



CRYSTALLINE NANO TITANIUM DIOXIDE TECHNOLOGY

# LeachOxy<sup>®</sup>

Advanced Pollution Reduction  
for Leachate Treatment

**Capture. Treat. Recover.**



PHOTOCATALYSIS



OXIDATION



ADSORPTION

01 / TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

# TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Crystalline photocatalyst, activated oxidant and inorganic phosphate technology for demanding leachate treatment.

## PRODUCT PARAMETERS

| PRODUCT PARAMETER                           | TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION                                                                                            |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Product identity</b>                     | LeachOxy® Powder   Watch Water GmbH, Mannheim, Germany.                                                          |
| <b>Chemical description</b>                 | Crystalline titanium dioxide catalyst, Oxy (proprietary oxidant ingredient) and Graham's Salt.                   |
| <b>Appearance / colour</b>                  | White granular powder.                                                                                           |
| <b>Catalyst component</b>                   | 10% by mass Nano TitanSorb, a crystalline TiO <sub>2</sub> -based catalyst.                                      |
| <b>Oxidant component</b>                    | 85% by mass Oxy, a proprietary active-oxygen oxidant ingredient.                                                 |
| <b>Sequestration / dispersion component</b> | 5% by mass Graham's Salt, an inorganic sodium polyphosphate.                                                     |
| <b>Catalyst grading</b>                     | Nominal catalyst granule size: 0.2 mm (200 µm).                                                                  |
| <b>Behaviour in water</b>                   | Soluble components enter the water phase; crystalline catalyst is dispersed for contact and subsequent recovery. |
| <b>Product pH</b>                           | Use the current batch specification for the pH measured on a 1% aqueous dispersion.                              |
| <b>Feed-system design data</b>              | Use finished-product bulk density, moisture and grading data to select hopper volume and feeder settings.        |
| <b>Packaging, net product mass</b>          | 60 kg drums   200 kg drums   1,000 kg big bags (super sacks).                                                    |



White granular powder

## ONE PRODUCT. THREE COORDINATED FUNCTIONS.



### PHOTOCATALYSIS

Photocatalytic activation at the crystalline surface.



### OXIDATION

Oxidative treatment of susceptible organic contaminants.



### SEQUESTRATION

Sequestration and dispersion through Graham's Salt.

Composition is expressed as nominal mass fractions of the supplied ingredients. Batch specifications define the supplied grade.

## 01 / TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

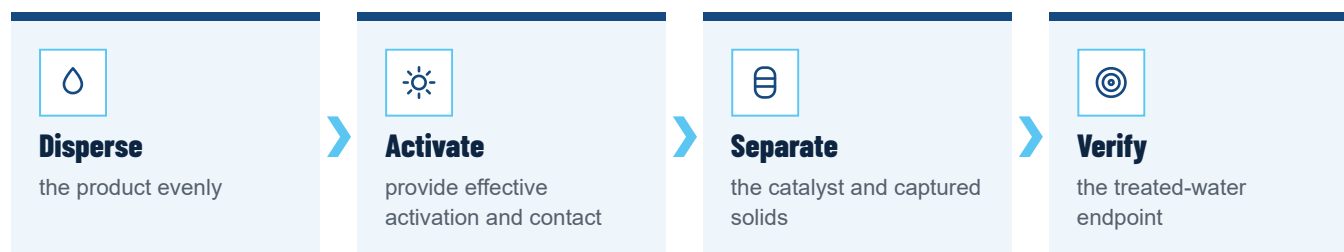
# APPLICATION & OPERATING DATA

Select the operating conditions around the incoming water and the required treatment endpoint.

