DOW FILMTEC™ Membranes

DOW FILMTEC BW30HR-440i High Productivity, High Rejection Brackish Water RO Element with iLEC™ Technology

Benefits

The DOW FILMTEC™ BW30HR-440i element is a high-performing and productivity element combining the highest active membrane area available in the industry today with maximum rejection brackish water reverse osmosis (RO) membrane. It incorporates Dow’s innovative and proprietary BW30HR membrane sheet technology, designed to deliver the highest quality RO permeate. This is combined with the cleanability of a 28 mil feed spacer, to minimize capital expenses in high-purity industrial water applications, without increasing operating flux.

- Produces 20 percent more water compared to the BW30-400 element, and 10 percent more water compared to the BW30-440i element, at the same operating pressure and with higher rejection, enabling lower capital expense for new systems, or increased water production in an existing system.
- The BW30HR membrane sheet sustains maximum rejection over the useful life of the RO element of critical solutes, including silica, boron, ammonium and nitrate.
- Includes iLEC™ (interlocking endcaps) technology, which reduce system operating costs and the risk of o-ring leaks that can cause decreased permeate water quality.
- Designed using an industry standard 1.125 inch ID permeate tube for interchangeability with other brackish water elements.

Product Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Part number</th>
<th>Active area ft² (m²)</th>
<th>Feed spacer thickness (mil)</th>
<th>Permeate flow rate gpd (m³/d)</th>
<th>Stabilized salt rejection (%)</th>
<th>Minimum salt rejection (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BW30HR-440i</td>
<td></td>
<td>440 (41)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>12,650 (48)</td>
<td>99.70</td>
<td>99.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Solute</th>
<th>NH₄⁺</th>
<th>NO₃⁻</th>
<th>SiO₂</th>
<th>Boron</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stabilized rejection (%)</td>
<td>99.0</td>
<td>98.5</td>
<td>99.9</td>
<td>83.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Permeate flow and salt rejection based on the following test standard conditions: 2,000 ppm NaCl, 225 psi (15.5 bar), 77°F (25°C), pH 8 and 15% recovery.
2. Flow rates for individual elements may vary but will be no more than +/- 15%.
3. Sales specifications may vary as design revisions take place.
4. Active area guaranteed +/-3%. Active area as stated by Dow Water & Process Solutions is not comparable to nominal membrane area often stated by some manufacturers. Measurement method described in Form No. 609-00434.
5. Specific solute stabilized rejections based on the following standard test conditions: 2,000 ppm NaCl, 225 psi (15.5 bar), 77°F (25°C), pH 7 and 15% recovery.

Figure 1

Dimensions – inches (mm)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BW30HR-440i</td>
<td>40.0 (1,016)</td>
<td>40.5 (1,029)</td>
<td>7.9 (201)</td>
<td>1.125 ID (29)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Refer to Dow Water & Process Solutions Design Guidelines for multiple-element applications and recommended element recovery rates for various feed sources. 1 inch = 25.4 mm
2. Element to fit nominal 8.0-inch (203 mm) I.D. pressure vessel.
3. Individual elements with iLEC endcaps measure 40.5 inches (1,029 mm) in length (B). The net length (A) of the elements when connected is 40.0 inches (1,016 mm).
Operating Limits

- Membrane Type: Polyamide Thin-Film Composite
- Maximum Operating Temperature: 113°F (45°C)
- Maximum Operating Pressure: 600 psig (41 bar)
- Maximum Pressure Drop: 15 psig (1.0 bar)
- pH Range, Continuous Operation: 2 - 11
- pH Range, Short-Term Cleaning (30 min.): 1 - 13
- Maximum Feed Flow: 85 gpm (19 m³/hr)
- Maximum Feed Silt Density Index (SDI): 5
- Free Chlorine Tolerance: <0.1 ppm

a Maximum temperature for continuous operation above pH 10 is 95°F (35°C).
b Refer to Cleaning Guidelines in specification sheet 609-23010.
c Under certain conditions, the presence of free chlorine and other oxidizing agents will cause premature membrane failure.

Important Information

Proper start-up of reverse osmosis water treatment systems is essential to prepare the membranes for operating service and to prevent membrane damage due to overfeeding or hydraulic shock. Following the proper start-up sequence also helps ensure that system operating parameters conform to design specifications so that system water quality and productivity goals can be achieved.

Before initiating system start-up procedures, membrane pretreatment, loading of the membrane elements, instrument calibration and other system checks should be completed.

Please refer to the application information literature entitled “Start-Up Sequence” (Form No. 609-02077) for more information.

Operation Guidelines

Avoid any abrupt pressure or cross-flow variations on the spiral elements during start-up, shutdown, cleaning or other sequences to prevent possible membrane damage. During start-up, a gradual change from a standstill to operating state is recommended as follows:

- Feed pressure should be increased gradually over a 30-60 second time frame.
- Cross-flow velocity at set operating point should be achieved gradually over 15-20 seconds.
- Permeate obtained from first hour of operation should be discarded.

General Information

- Keep elements moist at all times after initial wetting.
- If operating limits and guidelines given in this bulletin are not strictly followed, the limited warranty will be null and void.
- To prevent biological growth during prolonged system shutdowns, it is recommended that membrane elements be immersed in a preservative solution.
- The Customer is fully responsible for the effects of incompatible chemicals and lubricants on elements.
- Maximum pressure drop across an entire pressure vessel (housing) is 50 psi (3.4 bar).
- Avoid static permeate-side backpressure at all times.

Regulatory Note

These membranes may be subject to drinking water application restrictions in some countries; please check the application status before use and sale.

Notice: The use of this product in and of itself does not necessarily guarantee the removal of cysts and pathogens from water. Effective cyst and pathogen reduction is dependent on the complete system design and on the operation and maintenance of the system.

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