



CHLORINE

is the most commonly used disinfectant in the world, killing 99.9% of bacteria and viruses in water. It is also the only water treatment process that has a persistent effect, thus avoiding re-contamination of water during storage and distribution*.

Where it has been widely adopted, chlorine has helped to eradicate water-borne diseases such as cholera, typhoid and dysentery. Chlorine also eliminates bacteria, moulds and algae that grow on the walls of water pipes and in cisterns and other water tanks.

* WHO, 2004, Water Treatment and Pathogen Control, IWA Publishing, pp. 44-50

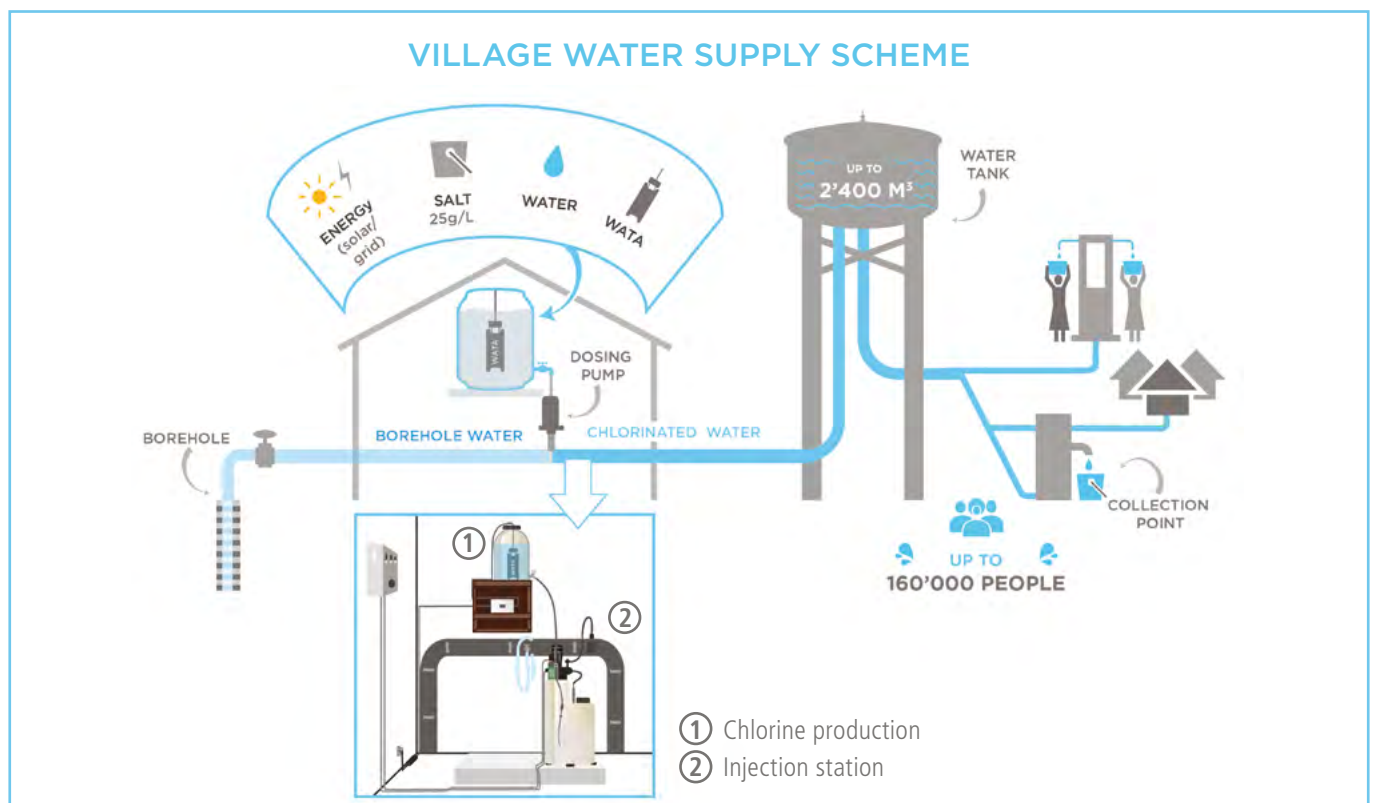
WATA TECHNOLOGY

allows the local production of sodium hypochlorite at low cost using only water, salt and electricity.

