



4 STAGE UNDER BENCH REVERSE OSMOSIS SYSTEM

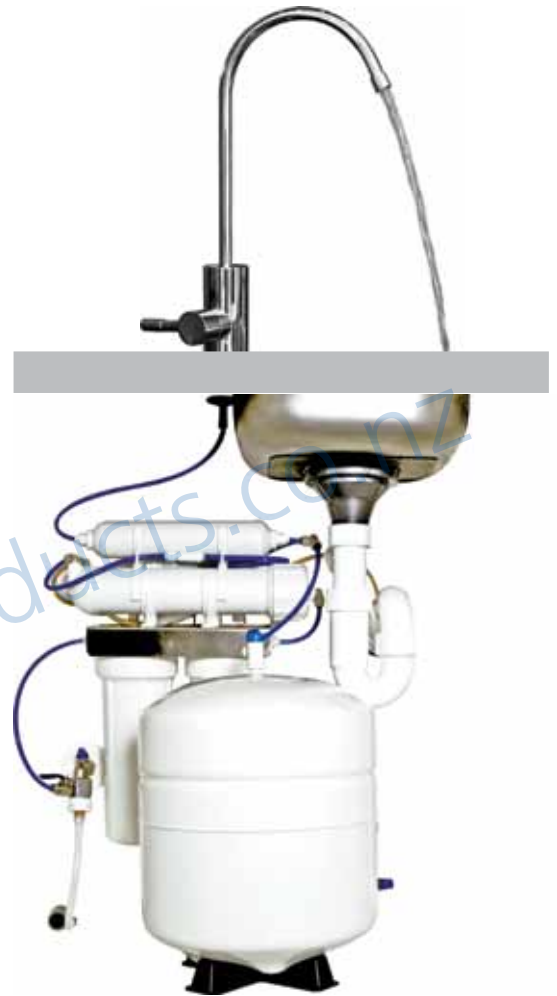
This four-stage RO system is one of the most efficient methods of water purification available, conveniently installed under bench. The RO process will allow for the removal of particles as small as Ions, delivering clean, pure, great tasting water.

HOW DOES REVERSE OSMOSIS WORK?

Reverse Osmosis (RO), also known as hyper-filtration, is the first filtration known. This process will allow the removal of particles as small as ions from a solution. Reverse Osmosis uses a membrane that is semipermeable, allowing water that is being purified to pass through it while rejecting the contaminants that remain. Because of the Ultra fine membrane used in RO, reject rates for nearly all contaminants are very high; typically around 96-99+%, depending upon the contaminant and available water pressure.

Combined with the sediment and activated carbon filters, a quality RO system will remove bacteria, protozoa and viruses and significantly reduce organics, salts, metals, nitrates, pesticides and many more contaminants.

- Choose one of our stylish taps to complement your kitchen
- System easily installed Under Bench (out of sight)
- Operates with one 90° turn
- Cartridge Replacement/Service (Recommended every 12 months)
- Costs around 3 cents per litre
- Portable option available.



Standard, Classic, Platinum, Deluxe

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See table on reverse for membrane rejection rates

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Nominal Rejection Percentages for Membranes for cellulose acetate (CTA or CA) and polyamide (PA) Membranes Polyamide membranes can also be referred to as thin-film composite (TFC) and thin layer composite (TLC)

Nominal rejection rates indicated below are for the membrane only.

There is always at least one activated carbon (AC) based filter in a complete RO unit. The removal properties of AC on any contaminants is such that even greater reductions than those indicated below can be expected.

Eg: Boron is readily absorbed into AC and therefore the final carbon 'polishing' filter will significantly reduce any residual Boron that may pass across the membrane into the product.

CONTAMINANT	% REJECTION		CONTAMINANT	% REJECTION	
	CTA	PA		CTA	PA
Aluminium	98-99	96-98	Lead	96-98	95-98
Ammonium	86-92	80-90	Magnesium	96-98	93-98
Arsenic	94-96	n/a	Manganese	95-98	96-98
Bacteria	n/a	99+	Mercury	96-98	94-97
Barium	96-98	n/a	Nickel	98-99	96-98
Bicarbonate	90-95	95-96	Nitrate	60-75	90-95
Borate	30-50	30-50	Phosphate	98-99	95-98
Boron	n/a	50-70	Polyphosphate	n/a	96-98
Bromide	87-93	90-95	Potassium	87-94	92-96
Cadmium	96-98	93-97	Orthophosphate	n/a	96-98
Calcium	94-97	93-98	Radioactivity	n/a	93-97
Chloride	87-93	92-95	Selenium	94-96	n/a
Chromate	86-92	85-95	Silicate	85-90	92-95
Chromium	96-98	n/a	Silica	n/a	80-90
Copper	98-99	96-98	Sodium	87-93	92-98
Cyanide	86-92	85-95	Strontium	96-98	96-99
Fluoride	87-63	92-95	Sulphate	98-99	96-98
Hardness	n/a	93-97	Sulphite	96-98	n/a
Iron	95-98	96-98	Zinc	98-99	96-98

* Where nominal rejection rates are not available (n/a); it does not mean the membrane is not capable of reducing that contaminant