



Drinking Water System Model RO-335

Performance Data Sheet



Tested and Certified by NSF International against NSF/ANSI Standard 58 for the reduction of: Arsenic (Pentavalent), Barium, Cadmium, Chromium (Hexavalent), Chromium (Trivalent), Copper, Cyst, Fluoride, Lead, Nitrate, Nitrite, Radium 226/228, Selenium and TDS.

This reverse osmosis system contains replaceable treatment components critical for effective performance. It is the user's responsibility to, and the manufacturer strongly recommends that the user, periodically test the product water to verify that system is performing satisfactorily.

If LeverEdge replacement filters and membranes are not used, health related contaminant reduction claims are invalid.

AVIAN™ DRINKING WATER SYSTEM

MODEL RO-335

REDUCTION PERFORMANCE CLAIMS: This system has been tested according to NSF/ANSI 58 for reduction of the substances listed below. The concentration of the indicated substances in water entering the system was reduced to a concentration less than or equal to the permissible limit for water leaving the system, as specified in NSF/ANSI 58. Testing was performed under standard laboratory conditions. Actual performance may vary.

	NSF/ANSI 58 Standard Requirements		Actual Test	Test Parameters:
	Influent Challenge Concentration (mg/l) ¹	Maximum Allowable Product Water Concentration (mg/l) ¹	Results	
			Average % Reduction ²	
Arsenic (Pentavalent) ³	0.30 ± 10%	0.010	99	pH 7.5±0.5
Barium	10.0 ± 10%	2.0	99	Turbidity < 1 NTU
Cadmium	0.03 ± 10%	0.005	99	Temperature 77° ± 2° F
Chromium (Hexavalent)	0.30 ± 10%	0.1	98	Pressure 50 psig
Chromium (Trivalent)	0.30 ± 10%	0.1	99	1 Unless otherwise indicated
Copper	3.0 ± 10%	1.3	99	2 Average based upon actual test data
Fluoride	8.0 ± 10%	1.5	96	3 This system has been tested for the treatment of water containing pentavalent arsenic (also known as As(V), As(+5), or arsenate) at concentrations of 0.30 mg/L or less. This system reduces pentavalent arsenic, but may not remove other forms of arsenic. This system is to be used on water supplies containing a detectable free chlorine residual at the system inlet or on water supplies that have been demonstrated to contain only pentavalent arsenic. Treatment with chloramine (combined chlorine) is <u>not</u> sufficient to ensure complete conversion of trivalent arsenic to pentavalent arsenic. Please see the Arsenic Facts section of the Performance Data Sheet for more information.
Lead	0.15 ± 10%	0.010	97	4 Acceptable for treatment of influent concentrations of no more than 27 mg/l nitrate and 3 mg/l nitrite in combination, measured as N, and is certified for nitrate/nitrite reduction only on water supplies with a pressure of 40 psig (280 kPa) or greater.
Nitrate + Nitrite (both as N)	30.0 ± 10%	10.0	80	5 The reduction of Radium was verified by using Barium as a surrogate under NSF/ANSI Standard 58.
Nitrate (as N) ⁴	27.0 ± 10%	10.0	80	
Nitrite (as N) ⁴	3.0 ± 10%	1.0	79	
Radium 226/228 ⁵	25 pCi/l ± 10%	5 pCi/l	80	
Selenium	0.1 ± 10%	0.05	99	
Total Dissolved Solids	750 ± 40 mg/l	187	91	
Cysts	50,000#/ml minimum	99.95% reduction requirement	99.99	

(The cyst reduction claim includes oocysts of Cryptosporidium and cysts of Giardia and Entamoeba.)

APPLICATION GUIDELINES/SPECIFICATIONS AND FEATURES

Water Supply Parameters	Chemical	Limit	Caution:
Water Pressure: 40–100 psig (280–690 kPa)	Hardness:	<170 mg/l	Do not use with water that is microbiologically unsafe or of unknown quality, without adequate disinfection before or after the system. Systems certified for cyst reduction may be used on disinfected water that may contain filterable cysts.
Water Temperature: 40°–100° F (4°–38° C)	Iron:	<0.1 mg/l	
pH Range: 3–11	Manganese:	<0.05 mg/l	
Max. T.D.S. Level: 2000 ppm	Hydrogen Sulfide:	0	
	Water supplies that exceed limits for Hardness, Iron, Manganese and Hydrogen Sulfide require pretreatment.		

