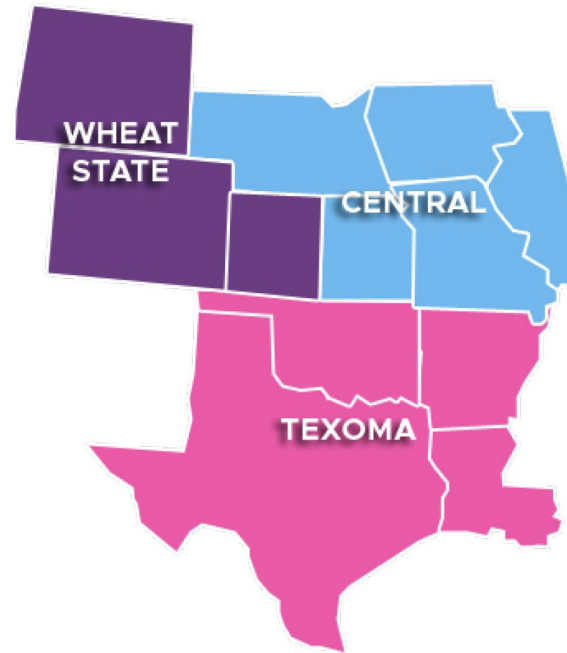
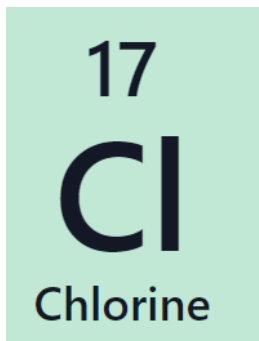


# Chlorine Safety- Best Practices & Procedures



2024 CWT Summer Conference

# Speakers

## Milling Experts

**Eric Knott - *Plant Manager, Miller Milling Company***

- K- State - 2006-2010, Bachelor of Science, Milling & Ops
- Director of Texoma District

**Jay St. Clair - *Senior Head Miller, Ardent Mills***

- K- State - 2002-2006, Bachelor of Science, Milling & Ops
- Central District Committee Member

## Application Experts

**Paul Van Camp - *Director, Sales & Marketing, Great Western MFG***

- University of Iowa, 1982-1986 BBA Finance & Marketing
- Central District Committee Member, Manufacturer Agitators

**Richie Dunn - *Chlorine Technician - REPCO***

- 15+ Years Fabricating, Installing & Servicing Chlorine Systems
- 12+ Years Conducting Hands on Safety Training for Chlorine

# Why Milling Applications Need Chlorine Gas

---

Customers Demand  
White Flour

---

Effective Antimicrobial  
Agent

---

High Ratio Cakes –  
Birthday/Donuts

---

Fruit and Angel Food  
Cakes

---

Cookies

---

Crackers

---

All-Purpose Flour



# Plant Equipment Designed for Chlorine

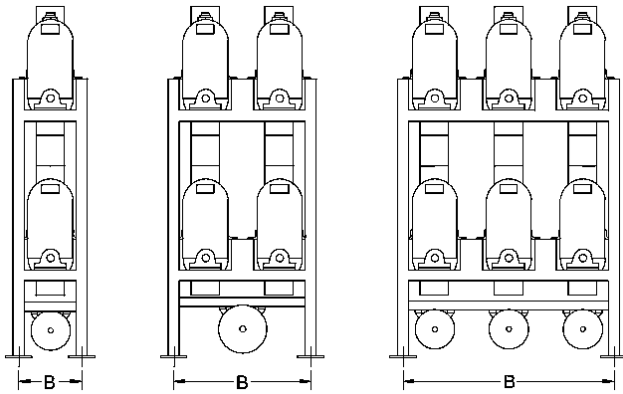


**Agitators  
AB & EB  
Series**





# Plant Equipment Designed for Chlorine AG Series



Single  
Pass  
Units

Model	A	B	C
111	63-3/4"	14-3/8"	73-3/4"
121	63-3/4"	31-1/4"	73-3/4"
211	75-3/4"	14-3/8"	85-3/4"
221	75-3/4"	31-1/4"	85-3/4"
231	75-3/4"	48-1/8"	85-3/4"
311	87-3/4"	14-3/8"	97-3/4"
321	87-3/4"	31-1/4"	97-3/4"
331	87-3/4"	48-1/8"	97-3/4"

Double  
Pass  
Units

Model	A	B	C
212	75-3/4"	14-3/8"	85-3/4"
222	75-3/4"	31-1/4"	85-3/4"
232	75-3/4"	48-1/8"	85-3/4"
312	87-3/4"	14-3/8"	97-3/4"
322	87-3/4"	31-1/4"	97-3/4"

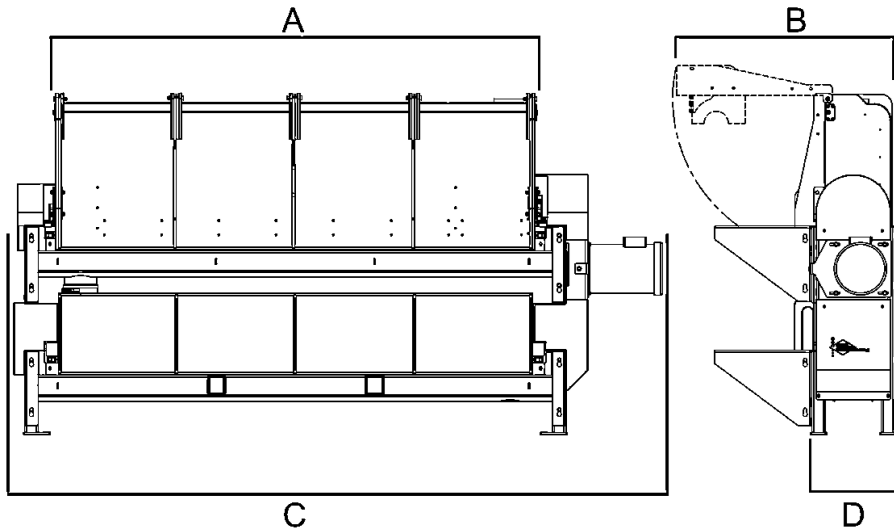
The Agitator/Blender is built in three unique rotor lengths and in several different models to suit various capacities and treatment rates.

Single-pass arrangements are recommended when treatment rates do not exceed 1oz of chlorine per cwt (0.6 g/kg).

Double-pass arrangements are recommended for rates above 2 oz of chlorine per cwt (1.2 g/kg).

Rates between 1 and 2 oz of chlorine per cwt should be reviewed with Great Western prior to final equipment selection.

