



Chemical Compatibility and Impact Analysis of HYTREAT 5700 and Aqua Shield 620

Potential Reactions

1. Chemical Antagonism Between Molybdate Inhibitors and Polymeric Scale Control Agents

HYTREAT 5700 contains sodium molybdate as a primary anodic corrosion inhibitor, while Aqua Shield 620 is formulated with polymeric scale-inhibiting chemicals designed to disperse mineral deposits. When mixed in concentrated form, the high ionic strength contributed by molybdate ions can interfere with the electrostatic stabilization mechanism of the polymer chains. This interaction may cause partial polymer collapse or reduced dispersant efficiency, leading to diminished scale control performance and compromised corrosion inhibition. As a result, neither product can function optimally, and the combined formulation loses its engineered balance.

2. Destabilization of Tolytriazole Protective Mechanisms

Tolytriazole in HYTREAT 5700 operates through selective adsorption onto copper and copper-alloy surfaces, forming a thin molecular barrier against corrosion. The introduction of polymeric compounds from Aqua Shield 620 can disrupt this adsorption process by steric hindrance or competitive surface interaction. The presence of polymer films may block triazole access to metal surfaces or displace existing triazole layers, resulting in incomplete or non-uniform protective coverage. This destabilization increases the risk of localized corrosion, particularly in systems containing mixed metallurgy.

3. Increased Turbidity and Formation of Colloidal Aggregates

Although Aqua Shield 620 does not contain strong acids or bases, its polymeric components can interact physically with the inorganic molybdate salts in HYTREAT 5700. Such interactions may lead to the formation of colloidal aggregates or micro-flocs, increasing solution turbidity. While not immediately hazardous, this physical incompatibility can impair flow characteristics, reduce dosing accuracy, and promote fouling of injection quills, filters, and low-flow sections of the system.

4. Operational Control Deviation and Monitoring Interference

Each product is designed to be monitored using specific analytical parameters, such as residual molybdate concentration or scale inhibitor activity. When mixed, the overlapping chemical functionalities complicate routine monitoring and interpretation of test results. Polymer interference may mask true molybdate levels, leading to erroneous operational decisions. This loss of analytical clarity can result in overfeeding, underfeeding, or delayed corrective actions, ultimately reducing system reliability and increasing operational costs.

Mandatory Control Measures

1. Immediate Isolation of the Affected Chemical Batch





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Upon identification of accidental mixing, the affected container, tank, or dosing line must be immediately isolated from the main system. All associated feed pumps should be shut down to prevent the compromised mixture from entering the process water circuit. Isolation limits the extent of chemical incompatibility and prevents system-wide performance degradation.

2. Suspension of Normal Dosing and Process Evaluation

Normal chemical dosing programs involving HYTREAT 5700 and Aqua Shield 620 should be temporarily suspended. A technical evaluation must be conducted to assess the extent of chemical interaction, including visual inspection for turbidity, precipitation, or viscosity changes. This step ensures informed decision-making before any attempt to reuse, dilute, or dispose of the mixture.

3. Laboratory Characterization of the Mixed Solution

Representative samples of the mixed solution should be collected and subjected to laboratory analysis. Key parameters may include molybdate concentration, polymer activity, turbidity, and pH stability. Laboratory data provide an objective basis for determining whether partial recovery is possible or if the mixture must be classified as unusable chemical waste.

4. Controlled Disposal or Dilution Under Technical Supervision

If laboratory results confirm irreversible incompatibility, the mixture must be disposed of in accordance with local environmental regulations. Disposal should be carried out through approved wastewater treatment or hazardous waste channels, depending on regulatory classification. If dilution is deemed acceptable, it must be performed in a controlled manner under technical supervision to avoid secondary issues such as fouling or regulatory non-compliance.

5. Preventive Review of Storage, Labeling, and Injection Practices

Following the incident, a comprehensive review of chemical handling procedures is required. Storage tanks should be clearly labeled, color-coded, and physically segregated to prevent future mixing errors. Injection points for corrosion inhibitors and scale inhibitors must be distinctly separated or sequenced with sufficient dilution time. Updated training and documentation should be provided to operational personnel to reinforce chemical compatibility awareness.



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