

## DOLOMITE AND NEUTRALISER PLUS SPECIFICATIONS

Acid neutralization with either Neutraliser or Neutraliser Plus can be both economical and maintenance free. To ensure this, the following needs to be understood:

MATERIAL	Grams Consumed to Neutralise (GM CO <sup>2</sup> )	Hardness Increase GR/GAL.AS CaCO <sub>3</sub> PER GRAM CO <sup>2</sup>
1. Neutraliser (CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	2.300	0.13
2. Neutraliser Plus (Mg O)	0.45	0.06

Obviously it takes less Neutraliser Plus than Neutraliser to counteract CO<sup>2</sup>.

However, it must be used in conjunction with Neutraliser.

Over-correction and cementation are controlled by mixing the Neutraliser Plus at 25% by volume with Neutraliser (for pH of 6 or less).

For pH readings over 6 use Neutraliser alone.

WATER SAMPLE #	ALKALINITY (PPM)	Ph	Free CO <sup>2</sup>
#1	2.0	6.0	4.0
#2	10.0	6.0	23.0
#3	30.0	6.0	52.0
#4	50.0	6.0	90.0

From the above it can be seen that the amount of neutralisation required is a function of alkalinity. The higher the alkalinity the more CO<sup>2</sup> has to be neutralised.

Therefore, the pH and alkalinity both affect the neutralisation required.

### DOLOMITE (NEUTRALISER)

This calcium carbonate media neutralises acidic water resulting in a pH rise. The Neutraliser bed is consumed in the process. Upflow without backwashing is recommended to prevent cementation of both the removed contaminants and the neutraliser material.

### NEUTRALISER PLUS

This reactive magnesium oxide media neutralizes the free carbon dioxide in water. Neutraliser Plus can be used most effectively when substantial pH correction is needed.