# Plant Equipment Designed for Chlorine EB Series



Single-Pass Units					
Model	A	B	C	D	HP
211	80 ¼"	40"	95"	15 7/8"	3

Double-Pass Units					
Model	A	B	C	D	HP
212	80 ¼"	40"	114 ¼"	15 7/8"	5
312	92 ¼"	40"	120 ¼"	15 7/8"	5

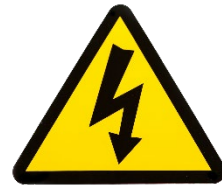
It is important to have Agitator Equipment manufactured in PVC due to corrosiveness of Chlorine.

PVC is rot resistant and provides increased sanitation.

Chlorine is dispensed to treat flour

# What is Chlorine?

## How It's Made



Electricity

Water

Salt

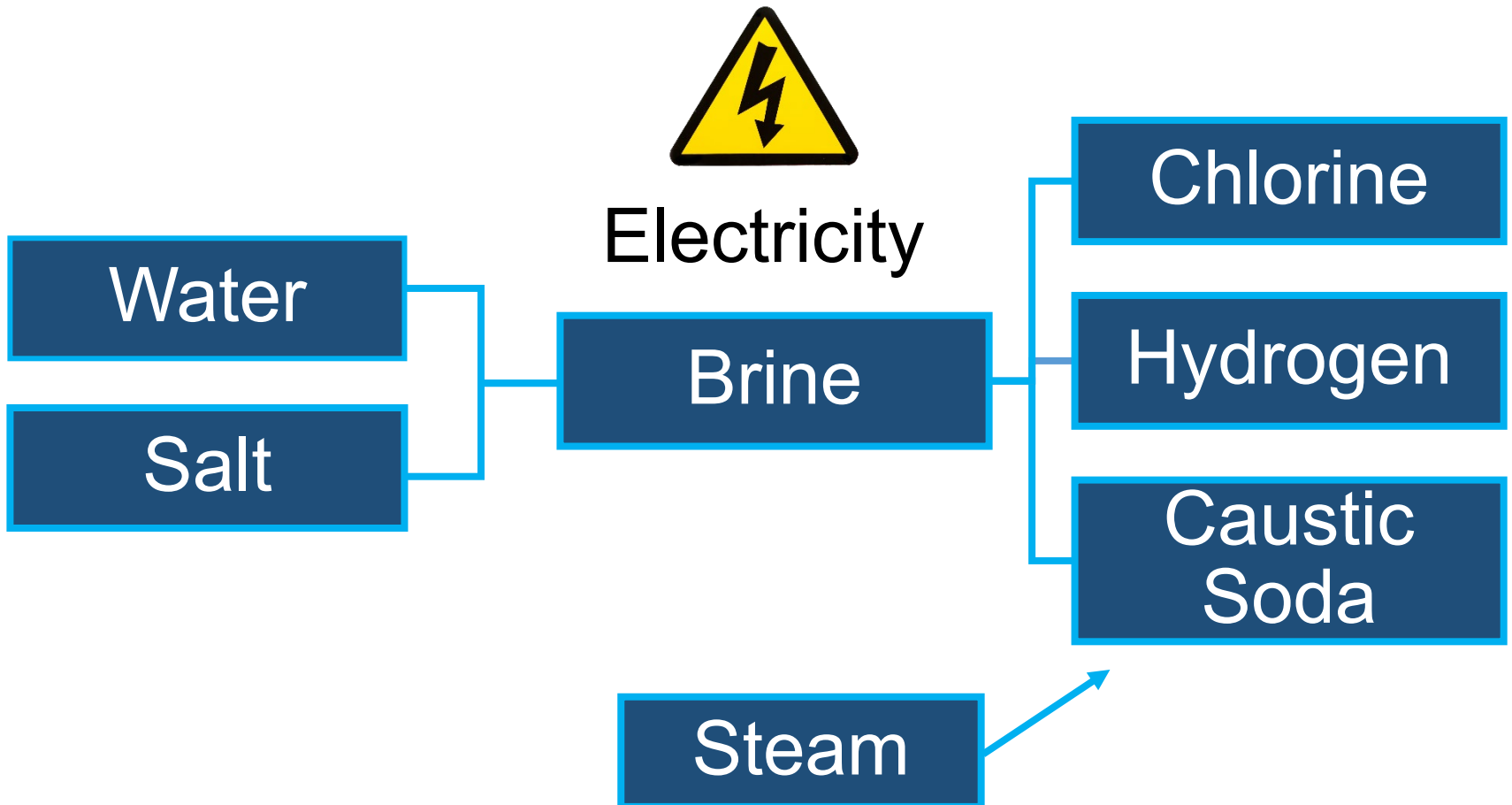
Brine

Chlorine

Hydrogen

Caustic  
Soda

Steam



# Characteristics of Chlorine

---

Liquefied Compressed Gas

---

Sold in Bulk –  
Barges, Railcars & Trucks

---

Large Packages –  
Tonners (or Ton Containers)

---

Small Packages –  
Cylinders

---

Greenish/Yellow Gas  
(when concentration > 1,000ppm)

---

Amber Liquid  
(while liquid is boiling)

---

Potent bleach like smell  
(subjective 0.02 – 0.3 ppm  
perception)





# Hazard Identification

---

Boiling Point Liquid Gas  
( -29°F )

---

Freezing Point  
( -150°F )

---

Heavier Than Air  
(2.5:1) lies in low areas

---

1 Volume Liquid =  
460 Volume Gas

---

Vapor Pressure in Cylinder at 70°F  
is 86psig (temperature dependent)

---

Slightly Soluble in Water  
(~ 1 oz / gal)



# Physical Dangers

Vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along the ground and collect and stay in poorly-ventilated, low-lying, or confined areas (e.g., sewers, basements, and tanks) Keep out of these areas. Stay upwind.



Health: 4

Flammability: 0

Reactivity: 0

Special: OX

**NFPA 704 Signal**

# Storage Area



---

Store Containers in a dedicated, well marked, secure area that allows full access to containers.

---

Ideal temperature is between 60°F and 80°F and away from direct heat sources.

---

Detector equipped (low level mounting).

---

Adequate ventilation.

---

Secure container in position when necessary.

