

ISOLUXTM

Effectively reduces both
arsenic III and arsenic V

Cartridges are inserted in a
standard conventional-size
cylindrical housing

ISOLUX media is certified to
NSF/ANSI Drinking Water
Standard 61

Exhausted cartridges can be
disposed of as common,
non-hazardous refuse

Frequently Asked Questions

Q. What is ISOLUXTM?

Isolux is a dry powder, zirconium based, adsorption media. It has been specifically engineered for reducing arsenic and is ideal for both drinking and industrial process water applications.

Q. Does the product adsorb both forms of naturally occurring arsenic?

Yes. Isolux effectively reduces both arsenic III and arsenic V. Isolux maintains a higher affinity for arsenic V, however, it is very effective for arsenic III as well.

Q. How is ISOLUX applied in a residential application?

The media is employed within a specially engineered cartridge to contain the powdered media. The cartridges are inserted in a standard conventional-size cylindrical housing. The cylindrical housing is plumbed into the water supply system entering the residence.

Q. Does the ISOLUX media impart any odor, taste or extractables into the water?

No. The ISOLUX media is certified to NSF/ANSI Drinking Water Standard 61, which confirms the safety and quality of products in contact with drinking water.

Q. How long will ISOLUX media last?

The media life is dependent on several key factors: water chemistry, usage patterns, contact time, and treatment goals. A typical 5-6 gpm design flow point-of-entry (POE) residential system, treating arsenic at 10-40 parts per billion (ppb), containing 1 cubic feet of ISOLUX media will last typically 1-2 years depending on the level of arsenic, gallons per day usage, and other factors. Testing of the product water will determine the appropriate change-out frequency.

Q. What do I need to know about the water chemistry before properly applying this product?

The following water quality analyses (at a minimum) are needed to predict performance: arsenic, pH, hardness, sulfate, phosphate, silica, nitrate, turbidity and total dissolved solids (TDS). Although a complete water profile would be ideal, these are the most important parameters for residential applications.

Q. How is the spent media disposed?

The spent media — after being exhausted with an arsenic containing, water has been tested and has passed the EPA's standard protocol for determining hazardous wastes (TCLP). Separately, the spent media has been tested and has passed the California Waste Extraction Test (WET), a more stringent test than the EPA TCLP test. As such, the exhausted cartridges can be disposed of as common, non-hazardous refuse.