## APPLICATION GUIDANCE

| PARAMETER                         | APPLICATION GUIDANCE                                                                                                                         |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Primary functions</b>          | Advanced oxidation, colour and odour treatment, adsorption and the separation of captured contaminants.                                      |
| <b>Application sectors</b>        | Municipal and industrial landfill leachate; mining water and tailings ponds; pulp and paper effluent; petrochemical wastewater ponds.        |
| <b>Dosing</b>                     | Metered dry-product addition with effective wetting and mixing at the inlet or selected contact stage.                                       |
| <b>Dose / contact time</b>        | Set the product dose and residence time from representative water analysis and application trials.                                           |
| <b>Operating pH / temperature</b> | Establish the application window for the target contaminants, water chemistry and selected activation route.                                 |
| <b>Light and circulation</b>      | Match wavelength, irradiance, optical path and circulation to the catalyst and water clarity.                                                |
| <b>Catalyst separation</b>        | Crystolite filtration, supported by managed pond solids and periodic bottom suction with bag filtration.                                     |
| <b>Surface behaviour</b>          | Catalyst surface interactions respond to pH, dissolved ions and the inorganic phosphate component.                                           |
| <b>Storage</b>                    | Cool, dry, well-ventilated indoor conditions. Protect original packaging against moisture and contamination.                                 |
| <b>Shelf life</b>                 | Use the expiry stated on the supplied batch label. Retain unopened product in its original packaging under the specified storage conditions. |
| <b>Product documentation</b>      | Use the current product label, Safety Data Sheet and batch specification for supply, handling and transport.                                 |

## KEY OPERATING PRIORITIES



Disperse the product evenly, provide effective activation and contact, separate the catalyst and captured solids, and verify the treated-water endpoint. Record flow, dose, pH, contact time and filter performance.

*Each application is supported by a defined treatment duty and an agreed operating specification. Product appearance and composition follow the manufacturer's supplied formulation.*

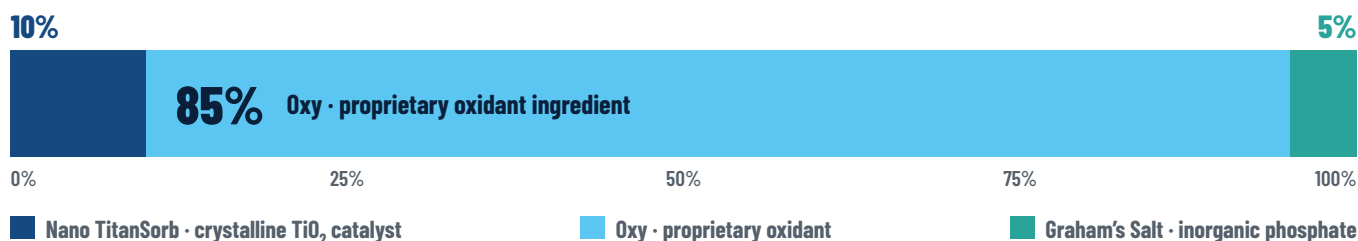
## 02 / PRODUCT FORMULATION

# THREE COMPONENTS. COORDINATED TREATMENT.



LeachOxy® combines a crystalline catalyst, an oxidizing component and an inorganic sequestration and dispersion component in a 10 / 85 / 5 formulation.

## THE 10 / 85 / 5 FORMULATION



| INGREDIENT                                                     | MASS SHARE | PER 60 KG | PER 200 KG | PER 1,000 KG |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| <b>Nano TitanSorb</b><br>Crystalline TiO <sub>2</sub> catalyst | 10%        | 6 kg      | 20 kg      | 100 kg       |
| <b>Oxy</b><br>Proprietary oxidant ingredient                   | 85%        | 51 kg     | 170 kg     | 850 kg       |
| <b>Graham's Salt</b><br>Inorganic phosphate component          | 5%         | 3 kg      | 10 kg      | 50 kg        |
| <b>Total formulation</b>                                       | 100%       | 60 kg     | 200 kg     | 1,000 kg     |



### Nano TitanSorb: the photocatalytic surface

Crystalline TiO<sub>2</sub> provides a surface for contaminant contact and light-assisted reactions. Effective illumination generates reactive charge carriers. Water movement distributes the catalyst through the active contact zone, while the recovery stage manages the retained solids.



### The oxidant: a source of reactive chemistry

The reactive form of Oxy participates in activation pathways that form sulfate radicals and support connected hydroxyl-radical chemistry. The selected raw-material grade and its active-oxygen assay provide the basis for the oxidation-capacity calculation.



### Graham's Salt: inorganic sequestration and dispersion

Graham's Salt is an inorganic sodium polyphosphate, commonly supplied in the commercial sodium hexametaphosphate family. It is included for sequestration and dispersion. These functions help control interactions between dissolved ions and the catalyst suspension. The phosphate component contributes no organic carbon. In a combined chemical and biological treatment train, include its phosphorus contribution in the downstream nutrient balance and the treated-water specification.



