**CLAIMS**

1. A particulate water-absorbing agent comprising a water-absorbing resin as a main component and a chelating agent,

wherein a ratio of particles with a particle diameter of 150 μm or more but less than 850 μm, as specified by a Japanese Industrial Standard (JIS) standardized sieve, is 90% by weight or more,

wherein the water-absorbing agent contains particles with a particle diameter of less than 300 μm and particles with a particle diameter of 300 μm or more but less than 850 μm, as specified by a Japanese Industrial Standard (JIS) standardized sieve, in the weight ratio of 70:30 to 10:90,

wherein an amount of the chelating agent included is 0.02 to 1 part by weight per 100 parts by weight of a water-absorbing resin in solid and satisfies Formula (1):

[Mathematical 1]

$$1.2 < C1/C2 < 4.0 \quad \ldots (1)$$

where, in the Formula (1), C1 indicates an amount (ppm) of the chelating agent present in the particles of a particle diameter of less than 300 μm, as specified by a JIS standardized sieve, amongst particle components for the particulate water-absorbing agent, and C2 indicates an amount (ppm) of the chelating agent present in the particles of a particle diameter of 300 μm or more

but less than 850 μm, as specified by a JIS standardized sieve, amongst particle components for the particulate water-absorbing agent.

2. The particulate water-absorbing agent according to claim 1, wherein the amount of the chelating agent included is 0.03 to 0.9 part by weight per 100 parts by weight of the water-absorbing resin in solid.

3. The particulate water-absorbing agent according to claim 1 or 2, wherein:

1) an increased amount of deteriorated solubles having a particle diameter of less than 300 μm, as specified by a JIS standardized sieve, is 0 to 15% by weight, and

2) an increased amount of deteriorated solubles having a particle diameter of 300 μm or more but less than 850 μm, as specified by a JIS standardized sieve, is 0 to 20% by weight,

wherein the increased amount of deteriorated solubles is a value defined by the Formula (2):

[Mathematical 2]

Increased amount of deteriorated solubles (% by weight) = (Amount of 1 hour-solubles in deterioration test solution) − (Amount of 1 hour-solubles in physiological saline) … (2)

where, in the Formula 2, the deterioration test solution means physiological saline to which 0.1% by weight of L-ascorbic acid is added.

4. The particulate water-absorbing agent according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein: (the amount of deteriorated solubles of particles with the particle diameter of less than 300 μm) - (the amount of deteriorated solubles of particles with the particle diameter of 300 μm or more but less than 850 μm)) is 5% by weight or less.

5. The particulate water-absorbing agent according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein an amount of solubles is 5 to 30% by weight.

6. The particulate water-absorbing agent according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein a coloration over the time (a value of L, exposed for 7 days under an atmosphere at a temperature of 70 ± 1°C and relative humidity of 65 ± 1 RH %) is 80 or more.

7. The particulate water-absorbing agent according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the chelating agent is at least one compound selected from the group consisting of: amino polyvalent carboxylic acid, organic polyvalent phosphoric acid, inorganic

polyvalent phosphoric acid, amino polyvalent phosphoric acid and a tropolone derivative.

8. The particulate water-absorbing agent according to any one of claims 1 to 7, wherein the chelating agent is diethylene triamine pentaacetic acid, triethylene tetraamine hexaacetic acid and those salts.

9. The particulate water-absorbing agent according to any one of claims 1 to 8 further comprising an inorganic reducing agent.

10. The particulate water-absorbing agent according to claim 9, wherein the inorganic reducing agent contains a reductive sulfur atom.

11. The particulate water-absorbing agent according to any one of claims 1 to 10 further comprising water-insoluble inorganic fine particles.

12. The particulate water-absorbing agent according to any one of claims 1 to 11 further comprising a water-soluble deodorizing agent.

13. The particulate water-absorbing agent according to any one of claims 1 to 12 further comprising a polyvalent metal salt and/or a cationic polymer.

