

What is CLOX?

CLOX is two component system to produce Chlorine Di Oxide solution at the site of application.

What are the applications of CLOX?

CLOX has many applications. It is used in the electronics industry to clean circuit boards, in the oil industry to treat sulfides and to bleach textile and candles.

CLOX gas is used to sterilize medical and laboratory equipment, surfaces, rooms and tools. CLOX can be used as oxidizer or disinfectant. It is a very strong oxidizer and it effectively kills pathogenic microorganisms such as fungi, bacteria and viruses. It also prevents and removes bio film. As a disinfectant and pesticide it is mainly used in liquid form. CLOX can also be used against anthrax, because it is effective against spore-forming bacteria.

What are the disinfection applications of CLOX?

Drinking water treatment is the main application of disinfection by CLOX. Thanks to its adequate biocidal abilities, CLOX is also used in other branches of industry today. Example are sewage water disinfection, industrial process water treatment, cooling tower water disinfection, industrial air treatment, mussel control, foodstuffs production and treatment, industrial waste oxidation and gas sterilization of medical equipment.

ADVANTAGES OF CLOX

- ✓ **Disinfect by oxidation**
- ✓ **Active against bacteria , virus , protozoa , biofilms**
- ✓ **Safe for food contact area**
- ✓ **Remove odour, and improve taste of drinking water at high pH**
- ✓ **Microorganisms cannot build resistance against CLOX**
- ✓ **Low concentration for disinfection**

How much CLOX should be dosed?

For the pre- oxidation and reduction of organic substances between 0,5 and 2 mg/L of CLOX is required at a contact time between 15 and 30 minutes. Water quality determines the required contact time. For post- disinfection, concentrations between 0,2 and 0,4 mg/L are applied. The residual byproduct concentration of chlorite is very low and there are no risks for human health.

What are the health effects of CLOX?***CLOX gas***

While using CLOX as a disinfectant, one has to keep in mind that CLOX gas can escape from a watery solution containing CLOX. Especially when disinfection takes place in a sealed space, this can be dangerous. When CLOX concentrations reach 10% or more in air, CLOX becomes explosive.

Acute exposure of the skin to chlorine that originates from the decomposition of CLOX, causes irritations and burns. Eye exposure eyes to CLOX causes irritations, watering eyes and a blurry sight. CLOX gas can be absorbed by the skin, where it damages tissue and blood cells. Inhalation of CLOX gas causes coughing, a sore throat, severe headaches, lung oedema and bronchio spasma. The symptoms can begin to show long after the exposure has taken place and can remain for a long time. Chronical exposure to CLOX causes bronchitis. The health standard for CLOX is 0,1 ppm.

APPLICATION

The CLOX is supplied in two component system namely CLOX – PART A & CLOX – PART B

To get required concentration of chlorine di oxide in ppm dilute as given in table.

PPM OF ClO ₂	CLOX PART A	CLOX PART B	WATER
200	1 LITRE	1 LITRE	1000 LITRE
300	1.5 LITRE	1.5 LITRE	1000 LITRE
500	2.5 LITRE	2.5 LITRE	1000 LITRE

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