

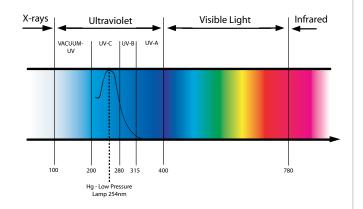
APPLICATION: Ozone Destruction, Disinfection // UV SERIES: TrojanUVLogic™, Optima HX™ and Open Channel Systems

Aquafine's UV Aquaculture systems have demonstrated unparalleled performance for over 20 years, and provide customers with an easy-to-operation solution for a wide array of applications.

For Use In:

- Hatcheries
- Incubation. Rehabilitation Facilities
- Depuration Facilities
- Aquariums
- Zoos
- Processing Plants
- Influent/Effluent Treatment

Ultraviolet (UV) light is a form of light that is invisible to the human eye. It occupies the portion of the electromagnetic spectrum between X-rays and visible light. A unique characteristic of UV light is that a specific range of its wavelengths, those between 200 and 300 nanometers (billionths of a meter), are categorized as germicidal – meaning they are capable of inactivating microorganisms, such as bacteria, viruses and protozoa.



UV Technology for Aquaculture

The lifeblood of today's aquaculture industry is the water used to incubate fish eggs and rear juvenile fish. Water abundance and purity continue to decrease, while disease concerns found in source waters continues to increase. This phenomenon is due in part to the increased demand for water from growing urban areas, continued pollution of our natural waters and the introduction of new, pathogenic microorganisms to natural waters through a variety of routes: bird, animal and human activities, including ballast water discharge.

Simultaneously, increased consumption of fish due to reported Omega-3 health benefits has led to an increasing demand for higher stock densities in the same hatchery footprint. This brings many challenges to a rapidly growing industry, but there are solutions available today which can help to overcome them. Increasingly, fish hatcheries and rearing facilities are evaluating ways to improve the quality of their source water, while off-setting quantity losses through the implementation of recirculating water systems. This is leading more fish hatcheries to install sophisticated water treatment systems to enhance water quality, reduce the possibility of disease outbreaks due to pathogens, and balance water needs due to the lack of available water from natural sources.

Ultraviolet (UV) light disinfection systems play an important role in a complete water treatment process in aquaculture facilities. System designs are available in both closed pipe and open channel arrangements to provide the greatest flexibility to the hatchery, and components have evolved rapidly over time to provide some of the most reliably performing and easy-to-operate technology in water treatment applications.

With Aquaculture UV system designs unparalleled in performance, Aquafine is committed to providing superior quality and the latest advancements in disinfection technology.

// AQUACULTURE

UV Applications in Aquaculture

Disinfection

This is the most common application of UV in water treatment. Typically, UV systems are installed after all other water treatment technologies used to enhance water quality (e.g., filters, degasifiers, etc.), just prior to the water contacting fish eggs in an incubation facility or fish in a rearing facility. UV systems can also be used in hatchery recycle loops and in the effluent treatment system (which is becoming more common in some regions).

UV systems significantly reduce pathogen counts in incubation and rearing facilities and have proven to be the most cost effective disinfection technology for the inactivation of various types of bacteria, viruses and parasites harmful to many species of fish.

Ozone destruction

Ozone is often used in a fish hatchery to enhance the quality of problematic water sources used for incubating and rearing fish. However, residual ozone in the water can be extremely toxic or fatal to the aquatic life being reared. To ensure that the fish are not exposed to residual ozone, there are often one of two removal processes employed. The first is an ozone off-gassing column which vents ozone to atmosphere; this may not be the best design based on its toxic effect to the environment. The second method is applying 254nm UV energy to consume the residual ozone in the bulk water prior to contacting the fish.

Disinfection lamp technology and design principles are applied when destroying residual ozone in a water stream. A determined amount of UV dose is required to be applied to consume residual levels in the water. A common sizing would be up to 1ppm of residual ozone being completely removed when a UV dose of 90 mJ/cm² is applied. The 254nm UV energy breaks apart the ozone molecule, with one of the by-products being oxygen, a benefit to the fish.

For questions regarding your application needs, please contact your local Authorized Distributor or Aquafine for more information.



DDOTO704				
Reported	UV Dose	es for Inact	ivation in	mJ/cm ²

PROTOZOA		
CERATOMYXA SHASTA	30	
COSTIA NECATRIX	318	
ICHTHYOPHTHIRIUS TOMITES	>310 40 35	
MYXOBOLIS CEREBRALIS*		
TRICHODINA SP.		
TRICHODINA NIGRA	159	
VIRUS		
CCV	20	
CSV	100	
OMV (00-7812)	20	
IHNV	6.0-9.0	
IPNV	122	
AN IRIDOVIRUS	26	
A. PICORNAVIRUS	26	
VHS**	5	
FUNGI		
SAPROLEGNIA HYPHAE	10	
SAPROLEGNIA ZOOSPORES	39.6	
BACTERIA		
AEROMONAS HYDROPHILA	13.1-29.4	
AEROMONAS SALMONICIDA	3.62	
PSEUDOMONAS SP. (OYSTERS)	92.3-155.5	
PSEUDOMONAS FLOURESCENS	13.1-29.4	
SARCINA LUTEA	26.4	
VIBRIO ANGUILLARUM	13.1-29.4	
VIBRIO ORDALIL	5.5	
VIBRIO SALMONICIDA	2.7	
VIBRIO SP. (OYSTER)	92.3-155.5	
YERSINIA RUCKERI	2.7	

*Myxobolis cerebralis results from UC Davis

** VHS results from U of Guelph



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