

**(PREVIEW)***Indian Standard*

## SPECIFICATION FOR SODIUM CHLORATE

**0. FOREWORD**

**0.1** This Indian Standard ( First Revision ) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on 15 July 1987, after the draft finalized by the Acids, Alkalis and Halides Sectional Committee had been approved by the Chemical Division Council.

**0.2** The main use of sodium chlorate, also known as chlorate of soda is in the bleaching of wood pulp, oils and fats and finds expensive use as an oxidizing agent; as a substitute for potassium chlorate, as a defohant, as a weed killer, in medicine, in manufacturing explosives, dyes and perchlorates; for recovery of bromine from natural brines, leather tanning and finishing; and as textile mordant.

**0.3** The standard was first issued in 1969. Because of its hygroscopic nature, sodium chlorate is rarely used as analytical reagent or as a standard; as such the application of this chemical as analytical reagent has been deleted and the two grades now being covered in the standard are pure and technical. Keeping in view the application of pure grade material, requirements for insoluble matter, chlorides, sulphates, bromates and iron have been modified. The requirement of calcium, magnesium and ammonium hydroxides precipitate has been substituted by alkaline earths for both the grades

**0.4** For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS : 2-1960\*. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

---

**1. SCOPE**

**1.1** This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for sodium chlorate.

---

\*Rules for rounding off numerical values ( *revised* ).