



**Application:** Disinfection of municipal drinking water.

**Location of the installation:** Ünye city, Ordu province, Turkey



**City population:** ~130 000 people.

**Drinking water consumption:** 1150 m<sup>3</sup>/H

**Type of Envirolyte equipment:** ELA -1000HD generator designed to produce 1000 LPH of HOCL (anolyte) at 2000 ppm

**Previously use technology:** Chlorine dioxide

**The reasons for switching to new technology:** HOCL disinfection method was made conditional in a project design. The reason is that it is considered the most advanced contemporary technology for municipal water disinfection.

On the top, safety considerations such as:

- Toxic chemical exposure with CLO<sub>2</sub>
- Chemical burns with CLO<sub>2</sub>

- Corrosive spills of  $\text{ClO}_2$
- Chlorine gas release (severe inhalation hazard)
- Fire and explosion risks under improper conditions



Envirolyte ELA-10000HD set for 1000 LPH at 2000 ppm



Brine tank



**Envirolyte ELA-10000HD set for 1000 LPH at 2000 ppm**

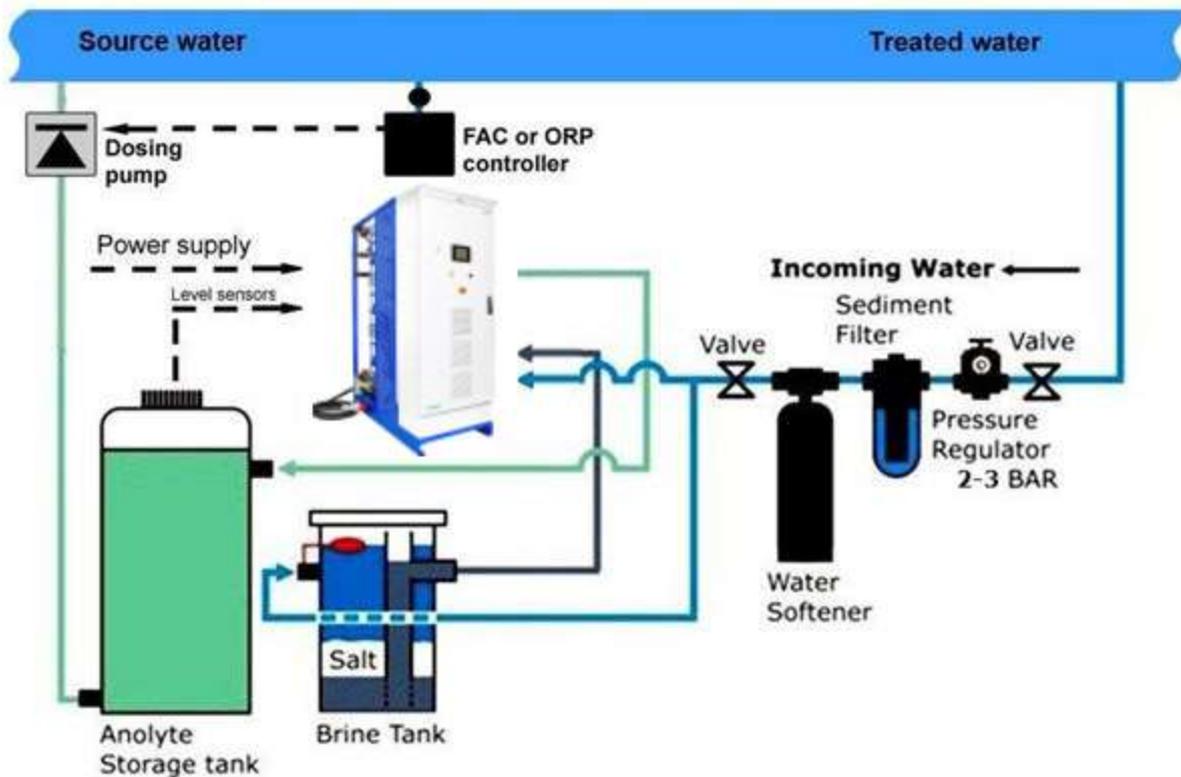


**Filter and water softener**



**Dosing control set for 0,5 ppm HOCL residual**

Below can be seen a schematic of the systems layout



**The reported benefits of using Envirolyte water disinfecting technology:**

### **Safety**

- no dangers and setbacks associated with chlorination and/or hazards associated with transportation of the toxic substance
- no need to mix or dilute hazardous chemicals
- environmental friendly solution

### **Efficiency**

- elimination of biofilms and inactivation of pathogenic microorganisms including Legionella species, and nil bacteria counts
- creates a longer-lasting residual than traditional chlorination, often at a lower dosage
- right dosage, no more no less – corrosion is reduced
- significant reduction of Trihalomethane and other DBP

### **Cost reducing**

- Envirolyte system is fully automatic and only requires a minimal operator attention
- no need for transport, handling or storage of chlorine gas or hypochlorite
- on site installation in close proximity of urban population