# Personal Protective Gear



---

## Changing Bottles

Low risk of contact – local rules govern

Eye protection recommended (No contact lenses)

Gloves to protect hands from impact and dirt

Respirator fitted for corrosive gas readily accessible

Steel toes shoes or boots

---

## Emergency Gear

### Minor Leaks

Full face respirator plus equipment above

---

## Emergency Gear

### Major Leaks

SCBA and possibly fully contained chemical suit

---

# Tonner Features & Design

---

3/8" steel package with approximate tare weight of 1,400lbs

---

Capacity of 2,000lbs/907kg

---

Protective valve cover (bonnet)

---

Capable of dispensing liquid (bottom valve) or gas (top valve)

---

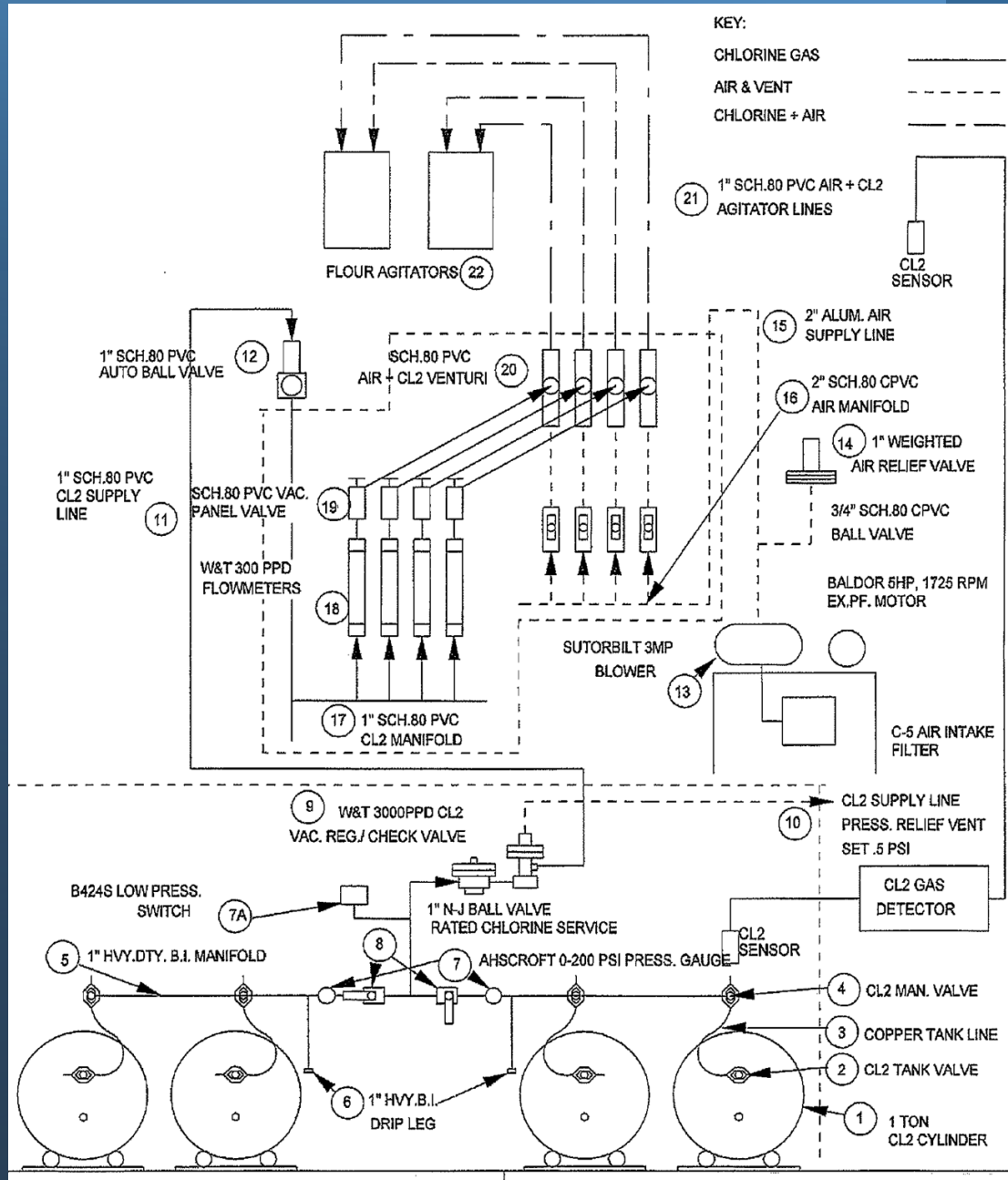
6 High Temperature Pressure relief devices in tonner (fuse plugs)

---

Emergency Capping Kit B



# Chlorinator Design



# Chlorine Safety – Standard Op Procedures

## Safety is Number One Priority - Follow Company SOP's

---

### Initial System Start-up

---

Single-pass arrangements are recommended when treatment rates do not exceed 1 oz of chlorine per cwt.

---

(0.6 g/kg). Double-pass arrangements are recommended for rates above 2 oz of chlorine per cwt (1.2 g/kg).

---

Rates between 1 and 2 oz of chlorine per cwt should be reviewed with Agitator provider prior to final equipment selection.