### Designed around the complete water-treatment duty

The catalyst, oxidant and phosphate component work within one application plan: effective dispersion, controlled activation, contaminant contact and recovery of the solid phase. Select the operating conditions using representative water.

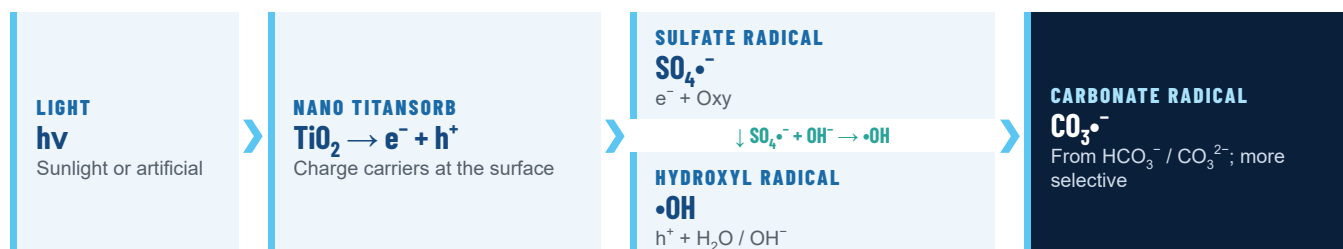
### 03 / PHOTOCATALYSIS & RADICAL FORMATION

## ACTIVATION CREATES REACTIVE CHEMISTRY

TiO<sub>2</sub> and the reactive oxidant form a connected network of sulfate, hydroxyl and secondary carbonate radical pathways.

|           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>01</b> | <b>Photoexcitation of the catalyst</b><br>Absorbed photons create conduction-band electrons and valence-band holes. Useful interfacial reactions compete with electron-hole recombination.                                                                | $\text{TiO}_2 + h\nu \rightarrow \text{TiO}_2(e^-_{\text{CB}} + h^+_{\text{VB}})$                                                                                                                |
| <b>02</b> | <b>Electron-driven activation of the oxidant</b><br>This electron-transfer pathway forms a sulfate radical. Direct oxidant photolysis can also occur at suitable wavelengths: $\text{Oxy} + h\nu \rightarrow \text{SO}_4^{\bullet-} + \bullet\text{OH}$ . | $\text{Oxy} + e^- \rightarrow \text{SO}_4^{\bullet-} + \text{OH}^-$<br><i>Oxy = reactive form of the proprietary oxidant ingredient.</i>                                                         |
| <b>03</b> | <b>Hydroxyl-radical formation at the surface</b><br>Surface holes drive oxidation of water or hydroxide, connecting the illuminated catalyst surface to hydroxyl-radical chemistry.                                                                       | $h^+ + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \bullet\text{OH} + \text{H}^+$<br>$h^+ + \text{OH}^- \rightarrow \bullet\text{OH}$                                                                         |
| <b>04</b> | <b>Coupling between sulfate and hydroxyl radicals</b><br>The relative importance of sulfate and hydroxyl radicals changes with pH and the concentrations of competing reactants.                                                                          | $\text{SO}_4^{\bullet-} + \text{OH}^- \rightarrow \text{SO}_4^{2-} + \bullet\text{OH}$                                                                                                           |
| <b>05</b> | <b>Secondary carbonate-radical formation</b><br>Bicarbonate and carbonate in the leachate can convert primary radicals into more selective carbonate radicals. Their selective reactions extend the chemistry available for suitable organic targets.     | $\bullet\text{OH} + \text{HCO}_3^- \rightarrow \text{CO}_3^{\bullet-} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$<br>$\text{SO}_4^{\bullet-} + \text{CO}_3^{2-} \rightarrow \text{SO}_4^{2-} + \text{CO}_3^{\bullet-}$ |