14. The particulate water-absorbing agent according to any one of claims 1 to 13 further comprising polyol.

15. The particulate water-absorbing agent according to any one of claims 1 to 14 further comprising an iron ion, wherein an amount of the iron ion is 0.001 to 2 ppm.

16. The particulate water-absorbing agent according to any one of claims 1 to 15, wherein the particulate water-absorbing agent has: fluid retention capacity without pressure (CRC) including moisture content correction to be 30 (g/g) or more against physiological saline, and fluid retention capacity under pressure at a pressure of 2.06 kPa (AAP) including moisture content correction to be 20 (g/g) or more against physiological saline.

17. The particulate water-absorbing agent according to any one of claims 1 to 16, wherein a moisture content obtained from an amount lost from drying at 180°C for 3 hours is 0.5 to 15% by weight.

18. A method for producing a particulate water-absorbing agent comprising a water-absorbing resin as a main component and a chelating agent, wherein a ratio of particles with a particle diameter of 150 μm or more but less than 850 μm, as specified by a Japanese Industrial Standard (JIS) standardized sieve, is 90% by weight or more,

wherein the water-absorbing agent contains particles with a particle diameter of less than 300 μm and particles with a particle diameter of 300 μm or more but less than 850 μm, as specified by a Japanese Industrial Standard (JIS) standardized sieve, in the weight ratio of 70:30 to 10:90,

wherein an amount of the chelating agent included is 0.02 to 1 part by weight per 100 parts by weight of a water-absorbing resin in solid,

wherein the method comprises

(a) steps of: classifying a surface-crosslinked water-absorbing resin into a plurality of different particle sizes; adding the chelating agent as per the plurality of the different particle sizes; and re-mixing a plurality of the water-absorbing resins, to which said chelating agent was added, to obtain a particulate water-absorbing agent or

(b) steps of: adding the chelating agent to a surface-crosslinked water-absorbing resin to obtain water-absorbing resin granules, of which weight average particle diameter (D50) is increased; and crushing the water-absorbing

resin granules and reducing the weight average particle diameter (D50) by 5% or more to obtain a particulate water-absorbing agent, and wherein the amount of the chelating agent included satisfies the Formula (1):

[Mathematical 3]

$$1.2 < C1/C2 < 4.0 \ldots (1)$$

where, in the Formula (1), C1 indicates an amount (ppm) of the chelating agent present in the particles of a particle diameter of less than 300 μm, as specified by a JIS standardized sieve, amongst particle components for the particulate water-absorbing agent, and C2 indicates an amount (ppm) of the chelating agent present in the particles of a particle diameter of 300 μm or more but less than 850 μm, as specified by a JIS standardized sieve, amongst particle components for the particulate water-absorbing agent.

19. The method according to claim 18, wherein in the (b), the chelating agent is added during plural steps.

20. The method according to claim 18 or 19, wherein the chelating agent is added to a monomer or a hydrogel forming crosslinked polymer and added to water-absorbing resin after drying.

21. The method according to claim 20, wherein the chelating agent is added to the monomer or hydrogel forming crosslinked polymer in an amount of 0 to 50% by mol relative to the whole amount added of the chelating agent.

22. The method according to any one of claims 18 to 21, wherein the chelating agent in a state of being dissolved and/or dispersed into a mixed solvent containing water and a hydrophilic organic solvent is added to the water-absorbing resin particles.

23. The method according to claim 22, wherein the hydrophilic organic solvent is polyol.

24. The method according to any one of claims 18 to 23, wherein the chelating agent is at least one compound selected from the group consisting of: amino polyvalent carboxylic acid, organic polyvalent phosphoric acid, inorganic polyvalent phosphoric acid, amino polyvalent phosphoric acid and a tropolone derivative.

25. The method according to any one of claims 18 to 24, wherein the chelating agent is diethylene triamine pentaacetic acid, triethylene tetraamine hexaacetic acid and those salts.

26. An absorbent article comprising the particulate water-absorbing agent as set forth in any one of claims 1 to 17.