



Technical Data Sheet

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS:

Active Chlorine content :	13-15%(m/v)
Total Chlorine content:	Active Chlorine max %10 more
NaOH content:	%0,7 – 1,1 (m/v)
Na ₂ CO ₃ content:	max. %0,4 (m/v)
Sediment:	no
Stability (24 hour, 35°C)	max. 7g, Chlorine/L
Iron (Fe) content :	max. 0,2 ppm
Density (20°C)	1,210 gr/cm ³

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE - (NaOCl)

Appearance and Smell : Light, greenish yellow colored liquid, has a characteristic smell

Conditions causing decomposition : Sodium Hypochlorite solutions can easily decompose.

Stability can be provided by sodium hydroxide excess. Although excess sodium hydroxide, all sodium hypochlorite solutions decomposes slowly by time. The amount of Oxygen gas coming up is a result of stability. The decomposing conditions and decomposing speed are related to lots of parameters. But the most important ones are given below.

- Hypochlorite concentration Temperature
- Light
- Metal impurities in material

High concentrated hypochlorite solutions decomposes faster than low concentrated hypochlorite solutions. Temperature and light fastens the decomposition. The impurities such as copper, nickel, cobalt, iron metals causes decomposition by excreting oxygen.

APPLICATION FIELDS:

Liquid bleach production

Textile Industry (bleaching process) Disinfection and cleaning processes Potable and waste water refining Chlorination of water

Paper Industry

PACKAGING:

Delivered in polyethylene and rubber coated steel tankers in bulk form.

STORAGE:

Due to corrosive effect of sodium hypochlorite on metals, tanks manufactured from PVC, high-density polyethylene or appropriate rubber coated carbon steel may be used for storage.

Sodium hypochlorite solutions decompose easily under presence of HEAT, LIGHT, IMPURITIES and HEAVY METAL cations. Therefore these issues should be considered when preparing storage conditions, **storage temperature should not be over 30 °C, product should not be subjected to direct sunlight and ingress of impurities should be prevented.**

Its reaction with acids will yield suffocating chloride gas, therefore this issue should be especially considered in storage.

Personal protective equipment should be used for all kinds of process.

SECURITY PRECAUTIONS

Glasses, face mask, glove, rubber boot and protective clothes should be worn.

Sodium Hypochlorite is effective against human tissue, so if contacted with skin, it causes skin burns. In this case flush the contaminated area with lukewarm and remove all contaminated clothings. If flush, pain or blister occurs, seek medical advice.

In contact with eye, immediately flush the contaminated eye(s) with lukewarm, gently flowing water for at least

15 minutes, holding the eyelid(s) open. Seek medical advice.

If Sodium Hypochlorite is contacted by mouth, wash it with plenty of water and make the patient drink water. Do not induce vomiting and obtain medical attention immediately.

If it is inhaled, remove patient to fresh air. Check for breathing and pulse. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult give oxygen. Immediately seek medical advice.

If sodium hypochlorite contacts with acid, a toxic chlorine gas exists. In such cases;

- Restrict access to area
- Move away taking the wind at backside
- Do not enter this contaminated area if not necessary. If necessary wear a protective clothing with an oxygen tube

If effected by chlorine gas,

- Take off the clothings immediately
- Take the patient to open air and keep him comfortable and warm. Boil a bowl of water and make him to inspire the vapour
- If the patient hardly breathing or not breathing, make artificial respiration.

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