With only 25 grams of salt a WATA produces enough chlorine to treat 5'000L of water*. The whole WATA range meets the needs of rural water supply systems as well as small urban water supply systems.

The use of WATA equipment thus ensures efficient treatment of drinking water while reducing costs and eliminating the logistical difficulties of chlorine supply.

*according to WHO standards for a treatment target of 0.5 ppm residual chlorine.



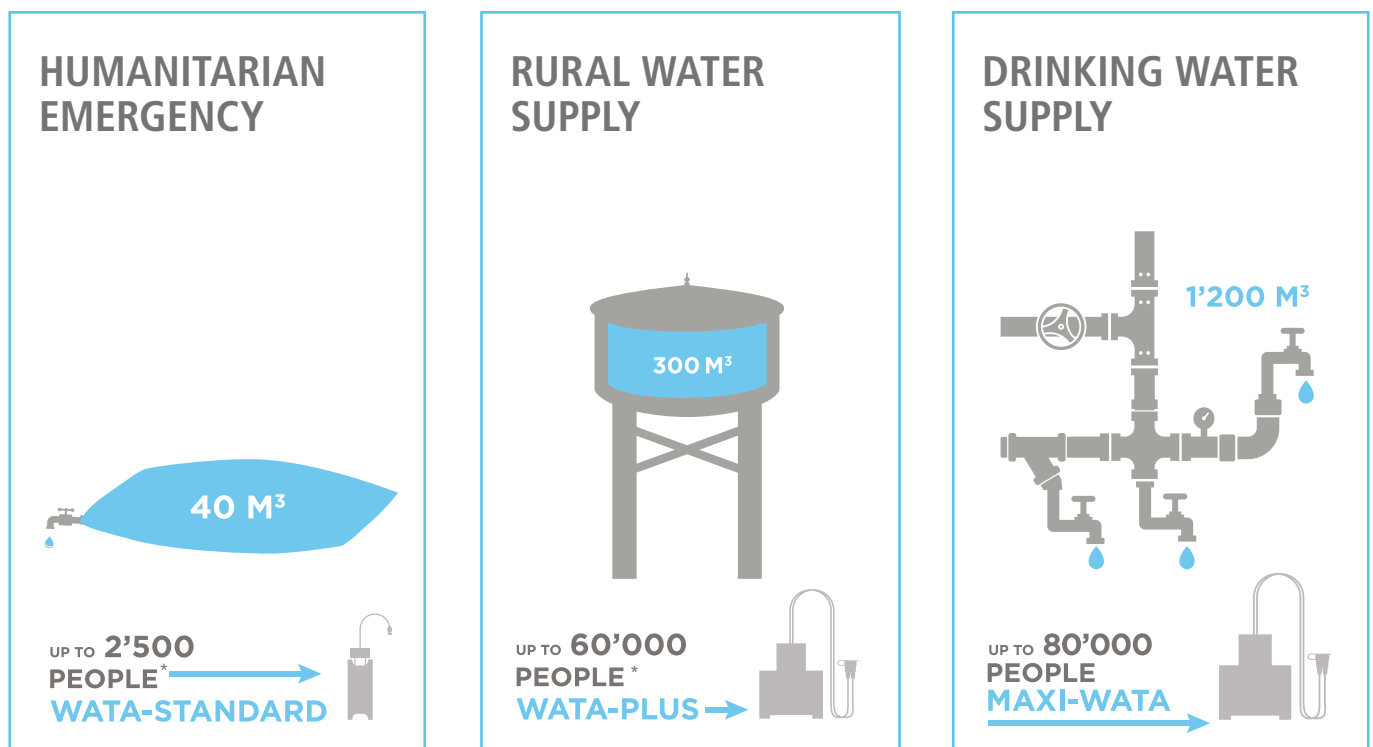


"To our great satisfaction, the installation of WATA at rural water supply sites is now helping to prevent waterborne diseases among the population of 31 villages in Benin."

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH Dr. Tobias GODAU,
Programme Officer ProSHEA, GIZ Benin

WATA RANGE FOR DIFFERENT USES

★ Technology certified by the WHO scheme



*For 8h (4 cycles) of production/day, and for a calculation of 15 L of water per person/day with 1mg/L of active chlorine in the treated water, according to the Spheres supply standards
- Chap. 2 «Supply»