THE RELATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF VARIOUS DISINFECTANTS

Minimal necessary concentration, in ppm, to acquire the desired disinfection in 2,5 minutes.
(Wilson, C.L. Droby, C.L. Microbal food contamination, 2001, pg12)
As can be seen from the table, the same effect requires the smallest concentration of chlorine dioxide, that is, chlorine dioxide is capable of the most effective disinfection.

Disinfectant	Necessary concentration (ppm)				
	E. coli (bacteria)	S. aureus (bacteria)	MRSA (bacteria)	B. subtilis (bacteria; spore)	A. niger (fungus)
glutardialdehyde	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000
phenol	10 000	>10 000	>10 000	>10 000	>10 000
absolute ethanol	500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000
chlorhexidine	100	10	1 000	1 000	>10 000
Betadine	10	100	100	>1 000	1 000
natriumhypochlorit	10	10	10	>1 000	1 000
chlorine dioxide	1	1	1	100	10