

## Oxidizing Agents

Oxidizers act as a catalyst and cause hydrocarbons to combine with oxygen and cause breakdown of the fiber. This is a partial listing of the most commonly used strong oxidizers.

- Fluorine, used as an oxidizer or rocket fuel.
- Sodium Trioxide, used to make sulfuric acid.
- Aqua Regia (nitric and hydrochloric acid), used to dissolve metals.
- Sodium Peroxide, used in dyeing, paper and oxygen generation.
- Oleum (fuming sulfuric), used in detergent and explosive manufacturing.
- Perchloric Acid, used in the manufacturing of explosives, esters and medicine.
- Sulfuric Acid greater than 75% and over 250°F, is the most widely used industrial chemical.
- Chloric Acid greater than 10% and over 200°F, ignites organic materials on contact.
- Ferric Chloride greater than 50% and over 200°F, used for sewage treatment, photography, medicine, etching, feed additives and oxidizing disinfectant.
- Nitric Acid, used in fertilizer, explosives, etching, medicine, dyeing and drugs.
- Chlorous Acid greater than 10% and over 200°F.
- Iodine greater than 5% and over 200°F, is used in soaps, medicine, some lubricants, dyes and salt.
- Hydrofluoric Acid greater than 40% and over 200°F, used for pickling, purification, dissolving ores, cleaning castings, etching, cleaning stone and brick and fermentation.
- Sodium Hypochlorite greater than 5%, used in textiles, water purification and bleaching pulp and paper.
- Sodium Chlorate greater than 5%, used as a bleach for paper pulp, medicine and leather textiles.
- Calcium Chlorate greater than 5%, used in pyrotechnics and photography.