

# Entipur® AirCycle™ Valve Supplemental Programming for Ozone Generation during Air Charge using OzotechEOG (Enhanced Oxidation Generator)

## Replacing 4.2 Installation Step 7

7. Program ozone start and end schedule using Entipur® AirCycle™ valve
  - a. Enter AirCycle programming mode  
Press and hold REGEN SETUP, select AirCycle valve type
  - b. Set air release to 10 minutes
  - c. Set backwash to 14 minutes
  - d. Set air charge time to 40 minutes
  - e. Turn off rinse
  - f. Set OP1 to “Time”
  - g. Set OP1 set point to 25 minutes (one minute longer than air release + backwash)
  - h. Set OP1 duration for 38 minutes (two minutes less than air charge)
  - i. Return to service
8. Turn Off OP1 in Meter Control Programming
  - a. Press and hold FLOW, TOTAL FLOW, PEAK FLOW for 3 seconds
  - b. Press FLOW button for NO clear memory
  - c. Press FLOW button to go to the SET BATCH VOLUME screen for OP1
  - d. Set BATCH VOLUME to OFF

### ATTENTION! Important Safety Notice:

Ozone is an unstable and extremely powerful oxidizer. It can be deadly to humans and other animals.

Airborne ozone can cause: • Decreases in lung function • Aggravation of asthma • Throat irritation and cough • Chest pain • Shortness of breath • Susceptibility to pulmonary infections • Damage to eyes and mucosal membranes • Damage to skin

The US Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) guidelines for atmospheric O<sub>3</sub> in the workplace are based on time-weighted averages. Atmospheric ozone levels should not exceed 0.1 ppm (parts per million) for each eight-hour-per-day period of exposure doing light work. The OSHA website cites several American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) guidelines for atmospheric ozone in the workplace:

- 0.2 ppm for no more than two hours of exposure
- 0.1 ppm for every eight hours per day of exposure doing light work
- 0.08 ppm for every eight hours per day of exposure doing moderate work
- 0.05 ppm for every eight hours per day of exposure doing heavy work

Unlike OSHA, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) standards are not enforceable under US law, but they do usually have a strong influence in forming future policy and regulations. The NIOSH-recommended exposure limit for ozone is 0.1 ppm. According to NIOSH, ozone levels of 5 ppm or higher are considered immediately dangerous to life and/or health. A good rule of thumb is that if you can smell ozone, then the concentrations are high enough that you should immediately evacuate the area and properly ventilate before returning.

*From Water Conditioning & Purification August 2014 Article “Ozone at Home” written by Greg S. Reyneke*

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