



OZONE GENERATING SYSTEMS: THE FACTS

THE CREATION OF THE MOLECULE AND ITS PLACE IN POOL AND SPA SANITIZING

By the APSP Recreational Water Quality Committee

OZONE HAS BECOME one of the pillars of pool and spa sanitizing. Today, ozone generators are commonly plumbed into circulation lines as a valuable assist to the sanitizer. These devices generate and inject ozone gas (O₃) into swimming pool or spa water. They consist of two basic components, an ozone generator and an ozone management system. Commercial and residential systems differ in some respects, as detailed here:

COMMERCIAL OZONE GENERATOR

This component consists of an electrical enclosure which includes a compressor, oxygen concentrator, high-voltage power supply, corona discharge ozone-producing cell and ancillary items that control all these sub-components. Ambient air is

drawn into the oxygen concentrator, which removes moisture, nitrogen, trace gases and contaminants. This clean and dry oxygen is then drawn into the ozone producing cell and some of it (2 to 10 percent) is converted into ozone gas.

COMMERCIAL OZONE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

This component consists of a booster pump (on very small systems, booster pumps are not required), a venturi injector assembly, undissolved ozone degas tank, undissolved ozone destruct device and an oxidation reduction potential (ORP) monitor/controller. The ozone management system maintains appropriate ozone levels in the water regulated with the ORP monitor/controller. These components operate in unison and are installed

on a pool or spa as a side-stream of the main filtration system. Ozone is introduced to the water after filtration (and heating), and before the chlorine feeder. The side-stream flow is normally 15 to 25 percent of the main flow, depending on the size and type of vessel. The system size is proportional to the water volume, water temperature and organic load.

RESIDENTIAL OZONE GENERATOR

For systems using corona discharge (CD), the ozone generator consists of an electrical enclosure which includes a high-voltage power supply, ozone-producing cell and ancillary items that control these components. Ambient air is drawn into the ozone generator and some of it is converted into ozone gas. Corona discharge generation typically

produces more ozone than ultraviolet generation.

For systems using ultraviolet radiation, the ozone generator consists of an electrical power supply and an ozone-producing ultraviolet lamp (185 nm wavelength). Ambient air is drawn into the ozone generator and some of it is converted into ozone gas.

RESIDENTIAL OZONE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

This component consists of some means of injecting the ozone into the water. Ozone is typically introduced to the water after filtration (and heating) and before the chlorine feeder.

WHAT OZONE DOES

Once the ozone has been dissolved in the water, an oxidation reaction occurs upon any collision between an ozone molecule and an oxidizable substance. Organic contaminants are destroyed and many dissolved metals become insoluble.

Ozone is capable of killing all known microorganisms (including cryptosporidium and giardia), destroying organic contaminants that may create chloramines and breaking down existing chloramines. This oxidation occurs immediately at the ozone gas injection point and continues in the return lines. A small residual (~0.1 ppm) of dissolved ozone may enter the pool, providing further oxidation.

An ozone-generating system is considered a pesticidal device under US EPA Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, and has an EPA Establishment number.

Commercial ozone generating systems are tested and listed under NSF/ANSI Standard 50, Equipment for Swimming Pools, Spas, Hot Tubs and Other Recreational Water Facilities. The device must meet the requirements of NSF 50, Disinfection Efficacy, and is intended for supplemental treatment (Annex H.1) or secondary disinfection (Annex H.1 and Annex H.4) depending on which test criteria are chosen. For either listing, the system should be used with an EPA registered sanitizer to impart residual concentrations in accordance with state or local regulations.

WHAT OZONE DOES NOT DO

Ozone-generating systems do not leave a substantial ozone residual in the pool or spa. All ozone generating systems must be used in conjunction with an EPA registered sanitizer.

APPLICATION

A. Commercial Pools and Spas

Ozone is appropriate for use in conjunction with chlorine but is not recommended for use in conjunction with bromine in commercial spas. Also, corona discharge-generated ozone should not be used with a biguanide system because the ozone produced may destroy some of the PHMB.

B. Residential Pools

Ozone is appropriate for use in conjunction with chlorine but is not recommended for use with bromine in residential pools because of the potential to produce bromate. UV generated ozone systems can be used with biguanide in residential pools.

C. Residential Spas

Due to low levels of ozone produced from residential spa equipment, ozone is appropriate for use with bromine and all EPA registered sanitizers.

PRECAUTIONS

Gaseous ozone is harmful to breathe. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) is currently 0.1 ppm over an eight-hour time weighted average. No OSHA regulations apply to aqueous ozone; it is not anticipated to be harmful to humans at the concentrations used.

Commercial Systems

Ozone gas is introduced into the water under vacuum. If a line is breached, the system loses vacuum and the ozone generator immediately stops producing ozone gas.

Residential Systems

Please consult the manufacturer's instructions regarding safe use and operation of their ozone generation system. ~

OZONE KNOWNS

- Ozone-generating systems produce ozone gas and introduce it into the water commonly through venturi injection in the recirculation flow.
- Ozone is a gas with three oxygen atoms per molecule that can be readily dissolved in water.
- Gaseous ozone dissolved in water is referred to as aqueous ozone and has no odor.
- Ozone provides antimicrobial oxidation for supplemental treatment or secondary disinfection, oxidation of organic and inorganic contaminants, chlorine byproduct reduction and some algae reduction.
- Ozone can also act as a micro-flocculant and anti-foaming agent.
- Ozone leaves little or no residual in a pool or spa and is used in conjunction with an EPA registered primary sanitizer.
- Ozone has the added benefit of destroying chloramines as well as reducing chlorine consumption.
- NSF/ANSI Standard 50 requires that ozone be used in conjunction with chlorine.