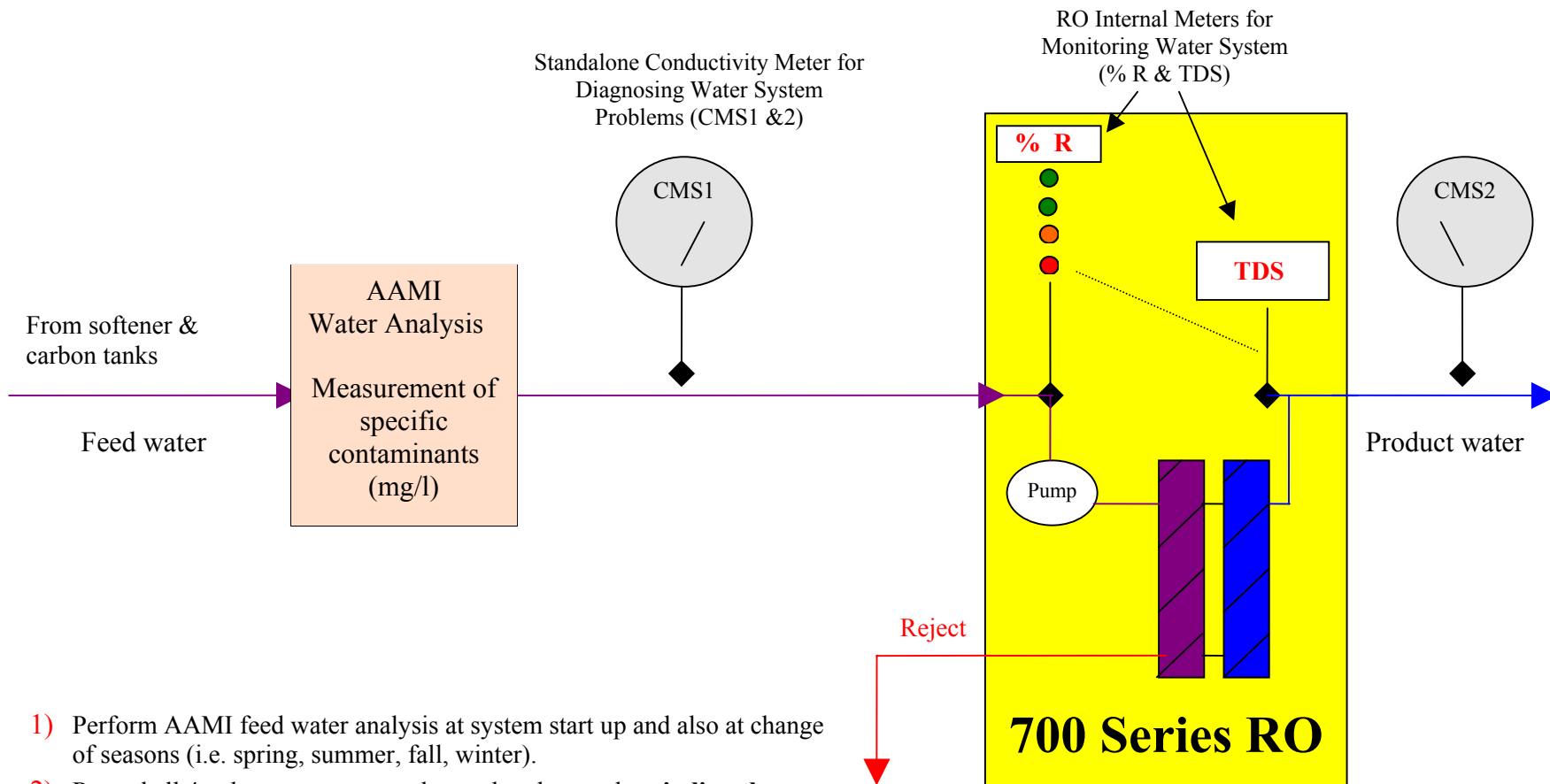


700 Series RO System Conductivity Readings Relative to System Start-up and the AAMI Standard

V. Taaffe – 7/21/04



- 1) Perform AAMI feed water analysis at system start up and also at change of seasons (i.e. spring, summer, fall, winter).
- 2) Record all 4 values at start-up and note that these values **indirectly** reflect, or correspond to, the contaminant levels shown on the AAMI water analysis for the feed water at start-up.
- 3) Record RO percent rejection at start-up using standalone meters: $\frac{((\text{CMS1} \text{ minus } \text{CMS2}) \text{ divided by } \text{CMS1}) \text{ times } 100}$. This value is typically 98-99 percent (rejection). The highest RO % R light that corresponds to your measured and calculated value should be on.
- 4) On AAMI analysis for feed water at start-up, apply percent rejection from step 3 to each listed contaminant and record remaining value. This list of remaining contaminants represents what will be in the **product water** at start-up. Check this list of remaining contaminants vs. the AAMI standard (for maximum allowable contaminants).

- 5) If conductivity reading on TDS meter increases, use standalone meter CMS1 to check if it shows the same percent increase compared to start-up values for TDS. If so, then there has been an increase in the feed water conductivity (if not, check the RO sensors, meter, adjustments, etc). Softener issues (e.g. regeneration) may cause a spike in conductivity.
- 6) If the feed water conductivity has increased, then determine what percentage it has increased and apply this percent increase to each contaminant in the AAMI startup analysis for the feed water. Take action described in step 4, using new (higher) contaminant levels, to determine if water is still safe to use. Ultimately, the system should be set up to handle **worst case AAMI analysis** (compare seasonal reports).