

This 4-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.



Reverse Osmosis System

HOW DOES REVERSE OSMOSIS WORK?

- Reverse Osmosis (RO), also known as hyper-filtration, is the first filtration known and is one of the most efficient methods of water purification available.
- 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.

FEATURES

- 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

**Titanium

Deluxe

Platinum

Classic



See table on reverse for membrane rejection rates



Why not upgrade to chilled water?



AQUA
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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	
	CTA	PA
Aluminium	98-99	96-98
Ammonium	86-92	80-90
Arsenic	94-96	n/a
Bacteria	n/a	99+
Barium	96-98	n/a
Bicarbonate	90-95	95-96
Borate	30-50	30-50
Boron	n/a	50-70
Bromide	87-93	90-95
Cadmium	96-98	93-97
Calcium	94-97	93-98
Chloride	87-93	92-95
Chromate	86-92	85-95
Chromium	96-98	n/a
Copper	98-99	96-98
Cyanide	86-92	85-95
Fluoride	87-63	92-95
Hardness	n/a	93-97
Iron	95-98	96-98

CONTAMINANT	% REJECTION	
	CTA	PA
Lead	96-98	95-98
Magnesium	96-98	93-98
Manganese	95-98	96-98
Mercury	96-98	94-97
Nickel	98-99	96-98
Nitrate	60-75	90-95
Phosphate	98-99	95-98
Polyphosphate	n/a	96-98
Potassium	87-94	92-96
Orthophosphate	n/a	96-98
Radioactivity	n/a	93-97
Selenium	94-96	n/a
Silicate	85-90	92-95
Silica	n/a	80-90
Sodium	87-93	92-98
Strontium	96-98	96-99
Sulphate	98-99	96-98
Sulphite	96-98	n/a
Zinc	98-99	96-98



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