# Complete your circle of protection

# **BIO-CIDE BIO-PROTECTANTS**

Complete the circle of protection for your livestock production with Kemin's disinfectants, your most effective tool for water management. Keep the bacteria levels down in the water lines and prevent biofilm from developing with PRO-OXINE<sup>®</sup> and OXINE<sup>®</sup>.



#### Importance of water:

- Water is one of the most important nutrients but the most neglected.
- 🧊 Water has long been recognized as the most critical nutrient in livestock production.
- Animals can survive for longer periods without the other nutrients except for water
- Almost 70% of the bodies of animals are made of water
- Water is the highest single constituent of the body

McCreery et al., 2015; Manning et al., 2007; Fairchild BD and Casey WR. 2015, Almond 1995

Water is susceptible to microbial contamination regardless of how good a farm's water management system.

Pipes are lined with biofilm, and it affects water quality by releasing bacteria into the drinking water.

are reservoirs for pathogens

play a role in corrosion

Biofilms in pipes:

impact the aesthetics of water

Maharjan, 2016

### What are biofilms?

Biofilms are composed of complex microbial structures derived from extracellular polymeric substances (EPSs). EPSs are formed mainly of proteins and carbohydrates.

The formation of biofilms depends mainly on microorganism type and density, temperature, pH, nutrient availability and type of materials.

Biofilms decrease the efficacy of disinfectants due to their limited penetrability into the biofilm matrix.

**Biofilms sources of contamination** 

Biofilms in the water system can harbor pathogens such as:

Nakanishi et al., 2021; Maharjan, 2016

#### Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae Escherichia coli Campylobacter including avian pathogenic (APEC) strains Salmonella Protozoans Viruses

# KEMIN

# **PRO-OXINE**<sup>®</sup>



PRO-OXINE® and OXINE® are the most effective tool for water management in animal facilities. PRO-OXINE® and OXINE® keep the bacteria level down in the water lines and prevent biofilm from developing, thus keeping the animals healthier by keeping down the pathogen level that could potentially travel from one animal to another.

Colorless liquid with a slight odor	PRO-OXINE <sup>®</sup>	- 5% CIO
Solution of oxy-chloro species, primarily sodium chlorite	<b>OXINE</b> °	- 2% ClO <sub>2</sub>
Produce chlorine dioxide when activated		-
PRO-OXINE <sup>®</sup> + Tech.grade acid →	ClO <sub>2</sub> + Oxychloro Sp.	

Tech.grade acid

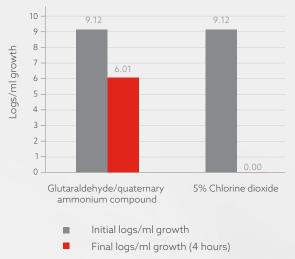
#### **Benefits of using PRO-OXINE®** and OXINE®

Low toxicity
Cost-effective
Low corrosivity
Broad-spectrum
High antimicrobial activity
Effective over a wide pH range
Kill bacteria, viruses, fungi and protozoa
Not affected by temperature variations
Remove biofilm - keep plumbing clog-free
Easily implemented and fed to the system
Selective chemistry - no reaction with ammonia
Resists neutralization by organic-load and water hardness
Does not chlorinate to form halogenated organics (e.g., THMs, HAAs)
Highly soluble, permitting it to homogenize throughout the system
Excellent oxidizer for iron and manganese, eliminating the buildup of sludge

Controls taste and odor problems associated with hydrogen sulfide, chlorophenols and biological organisms

#### Efficacy of PRO-OXINE® and OXINE<sup>®</sup> against biofilms

Efficacy of two biocides in treating Pseudomonas aeruginosa biofilms



KID: MLH-57

### Comparison with other sanitizers

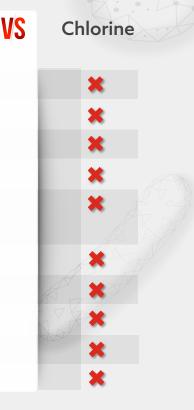
Concentration (ppm) of biocide required for > 5 log reduction in 60 seconds

Molecule	P. aeruginosa	S. aureus	S. cerevisiae	E. coli (O157:H7)
Chlorine dioxide	5	30	30	6
Sodium hypochlorite Peracetic acid	200 30	200 60	400 300	600 20
Dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid	40	80	600	90

#### Comparison of using PRO-OXINE® and OXINE® versus chlorine

#### PRO-OXINE<sup>®</sup> | OXINE<sup>®</sup>

$\checkmark$	Greater antimicrobial efficacy
$\checkmark$	More organic-load bearing capability
$\checkmark$	Do not impart offensive odor or taste to drinking water
$\checkmark$	Less corrosive to equipment
	Work in a wider pH range (hypochlorites typically lose biocidal efficacy above pH 7; whereas PRO-OXINE® and OXI <b>NE® is</b> effective pH range of 3-10, providing microbial control during pH swings in incoming water)
$\checkmark$	Do not create toxic trihalomethanes (THMs)
$\checkmark$	Safer for workers and environment
$\checkmark$	2.6 times more powerful oxidizing capacity
$\checkmark$	Require much lower use of solution than hypochlorites
$\checkmark$	Remove biofilms more effectively



#### **Direction of use**

Water Sanitation: 3 to 5 ppm of CIO,

It can be used with Bio-Cide International, Inc., a Kemin Company automated activation equipment to generate an aqueous chlorine dioxide solution or manually activated.



#### Automated Activation Equipment Method:

An automated activation equipment may be used to generate an aqueous chlorine dioxide solution for metering into the water supply to treat 3 to 5 ppm activated PRO-OXINE<sup>®</sup> concentration.

#### Manual Activation Method:

Activated PRO-OXINE<sup>®</sup> and OXINE<sup>®</sup> concentrate may be prepared by manual mixing and subsequent dilution for treatment of the water supply at 3 to 5 ppm according to the activation and dilution charts.

### **Delivery equipment**

Contact your distributor for more information about the variety of available equipment for the delivery of PRO-OXINE® and OXINE® .

