

SHIP DRINKING WATER ADDITIVE

CHLORINE · MINERAL · INHIBITOR

To keep safe of ship drinking water, inject ship drinking water additives and **manage concentration**.

A Chlorine is 1 bottle, minerals and inhibitors are quantified in subdivision bags. According to the effect by the additives, it is possible to safe drinking water.

CHLORINE

(SANICHLON 6%)

• • • Sterilization treatment · Anti-corruption

MINERAL

(MINERAL No.1 · 2 · 3)

• • • Hardness adjustment · Electrolyte supply

INHIBITOR

(A18S)

• • • Piping protection · Red water prevention



Criteria for keeping ship drinking water safe

- Maintain the chlorine concentration of residual chlorine of **0.5 mg / L** or more.
Sterilization of pathogens, suppression of legionella bacteria, and prevention of water spoilage.
- Maintain the mineral hardness of **60 mg / L** or less.
Prevent piping corrosion, feed electrolyte to drinking water.
- Maintain the phosphate concentration of an inhibitor **5.0 mg / L** or less.
Prevention of corrosion of piping by phosphate coating.

- The World Health Organization (WHO) is an organization that demonstrates global leadership in the United Nations system and instructs and coordinates health care.
- The International Maritime Organization (IMO) aims to prevent the safety and marine pollution of vessels engaged in international trade as UN related organizations. The World Health Organization and the International Maritime Organization are in a cooperative relationship through a global partnership within the International Health Regulation (IHR) Drinking Water Quality Guidelines (GDWQ) and Ship Sanitation facilities Guidance (GSS) are used as a reference in order to keep drinking water of ships safe.
- Rust inhibitors are based on the Japan Water Supply Rust Preventive Association.
(guideline for rust preventives for water supply).

■ Chlorine Food additive

Product name	SANICHLON	
Ingredient	sodium hypochlorite(NaClO) 6%	
Quantity (1 box)	2 k g x 6 bottles	5 k g x 4 bottles

■ Inhibitor Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare Certification

Product name	A 1 8 S	
Ingredient	Phosphate (P ₂ O ₅) 60%	
Quantity (1can)	1 k g x 18bags	

■ Mineral Food additive material

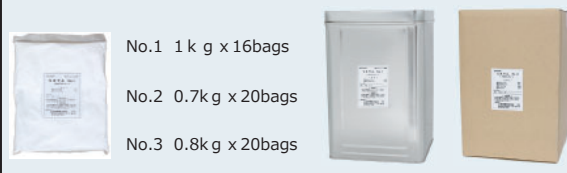
Product name	MINERAL No. 1	MINERAL No. 2	MINERAL No. 3
Ingredient	Calcium chloride 85% (CaCl ₂ ·2H ₂ O) Magnesium chloride 15% (MgCl ₂ ·6H ₂ O)	Sodium hydrogen carbonate 80% (NaHCO ₃) Dipotassium phosphate 20% (K ₂ HPO ₄)	Calcium chloride 38% (CaCl ₂ ·2H ₂ O) Magnesium chloride 14% (MgCl ₂ ·6H ₂ O) Sodium chloride 35% (NaCl) Potassium chloride 13% (KCl)
Quantity (1can)	1 k g x 16bags	0.7 k g x 20bags	0.8 k g x 20bags

■ CHLORINE



2 k g 5 k g 1 box (cardboard box)

■ MINERAL



No.1 1 k g x 16bags
No.2 0.7k g x 20bags
No.3 0.8k g x 20bags

Subdivision bag Storage Cans Cardboard box (packing style)

■ INHIBITOR



Subdivision bag 1 k g x 18bags Storage Cans Cardboard box (packing style)

Basic knowledge of sterilization and mineral

Disinfectant · Residual chlorine · · · Sterilization treatment using sodium hypochlorite, residual effect and easy concentration measurement

Mineral · Hardness · · · Demineralized water has invasiveness to piping and it needs re-curing. Add mineral No. 1.

Mineral · Electrolyte · · · Mineral No. 1 can supply calcium (Ca +), magnesium (Mg +), chloride (Cl -).By adding mineral No. 1 to mineral No. 2, Calcium (Ca +) magnesium (Mg +), chloride (Cl -), sodium (Na +), potassium (k +), bicarbonate (HCO 3 -), Phosphate (HPO 4 -) can be supplemented.Mineral No. 3 contains calcium (Ca +), magnesium (Mg +), chloride (Cl -) sodium (Na +) Potassium (k +).

Electrolyte: · · · 60% of human body is composed of water (extracellular fluid, internal liquid), and inorganic salts(Na +, K +, Cl -, etc.) contained in extracellular fluid and internal liquid are called electrolytes.
Extracellular fluids include gastric juice, intestinal juice, feces, sweat, and the like.

Moisture balance · · · The balance of the body can be kept as good as the water intake amount (drinking water, food, metabolism) and the discharge amount (urination, sweat, feces) are equal.

Moisture deficiency dehydration · · · State where moisture is lost during rest and exercise. Plasma osmotic pressure rises, symptoms such as thirst, urination reduction, excitement occur.In order to supplement moisture to the cell, take a low osmotic pressure drink of sodium (Na +), potassium (K +) concentration.

Na deficiency dehydration · · · During sweating, diarrhea, vomiting in hard exercise, sodium salt (Na +, Cl -) in sweat, gastric juice, intestinal fluid, Potassium (K +) and bicarbonate (HCO 3 -) are lost in large amounts. Circulating blood volume decreases, symptoms such as headache, dizziness, blood pressure lowering vomiting occur. It is recommended to take a salt-rich beverage with osmotic pressure close to that of plasma.


Inhibitor · · · Chelate effect by phosphoric acid film blocks metal ions to prevent red water.

Ultraviolet (UV) sterilization · · · Sterilization to Cryptosporidium is effective, but there is no residual effect, and it is effective to use in combination with sodium hypochlorite sterilization.

UF membrane (ultrafiltration) · · · Precision filtration treatment with hollow fiber membrane. Bacteria and viruses such as Escherichia coli and Cryptosporidium can be separated, and compared to the RO membranes, the water flow efficiency is high, and backwashing treatment can be carried out in the field.

Intestinal hemorrhagic Escherichia coli · · · The most common symptoms of shipboard waterborne infections and contaminated supply water is involved. Sodium hypochlorite disinfection is effective.

Consumables · Related products

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Drinking water sterilization unit ● ASU-R 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ASU-H 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Filter Housing ● ASU-CH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Filter ● ASU-CF250 ● ASU-CF500 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Injection Pump ● ACFA TYPE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ship water quality measuring instrument ● Ship water quality measurement reagent 
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● Specifications or appearance are subject to change without prior notice for improvement.

● In pamphlets and actuals, colors may differ depending on the printing.

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