### RADICAL NETWORK AT A GLANCE



#### DESIGN THE ACTIVE ILLUMINATED ZONE

#### Match light penetration to water colour and clarity.

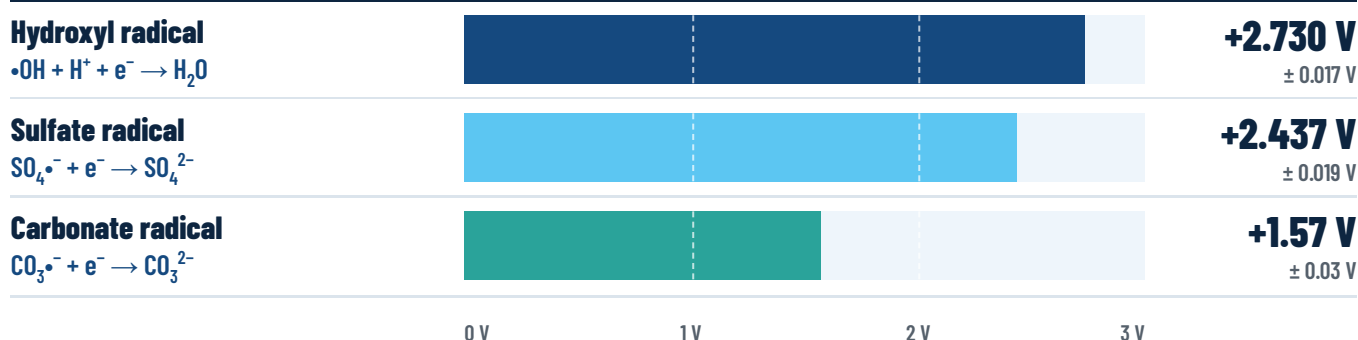
Circulation, shallow channels or thin-path contact reactors can bring the catalyst and contaminants into the illuminated zone. Select sunlight or artificial illumination for the application.

## 04 / OXIDATION POTENTIAL & REACTION SELECTIVITY

# HIGH POTENTIAL. PURPOSEFUL CHEMISTRY.

Defined redox couples explain the strong oxidizing character of sulfate and hydroxyl radicals, alongside the more selective carbonate-radical pathway.

## STANDARD REDUCTION POTENTIAL · E° VS NHE



Aqueous standard-state potentials at 25 °C. The hydroxyl/water couple includes H<sup>+</sup>, so its formal potential changes with pH. NHE = normal hydrogen electrode.

## HOW ORGANIC MOLECULES ARE ATTACKED

### SULFATE RADICAL

#### Electron transfer



A susceptible organic molecule R donates an electron. Subsequent reactions can break bonds and transform its molecular structure.

### HYDROXYL RADICAL

#### Hydrogen abstraction



Hydroxyl radicals also add to unsaturated bonds and participate in electron-transfer chemistry. Reaction rates remain molecule-specific.

## FROM TRANSFORMATION TO MINERALIZATION



Complete mineralization of suitable compounds can yield CO<sub>2</sub>, water and inorganic ions. Track the conversion pathway using target-compound analysis, organic-carbon measurements and the required water-quality endpoints.



### COORDINATE STRENGTH, SELECTIVITY AND CONTACT

**Sulfate radicals, hydroxyl radicals and carbonate radicals provide complementary reaction pathways.**

The process design coordinates activation, radical exposure and contact time to address the selected contaminant load.

## 05 / TECHNOLOGY & APPLICATIONS

# FROM COLLECTED LEACHATE TO CONTROLLED TREATMENT

Metered dosing, illuminated contact, filtration and solids recovery connect into one coordinated process.



**ILLUSTRATIVE PROCESS ARRANGEMENT** Dosing at the leachate inlet, pond contact, Crystolite filtration and catalyst recovery.

## BUILT AROUND THE TREATMENT OBJECTIVE

LeachOxy® brings crystalline catalyst technology and oxidative chemistry into the leachate-treatment train. Controlled addition, circulation and contact prepare the water for filtration and the next treatment stage.

## APPLICATION SECTORS



### Municipal / industrial leachate

#### TREATMENT FOCUS

Refractory organic load, colour, odour and site-specific contaminant treatment.



### Mining / tailings ponds

#### TREATMENT FOCUS

Selected dissolved-metal capture and separation, supported by controlled water chemistry.



### Pulp / paper effluent

#### TREATMENT FOCUS

Coloured organic compounds, oxidizable contaminants and clarification duties.



