

MaximO

On-Site Sodium Hypochlorite Generation Equipment

Water Arabia - 2015



Electrolysis

—A Process that decomposes a chemical compound into its elements or produces a new compound by the action of an electrical current. The electrical current is passed trough an electrolytic cell and oxidation/reduction reactions occur at the electrodes. E.g., water can be decomposed into hydrogen and oxygen, or a metal can be electroplated by electrolysis.

• Electrolytic Cell

—An electrochemical cell that converts electrical energy into chemical energy. The chemical reactions do not occur "spontaneously" at the electrodes when they are connected through an external circuit. The reaction must be forced by applying an external electrical current. It is used to store electrical energy in chemical form. It is also used to decompose or produce (synthesize) new chemicals by application of electrical power. This process is called electrolysis, e.g., water can be decomposed into hydrogen gas and oxygen gas. The free energy change of the overall cell reaction is positive.





0.8% or 8,000 mg/L Free Available Chlorine



- $Na^+ + Cl^- + H_2O \longrightarrow Cl_2 + H_2 + Na^+ + OH^-$
 - $Cl^{-} = Chloride lons$
 - Na⁺ = Sodium
 - $CL_2 = Chlorine Gas$
 - H₂ = Hydrogen Gas
 - OH⁻ = Hydroxyl lons
 - $-e^{-} = Electricity$
- Cathode (Negative Side):
 - $-H_2O + e^- \longrightarrow H_2 + OH^-$
- Anode (Positive Side)
 - $-Cl^{-} \longrightarrow CL_2 + e^{-}$
 - $-H_2O \longrightarrow e^- + O_2 + H^+$





What you need!

- 56.78 Liters Water
- 3 kg Salt
- 4.4 kW Electricity
- NaCl + H_2O + $2e^- \rightarrow NaOCl + H_2$
 - -0.45 kg CL₂
 - 56.78 Gallons Sodium Hypochlorite
 - .8% Concentration (8,000 ppm FAC)
 - -1/16 Kilograms H₂
 - Hydrogen



Water Quailty

			Oxidant	Chlorine	Cell
	MEASURE	LIMIT	Demand	Production	Life
Total Hardness**	mg/L	< 17.1 mg/L			~
	(or grains/gal)	(1 grain/gallon)		v	
Iron (Fe)** †	mg/L	< 1 mg/L	~		~
Manganese (Mn)**	μg/L	< 50 mg/L	~	 ✓ 	\checkmark
Fluoride (FI)	mg/L	< 1 mg/L			\checkmark
Silica (SiO ₂)	mg/L	< 80 mg/L		 ✓ 	\checkmark
Bromide	mg/L	< 50 mg/L			\checkmark
Cyanide	mg/L	< 1 mg/L			✓
Lead	mg/L	< 2 mg/L			~
Dissolved Sulfides	ma/l	***	\checkmark		
$(as H_2S)$	Ing/L				
Ammonia Nitrogen	ma/l	***			
(NH ₃ -N)	Ing/L		•		
Organic Nitrogen					
(Org - N)	mg/L	***	\checkmark		
Total Organic Carbon					
(TOC)	mg/L	***	\checkmark		
pH	-	5-9		✓	\checkmark
Water Temperature	°C	> 4.4°C <			
		35°C****		 ✓ 	\checkmark
Range	°F	> 40°F < 95°F****			

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Food Grade Quality salt is recommended

Component	Percent Minimum		
NaCl (dry)	99.5%		
Impurity	Percent Maximum		
Calcium (in all forms)	0.01%		
Magnesium (in all forms)	0.01%		
Mangesium	0.00002%		
Iron (as Fe)	0.0005%		
Insolubles	0.005%		
Additives	0.0001%		

These are not "hard specifications". However, the maintenance required for the filters and electrolytic cell are dependent on salt and water quality.



Recommended Feed Water Temperature

- 10 °C to 26.7 °C
- Salt Usage at these ranges
 —3 kg salt/kg FAC
- Power Usage at these ranges
 - -2 kW-hr/lb FAC (4.4 kW-hr/kg FAC)



Allowable Feed Water Temperature (Low)

- 4.4 °C to 10 °C
- Salt Usage will go up ~25%
 —3.75 kg salt/kg FAC
- Power Usage will go down ~10%
 —3.96 kW-hr/kg FAC



Allowable Feed Water Temperature (High)

- 80 °F (26.7 °C) to 95 °F (35.56 °C)
- Salt Usage will go down ~10%
 –2.7 kg salt/kg FAC
- Power Usage will go up ~15%
 –5.06 kW-hr/kg FAC



Generation Process





Water softener



Generation Process





Brine Saturators



- 1. Liquid Level Controls
- 2. Salt Fill Spout
- 3. Vent with Dust Bag
- 4. Access Manways

°F	°C	% Salt
40	4.44	26.33
50	10	26.36
60	15.56	26.395
70	21.11	26.45
80	26.67	26.52
100	37.78	26.68
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Question & Answers

Thank You



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