
JET-LUBE
Compare Our
Chlorine to Yours
Eliminating Coliform
DESIGN WATER
TECHNOLOGIES
A PRODUCT LINE BY JET-LUBE

Jet-Lube has been serving the Water Well Industry for over 65 years. Jet-Lube develops environmental and NSF approved products to better serve an ever-changing and demanding industry. Its' technology effectively treats coliform and iron bacterial problems in wells.

Design Water Technologies has been serving the Water Well Industry for over 30 years, with technology for effectively treating coliform and iron bacterial problems in wells, pipelines and water systems.

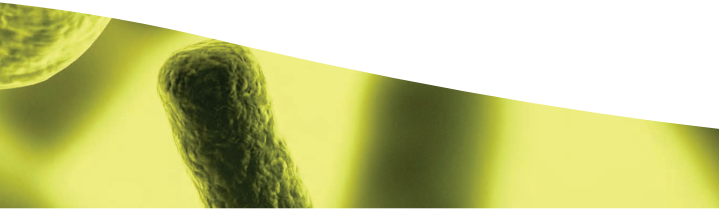
Your Chlorine?

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE (GRANULAR/PELLETS)

- Causes a substantial rise in pH, making it oxidative, not biocidal.
- Requires pH control with vinegar or acidic chemistry to be effective, which adds to cost and mixing issues.
- Do not pour directly into a well as it's severely corrosive to metal parts.
- Is 35% calcium. Most water has a hardness greater than 4 grains hard. Calcium is then already saturated and chlorine can not go into solution. That can cause: 1. calcium paste plugging wells. 2. pellets remaining at the bottom of wells for years. 3. pumps can be cemented in place when using pellet chlorinators.
- Corrosive fumes causing corrosion.
- Does not mix well in cold water.

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE (LIQUIDS)

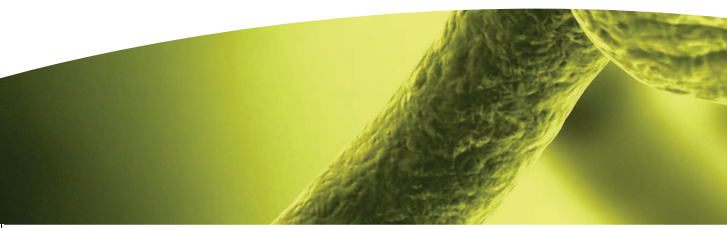
- Available as common household bleach at 5% available chlorine or industrial grade with up to 15% available chlorine.
- Liquids easily mix with water with no saturation issues as with sodium base.
- Causes a huge rise in pH, making it oxidative, not biocidal.
- Requires pH control with vinegar or acidic chemistry to be effective, adding to cost and mixing issues.
- Bleach loses approximately 20% effectiveness every month, greatly effecting shelf life.
- Do not pour directly into a well as it's severely corrosive to metal parts.



Factors for Successful Chlorination

RATED FROM MOST LIKELY TO LEAST LIKELY

- pH of the natural water effects biocidal vs oxidative (corrosive) properties of standard chlorine.
- The more regular chlorine you use, the less effective it is.
- Placement of chlorine in a well.
- Where is the testing? Well or system?
- Movement of the chlorine during treatment to increase contact area.
- Physical problems in new wells can include grout failures, casing that is not seated, or vertical fractures in hard rock formations; all allowing a continued source of bacteria in a well.
- Physical problems in older wells or pipelines, as corrosion allowing a continuous source of bacteria.
- Mineral or slime deposits in wells that can hide coliform bacteria.
- Improper sampling and handling of samples, even in laboratories lack of identification of bacteria that cause false "positives," but are a real health threat.
- Proper development of new wells prior to chlorination to increase well efficiency and remove debris (bentonite or drill cuttings) that can actually hide coliform in the aquifer.



The Easy and Effective Solution

STERILENE CHLORINE

- No premixing to control pH.
- NSF 60 Certified
- No shelf life issues, lasts forever.
- Easy mixing, even in cold water.
- No corrosive fumes.
- No corrosion in your mix tanks.
- Use with all drilling fluids at 10-50 ppm without breaking down viscosity.
- 200 times more effective than regular chlorine.

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