### Petrochemical wastewater

#### TREATMENT FOCUS

Susceptible organic contaminants and odorous compounds in the treatment train.

## 06 / TREATMENT APPLICATIONS

# TARGET THE CONTAMINANT. CONTROL THE TREATMENT PATHWAY.

A coordinated application plan combines organic-contaminant treatment, solids separation and a clearly defined water-quality endpoint.



## TREATMENT TARGETS

| TREATMENT TARGET                 | PROCESS FUNCTION                                                                                            | PERFORMANCE INDICATORS                                                       |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Refractory organics / COD</b> | Oxidative transformation and progressive mineralization of susceptible compounds.                           | COD, TOC/DOC and selected target compounds.                                  |
| <b>Colour</b>                    | Transformation of susceptible chromophores and separation of coloured colloids or captured organic matter.  | Colour, turbidity and organic-load measurements.                             |
| <b>Odour / reduced sulfur</b>    | Oxidation of susceptible odorants under controlled contact conditions.                                      | Sulfide or target-odorant measurements.                                      |
| <b>Metals / metalloids</b>       | Adsorption and controlled precipitation where appropriate, followed by separation of the captured phase.    | Total and dissolved metals; composition of recovered solids.                 |
| <b>PFAS-focused applications</b> | Compound-specific treatment evaluation using the selected activation and contact conditions.                | Target PFAS, transformation products, fluoride and a fluorine balance.       |
| <b>Biological integration</b>    | Coordinate chemical pretreatment with the downstream biological nutrient and residual-oxidant requirements. | Biodegradability, phosphorus balance, nitrogen species and oxidant residual. |



### Organic treatment and solids management

Organic-contaminant treatment follows a transformation pathway through intermediate products toward the required endpoint. Captured metals and adsorbed contaminants leave the water with the separated solids. The treatment plan accounts for both streams.



### A focused approach to PFAS

For PFAS applications, pair water and solids analysis with target-compound, fluoride and organic-fluorine measurements. This quantifies transformation and destruction at the selected operating conditions.



### Connect treatment to the next use

Select the final endpoint for discharge, water reuse or a downstream process. Product dose, activation, contact and filtration are coordinated around that objective.

07 / PFAS CHEMISTRY · SURFACE CONTACT & ACTIVATION

# BRING THE REACTION TO THE CRYSTALLINE SURFACE

LeachOxy® brings Nano TitanSorb, Oxy and Graham's Salt together in the 10 / 85 / 5 formulation. PFAS application design coordinates surface contact, light-driven activation and the required treatment endpoint.

## PFAS SOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PATHWAYS



01

### Surface contact at Nano TitanSorb

Adsorption can bring target molecules close to illuminated reaction sites. Acidic conditions can favour attraction between a positively charged  $\text{TiO}_2$  surface and some anionic PFAS. Establish the surface response of the complete LeachOxy® blend in the actual water, including the influence of Graham's Salt, dissolved ions and organic matter.

02

### Coupled light and oxidant activation

Suitable light creates electrons and holes at the crystalline catalyst. Electron transfer to Oxy can generate sulfate radicals and help direct charge carriers into useful interfacial reactions. Direct oxidant photolysis is an additional route at suitable wavelengths.

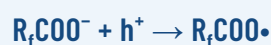


*Oxy denotes the reactive form of the proprietary oxidant ingredient;  $h\nu$  represents absorbed light energy. These are distinct activation pathways.*

03

### Headgroup reaction and stepwise transformation

For susceptible perfluorocarboxylates such as PFOA, sulfate radicals or surface holes can initiate oxidation at the carboxylate group. Subsequent loss of  $\text{CO}_2$  forms a reactive fluorinated intermediate. Further reactions can shorten the chain and release fluoride.



*$\text{R}_f$  denotes a fluorinated chain. Illustrative carboxylate pathway; PFAS with different headgroups require compound-specific assessment.*



### FOLLOW THE PATHWAY THROUGH TO THE ENDPOINT

#### Track the starting PFAS, shorter-chain products and released fluoride.

Track them in water and recovered solids. A fluorine balance quantifies defluorination; organic-fluorine analysis helps assess the remaining fluorinated material.