DRINKING WATER SYSTEM ASSEMBLY COMPONENTS

Sediment/Carbon Prefilter: 5 Micron/Activated Carbon Block Module, Part No. S7228X
Membrane Type: Thin Film Composite (T.F.C.), Part No. S1340RS
Carbon Post Filter: Activated Carbon Module, Part No. S7225X

Refer to owner's manual for proper operation, installation instructions, warranty information, service interval recommendations, parts and service availability. See the test kit(s) for sampling instructions.

SYSTEM RATING

System Production: 11 gallons per day (42 liters per day)
Average T.D.S. Reduction: 91% — Rated at 50 psig, 77° ± 2° F, 717 mg/l T.D.S., product water to pressurized storage tank. Sodium Chloride was used as a surrogate for T.D.S. System rating determined by laboratory testing at NSF International.

MEMBRANE RATING

Membrane Production: 35±7 gallons per day (106–159 liters per day)
Membrane T.D.S. Reduction: 95% minimum – Measured at industry standard condition of 60 psig, 77° F, 250 ppm T.D.S., and discharging to atmosphere.

Note: Actual system production and contaminant reduction will depend upon water temperature and pressure, T.D.S. level, membrane variation and usage pattern.

Arsenic Facts

Arsenic (As) is a naturally occurring contaminant found in many ground waters. It generally occurs in two forms (valences or oxidation states): pentavalent arsenic (also known as As(V), As(+5), or arsenate) and trivalent arsenic (also known as As(III), As(+3), or arsenite). In natural ground water, arsenic may exist as trivalent arsenic, pentavalent arsenic, or a combination of both. Although both forms of arsenic are potentially harmful to human health, trivalent arsenic is considered more harmful than pentavalent arsenic. More information about arsenic and its toxicity can be found on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency website at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/arsenic.html>.

This system is designed to remove only pentavalent arsenic. This treatment system does not provide a feature for conversion of trivalent arsenic to pentavalent arsenic. The system may remove some trivalent arsenic, however, it has not been evaluated for its ability to remove trivalent arsenic.

Trivalent arsenic is generally more difficult to remove from drinking water than pentavalent arsenic. Trivalent arsenic can be converted to pentavalent arsenic in the presence of an effective oxidant such as free chlorine. The arsenic in water containing detectable free chlorine or that has been treated with another effective oxidant will be in the pentavalent arsenic form¹. Treatment with chloramine (combined chlorine) is not sufficient to ensure complete conversion of trivalent arsenic to pentavalent arsenic.

Consumers using public water supplies can contact their utility to verify whether free chlorine treatment chemicals are being used. Private water supplies and waters that do not have detectable free chlorine residuals should be analyzed to determine the form(s) of arsenic present and the potential need for oxidation of trivalent arsenic to pentavalent arsenic.

Arsenic does not generally impart color, taste, or smell to water, therefore, it can only be detected by a chemical analytical test. Public water supplies are required to monitor treated water for total arsenic (trivalent arsenic plus pentavalent arsenic) and the results are available to the public from the utility. Consumers using private water sources will need to make arrangements for testing. A total arsenic test usually costs about \$15-\$30 and it is recommended the test be conducted by a certified laboratory. Local health departments or environmental protection agencies can help provide consumers with a list of certified laboratories. Some laboratories may also be able to analyze specifically for (speciate) the two forms of arsenic present in a water sample if requested.

This treatment system was tested under laboratory conditions and was found to reduce 0.30 mg/L influent arsenic challenge concentration in the test water to less than 0.010 mg/L, under standard testing conditions. Actual performance of the system may vary depending on specific water quality conditions at the consumer's installation. Following installation of this system, the consumer should have the treated water tested for total arsenic to verify arsenic reduction is being achieved and the system is functioning properly.

The R.O. Membrane must be replaced at the end of its useful life. Typical membrane life expectancy is three years. Local conditions may dictate more frequent changes. For replacement parts contact your local dealer who supplied the unit or contact the factory for the dealer nearest you.

¹ Laboratory Study on the Oxidation of Arsenic III to Arsenic V, EPA/600/R-01/021, March 2001 (available on line at <http://www.epa.gov/ORD/publications/ordpubs.html>)

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