



# Separate and ventilate

## Getting some chemicals to keep your pool water clean?

Pool chemicals such as liquid, dry or granular pool chlorine are classed as dangerous goods and they need to be handled carefully.

### Dangers associated with some pool chemicals

Some commonly used pool chemicals are incompatible. This means that if they come into contact with each other, or are subject to temperature increase or moisture, they can be dangerous (e.g. produce toxic chlorine gas, explode, combust).

**Calcium hypochlorite (dry pool chlorine)** should not come into contact with:

- Heat
- Sodium dichloroisocyanurate, trichloroisocyanuric acid
- Moisture
- Acids

**Hypochlorite solution (liquid pool chlorine)** should not come into contact with:

- Acid solids and solutions (pH decriaser products, scale removers, cell cleaners) and compounds (aluminium sulphate)
- Hydrogen peroxide solutions
- Reducing agents (sodium sulphite and bisulphite)

### Safety tips for transporting pool chemicals

- Before transporting pool chemicals, check the packaging to ensure it is in good condition and there are no leaks.
- Keep the packages secure, upright and protected from anything that may puncture or damage the packages.
- Ensure incompatible chemicals are kept separate (e.g. sodium hypochlorite and calcium hypochlorite are segregated from sulphuric acid and hydrochloric acid). You can do this by putting them in separate boxes or vehicle compartments.
- Ensure the chemicals being transported are well ventilated (e.g. put in trailer or in ute tray, or wind down the windows).

For further information, visit  
[www.dmp.wa.gov.au/DangerousGoods](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/DangerousGoods)



**NEVER MIX DANGEROUS GOODS  
ALWAYS KEEP THEM VENTILATED**