## 08 / PFAS APPLICATION · PROCESS DESIGN & PERFORMANCE

# ENGINEER THE CONTACT. VERIFY THE TREATMENT.

Set each operating parameter around representative leachate, the selected PFAS targets and the required outlet quality. The complete LeachOxy® formulation is the basis for application testing and scale-up.

## DESIGN PARAMETERS

| DESIGN PARAMETER                                                                                                     | LeachOxy® APPLICATION GUIDANCE                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  <b>Light and optical path</b>      | Match the light spectrum and intensity to Nano TitanSorb and the complete blend. Establish UV, visible-light or sunlight operation by measured treatment response. Record light transmission and illuminated path length. |
|  <b>pH and surface contact</b>      | Determine the working pH from treatment response, surface behaviour and water alkalinity. Include the complete 10 / 85 / 5 blend when assessing adsorption, dispersion and radical chemistry.                             |
|  <b>Product dose and feed</b>     | Compare doses against influent oxidant demand and target conversion. Evaluate staged addition where useful. Select feed rate from application results and record residual oxidant at the outlet.                          |
|  <b>Water preparation</b>         | Use screening, equalization and appropriate clarification or filtration to manage incoming solids and light penetration. Include colour, organic load, alkalinity and dissolved salts in the design assessment.           |
|  <b>Mixing and residence time</b> | Maintain catalyst dispersion and circulate the water through the illuminated contact zone. Determine residence time from measured reaction progress at the selected flow, light conditions and temperature.               |
|  <b>Recovery and next stage</b>   | Separate the catalyst and captured solids through Crystolite filtration and the recovery loop. Check catalyst carryover, pH, residual oxidant, phosphorus and the needs of downstream biology, reuse or discharge.        |



### Build an application-specific performance record

Use paired influent, contact-stage and final-water samples, together with recovered solids. Compare the complete process with appropriate dark-contact and light-only controls to distinguish adsorption and light effects from the combined treatment response. Record product consumption and energy use per m³.



### DEFINE SUCCESS FOR THE WHOLE TREATMENT TRAIN

#### Confirm individual PFAS, relevant transformation products, fluoride and the fluorine balance.

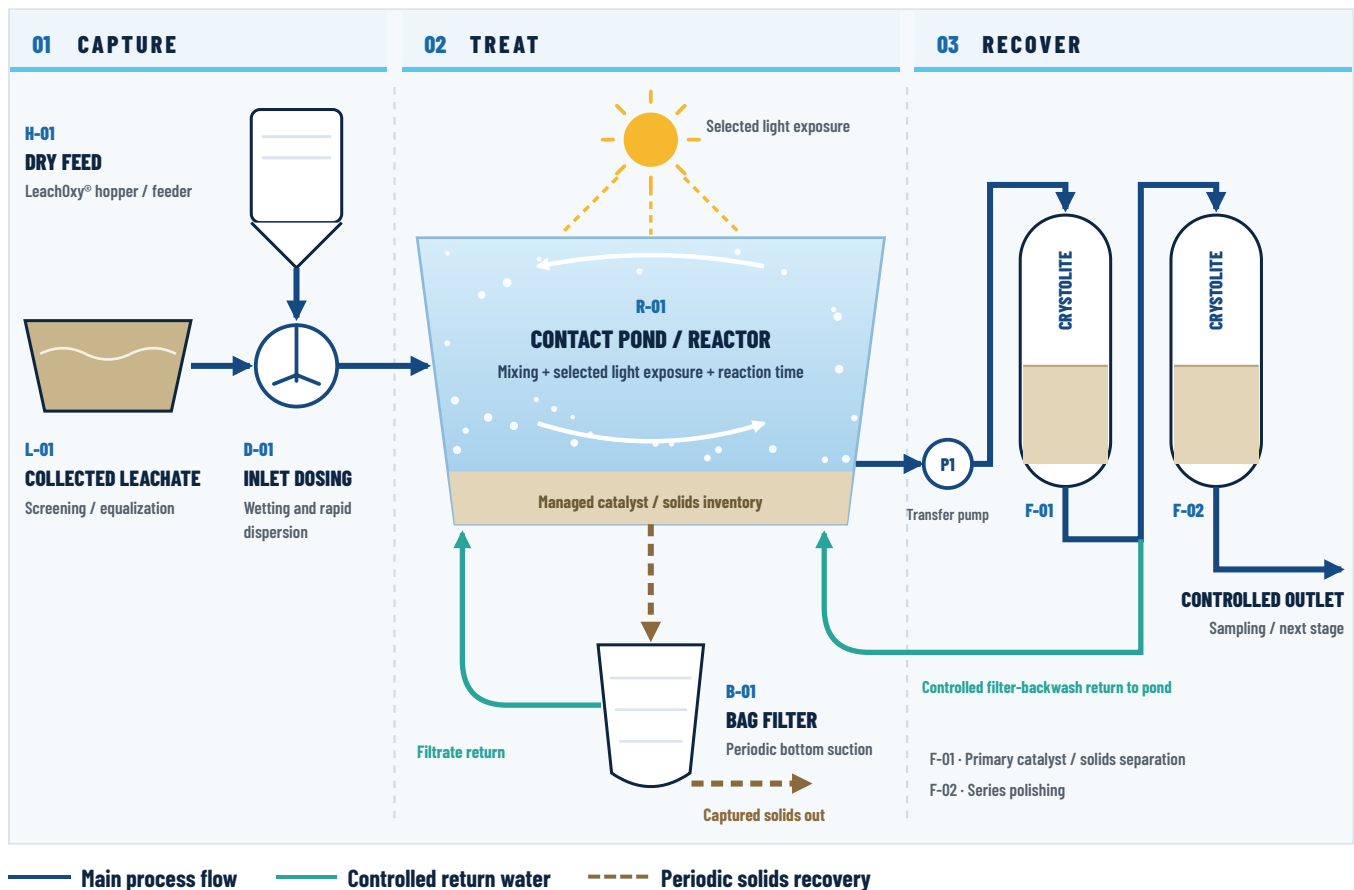
Set dose and contact time from LeachOxy® application results, and document the agreed water-quality endpoint.

