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## Watts premier wp 4v manual

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Your reverse osmosis system is a four-stage RO based on separate treatment segments in a complete water filtration system. The following stages: Phase #1 - Five microns sediment filter (104017) traps sediment and other particulate matter such as dirt, mud and rust affecting the taste and appearance of your water. Note - Suggestions change every 6 months. Phase #2 - Five Micron Carbon Block Filter (101009) helps ensure that chlorine and other materials cause significantly reduced taste and odors. Note - Suggestions change every 6 months. Phase #3 - 50 GPD (Gallon per day) Membrane RO (560018) heart of your reverse osmosis system. This semi-permeable membrane effectively removes TDS, Sodium and a variety of contaminants such as Chromium, Arsenic, Copper, Lead as well as Cysts, such as Giardia and Cryptosporidium. Because this high-quality drinking water extraction process takes time, your RO water treatment system is equipped with a tank. Note - Should change every 2 to 5 years depending on the quality of your water. Phase #4 - VOC (Volatile Organic Compound) Carbon Block Filter (101013). Through specialties (VOC) such as MTBE, Atrazine, Benzene, 2,4-D, Lindane and others from your drinking water. It is estimated that the VOC is present in one-fifth of the nation's water supply. These water contaminants can enter groundwater from a variety of sources including the use of local herbicides and pesticides, gasoline or oil spills, underground fuel tank leaks, saboteur system cleaners and chemicals used in the dry cleaning industry. See a table of performance data for individual contaminants and reduced performance. Note - Suggestions change every 12 months. Arsenic (Arsenic) is a natural contaminant found in many groundwater areas. Arsenic in the country has no color, taste or odor. It must be measured with arsenic test kits or laboratory tests. Utilities must have their water tested for arsenic. You can get results from your water utility contained in your consumer confidence report. If you have your own well, you will need to have water assessed. Your local health department or state environmental health agency may provide a list of certified test kits or laboratories. There are two forms of arsenic: arsenic pentavalent (also known as As (V), Arsenic (+5)) and trivalent arsenic (also known as Arsenic (III), Arsenic (+3)). In water wells, arsenic can be pentavalent, trivalent, or a combination of both. Although both forms of arsenic are potentially dangerous to your health, trivalent arsenic is considered more harmful than pentavalent arsenic. The RO system is very effective in removing pentavalent arsenic. Free chlorine residues will quickly convert trivalent arsenic into pentavalent arsenic. Other water-treated chemicals such as ozone and potassium permanganate will also change trivalent arsenic to pentavalent arsenic. A combined chlorine residue (also known as chloramine), where it converts trivalent arsenic into pentavalent arsenic, may not convert all trivalent arsenic into five chemotherapy arsenic. If you receive water from a public water utility, contact the utility to find out if free chlorine or combined chlorine is used in water systems. This Watts Premier reverse osmosis system is designed to remove up to 98% of pentavalent arsenic. It will not convert trivalent arsenic into pentavalent arsenic. Under standard laboratory testing conditions, this system reduced arsenic pentavalent by 0.30 mg/L (ppm) to less than 0.010 mg/L (ppm) (USEPA standard for drinking water). The actual performance of the system may vary depending on the specific water quality conditions when installed by the consumer. In addition to independent laboratory standard testing conditions, Watts Premier conducted additional field testing on our Reverse Osmosis System to determine the possibility of tri-treatment arsenic reduction. Based on the Watts Premier field trial, it was determined that RO units were capable of reducing up to 67% of tri chemotherapy arsenic from drinking water. This reverse osmosis system contains an alternative component that is important to the efficiency of the system. Replacement of reverse osmosis components should be with one of the identical specifications, as defined by the manufacturer, to ensure the same efficiency and performance of reducing pollution. Performance.

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