

Water Terms

Absorbate:

Material to be removed from solution.

Absorbent:

Material on which absorption will occur.

Air Gap:

A clear vertical space between the end of the RO drainline and the flood level rim of the house sanitary drain system connection point.

Concentrate/Reject:

The portion of water that does not pass through the membrane and goes to the drain.

Feed Water:

An incoming water source to the RO system.

Flux:

The rate of transfer of fluid, particles, or energy across a given surface.

GAC:

Granular Activated Carbon is regarded as one of the most effective water treatment materials in absorbing many types of soluble organic materials found in water.

Membrane: A thin layer that forms a barrier, selective to the passage of chemicals.

Permeate:

Portion of the raw source water, which passes through the membrane. RO system treated water for consumption.

Reverse Osmosis:

The movement of raw source water through a semi-permeable membrane when pressure is applied to yield treated water.

Surface Area:

The surface of a material available for absorption to take place. (TFC):

Thin membrane bonded to an anisotropic support layer. Synthetic fabric supports this composite. Thin film offers highest degree of selectivity, flux, and chemical stability.

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS):

Total amount of dissolved solids/salts in raw/treated

Ultraviolet (UV) Light:

Radiation (Light) having a wavelength between 100-3900 angstroms.

UV Germicidal Light:

UV light that peaks at 2,537 angstrom wavelength and is in a wavelength that lies between 200-300 nanometers which kills all disease causing micro organisms.