



# MS DI-O-CLEAN

Di-O-Clean is applicable for drinking water treatment, cleaning and disinfection of drinking water systems in professional livestock farming. Removes and prevents biofilm in water piping systems. Clean drinking water is an important factor for optimal performance in every livestock stable.

- Removes biofilm layers in pipework
- Prevents biofilm formation
- Kills pathogens and reduces disease pressure
- Improves water quality and thus feed intake
- 260% more effective than a chlorine-based disinfectant



**Active substance:**  
99.9% Chlorine Dioxide (ClO<sub>2</sub>)

*Use biocides safely. Read the label and product information before use.*

**Your water system cleaned and disinfected**

[www.msgold.eu](http://www.msgold.eu)



## Biofilm explanation

A biofilm is formed when microorganisms start to grow on the deposition of minerals and organic remains on the water pipe wall. The bacteria produce a kind of mucus layer that grows and protects the bacteria. The biofilm is divided into 2 layers, a soft out layer and hard inner layer. Over time, the pipes become clogged with the biofilm and becomes a feeding ground for bacteria, spores and viruses (e.g. E. coli, Salmonella, Clostridium, streptococci, staphylococci, Campylobacter, etc.). Biofilm negatively affects drinking water quality, putting livestock at risk of disease and reduced food and water intake.

## Di-O-Clean

Di-O-Clean effectively penetrates the protective layer of biofilm without being used up in reacting with the inert sugars in the mucus. This allows the ClO<sub>2</sub> to act directly on the bacteria themselves, destroying the source of the biofilm. Di-O-Clean removes the biofilm and kills bacteria, spores and viruses. Di-O-Clean over a wide pH (pH2 - pH10)

## Applications:

- Cleaning:** For removing biofilm and manganese deposits.
- Maintenance:** Prevent biofilm formation and reduce pathogen pressure.
- Flushing:** Flushing additives in the lines with Di-O-Clean removes deposits of the substances used. Leftover additives form a breeding ground for bacteria.

