

Whole House Arsenic Removal System Alternative for Residential Wells!

Zirconium Adsorption Filter Systems from ISOLUX[®]

- · Easy-to-handle cartridge system
- · Cost effective, reliable arsenic removal year after year
- · Verified for 99% to non-detect (zero) arsenic removal
- · Practically no maintenance
 - * No electrical parts nothing to break
 - * No backwashing
 - * Just annual cartridge replacement, homeowners can do themselves
- · No wasted water like reverse osmosis systems
- · Quick, easy installation
- · Non-toxic! Just throw spent cartridges in the garbage*
- · Takes up less space than a water heater
- No wastewater produced, or need to tie the system into a drain or sewer system
- · Media NSF 61 Certified for drinking water use



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*USEPA TCLP tested as non-hazardous waste safe for landfill, but due to variances in influent water quality, users are urged to perform independent verification of the non-hazardous character of spent media cartridges. Additionally, some states may have disposal criteria different from Federal guidelines (TCLP).

EVEN TRACE AMOUNTS OF ARSENIC CAN TAKE 5 OR 6 POINTS OFF YOUR CHILD'S IQ



IS THERE ARSENIC IN YOUR WELL WATER?

NEW COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY STUDY SHOWS ARSENIC HAS NEGATIVE IMPACT ON CHILD INTELLIGENCE

In 2014, Columbia University conducted a study of three school districts in Maine where families relied on household well water for drinking and cooking.

(http://www.niehs.nih.gov/news/newsletter/2014/5/ science-arsenic)

The study assessed the impact of arsenic on 272 children in grades 3–5, on average, 10 years old. The researchers compared children with home water arsenic levels of 5 parts per billion or greater to those in homes with lower arsenic levels.

Results showed that exposure to even smaller traces of arsenic in drinking water – only 5 parts per billion – took 5 or 6 points off the IQs of children who were studied.

Arsenic, naturally present at high levels in groundwater in certain regions, has long been acknowledged for other serious health risks in addition to neurodevelopmental disruption including skin and bladder cancer. It leaves no bodily system untouched, and early-life exposure may be related to increased risk for several diseases years or even decades afterwards.

Arsenic occurs naturally in rocks and soil, and in surface and groundwater. You can't see it. You can't smell it. You can't taste it. Household treatment methods such as boiling, pitcher filters or water softeners do not remove arsenic.

"I had no idea the water we were drinking and cooking with was unsafe and could be affecting my children's learning abilities!"



According to the study authors, testing well water is vital, as are a family's efforts to limit arsenic exposure as much as possible by using appropriate water treatment filtration systems.

TESTING YOUR WELL WATER IS EASY

Arsenic tests from a licensed lab generally cost between \$40 to \$50.

Your county health department should be able to provide a list of area state-certified drinking water testing labs.

Labs typically supply you with sampling bottles. Bottles can be mailed to you and samples can be mailed back.

Ask the lab for instructions on how to collect the water sample, and follow the instructions carefully to get accurate water test results.

If tests find excessive levels of arsenic, homeowners should consider purchasing a water treatment system. Choosing the right system often depends on how much water you need, in addition to when and where you need it. Check with your water well system professional or a water treatment service provider about an appropriate treatment system.

POINT-OF-USE DEVICES are typically installed under a kitchen sink and treat just one faucet.

Other drinking water sources in a home, wet bars, refrigerator water dispensers or ice makers, kitchen hot water dispensers, bathroom sinks, would all need separate devices.

Although Point-Of-Use devices may be individually inexpensive (\$200 to \$500), the cost can add up quickly if multiple units are needed.

Many only process .75 gallons per minute which can slow up of coffee and breakfast in the morning!

POINT-OF-ENTRY WHOLE-HOUSE SYSTEMS are usually installed in the basement, and treat water as it enters the house.

A key advantage of Point-Of-Entry systems is that they service ALL household water sources at once – all sinks, refrigerators and other water dispensers, inside and outside, treated by the well.

The smallest Point-Of-Entry systems will deliver five gallons of water per minute.