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POLYMER DOSAGE CHART

mls. of polymer solution to be added to 1000 mls. of sample

Desired Dosage as PPM		% Polymer Testing Solution				
	<u>0.05</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.25</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>10.0</u>
0.1	0.2	0.1	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.001
0.2	0.4	0.2	0.08	0.04	0.02	0.002
0.5	1	0.5	0.2	0.10	0.05	0.005
1	2	1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.01
2	4	2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.02
5	10	5	2	1	0.5	0.05
10	20	10	4	2	1	0.1
20	40	20	8	4	2	0.2
50	100	50	20	10	5	0.5
100	200	100	40	20	10	1.0
200	400	200	80	40	20	2.0
500	1000	500	200	100	50	5.0
1000	2000	1000	400	200	100	10.0

Directions for this chart.

1. Select the desired polymer dosage in ppm in the blue font column under Desired Dosage.

2. Note the strength of the polymer solution being used in the red row figures.

3. Read the green font figures to see how many mls. of testing solution to add to 1000 mls substrate sample.

4. PPM and mls. dosages are proportional so you can extrapolate for stronger testing solutions such as testing with Tramfloc[®] 500, 600, 700 and 800 series coagulants.

SLUDGE DEWATERING CALCULATIONS

1.) ppm polymer = <u>mls. polymer solution X % polymer X 10^{6} </u> mls. sample

> or ml. polymer = <u>ppm polymer X ml. sample</u> % polymer X 10⁶

Note: % polymer must be expressed in these formulae as a decimal, ie, 0.20% polymer must be written as 0.002.

2.) <u>lbs. polymer</u> = <u>mls. polymer solution X % polymer X 2000</u> DT mls. sample X % solids

> or mls. polymer = <u>lbs./DT X mls. sample X % solids</u> % polymer X 2000

PPM = 500 X LBS./DT

NOTE: All the above equations assume that the specific gravity/density of both polymer solution and substrate samples are the same or close to each other. For exceptionally accurate results, repeat your calculations to reflect these subtle density differences.