---

### Normal System Start up / Shut Down SOP's

---

### Emergency Shut down SOP

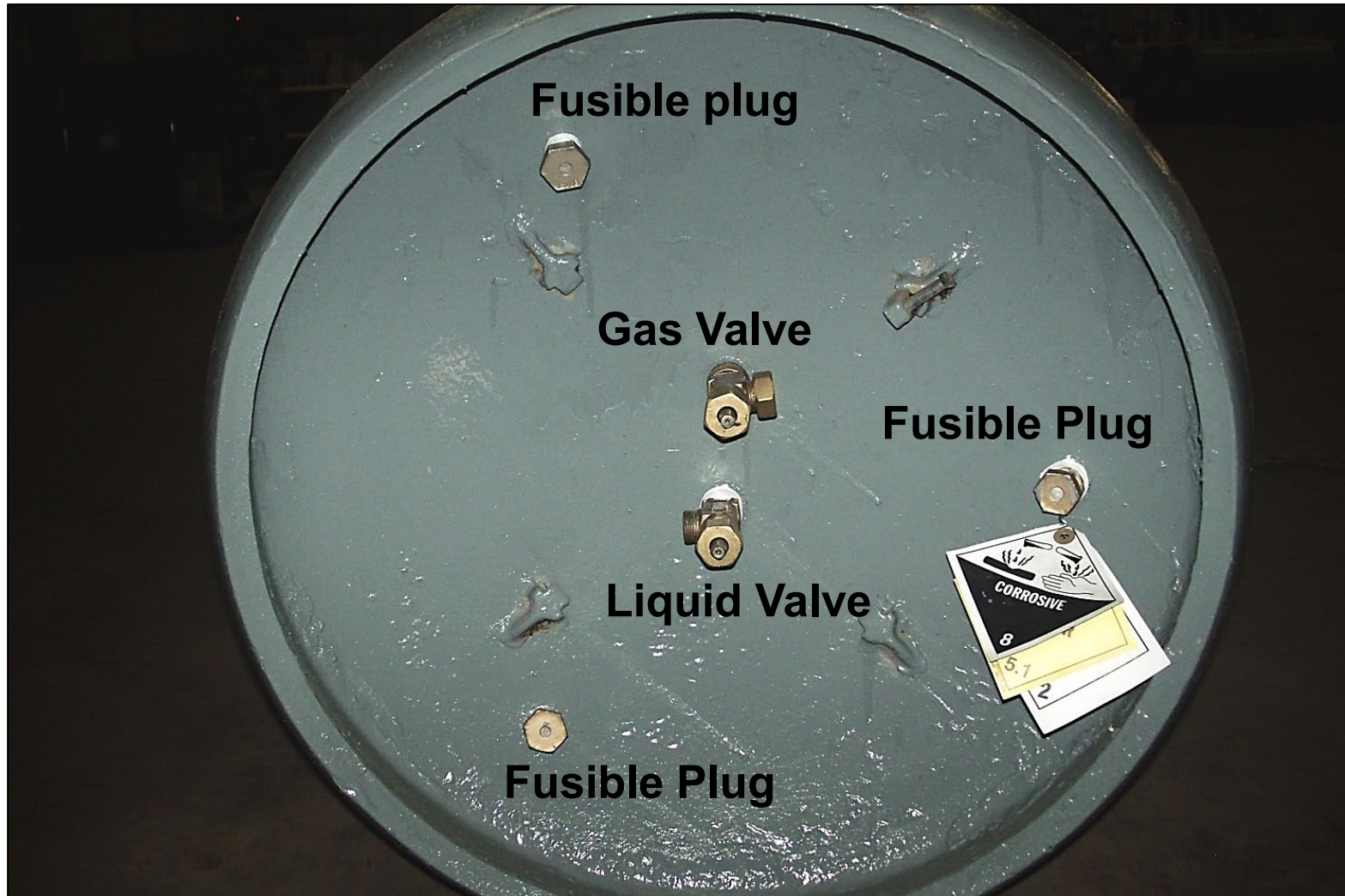
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### Start Up after Emergency Temporary Shut Down SOP

