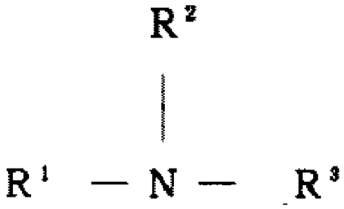
CLAIMS

Claim 1. A method for preventing adhesion of marine organisms and slime to a seawater cooling water system, comprising

adding a first chemical containing a higher aliphatic tertiary amine represented by the formula (I) and a second chemical containing at least one selected from the group consisting of a chlorine agent, a bromine agent, and chlorine dioxide as active ingredients to seawater of a seawater cooling water system;

wherein the first chemical is added such that a concentration of the higher aliphatic tertiary amine represented by the formula (I) in the sea water is 0.001 mg/L or more and less than 0.1 mg/L:

[Chem. 1]



(I)

wherein substituents R^1 and R^2 each are a C1-C4 alkyl group, and substituent R^3 is a C8 to C22 saturated or unsaturated linear aliphatic hydrocarbon group.

Claim 2. The method for preventing adhesion of marine organisms and slime according to claim 1, comprising

adding the first chemical to seawater of the seawater cooling water system for at least 12 hours a day.

Claim 3. The method for preventing adhesion of marine organisms and slime according to claim 1 or 2, comprising

adding the second chemical to seawater of the seawater cooling water system for at least one hour a day such that the second chemical in the seawater has a concentration of 0.002

to 3.0 mg/L.

Claim 4. The method for preventing adhesion of marine organisms and slime according to claim 1, 2, or 3,

wherein the chlorine agent or the bromine agent in the second chemical includes

(a) at least one substance that produces hypochlorous acid in water, selected from chlorine gas, calcium hypochlorite, sodium hypochlorite, chlorinated isocyanuric acid, sodium dichloroisocyanurate, potassium dichloroisocyanurate, sodium monochloroisocyanurate, potassium monochloroisocyanurate, sodium trichloroisocyanurate, and potassium trichloroisocyanurate,

(b) at least one substance that produces hypobromous acid in water, selected from sodium hypobromite, a reaction product of sodium bromide and sodium hypochlorite, and bromine water,

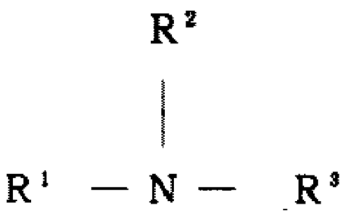
(c) a seawater electrolyte, or

(d) at least one combined chlorine or combined bromine, selected from monochloramine, dichloramine, trichloramine, monobromamine, dibromamine, tribromamine, N-chlorosulfamate, and N-bromosulfamate.

Claim 5. An agent for preventing adhesion of marine organisms and slime for use in the method for preventing adhesion of marine organisms and slime according to claim 1, 2, 3, or 4, the agent comprising, as active ingredients,

at least one selected from the group consisting of chlorine agents, bromine agents, and chlorine dioxide, and a higher aliphatic tertiary amine represented by the formula (I):

[Chem. 2]



(I)

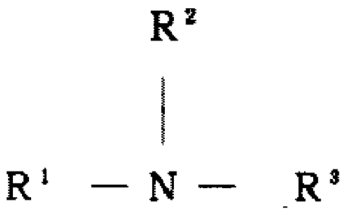
wherein substituents R^1 and R^2 each are a C1-C4 alkyl group, and substituent R^3 is a C8 to C22 saturated or unsaturated linear aliphatic hydrocarbon group.

Claim 6. A kit for preventing adhesion of marine organisms and slime for use in the method for preventing adhesion of marine organisms and slime according to claim 1, 2, 3, or 4, the kit comprising:

a first chemical containing a higher aliphatic tertiary amine represented by the formula (I); and

a second chemical containing at least one selected from the group consisting of chlorine agents, bromine agents, and chlorine dioxide:

[Chem. 3]



(I)

wherein substituents R^1 and R^2 each are a C1-C4 alkyl group, and substituent R^3 is a C8 to C22 saturated or unsaturated linear aliphatic hydrocarbon group.

Claim 7. The method for preventing adhesion of marine organisms and slime according to claim 1, 2, 3 or 4, the agent for preventing adhesion of marine organisms and slime according to claim 5, or the kit for preventing adhesion of marine organisms and slime according to claim 6,

wherein the substituents R^1 and R^2 each are a methyl group.