Section 5.4 Disinfection with Chlorine Dioxide

1. Characters of chlorine dioxide

- ClO₂ is a yellowish-green gas with acrid odor under room temperature.
- Extremely unstable, both gas and liquid chlorine dioxide are explosive. Thus it should be prepared on site and used as aqueous solution.
- Soluble in water with a solubility 5 times of the chlorine's; and It exists in water as dissolved gas, without any hydrolysis.

2. Characters of disinfection with chlorine dioxide

- Very effective disinfectant, has good inactivation on bacteria and viruses.
 in pH 6-9, its disinfection efficiency is weaker than ozone, but better than free chlorine.
- Disinfection is not affected by pH, and does not react with ammonia.
- Stability in water is worse than chloramines, but better than free chlorine.
- No formation of disinfection byproducts such as trihalomethanes.
- However, chlorine dioxide disinfection costs more than chlorine one.

3. Preparation of chlorine dioxide

(1) Sodium chlorite-acid method:

•
$$5NaClO_2 + 4HCl = 4 \frac{ClO_2}{2} + 5NaCl + 2H_2O$$

•
$$5NaClO_2 + 2H_2SO_4 = 4ClO_2 + 2Na_2SO_4 + NaCl + 2H_2O$$

3. Preparation of chlorine dioxide

(2) Sodium chlorite-hypochlorite method:

•
$$Cl_2 + H_2O = HClO + HCl$$

•
$$2NaClO_2 + HClO + HCl = 2 ClO_2 + 2NaCl + H_2O$$

 $2NaClO_2 + Cl_2 = 2ClO_2 + 2NaCl$

3. Preparation of chlorine dioxide

- (3) Sodium chlorate-hydrochloric acid method
 - $2NaClO_3 + 4HCl = 2ClO_2 + Cl_2 + 2NaCl + 2H_2O$
- (4) Electrolysis method
 - From sodium hypochlorite generator.
 - By electrolysis of sodium chlorate solution, the solution containing ClO_2 (10%-20%) and NaClO (dominant) would be obtained on site.

4. Dosage of chlorine dioxide

- Disinfection in water treatment
 - Dosage between 0.2 to 0.5 mg/L
 - Contact time: no less than 30 min
 - Residual $ClO_2 \ge 0.1$ mg/L in effluent; ≥ 0.02 mg/L at the end of pipelines.
- Disinfection in wastewater treatment
 - Secondary effluent, dosage between 6-15 mg/L

5. Disinfection byproducts

- The intermediate product is chlorite (ClO₂-), which is harmful to human health.
- "Standards for drinking water quality" rules that the highest permit concentrations of chlorite and chlorate are both 0.7 mg/L.