AF-2000 ANTIFOULANT MEDIA

Product Overview

AF-2000 Antifoulant is a highly effective anticoagulant and antifoulant for all membrane systems treating feed waters with high potentials for fouling by silt, organics, colloids and fine particulates. It is effective over a wide range of concentrations, and does not flocculate dissolved polymers such as residual coagulants, iron or aluminum-rich silica. A special utility of Antifoulant is in its application as an anti-deposition agent for colloidal matter in sea and brackish surface waters, and industrial and municipal waste waters. It prevents the coagulation and subsequent membrane fouling by colloidal organic matter which includes humic acid, lignin, tannin, microorganisms, polysaccharides, lipids, proteins, cellular debris and organic polymers from water treatment and inorganic colloids including silica, clay, silt, sulfur and various microcrystalline precipitates.

Benefits

- Inhibits coagulation and deposition of organic and inorganic colloidal particles.
- Reduces requirements for membrane cleaning by decreasing the rate of membrane fouling.
- Effectively reduces membrane fouling when processing waters with high SDI values.
- Certified under ANSI/NSF Standard 60 for drinking water production.
- Eliminates the need for additional expensive pretreatment equipment and chemicals to control feed waters with high SDI values.
- Compatible with major manufacturers' RO, NF, and UF membranes.
- Compatible with simultaneous administration of antiscalants into feed waters.

Technical Specifications

Liquid*

- Appearance: Amber clear liquid
- pH: 7 - 9
- Specific Gravity: 1 .02 ± 0.15

Packaging

- Liquid: 5 gallons, 55 gallons

Dosing Recommendations

AF-2000 Antifoulant should be injected into the feed-stream prior to the static mixer and cartridge filter. Effective pH range is 2 - 14. If frozen, may be thawed and mixed before use. Stability is excellent, but best used within 12 months.

In the useful dosage range of 1 - 100 ppm neat (liquid), the liquid being 33% w/w of the powder in water. By monitoring the concentrate stream and trend charts, optimal dosage can be achieved for the control of colloidal particles in feed water of microbial, plant or inorganic origins, and organic compounds in industrial process or waste streams.

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