

The invention relates to the field of water preparation, and can be used for reprocessing the effluent of production plants, and also of natural mineralized waters, which main admixtures are chloride and sodium sulphate. A method for reprocessing mineralized water involves preliminary water softening, concentrating salts with obtaining pure water and brine, alkalization and after-saturation of the latter, cooling thereof with isolation of sodium crystals, second evaporation of mother liquor and cooling with withdrawing sodium chloride. The brine is after-saturated with sodium chloride up to the ratio of $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 : \text{NaCl}$ being equal to 1 : (1,6-2,0), sodium sulphate crystallization is performed at the temperature of $-8 - (-10)^\circ\text{C}$, withdrawn crystals are washed with sodium sulphate solution saturated at 40°C at the ratio of washing solution to sodium sulphate of 1:1 with return thereof to the process for crystallization, the part of sodium chloride is withdrawn from mother liquor released of sodium sulphate, and washed with sodium chloride solution saturated at 20°C at the ratio of washing solution to sodium chloride of (0.5-1.0) : 1, and process liquor with residue of a part of sodium chloride along with washing solution is divided into three flows: the first is recirculated to evaporation along with mother liquor obtained after isolation of sodium chloride, the second one is directed for after-saturation of the original brine, the third one is transferred to the user in the form of an aqueous solution. Performance of the invention allows to increase the rating of sulphate and sodium chloride being withdrawn of mineralized water due to increase of concentration of main substance and reduction of chloride and sodium sulphate admixtures in marketable products, reduce expenses due to lowering the ratio of $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 : \text{NaCl}$ being equal to 1: (1.6-2.0).