

Wave S e e G a



MEDICAL CARE

RENAL TECHNOLOGIES

Water System Glossary



Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation (AAMI): A global authority on standards for medical devices and equipment, promoting safety and effectiveness of medical technology.

Bacteria: Microscopic organisms that can cause disease. Reverse osmosis (RO) can remove 99% of bacteria.

Booster pump: A pump used to increase the pressure of water in a distribution system.

Brine tank: A tank used to store brine solution, which is used for disinfection or cleaning.

Carbon block: A type of activated carbon filter used for water treatment, providing high surface area for adsorption.

Carbon tank: A tank containing activated carbon used for water filtration and odor removal.

Carbon tanks (minimum 2): Two tanks used for carbon filtration to ensure consistent water quality.

Cartridge filter: A filter used to remove sediment and other particles from water.

Central water system: A system that provides water to multiple buildings or areas from a central source.

Chloramine: A chemical used for water disinfection, formed by combining chlorine and ammonia.

Water System Glossary

Chlorine: Chemical used to disinfect water. Chlorine is added to water through a chlorinator, which is a device that automatically adds a precise amount of chlorine to the water. Chlorine is also used to control algae and bacteria in water. Chlorine is added to water through a chlorinator, which is a device that automatically adds a precise amount of chlorine to the water. Chlorine is also used to control algae and bacteria in water.

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Membrane: High strength, thin, flexible, porous barrier; separates a liquid or gas mixture into components based on differences in molecular size and charge (cation, anion, zwitterion).

Multi-media tank: Different layers of granular media, such as sand, gravel, and anthracite, used for filtration.

Percent rejection: Percentage of feed water that is removed from feed water.

Permeate: Product water that has passed through a membrane, free of bacteria, viruses, and other contaminants.

PEX ring material: Polyethylene-based material used for pipe and fittings.

Portable water system: Community water supply system that provides water to residential and commercial buildings.

Pre-filter: Device used to remove large particles, such as sand, silt, and iron, before water enters a reverse osmosis system.

Pre-treatment: Process of treating water before it enters a reverse osmosis system.

Reverse osmosis (RO): Technology used to remove dissolved salts and other contaminants from water. A RO system uses a semi-permeable membrane to separate water from dissolved solids. A RO system can remove up to 99% of dissolved solids, including calcium, magnesium, and sodium. RO is used to produce drinking water, industrial process water, and desalination of seawater. RO is used to produce water for use in food and beverage processing, pharmaceuticals, and electronics.

Scaling: Buildup of mineral deposits on the surface of a RO membrane, reducing its efficiency.

Semipermeable: Membrane that allows water to pass through but blocks dissolved solids (salt).

Service data: Information provided by the RO manufacturer, including flow rate, pressure, and recovery.

Silt density index (SDI): Test used to measure the amount of suspended solids in feed water to a RO system.

Standby heat program: Heating program that maintains water temperature during periods of non-use.

Ultrafiltration (UF): Separates fine particles from water based on size.

Water softener tank: Reduces hardness by exchanging calcium and magnesium ions with sodium ions.

Water storage tank: Provides a reserve of treated water. RO systems produce approximately 250-500 gallons per day.

Water yield (recovery rate): Amount of water recovered from feed water, typically 75% efficient.

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