



WATER DATA SHEET

To help us submit the most economical solution to your pure water problem, we should have the answers to most of the questions outlined below. With respect to the water analysis, you may prefer to send us a water analysis report, or we can complete water analysis from supplied sample at small additional charge (call for details).

Company Name _____ Attention _____
 Address _____ Title _____
 _____ Phone _____

Water Quality or Purity Required _____ ppm
 Limitations Peculiar to Your Problems: _____ ohms/cm
 _____ temperature
 Recovery Desired as % of Feed: _____
 Other Requirements Power Available: Volts A.C. _____ Phase _____ Hz _____

Application Involved _____

Flow Rate Required	Min.	Avg.	Max.	Units (Gal or L)
	Per Min.			
	Per Hour			
	Per Day			

Please describe present water treatment facilities, if any. _____

Does any of the above represent spare capacity? _____

Water Analysis of Water to be Treated	Mg/L	As Ion	As CaCO ₃
	TDS		
Hardness			
Silt Density Index (SDI)			
Calcium			
Magnesium			
Sodium			
Iron			
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)			
	Mg/L	As Ion	As CaCO ₃
Chloride			

- A. Does water have suspended solids? _____
 If so, what level? _____
- B. Does water have free chlorine? _____
 If so, what level? _____

C. Other notes (such as TOC levels, oil _____)

content, etc.):

Sulfate			
Ammonium			
Potassium			
Manganese			
Bicarbonate			
Chlorine (As Cl2)			
Bromine			
Nitrate			
Phosphate			
Fluoride			
Turbidity			
Silica			
Carbon Dioxide			
Carbonates CO3			
Odor			
Strontium			
Barium			
TOC			

Temperature _____ Min. _____ Max. _____ °F or °C

_____ Avg _____

pH Range _____ Min. _____ Max.

Source (If wells, indicate depth) _____

Pressure _____ psi or _____ bar

Flow Rate Available _____ gpm or _____ Lpm

NOTE: HIGHLIGHTED OPTIONS MUST BE DETERMINED AT TIME OF SAMPLE COLLECTION

Bottled Water

Primary Concerns: bacteria and yeast; total solids content

The bottled water industry must produce a product within the guidelines of certain definitions. A partial list includes “distilled water,” “pure water,” “spring water” and “mineral water.” Carefully define the requirement and obtain a definition of the desired product water quality.

Treatment Methods: In all cases, bacterial control is critical.

Disinfection using chlorination or ozonation is usually required. Where taste or chemicals are a consideration, disinfection by ozone is preferred. The total solids content is usually most economically controlled by reverse osmosis. The label on the bottle should define the method of production.

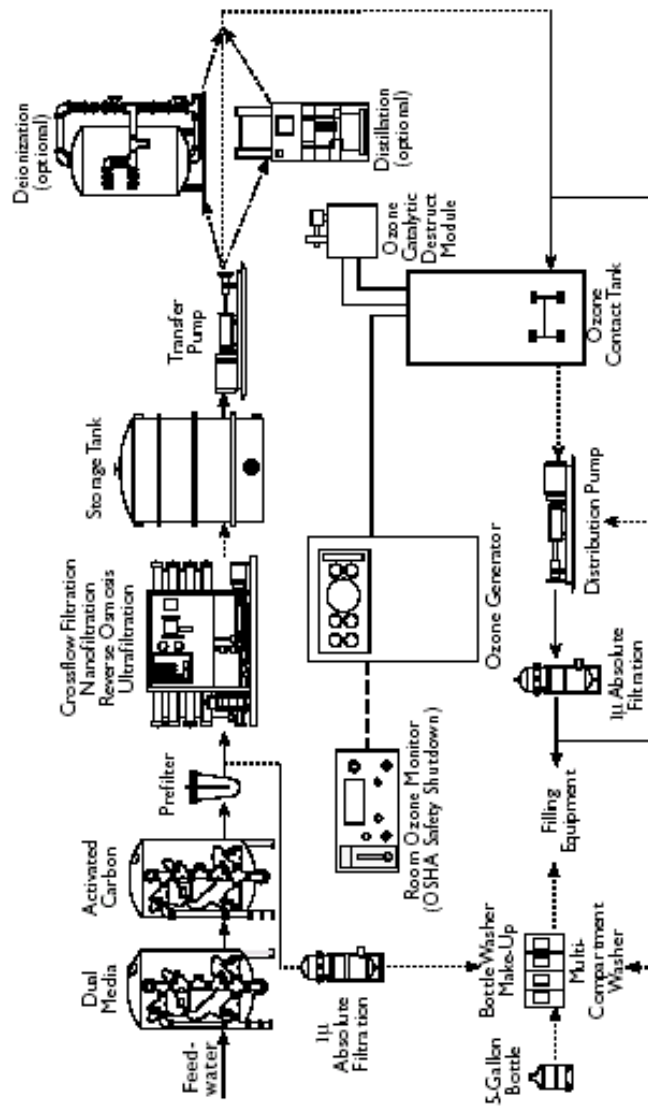


Figure 44 – Bottled Water Treatment System

Typical system used to meet standards. Other modifications are dependent upon concentration of feed, quality of water required, and other objectives.

SPECIFIC COMPONENT SELECTION/ REQUEST FORM

PRODUCT TRANSFER AND STORAGE

- SUBMERSIBLE PUMP SYSTEMS
- TRANSFER PUMPS
- STORAGE TANKS
- PIPING SYSTEMS, VALVES, FITTINGS
- CONTROLS

WATER TREATMENT

- MULTI-MEDIA FILTRATION (SAND)
- CARBON FILTRATION
- FILTRATION AND SEPERATION SYSTEMS
 - SEDIMENT FILTERS
 - PARTICLE FILTRATION AND SEPERATION EQUIPMENT
 - MICROFILTRATION
 - ULTRA AND NANOFILTRATION
 - REVERSE OSMOSIS (HYPERFILTRATION) EQUIPMENT
- IRON REMOVAL FILTERS
- CHEMICAL TREATMENT AND INJECTION SYSTEMS (DESCALANTS, SULFER, ACID BASE, ETC)
- WATER SOFTENERS AND CONDITIONERS
- DEIONIZATION EQUIPEMENT
- DISTILLATION EQUIPMENT
- MINERAL INJECTION SYSTEMS

WATER PURIFICATION

- OZONE TREATMENT EQUIPMENT
 - OZONE/ OXYGEN GENERATOR SYSTEMS
 - OZONE MONITOR AND CONTROL SYSTEMS
 - OZONE DESTRUCT UNITS
 - OZONE INDUCTION SKIDS
 - OZONE CONTACT TANKS
- UV (ULTRAVIOLET) EQUIPMENT

CUSTOMER APPROVAL: _____

Date: _____