

SafeGuard™ H2O In-situ Reagent Generation Technology



The SafeGuard™ H2O in-situ reagent generation technology is driving down the lifetime costs of ownership and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of water treatment. This advanced intelligent treatment solution uses a certified precursor and an in-situ electrolytic generator to create a non-toxic ferrate(VI), ferrous, or stannous reagent onsite and on demand.

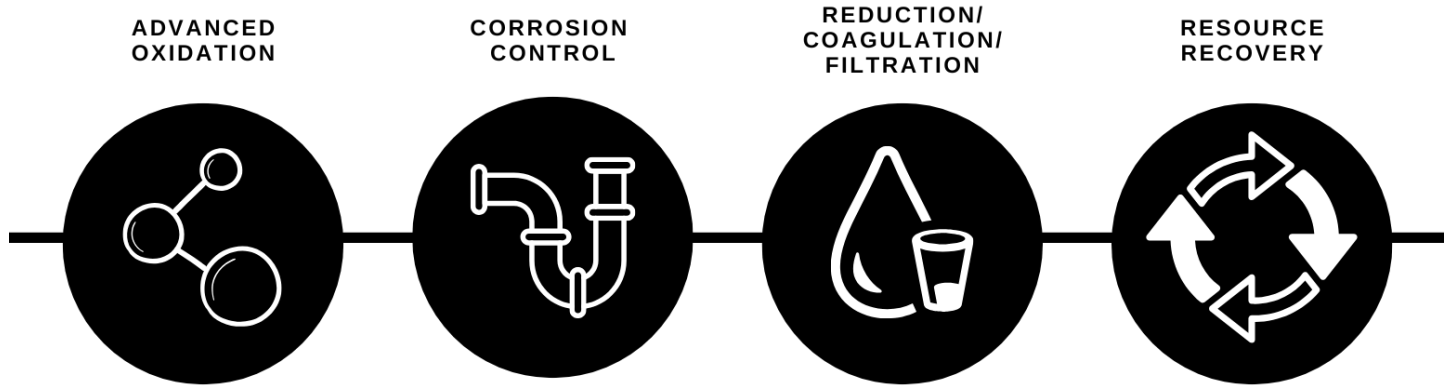
SafeGuard H2O minimizes chemical transportation and handling, optimizes electricity use, and provides full automation and remote performance management. SafeGuard H2O also features automatic dosing and incorporates proprietary continuous, real-time monitoring of contaminant levels at the influent and effluent to ensure optimal treatment and continuous compliance with regulatory and operational targets.

The Value of SafeGuard™ H2O

- Fully automated for complete process control and remote performance management 24/7/365
- Incorporates real-time contaminant monitoring
- Certified precursor ensures the quality of the reagent generated
- Produces non-toxic waste streams with low process water loss
- Eliminates waste disposal concerns
- Compact modular design that easily scales and integrates into existing infrastructure
- Energy efficient with low power consumption, optimizes electrical power load balancing
- Eliminates waste disposal concerns
- Powered by renewable energy source

SafeGuard™ H2O Applications

SafeGuard H2O provides significant cost savings and a rapid ROI for facilities seeking reliable treatment for drinking water, groundwater, produced water and wastewater across various applications.

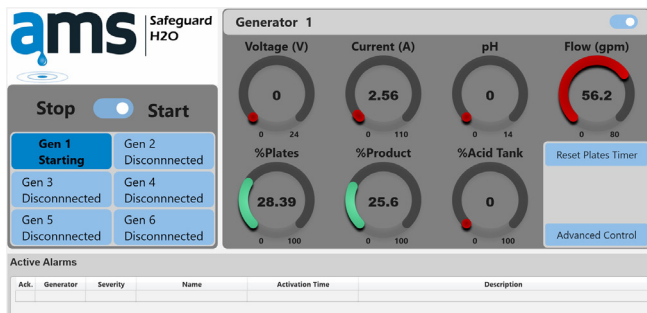


- Azoles
- Endocrine Disruptors
- Manganese
- Organics
- PFAS/PFOAS
- Phosphate

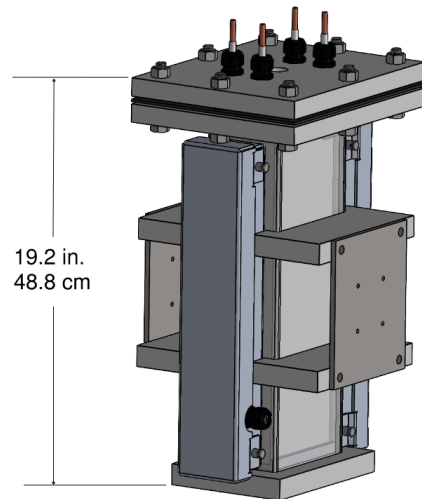
- Remove Biofilm
- Suppress H2S

- Arsenic
- Chromium

- Metals: Li, Ni, Mo
- Tin Sulfide
- Mercury



SafeGuard™ H2O Proprietary Control Panel - Running Mode Displayed



A single SafeGuard™ H2O electrolytic cell generates water treatment reagents to treat up to 4 million-gallons-per-day (631 cubic-meters-per-hour). Additional cells can be used to treat higher flow rates.