---

### Changing Tank/ Yoke Valve, Rotors, Clean out- SOP's

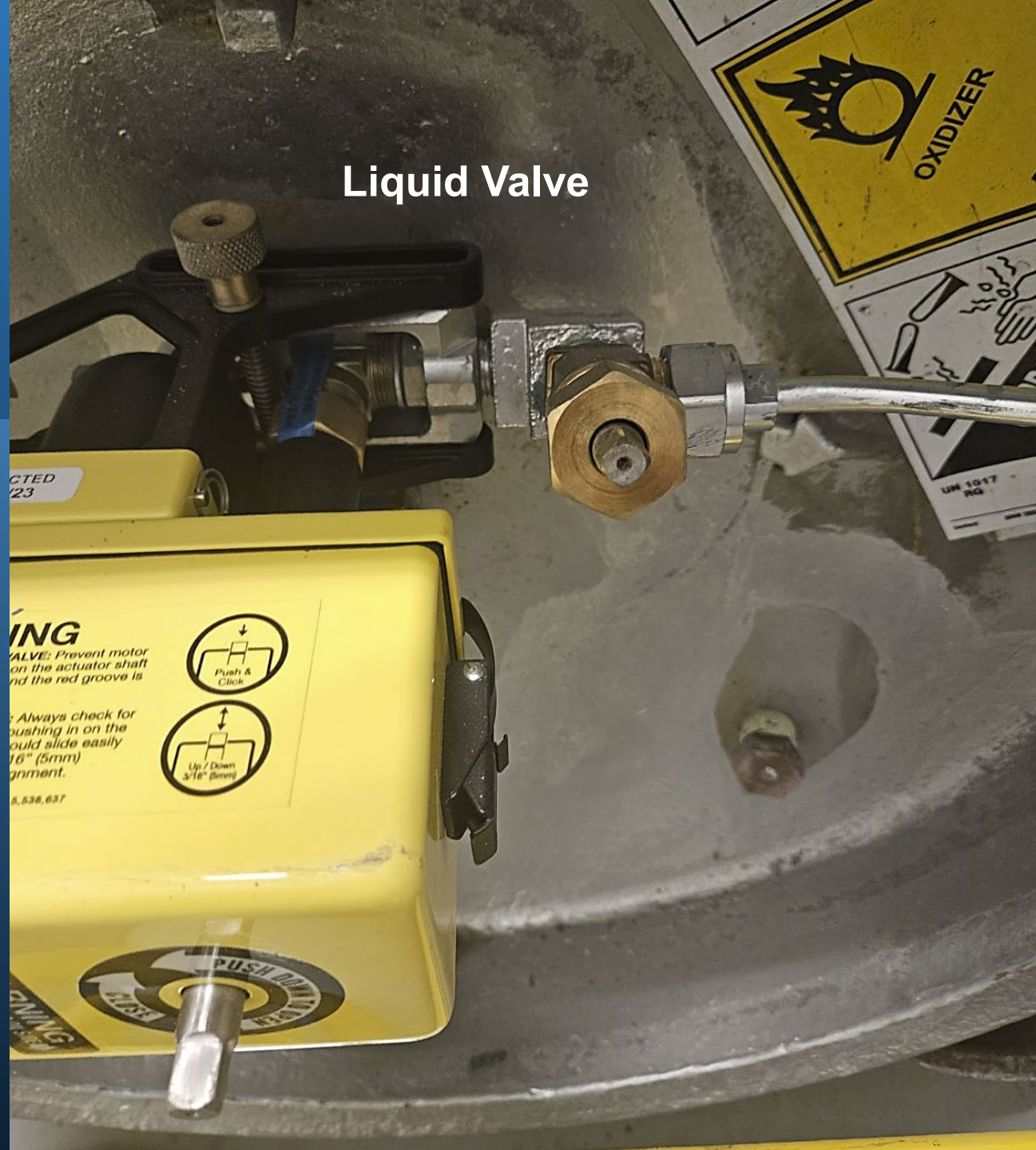
# Chlorine Ton Container Head



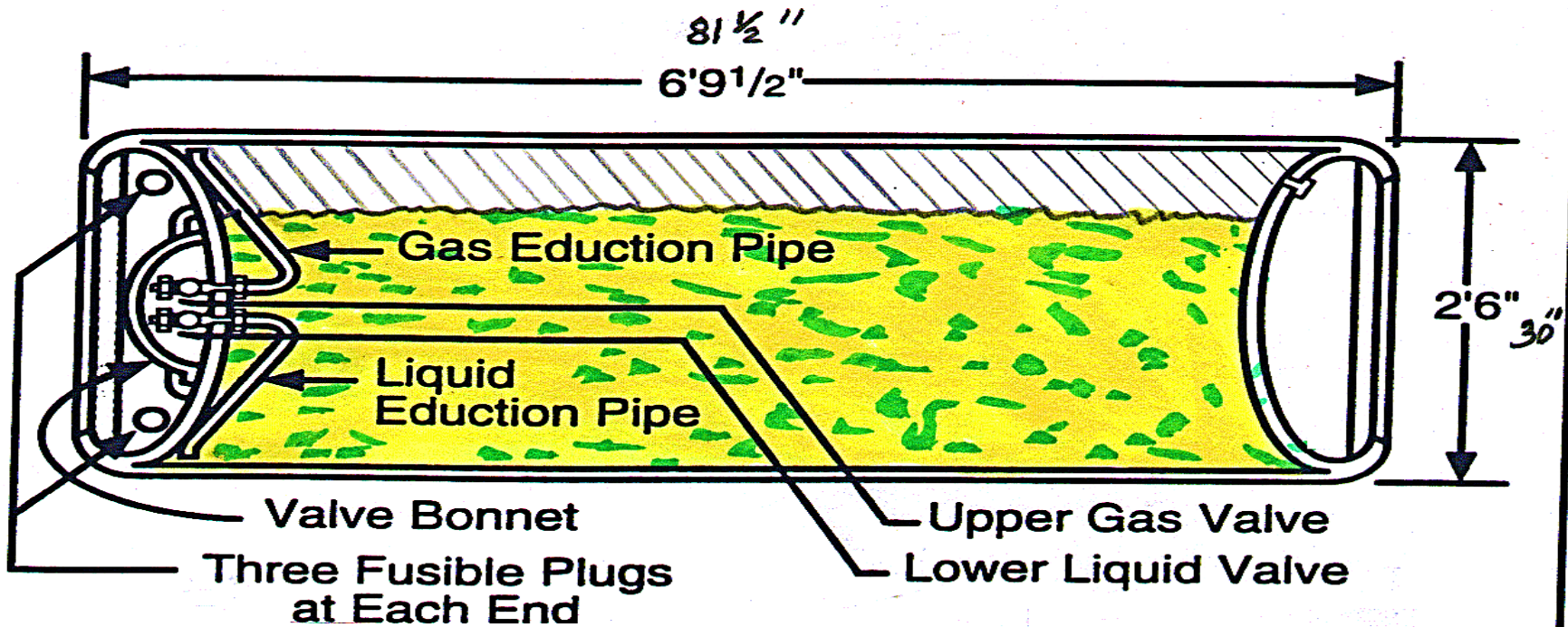


# Chlorine Ton Container Head- Connection

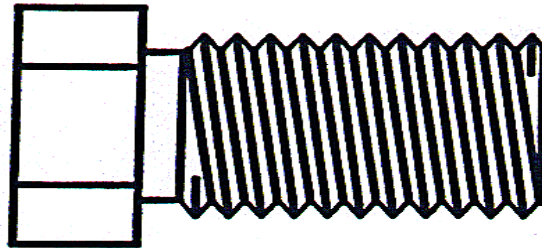
Liquid Valve



# Tonner Features & Design



3 Fusible plugs on each end (158 °F)



Detail of Fusible Plug

Tare wt. - 1,500 lbs.  
Net wt. - 2,000 lbs  
Gross wt.- 3.500 lbs.





