

World Chlorine Council Chemical Safety Webinar Chlorine & Chemical Safety

Recreational Water Quality Committee

Presenters:

Terry Arko

James Egan



US Pool/Spa Chemical Safety

General Rules

Facility Safety

- SAFETY RULES
 - Emergency Response Plan-SARA Title III
 - SDS for every chemical at facility
 - Staff training of all chemicals on hand
 - Proper storage for all types of chemicals

SARA Title III

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

- State and local emergency planning, regarding hazardous chemical spill or release
- Facility must have and emergency response plan for accidental chemical release

Pool/ Spa Chemicals covered under SARA Title III

- Alum
- Ammonia
- Calcium Hypochlorite
- Gas Chlorine
- Hydrogen Peroxide
- Muriatic Acid
- Sodium Bisulfate
- Sodium Hypochlorite


OSHA

- OSHA – US Occupational Safety and Health Administration
 - Created to assure safe and healthful conditions in the workplace
- Regulates employers who use or handle hazardous chemicals
- Requires the development of a hazardous communication program
 - SDS – Safety Data Sheet for all hazardous chemicals
 - Training on handling of hazardous chemical
 - Labeling of hazardous chemical
 - Proper storage of hazardous chemicals

OSHA

- SDS
 - Must be available to all employees
 - Must train employees on use and location of SDS
 - Maintain copies of SDS's received with shipments
 - Not required to provide SDS's to consumers
 - SDS's provide
 - Identification of Substance
 - Hazard Identification
 - Composition
 - First Aid Measure
 - Firefighting Measures
 - Accidental Release Measures
 - Handling and Storage
 - Exposure Controls/PPE
 - Physical and Chemical Properties
 - Stability and Reactivity
 - Toxicological Information
 - Ecological Information
 - Disposal Consideration
 - Transport Information
 - Regulatory Information
 - Other Information

OSHA

- Employees must be trained on handling chemicals
 - Reading Labels and SDS
 - Use of PPE
- Labeling of Chemicals
 - Symbols or pictograms: 
 - Signal Words: Danger
 - Hazard Statements: H272 - May intensify fire; oxidizer
 - Other Elements
 - Precautionary statements: P261 - Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
 - The product identifier: Sodium dichloroisocyanurate
 - Supplier identification: Big Pool Industries
 - Supplemental information: white solid

OSHA

- Proper storage for all types of chemicals
 - Prevent mixing of incompatible chemicals from accidents or spills
 - Keep moisture out of storage area
 - Keep chemical in original container
 - Properly ventilated to prevent chemical gases from accumulating
 - Store in a locked location to protect people and animals
 - Wear PPE



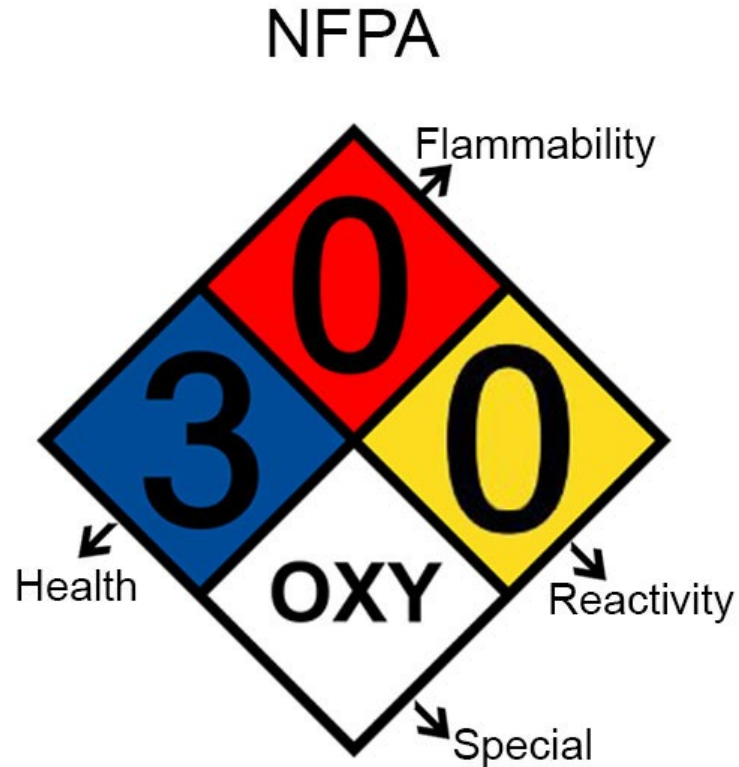
Transporting Chemicals

- Clean Vehicle
- Keep incompatible chemicals separate during transportation
 - No Damaged Containers
 - Have all supporting documents including SDS in vehicle at all times
- Placards on all sides of vehicle
 - Dry weight of 10,000 lbs.
 - Liquid 100 gallons
 - Daily Vehicle Inspection Report
 - List of all regulated products being shipped
 - Check local and interstate regulations

Safe Storage of Chlorine

- Calcium Hypochlorite
- Sodium Hypochlorite
- Tri-chlor and Di-chlor

NFPA Symbol



- Provides information on hazards that exist during an emergency response
- Typical location
 - Storage buildings
 - Storage tanks
 - Doors
- Visibility to first responder
- As addition info on some SDSs
- Numerical rating 0 – 4
 - 0 = minimal hazard
 - 4 = severe hazard

Calcium Hypochlorite



Signal word

Danger

Pictograms

GHS03, GHS05,
GHS07, GHS09



Hazard statements

H272

May intensify fire; oxidiser

- Dry form of chlorine 'cal-hypo'
- Granular, Tablet, or Briquette 47% to 76% available chlorine
- Classified by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) as Class 3 Oxidizer
- Can ignite if contaminated or heated
- Incompatible with organic compounds

Storing Cal Hypo

- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated storage room
- Keep raised off of the floor
- Away from moisture, oils, acids and organics
- Keep away from other chlorine products especially trichlor
- Store away from heat sources and flame

Sodium Hypochlorite-Liquid

- Liquid Sodium Hypochlorite
- Slightly yellow to clear liquid bleach from 6% to 12.5%
- Corrosive
- Non-flammable
- Non-reactive
- Oxidizer



2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)
H314

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Storing Liquid Sodium Hypochlorite

- Liquid sodium hypochlorite degrades in heat and light.
- Store in a cool, dark area.
- Storage room should be well-ventilated
- Due to the corrosive nature of liquid sodium hypochlorite, it should be stored away from metals and switches
- Store away from muriatic acid

Tri-Chlor and Dichlor



- Trichlor- 3” to 1” tablets and granular pH 2.8 to 3
- Di-chlor granular in 56% and 62% available chlorine pH 6.8
- Manufactured by adding cyanuric acid, sodium carbonate to chlorine gas
- Stabilized chlorine

2.2. Label elements



Signal Word

Danger

Hazard Statements

H272 - May intensify fire; oxidizer

Storing Trichlor and Dichlor

- Trichlor and dichlor are both strong oxidizing agents.
- Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated area
- Keep away from other chlorinating agents and acids
- Store away from metals
- Partially filled container should never be mixed
- Flammability of 62% Di-chlor is higher than 56%

Final Precautions

Safe Handling

Common Sense Practices

- Always wear the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) when handling chlorinated products
- Always dispose of spills, contaminated product according to label instructions and SDS. Know in advance and post in storage room
- Never mix differing chemicals physically. NEVER.
- When diluting always add chemical to water-NEVER ADD WATER TO CHEMICAL.
- Understand, post, all safety response info and make sure all staff are trained for proper response to any chemical spill or exposure