Some examples of industrial applications of chlorine dioxide include:

- Potable water disinfection and removal of sulfides.
- Chlorine dioxide generated from sodium chlorite is effective in the remediation of (oily) wastewater by chemical oxidation.
- Chlorine dioxide may be applied at dosages slightly higher than sulfide’s oxidative demand to maintain control.
- Chlorine dioxide may be applied intermittently through a chlorine dioxide generation system to achieve a chlorine dioxide residual concentration of 1 ppm for a minimum one minute contact time.

For continuous feeds, chlorine dioxide may be applied continuously or intermittently through a chlorine dioxide generation system to achieve a chlorine dioxide residual concentration of at least 0.1 ppm. Chlorine dioxide may be applied in such a manner that the concentrations of chlorine dioxide are sufficient to control odor and corrosion, and the desired level of control. Depending on the extent of bacterial slime control, the chlorine dioxide concentration may be applied either continuously or intermittently through a chlorine dioxide generation system to maintain a chlorine dioxide residual concentration between 0.1 and 5.0 ppm. Chlorine dioxide may be applied either continuously or intermittently through a chlorine dioxide generation system to achieve a chlorine dioxide residual concentration of 1.0 ppm for a minimum one minute contact time.

Chlorine dioxide generated from sodium chlorite is effective for use in monitoring chlorination in water systems, which is essential for ensuring the safety of the potable water supply. Chlorine dioxide can be used for mollusk control in commercial and industrial recirculating and one-pass cooling systems. However, for continuous feeds, chlorine dioxide may be applied either continuously or intermittently through a chlorine dioxide generation system to achieve a chlorine dioxide residual concentration of 0.1 ppm for a minimum one minute contact time.

Chlorine dioxide generated from Technical Sodium Chlorite Solution 31.25% may be used for mollusk control in commercial and industrial recirculating and one-pass cooling systems. However, for continuous feeds, chlorine dioxide may be applied either continuously or intermittently through a chlorine dioxide generation system to achieve a chlorine dioxide residual concentration of 0.1 ppm for a minimum one minute contact time.

Some examples of industrial applications of chlorine dioxide include:

- Potable water disinfection and removal of sulfides.
- Control of bacterial slime and algae in industrial recirculating and one-pass cooling systems.
- Biocorrosion in food processing, water-using industries, and potable water systems.
- Disinfection of sewage and plant wastes.
- Phenol degradation in industrial wastewaters.
- Chlorine dioxide generated from sodium chlorite is effective in the remediation of (oily) wastewater by chemical oxidation.
- Chlorine dioxide may be applied at dosages slightly higher than sulfide’s oxidative demand to maintain control.
- Chlorine dioxide may be applied intermittently through a chlorine dioxide generation system to achieve a chlorine dioxide residual concentration of at least 0.1 ppm. Chlorine dioxide may be applied in such a manner that the concentrations of chlorine dioxide are sufficient to control odor and corrosion, and the desired level of control. Depending on the extent of bacterial slime control, the chlorine dioxide concentration may be applied either continuously or intermittently through a chlorine dioxide generation system to maintain a chlorine dioxide residual concentration between 0.1 and 5.0 ppm. Chlorine dioxide may be applied either continuously or intermittently through a chlorine dioxide generation system to achieve a chlorine dioxide residual concentration of 1.0 ppm for a minimum one minute contact time.