# CHLORINATOR Components

# Chlorinator Valves



# Hayward Valve & 500PPD Flowmeter

**HAYWARD VALVE**

**FLOWMETER**



# GF Auto Ball Valve



# Pressure Gauge



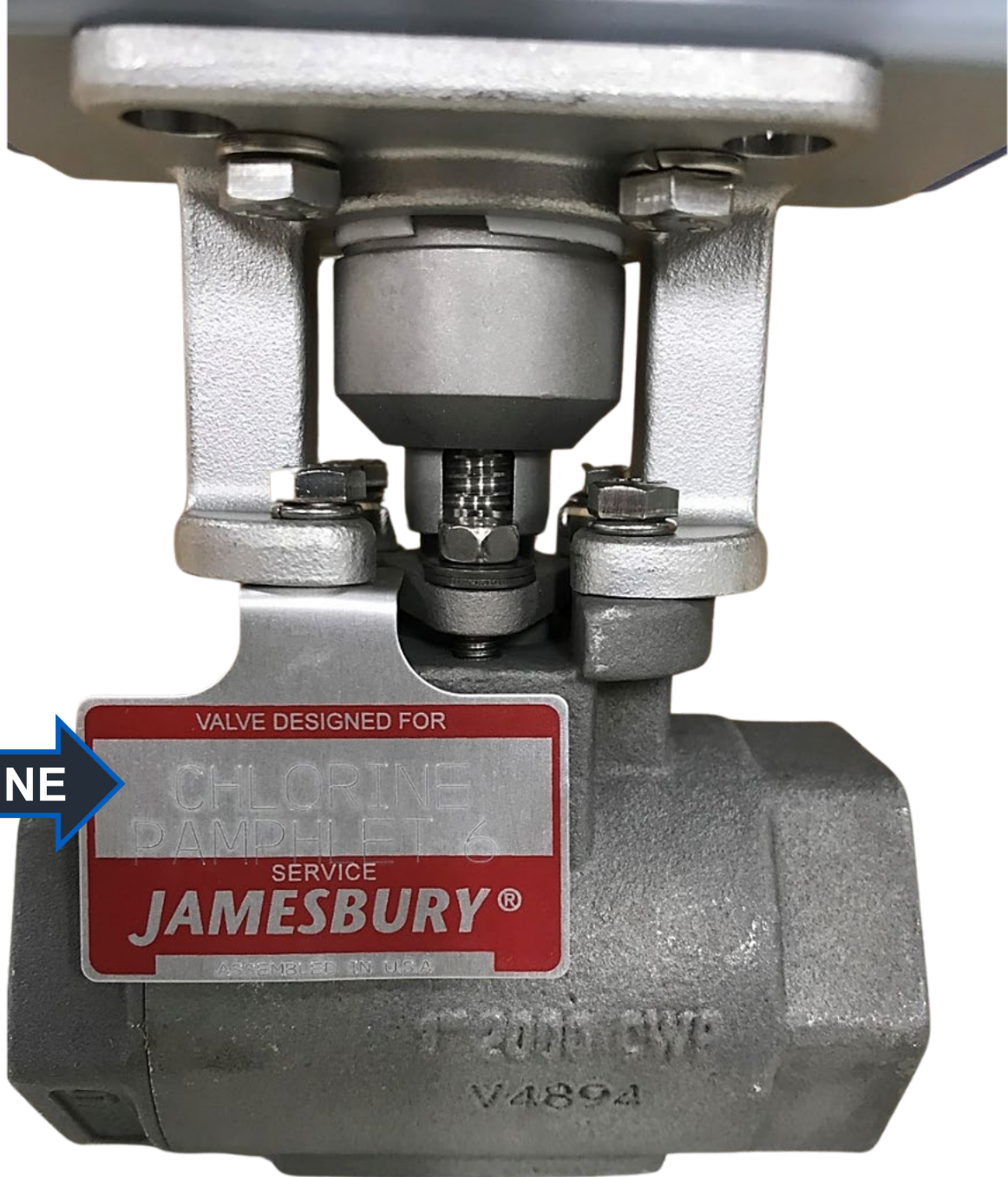


# Low Pressure Switch



# Auto Ball Valve

CHLORINE



# Auto Ball Valve





# Temperature Switch



# VAC. Regulator





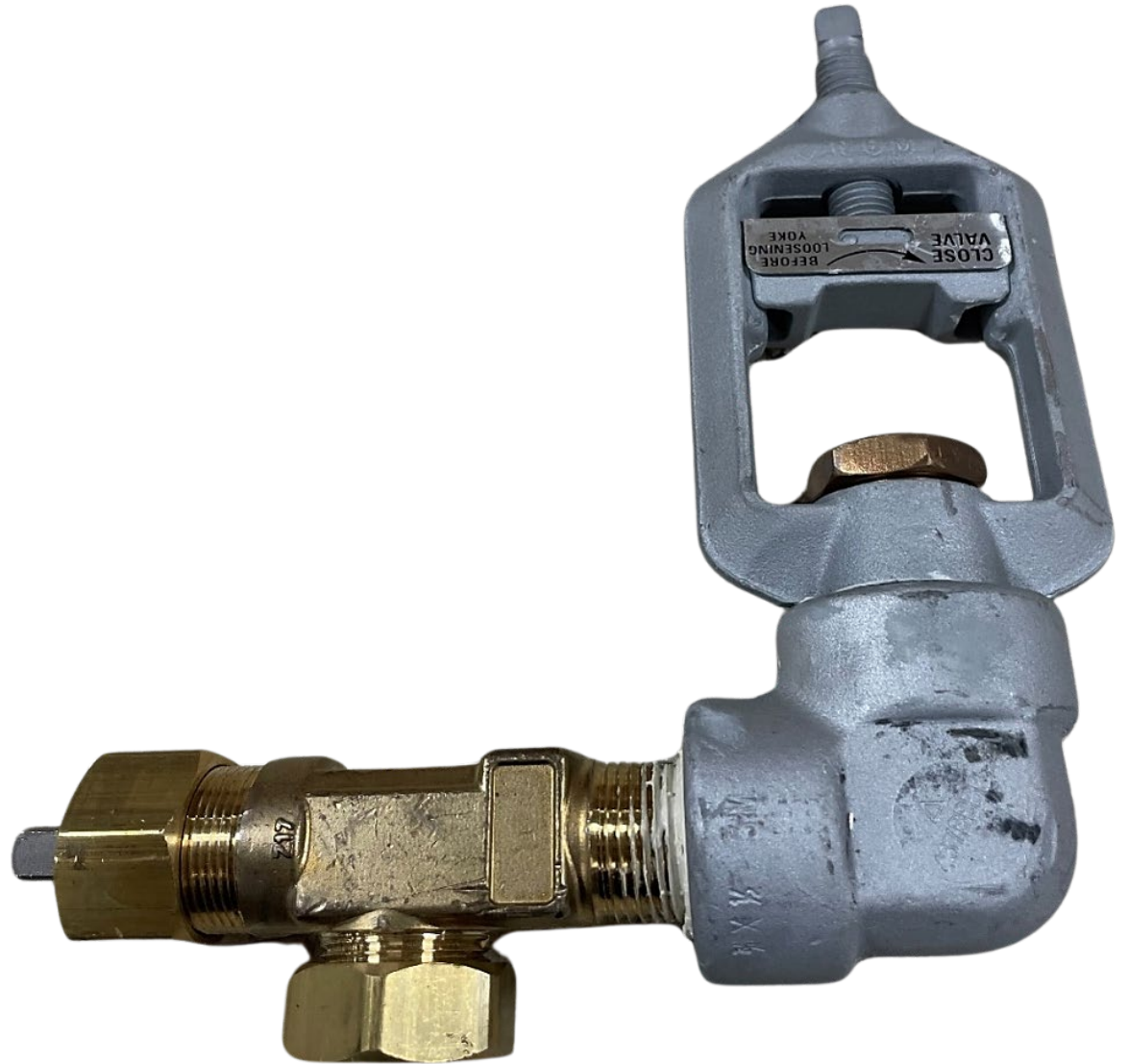
# Check Valve



# Valve Yoke



# AUX. Yoke Valve

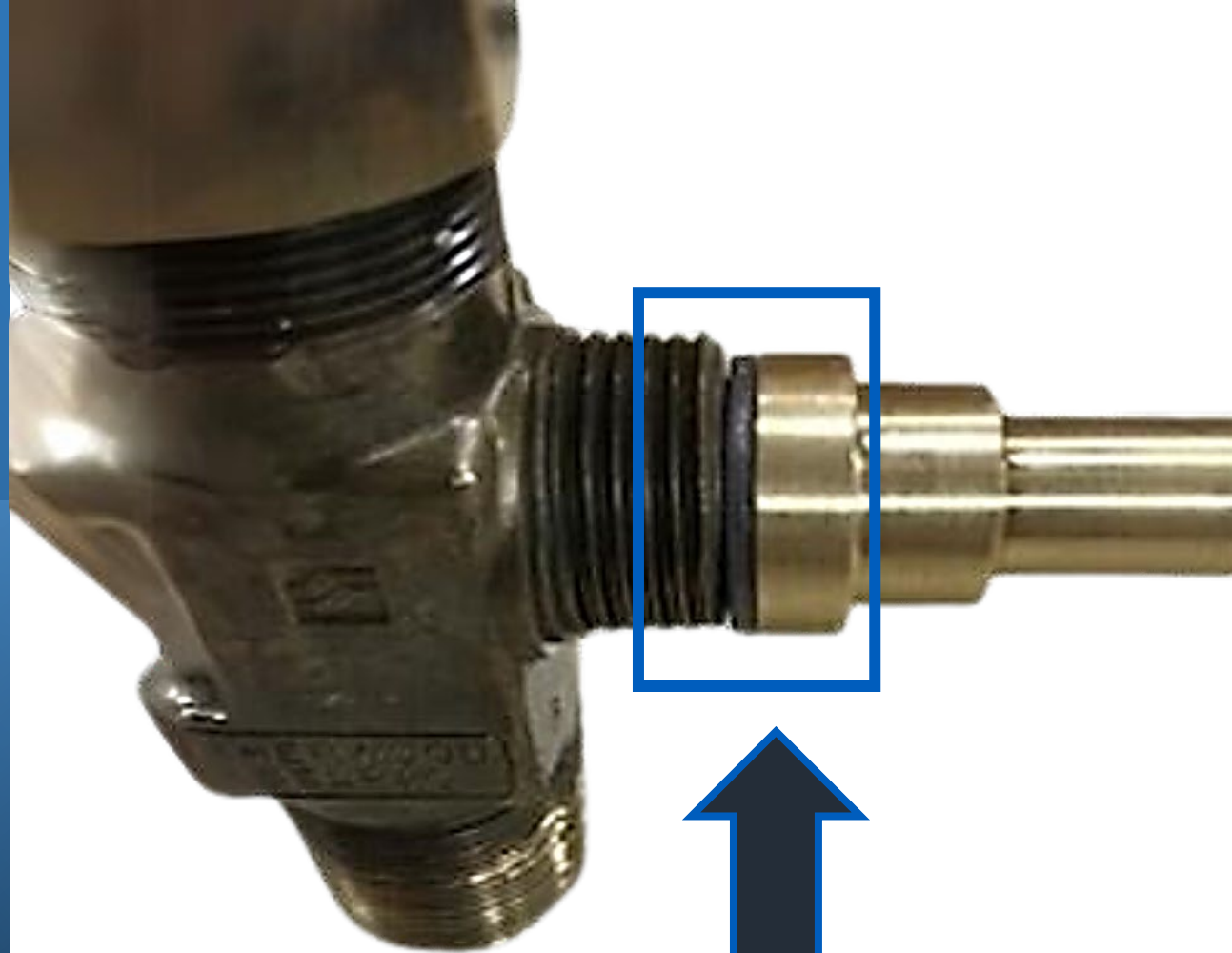


# Flanged Tank Line



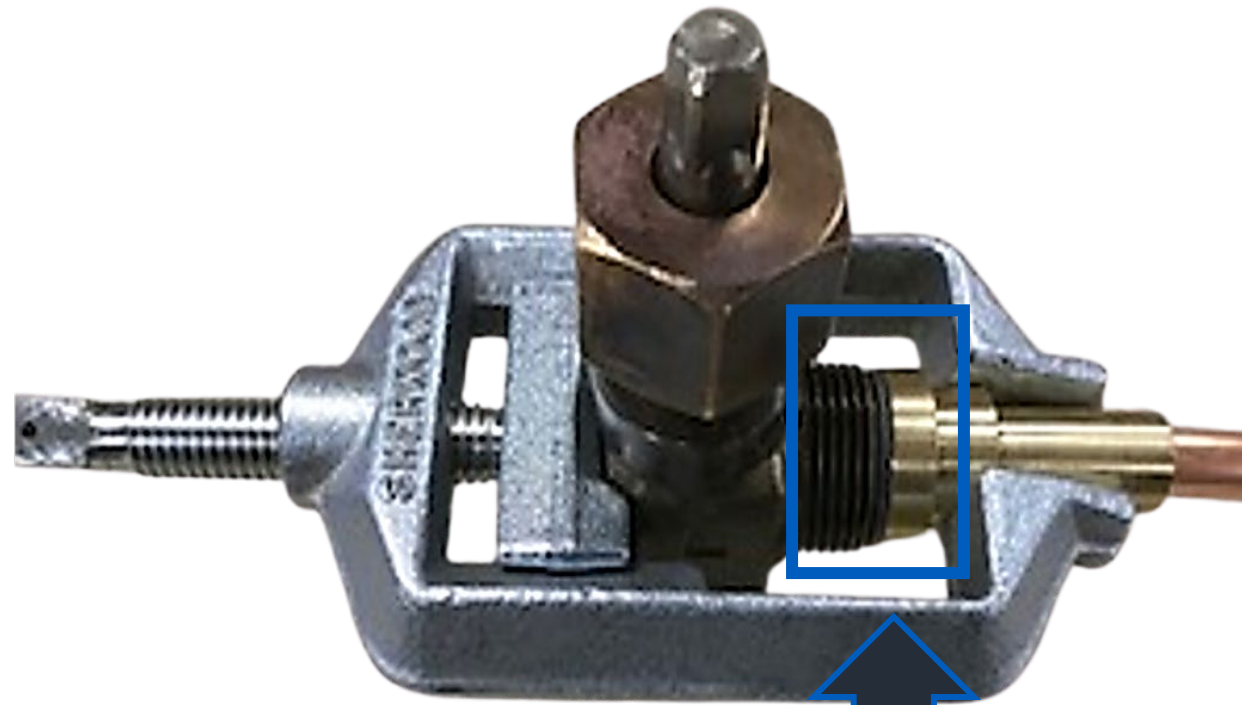


Tank  
Valve  
with  
Flanged  
Tank  
Line



**VALVE WITH GASKET**

Tank  
Valve  
with  
Tank  
Line  
&  
Yoke



**VALVE WITH GASKET**

# ORIENT VERTICALLY

---

Remove the valve cover bonnet, taking care not to damage tank valves or pressure relief plugs.

---

**Note:** When the container is in position, the two valves must be oriented vertically. Only the top valve can be used.

---

**The bottom valve, if opened will deliver LIQUID CHLORINE potentially causing immediate equipment failure and creating a dangerous situation.**



---

Before removing the valve nozzle cap, check to make sure that the valve is fully closed by applying **CLOCKWISE PRESSURE** to the valve stem using the Chlorine Cylinder Wrench.

---

Remove the Brass Valve Nozzle Cap

---

Position a **NEW LEAD GASKET** onto the inlet nipple of the flexible tank line as shown in Figure 4.1.5 below.



**Fig. 4.1.5**



---

Position the container valve yoke and the flexible line as shown in Figure 4.1.6 below.



