

WATERWIDE

the Industrial Water Treatment Specialist

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NEW CODE OF CONDUCT

The WMS (Water Management Society) and BACS (British Association of Chemical Specialties) have jointly put out a document for the provision of a Recommended Code of Conduct for Service Providers (Water Treatment Companies).

The objective of this document is to “help cooling tower owners / operators to select a competent service provider by highlighting six critical areas and detailing the commitment that the owner / operator should expect from prospective service providers when making the competence assessment”.

WATERWIDE welcomes this document as it promotes QUALITY SERVICE in the market place and allows the client to assess the merits of a water treatment company and program before entering into any agreement against a set of critical criteria which the Service provider (water treatment company) commits to undertake.

These criteria pertain to :

Allocation of responsibilities

Control Measures

Record Keeping

Training and competence of personnel

Communication and management

Reviews

New Business

WATERWIDE continues to increase its customer base with sales for the first three quarters of 1999 being up 35% on last years record breaking year.

Lost Business

WATERWIDE has lost NO business to its competitors during the first three quarters of this year. (We lost No business to competitors in 1998 either!).

STOP PRESS

The long awaited HS(G)70 revision on “Legionnaires Disease: The control of Legionella in water systems” is now set for publication at the beginning of 2000

Dip Slide Incubators

The new HSE documentation on the control of Legionellosis in water systems which is due for imminent release is, we understand, to include a more stringent section on monitoring by dipslides. There will be a recommendation that dipslides, once taken, are 'INCUBATED' effectively advocating the use of an incubator to culture slides.

With this in mind, WATERWIDE are now promoting two small bench top incubators, which will satisfy this new requirement.

For more information, please contact us directly or speak with your local Technical SERVICE Representative.

Microbiological Monitoring in Hot and Cold down Water Services

WATERWIDE has recently undertaken a complete microbiological survey of the hot and cold down water services on a large (several acre) site.

The results gained indicate the necessity to have a preventative maintenance plan in operation.

Many of the hot water system pipe runs did not conform to the recommended 50 degrees C temperature guideline after one minutes running. As a result, high microbiological counts (circa 10e4 cfu/ml) were returned from the sampled water.

WATERWIDE have therefore proposed a series of measures, which are designed to minimize the risk of microbiological build-up in these areas.

WATERWIDE Appointment

Maggie Purdy

Maggie Purdy joined WATERWIDE in January 1999 as WATERWIDE's Office Administrator responsible for running and maintaining the office systems, which also covers maintaining the water treatment agreements in place.

Maggie joins us from a Sales & Service Office environment having had experience in both industrial and municipal businesses and brings with her a wealth of Office Administration knowledge.

(photo)

Technical Forum

The Importance of Monitoring Chloride

The objective of any technical service report is to inform the client of the status of the water treatment program in place.

It is vitally important therefore, that in order to produce a meaningful report that ALL relevant water quality parameters are analysed for, on ALL waters, which affect the water treatment program.

Recently, on a mains water supply to a cooling system, we had a significant increase in chloride levels whilst the conductivity remained effectively unaltered. It transpired that the water supply Company had put in a new dual main supply, which allowed them to supply water of two different qualities from two different sources to the site in question.

If mains water chloride had not been checked for on a regular basis, then chloride cycles would have almost doubled in the cooling water overnight without any apparent reason. This in turn could have upset the inhibitor effectiveness causing potential corrosion problems. Having noted the change in water quality however, allowed us to take preventative steps to control the situation before it ran out of control.

Chloride monitoring is especially important in boiler water applications. High chlorides in the boiler water can mean there is a potential problem with the softener regeneration cycle. Even if the chloride off the softener is satisfactory at the time of sampling, an elevated chloride in the feed tank (hot well) could confirm the presence of a softener regeneration problem. The likely cause of this is where the softener brine rinse is insufficient to wash all the brine from the resin bed. This causes the softener to flush residual brine (chloride) into supply when the unit goes into service.

High or uncontrolled chlorides in a system water can lead to impaired corrosion inhibitor efficiency, higher corrosion rates, and the increased potential for chloride induced corrosion cracking given correct temperatures and pressures.

Did You Know?

The scale that many of us see in our kettles is predominantly Calcium Carbonate. Like kettles, industrial plant suffers from scale deposition in its pipework. Calcium carbonate is INVERSELY SOLUBLE with temperature. This means that the higher the temperature of the water, the MORE LIKELY scale is to deposit. This is why scale deposition is most likely to occur in the hottest parts of the system (and on the kettle element).

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Products and Services

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Effluent Treatment

Primary Cracking Agents
Polyelectrolytes
Neutralising Agents

Dosing Equipment

Chemical Dosing Pumps
Tablet Dispensers
Dosing Pots

Site Water Surveys

Risk Assessments for HSG(70)
Water Audits

Monitoring Equipment

Corrosion Test Racks
Sample Coolers