Chlorine Dioxide Gas Treatments, Y Han, T.L. Selby, K.K.Schultze, PE Nelson, RH Linton. *Journal of Food Protection*, Vol 67, NO 12, 2004.
20. Mechanisms of Inactivation of Poliovirus by Chlorine Dioxide and Iodine, MARIA E. ALVAREZ AND R. T. O'BRIEN, *APPLIED AND ENVIRONMENTAL MICROBIOLOGY*, Nov. 1982, p. 1064-1071
21. The Use of Chlorine Dioxide in potato storage, NORA OLSEN, GALE KLEINKOPF, GARY SECOR, LYNN WOODSELL, AND PHIL NOLTE, University of Idaho, BUL 825.
22. Protective effect of low-concentration chlorine dioxide gas against influenza A virus infection Norio Ogata and Takashi Shibata *Journal of General Virology* (2008), 89, 60–67
23. Preparation and evaluation of novel solid chlorine dioxide-based disinfectant powder in single-pack Zhu M, Zhang LS, Pei XF, Xu X. *Biomed Environ Sci.* 2008 Apr;21(2):157-62.
24. Chlorine dioxide oxidation of dihydronicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NADH), Bakhmutova-Albert EV, et al. *Inorg Chem.* 2008 Mar 17;47(6):2205-11. Epub 2008 Feb 16.
25. Oxidative elimination of cyanotoxins: comparison of ozone, chlorine, chlorine dioxide and permanganate, Rodríguez E, *Water Res.* 2007 Aug;41(15):3381-93. Epub 2007 Jun 20.
26. Inhibition of hyphal growth of the fungus *Alternaria alternata* by chlorine dioxide gas at very low concentrations, Morino H, Matsubara A, ...*Yakugaku Zasshi.* 2007 Apr;127(4):773-7. Japanese.
27. Inactivation of Chironomid larvae with chlorine dioxide, Sun XB, Cui FY, Zhang JS, Xu F, Liu LJ., *J Hazard Mater.* 2007 Apr 2;142(1-2):348-53. Epub 2006 Aug 18.
28. Information obtained from CSI decontamination at Pharmaceutical facility.
29. Information obtained from CSI beta-lactam inactivation at Pharmaceutical facility.
30. Decontamination of Surfaces Contaminated with Biological Agents using Fumigant Technologies, S Ryan, J Wood, 2008 Workshop on Decontamination, Cleanup, and Associated Issues for Sites Contaminated with Chemical, Biological, or Radiological Materials Sheraton Imperial Hotel, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina September 24, 2008.
31. Sporicidal Action of CD and VPHP Against Avirulent *Bacillus anthracis* – Effect of Organic Bio-Burden and Titer Challenge Level, Vipin K. Rastogi, Lanie Wallace & Lisa Smith, 2008 Workshop on Decontamination, Cleanup, and Associated Issues for Sites Contaminated with Chemical, Biological, or Radiological Materials Sheraton Imperial Hotel, Research Triangle Park, NC 2008 Sept 25.

32. Clostridium Botulinum, ESR Ltd, May 2001.
33. Efficacy of Chlorine Dioxide as a Gas and in Solution in the Inactivation of Two Trichothecene Mycotoxins, S. C. Wilson, T. L. Brasel, J. M. Martin, C. Wu, L. Andriychuk, D. R. Douglas, L. Cobos, D. C. Straus, International Journal of Toxicology, Volume 24, Issue 3 May 2005 , pages 181 – 186.
34. Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality, World Health Organization, pg 140.
35. Division of Animal Resources Agent Summary Sheet, M. Huerkamp, June 30, 2003.
36. NRT Quick Reference Guide: Glanders and Melioidosis
37. Seasonal Occurrence of the Pathogenic Vibrio sp. of the Disease of Sea Urchin Strongylocentrotus intermedius Occurring at Low Water Temperatures and the Prevention Methods of the Disease, K. TAJIMA, K. TAKEUCHI, M. TAKAHATA, M. HASEGAWA, S. WATANABE, M. IQBAL, Y.EZURA, Nippon Suisan Gakkaishi VOL.66;NO.5;PAGE.799-804(2000).
38. Biocidal Efficacy of Chlorine Dioxide, TF-249, Nalco Company, 2008.
39. Sensitivity Of Listeria Monocytogenes, Campylobacter Jejuni And Escherichia Coli Stec To Sublethal Bactericidal Treatments And Development Of Increased Resistance After Repetitive Cycles Of Inactivation, N. Smigic, A. Rajkovic, H. Medic, M. Uyttendaele, F. Devlieghere, Oral presentation. FoodMicro 2008, September 1st – September 4th, 2008, Aberdeen, Scotland.
40. Susceptibility of chemostat-grown Yersinia enterocolitica and Klebsiella pneumoniae to chlorine dioxide, M S Harakeh, J D Berg, J C Hoff, and A Matin, Appl Environ Microbiol. 1985 January; 49(1): 69– 72.
41. Efficacy of Gaseous Chlorine Dioxide as a Sanitizer against Cryptosporidium parvum, Cyclospora cayetanensis, and Encephalitozoon intestinalis on Produce, Y. Ortega, A. Mann, M. Torres, V. Cama, Journal of Food Protection, Volume 71, Number 12, December 2008 , pp. 2410-2414.
42. Inactivation of Waterborne Emerging Pathogens by Selected Disinfectants, J. Jacangelo, pg 23.
43. SARS Fact Sheet, National Agricultural Biosecurity Center, Kansas State University.
44. High sporicidal activity using dissolved chlorine dioxide (SanDes) on different surface materials contaminated by Clostridium difficile spores, Andersson J., Sjöberg M., Sjöberg L., Unemo M., Noren T. Oral presentation. 19th European Congress of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, Helsinki, Finland, 16 - 19 May 2009.
45. Inactivation of Listeria monocytogenes on ready-to-eat food processing equipment by chlorine dioxide gas, Trinetta, V., et al. Food Control, Vol 26, 2012
46. Exposure to chlorine dioxide gas for 4 hours renders Syphacia ova nonviable, Czarra, J.A., et al. Journal of the American Association for Laboratory Animal Science. 2014 4 Jul: 53(4): 364-367
47. Hu, Cheng (2017). Modeling reaction kinetics of chlorine dioxide and volatile organic compounds with artificial neural networks, December 2003.