**Fig. 4.1.6**

---

Turn the yoke adjusting screw in a **CLOCKWISE** direction to pull the flexible line nipple into the container valve as shown in Figure 4.1.7



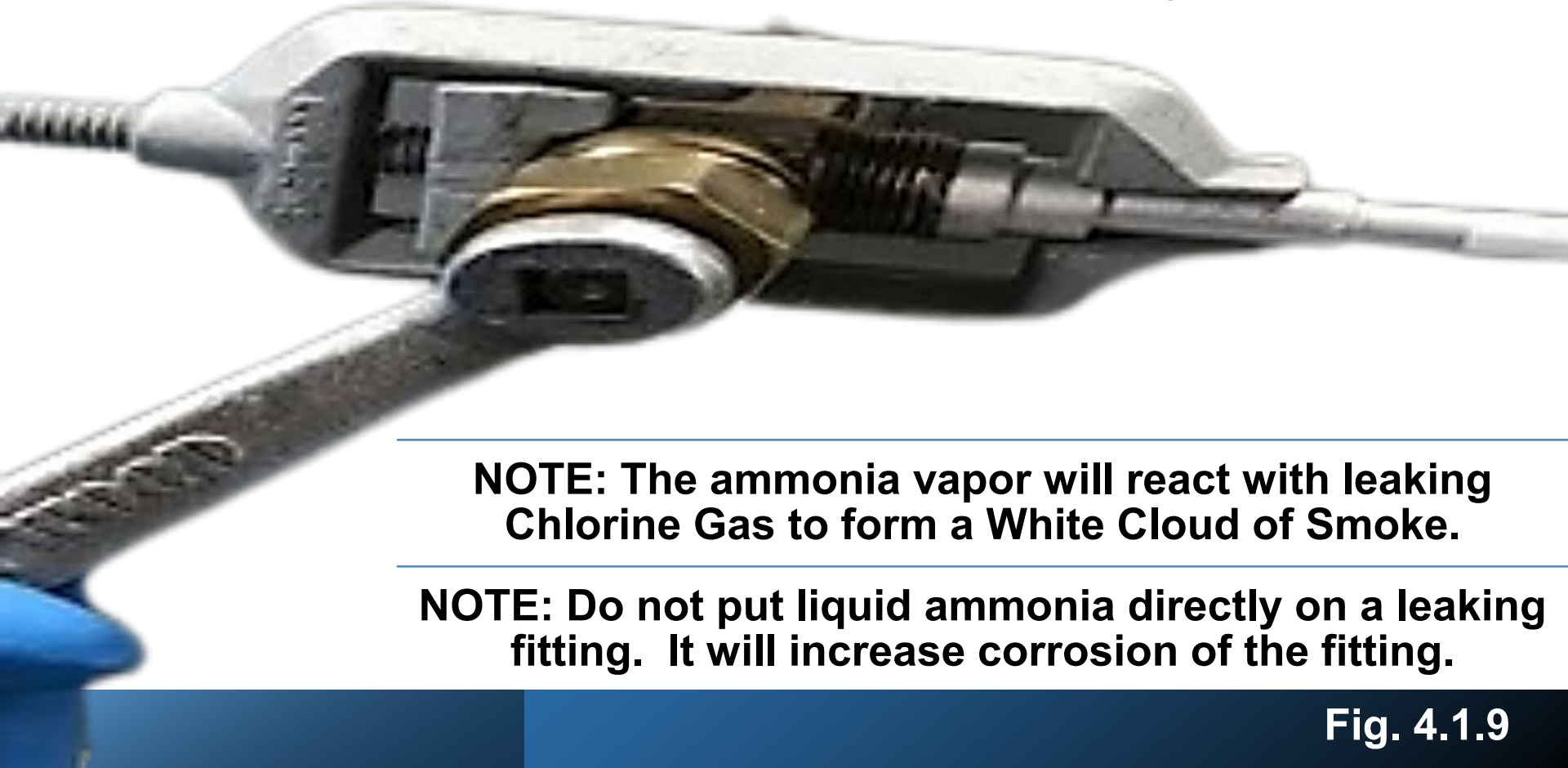
**Fig. 4.1.7**

---

**NOTE: Always discard the used gasket and replace it with a new gasket before making connections. Flexible lines should be replaced annually or if there is any visible damage.**

---

Once all connections have been secured and seated, they must be tested for any leaks. Momentarily open the container valve and *quickly close*. The flexible copper line will now be under pressure from tank to manifold. Using ammonia vapor check all connections shown in Figure 4.1.9.



---

**NOTE: The ammonia vapor will react with leaking Chlorine Gas to form a White Cloud of Smoke.**

---

**NOTE: Do not put liquid ammonia directly on a leaking fitting. It will increase corrosion of the fitting.**

**Fig. 4.1.9**

# Checking for Leaks

---

A plastic squeeze bottle containing a 10-30% solution of aqua ammonia can be used to check for leaks.

---

Direct vapors from the squeeze bottle at the potential leak source – Do not squirt liquid out of the squeeze bottle.

---

Ammonia in household cleaners is not suitable for this purpose.







# Inspections Maintenance- Quality Assurance Procedures for Agitators

---

Follow Shut Down SOP's

---

Rotor Inspections- Chlorine loves metal and overtime the rotors need to be replaced based on your plants SOP's and Maintenance Schedule.

---

Check Seals

---

Check Clamping Mechanisms

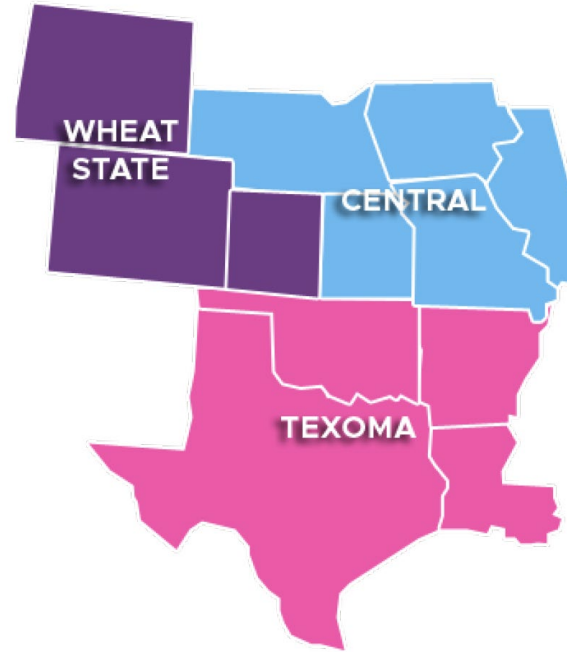
---

Agitator clean out- Scrape out  
Flour

---

Re-Start based on Company  
SOP's

# Questions & Answers



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