

Safrax® Water Purification

Type of Water Source	Rainwater:	Tap Water:	Pond, Lake or River Water:	Stagnant or Standing Water:
	Typically cleaner but might contain environmental contaminants.	Varies depending on the municipal source. Might already be chlorinated. Contains piping contaminants/biofilm.	Contains organic materials and potentially pathogens.	Risky due to potential microbial growth. Lots of biofilm.
Recommended Dosage	1 to 3 PPM	1 to 3 PPM	2 to 10 PPM	5 to 25 PPM 25 PPM and up

Use our Safrax® DOSAGE CALCULATOR: www.safrax.com/calculator

Frequency of Treatment

The frequency of Safrax® dioxide dosing helps maintain your water's potability and prevents biofilm and algae buildup in your tank.

Long-Term Storage:

- For tanks exposed to sunlight: Add tablets every 5 to 7 days.
- For tanks not exposed to sunlight: Add tablets every 15 days.

Continuous Use: For ongoing treatment, utilize an injector or dispenser.

Note: Safrax® chlorine dioxide is **not corrosive** at these concentrations, ensuring that it won't damage any type of piping or tank material.

In **Emergency Water Purification situations**, especially during disaster scenarios, the level of contamination plays a critical role.

The extent of contamination, evident from factors like color, smell, presence of biofilm, and algae, dictates the required dosage. **More polluted water typically demands a higher initial dose.**

Upon adding Safrax® chlorine dioxide tablets to the water, allow it to sit for several minutes.

The water should emit a faint scent reminiscent of a chlorinated pool. If this odor isn't noticeable, it's advisable to administer an additional dose and let the water sit for another few minutes.

The presence of this "chlorine pool" smell or a slight "yellowish/greenish" tint indicates that the chlorine dioxide hasn't been entirely consumed by pathogens or contaminants; Highly contaminated water tends to deplete chlorine dioxide rapidly.

If the chlorine taste or scent is overpowering, dilute with more water.

For instance, when considering emergency water sources, such as a pool, the typical chlorine dioxide dose required to make the water potable usually ranges between 5 and 100 PPM.