



# DRINKING WATER

## Plant Application Successful Experience

### COAGULANT FLOCCULANT

A municipal drinking water treatment plant produces 45,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day, supplying 200,000 inhabitants.




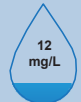


## CURRENT TREATMENT

- Very high alum salt consumption;
- Treated water with very high alum salt residual after treatment, outside the drinking water standard;
- At high turbidity level, treatment must be stopped;
- Very small floc size;
- Low floc settling speed;
- Short filter career/row;
- High alkalizing agent consumption;
- pH fluctuation;
- Intensive operation management;
- High cost.



## REDUCES TREATMENT COST

- Acquapol is a metal-free vegetable organic coagulant/flocculant, fully biodegradable;
- Possibility to use as a single coagulant/flocculant agent;
- Does not affect the pH level;
- No need to use alkalizing agents during treatment;
- Sludge free of metals that may be used as composte in agriculture;
- Works in a wide range of turbidity;
- Flocs with bigger size;
- Fast settling, increasing the treatment plant capacity;
- Increases the filter career;
- Low turbidity, low color;
- Less chemical handling.

	Dosage mg/L	PAM mg/L	Lime	Turbidity NTU (income 47 NTU)	pH (income 6.70)
<b>Alum Salt Treatment</b>	 50 mg/L	 2		<b>3.2</b>	<b>6.72</b>
<b>Alum Salt + ACQUAPOL Treatment</b>	 12 mg/L	 0		<b>1.2</b>	<b>6.70</b>
<b>REDUCTION</b>	<b>76 %</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>100 %</b>		