## 09 / PROCESS FLOW & RECOVERY

# A COMPLETE TREATMENT LOOP

Dosing, contact, staged filtration and periodic solids withdrawal form a coordinated application. Size the equipment for the required flow and treatment duty.

## PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM



Engineering defines valves, standby equipment, backwash supply and operating controls.

**Manage hydraulic contact and optical contact**

The pond provides contact volume and a managed catalyst inventory. Circulation connects the stored water to the active illuminated zone. Configure the flow path, mixing and recovery intake to maintain useful catalyst contact and convenient access for solids withdrawal.

**Release water against an agreed endpoint**

Check oxidant residual, pH, target contaminants and catalyst carryover before downstream biology, reuse or discharge. Include backwash and filtrate returns in the hydraulic and contaminant balances.

## 10 / DOSING & CONTACT-TIME CALCULATIONS

# SIZE THE FEED TO THE DUTY

Combine application dose-response data with average and peak leachate flow. The examples below show feeder capacity and inventory calculations.

## CORE SIZING RELATIONSHIPS

**Product feed, kg/h =  $Q \times D / 1,000$**

Q = flow in m<sup>3</sup>/h; D = product dose in mg/L (= g/m<sup>3</sup>).

**Nominal contact volume, m<sup>3</sup> =  $Q \times t$**

t = selected hydraulic contact time in hours.

**Hopper autonomy, h = usable product inventory / feed rate**

## WORKED EXAMPLES

| EXAMPLE DOSE D | FEED AT Q = 10 m <sup>3</sup> /H | AUTONOMY · 200 KG USABLE |
|----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 100 mg/L       | 1 kg/h                           | 200 h                    |
| 500 mg/L       | 5 kg/h                           | 40 h                     |
| 1,000 mg/L     | 10 kg/h                          | 20 h                     |
| 2,000 mg/L     | 20 kg/h                          | 10 h                     |

Allow for reserve inventory, feeder heel and refill intervals. Select the feeder range to cover minimum and maximum operating demand.



Dry-product hopper and feeder



### Select the dose for the water

Start with representative leachate and its oxidant demand. Compare product doses and contact times using matched light, mixing and temperature. Select the combination that delivers the required endpoint with efficient product consumption.



### Convert mass inventory into hopper volume

Gross volume = inventory / (bulk density × usable fill fraction). Use the measured loose bulk density of the finished blend, expressed in kg/m<sup>3</sup>. Assess flowability, bridging and segregation when selecting feeder and hopper geometry.



