

Brief History of Neutral Anolyte

In the 1800's, the English scientist, Michael Faraday, was credited with the discovery of the Laws of Electrolysis. His experiment consisted of suspending an Anode and a Cathode in an aqueous solution to which he applied a Direct Current voltage. In 1972, the Russian scientist, Dr. Vitold Bakhir, discovered the phenomenon of Electro-Chemical Activation of water. He used a two-chambered water electrolysis cell consisting of an Anode Chamber and a Cathode Chamber with a separation membrane to prevent the Acidic and Alkaline Electrolyzed Water from mixing together.

Neutral Anolyte is created by passing clean water containing ordinary salt between two electrodes charged with low voltage Direct Current. The process follows simple rules based upon chemistry and electrolysis. Several different aqueous products can be created simply by changing certain parameters such as salt content, volume of water flow, voltage, etc

Today, Neutral Anolyte is the biocide, disinfectant, and sanitizer of choice in sections of Europe, the Middle East, and the Far East. Because it is so effective without being hazardous, it is used to make ice upon which fresh seafood is placed after being caught. As the ice melts, the Neutral Anolyte keeps the seafood free of pathogens.

While still largely unknown in the U.S., Neutral Anolyte is being "discovered" by American food scientists. It is being used in the poultry industry to control deadly disease organisms. In some cases it is being used in fogging machines where it is being "misted" throughout food processing plants to control pathogens like salmonella. Because it is water-based, there is no need to wipe it away after it is fogged.

Neutral Anolyte is the perfect choice for a frac water biocide. It is price competitive, effective, easy to use, and non-hazardous. It maintains its potency long enough to meet the schedule of use for frac operators, yet it will revert back to its constituents of water and salt in less than a year. No special training is required for its use, nor is there undue concern over accidental spills. It is only a matter of time before it becomes THE biocide of choice among frac operators.