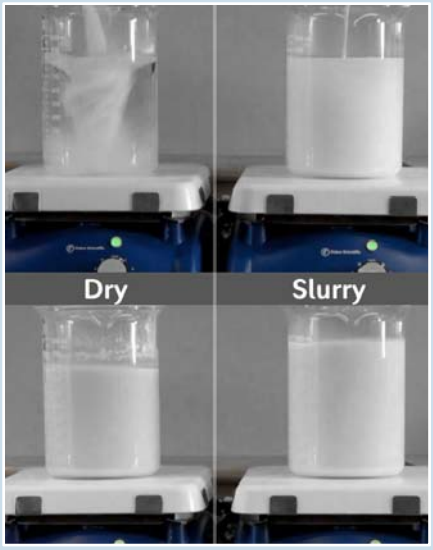
Sudbury Lime



Let us use our experience to help you develop a system and strategy that is best suited to your needs.

Contact Us:

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Making it Easy:
The Benefits of Lime Slurry

How does it Compare?

One of the questions we're often asked is: *why should I use lime slurry instead of dry calcium hydrate or liquid sodium hydroxide*? The best answer to this question is simply that it's just a much easier product to use for a competitive price.

The minimal cost savings associated with using dry powder calcium hydroxide are easily eliminated by the higher cost of handling due to dust control issues and inconsistent reagent strength. Manual mixing of dry calcium hydroxide often results in producing an inconsistent mixture that can result in wasted product and process control problems.

Caustic soda, although an excellent reagent for some lower volume applications, can be an extremely difficult product to use due to its very high freezing point, its requirement for specialized handling equipment, and its severe reaction when it comes in contact with your skin.

	Lime Slurry 28% $Ca(OH)^2$	**Caustic Soda** 50% NaOH	**Hydrated Lime Dry** $Ca(OH)^2$
Ease of Use	Easy. Agitation required.	Difficult due to safety issues.	Moderate. Inconsistent mixing.
Dust	No	No	Yes
Safety	Mildly hazardous	Very hazardous	Moderately hazardous
Sludge Profile	Low volume, high density, easy to handle.	High volume, low density.	Low volume, high density, easy to handle.
Maximum pH	12.45	14	12.45
Alkali Requirement Per Ton H_2SO_4 Per Ton HCl	 1,240 lbs. 1,670 lbs.	 1,630 lbs. 2,190 lbs.	 1,240 lbs. 1,670 lbs.
TDS (dissolved solids in treated water)	Low	High	Low
Reaction Time	Moderately fast-acting	Extremely fast-acting	Moderately fast-acting
Availability	High	Variable	Variable
Cost	Stable, low cost.	Fluctuating, high cost.	Fluctuating, low cost.

Data extracted from National Lime Association (lime.org)