### Calculate the active-oxygen contribution

For illustration, an oxidant ingredient assayed at 4.50% available active oxygen contributes  $0.85 \times 4.50\% = 3.825\%$  to the fresh blend. At 1 g/L product, this equals 38.25 mg/L O<sub>2</sub>-equivalent. Use the actual assay in the treatment mass balance, alongside the other process contributions.

Operating records should identify product lot, flow, dose, contact time, light conditions, pH, temperature and analytical results. Report consumption in kg/m<sup>3</sup> and treatment cost per m<sup>3</sup>.

## 11 / FILTRATION, RECOVERY & VERIFICATION

# RECOVER SOLIDS. MEASURE THE RESULT.

Maintain a controlled catalyst inventory and verify the water quality at each important process boundary.



### Crystolite filtration

The proposed arrangement uses two vessels in series. Select media, service velocity and backwash conditions for the actual solids load and particle distribution. Track differential pressure and filtrate turbidity. Include fine-particle capture and final water clarity in the filtration specification.



### Bottom suction and bag filtration

Withdraw accumulated catalyst and pond solids through a dedicated recovery line. Match the bag rating to the measured particle distribution and capture requirement. Return suitable filtrate through the controlled return line. Evaluate recovered catalyst for reuse using its activity, cleanliness and retained-contaminant profile.

## SAMPLING POINTS & ESSENTIAL CHECKS

**S1** Influent



**S2** Reaction / contact stage



**S3** Filters and recovery skid



**S4** Final water

| SAMPLING POINT                      | ESSENTIAL CHECKS                                                                                                                     |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>S1</b> Influent                  | Flow, pH, alkalinity, COD, TOC/DOC, colour, TSS, optical transmission, ammonia, relevant metals and site-specific PFAS.              |
| <b>S2</b> Reaction / contact stage  | Mixing, light exposure, contact time, pH, temperature, residual oxidant and reaction progress.                                       |
| <b>S3</b> Filters and recovery skid | Pressure loss, solids capture, catalyst carryover, backwash return and recovered-solids composition.                                 |
| <b>S4</b> Final water               | Targets and intermediates, oxidant residual, toxicity where relevant, total/dissolved metals, solids and applicable outlet criteria. |



### Use an application-specific analytical programme

Coordinate sampling, reaction quenching and preservation with the analytical laboratory. Include organic-load reduction, relevant transformation products, sulfate, conductivity and phosphorus in the water-quality programme. For saline waters, include the relevant chloride- and bromide-dependent chemistry.



### Maintenance follows measured loading

Inspect the pond solids layer and filter performance routinely. Plan the recovery interval from catalyst inventory, incoming solids, treatment performance and available pond capacity. Record recovered mass and the quality of returned filtrate.

## 12 / PACKAGING, STORAGE & SUPPORT

# READY FOR THE TREATMENT DUTY



Practical supply formats, clear storage guidance and application support from Watch Water GmbH.



**60 kg**  
DRUM



**200 kg**  
DRUM



**1,000 kg**  
BIG BAG / SUPER SACK



### Storage

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated indoor area. Protect original packaging against moisture, direct heat and contamination. Keep containers closed in accordance with their closure design and observe the expiry on the batch label.



### Preparation and equipment selection

Use the approved product-wetting and dosing procedure. Select compatible contact materials, calibrated feed equipment and a mixing arrangement suited to the application. The finished-product SDS governs handling, transport and emergency response.



### Handling and dosing

Use clean, dry handling equipment, suitable dust control and the protective equipment specified in the Safety Data Sheet. Keep the oxidant-containing product away from incompatible chemicals and combustible materials. Prevent water backflow into dry-product storage and dosing equipment.



### Application support

Provide average and peak flow, representative water analysis, target outlet quality, pond dimensions and the intended downstream process. These inputs define the dose evaluation, contact arrangement, filtration duty and catalyst-recovery programme.

*Typical formulation data and application guidance. The current product specification, batch label and Safety Data Sheet apply to the supplied material.*

**LeachOxy®**  
Capture. Treat. Recover.

**WATCHER**  
WATCH WATER  
*a Water Company*

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