

Here's an acrostic for the element CHLORINE:

Chloros, the Greek word for “yellow-green” gives this element its name.

Hydrochloric acid **HCl** is used to etch glass and remove rust from steel, but it is also produced in the human stomach, where it breaks down proteins so they can be digested.

Laudry bleach, a common household product, contains sodium hypochlorite **NaOCl**.

Once used by the Germans as a weapon in World War I, chlorine is extremely poisonous.

Really, the element chlorine is a gas, but it is always found in nature combined with another element, usually sodium **Na**.

Included in group VIIA of the periodic table, chlorine belongs to the group of salt-forming elements called **THE HALOGENS**.

Naturally occurring in dissolved salts in seawater and in salt mine deposits, chlorine has been important to humans for thousands of years.

Every day people consume this element in the form of sodium chloride, or table salt **NaCl**.

Environmentally destructive to the ozone layer in the form of chlorofluorocarbons, this form of chlorine was commonly used until recently as refrigerants in air conditioners and refrigerators.

Lately, chlorine is used in the manufacture of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) for piping, flooring, siding, etc.

Even in small doses, chlorine irritates the nose and throat, and may be fatal in large doses.

Mistakenly identified as a compound, chlorine was discovered by Swedish chemist Carl Wilhelm Scheele in 1774.

English chemist Sir Humphrey Davy identified chlorine as an element in 1810

Number 17 on the periodic table of the elements, chlorine has chemical symbol **Cl** and can combine with most other elements (but not the noble gases).

To purify drinking water and disinfect swimming pools, we use calcium hypochlorite **Ca(ClO)₂** because it kills bacteria.