



BLEACH



Bleach or sodium hypochlorite as it is known chemically, is used huge quantities around the world, as a disinfectant in municipal waste systems and swimming pools, a laundry whitener and deodorizer in commercial and consumer applications and as a disinfectant used in cleaning. Many schools, care facilities and other institutions specify that bleach must be used routinely as a disinfectant because it is effective on a wider range of bacteria and viruses than many other disinfectants and is less expensive and accessible. The first stage of bleach production results in the creation of a toxic byproduct known as dioxin. One of a family of organochlorines, dioxin has been identified as a carcinogen and has been linked to genetic changes and birth defects.

Bleach in the Environment

Bleach itself breaks down mainly into salt, oxygen and water when it is released into the environment, but also breaks down into «adsorbable organic halides». They are known to be toxic to shellfish and other marine and aquatic organisms. Bleach is listed as one of a number of substances considered dangerous to the environment. Scorecard, the hazards ranking system developed by Environmental Defense in the U.S., ranks bleach as a high risk environmentally and a slight to moderate risk in the workplace.

Bleach in the Workplace

Bleach splashed in the eyes can result in long-term damage and excessive exposure to the fumes from bleach can cause sore throat, coughing and other respiratory irritation. People with asthma or other respiratory ailments can be particularly affected by fumes from bleach. Bleach also poses a workplace hazard because of the risk that it could be accidentally mixed with other chemicals, particularly ammonia, when combined, produce chlorine gas, which can be fatal if inhaled.

Affecting gravity effects

- The reaction of the human body to the chlorine depends on the concentration in the air, of duration and of the frequency of the exhibition.
- The effects also depend on the health of the individuals. People suffering from pulmonary disorders (for example, asthma) are more sensitive to the irritating effects of chlorine.
- A chronic exposure (uninterrupted) can induce sensitizing.
- Environmental conditions during the exposure.

Chlorine Bleach HARMFULL EFFECTS

Health & Environment effects

The bleach can be very toxic and can even be mortal. During the first world war the gaseous chlorine was employed on a great scale to hurt or kill the enemy soldiers.

The most current way of exhibition in the chlorine is by inhalation. Grave irritations can be provoked by chlorine, nose, throat, breast and superior respiratory tracks. Persons who been exposed to the chlorine, even during short periods, can develop a tolerance in its smell and in its irritating properties.

Concentrated disinfectants, containing bleach can be corrosive, which is they can cause permanent eye damage if spilled or splashed. Chlorine bleach is also a powerful lung irritant and can form toxic compounds if mixed with ammonia or strong acids such as a toilet bowl cleaner.

The chlorine reacts with the water and the tissues to form some acid hypochloreux and some hydrochloric acid, both corrosives.

When it is released in the environment, in the sewer or in the installation of purge of water, the hypochlorite can form chemical connections with the other organic substances, so giving birth to other substances very toxic can compromise the biological balances of the pit and thus its good functioning.



Hydrogen Peroxyde EFFECTS

Rapidly oxidizes H₂S and is a more cost effective alternative for facilities considering elimination of chlorine gas.



EcoLogo[™]

An environmentally friendly oxidizer, that produces no chlorinated byproducts.

Adds dissolved oxygen to the waste stream which helps to maintain aerobic conditions and inhibit H₂S regeneration.

Safe for hard surface and textiles surfaces.

it is anti-bacterial, anti-fungal, anti-mold and anti-mildew.

It is non-toxic for people, plants, household animals, and the earth. (Don't forget that whatever household cleaners you use do end up going back to the earth, rivers and oceans eventually. In most cases, cleaning products will go through the sewage system first, but it all goes back to the environment eventually.)

Bought in concentrated form and in bulk, using d'hydrogen peroxide for cleaning is very inexpensive.

Hydrogen peroxide can be used for cleaning so many different things, it can simplify the number of different cleaning products you need to keep around. (This particular advantage occurs to me more over time, as I'm slowly using hydrogen peroxide for more different kinds of cleaning.)

Using Hydrogen peroxide for cleaning tends to keep your sponges, mops, and scrubie pads a whole lot cleaner. (They'll all get a bit of disinfecting every time you use them.)