



iPURE-RWR Simplifies Rainwater Recycling



Rainwater harvesting is used to collect, convey and store rain from relatively clean surfaces such as a roof for later use. This is water that would otherwise have gone down a storm water collection system or onto the ground. Rainwater collected is stored in large plastic tanks and with minimal treatment can be used for irrigation, flushing toilets and washing laundry. With additional treatment, the rainwater can also be harvested to provide water for showering, bathing and human consumption. Rainwater harvesting can significantly reduce water bills and lessen the need to build costly reservoirs, saving energy and the environment.

The iPURE-RWR (rainwater recycle) series units are designed as a centralized collection, storage, purification, and distribution system capable of providing recycled rainwater for domestic and commercial applications. Each unit can be customized to meet your water requirements and is provided completely assembled, ready for quick on-site hook up to service utilities and your distribution network.

MODULAR UNIT DESIGN insures that each system is exactly the same, pre-engineered and factory tested; significantly reducing on site commissioning times.

EASY UNIT OPERATION AND CONTROL via the standard English message interface simplifies operator interaction with the system. The unit not only clearly displays current operational modes but also includes; malfunction alarm notification with user selectable alarm indication points, required component maintenance and consumable component replacement notification and current operational parameters displays.

COMPREHENSIVE SERVICE AND SUPPORT program simplifies unit operation by insuring that each unit can be cleaned, sanitized and maintained using either our simple to follow maintenance support instructions or by having our factory trained and certified technicians provide comprehensive on site maintenance services.

INNOVATIVE AND SIMPLE OPERATION insures cost effective storage and distribution of rainwater without the maintenance and down time of traditional multi-component assembled systems.



RWR Series Unit

Product Technical Specifications

<u>Model Number</u>	<u>Production Rate* (GPM)</u>	<u>Inlet/Outlet/Backup Connection Size</u>	<u>Dimensions (W x D x H)</u>
RWR-Mini	7.0	3/4"	36" x 36" x 70"
RWR-0007	7.0	3/4"	48" x 72" x 48"
RWR-0015	15.0	1"	48" x 72" x 48"
RWR-0025	25.0	1 1/4"	48" x 72" x 48"
RWR-0050	50.0	1 1/2"	48" x 72" x 48"
RWR-0100	100.0	2"	48" x 72" x 48"

Additional sizes are available, consult factory for details.

STANDARD FEATURES

- Modular design for easy expansion
- Stainless steel supply pump
- Washable/Reusable final filter
- Stainless steel high pressure gauges
- Schedule 80 PVC pipe manifold
- Automatic potable water backup system

OPTIONAL FEATURES

- UV sterilizer system for microbial control
- Duplex stainless steel supply pump
- High pressure supply pump(s)
- Duplex washable/reusable final filter
- Chlorine (chemical) injection and control system
- Ozone system
- Dye injection system
- Cyclone separation system

3 Easy Selection Steps:

Step 1: Storage Size

Select the desired storage location, capacity and collection system. Rainwater storage can be located outside (underground) or inside with multiple capacities available - from 100 gallons up to 2500 gallons. Simple collection headers are available to minimize contamination.

Step 2: Distribution Capacity

Based on the intended use of the rainwater select the appropriate system distribution capacity and treatment options.

Step 3: Pressurized Storage Capacity

Based on the size of the distribution system and the distribution capacity select the appropriate pressurized storage tank capacity.

Your system is complete, ready to install.

LEED™ / Green Building Design - A Green Idea

The LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environment Design) Green Building Rating System™ was devised as a voluntary, consensus-based national standard for developing high-performance, sustainable buildings. LEED was initially created by the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) to establish a common measurement to define "green building." It has since grown into a program aimed at raising awareness of and promoting integrated "green" building projects. How does a building become a "green" building? Through design and construction that concentrates on: conserving water; reducing energy consumption; reducing the depletion of natural resources and materials; creating a sustainable site; use of innovative design and improving indoor environmental quality.

To become LEED™ certified, the building is rated by these six categories. Within each category, points are awarded based on the LEED Green Building Rating System™. LEED™ awards points to building designs for a variety of energy-efficient and environmentally friendly features, from the installation of radiant heating to reduction of energy consumption, to grey water recycling, to the use of local building materials that require less energy to transport.

The green building movement is an essential part of the solution to the energy, resource, and climate issues our country faces. In the United States, buildings annually account for 39% of the U.S. primary energy use; 70% of the U.S. resource consumption; consume 40% of raw materials globally; and use 12.2% of all potable water, or 15 trillion gallons per year.

LEED™ points are not given to individual products, but to an aggregate of the building system that saves water, energy, and contributes to a healthy indoor environment. On average, a LEED™ certified building uses 30% less water than a conventional building, which translates to more than 1 million gallons of water saved per year. Reducing the amount of water that needs to be conveyed to and treated by municipal wastewater treatment facilities also reduces pumping and process energy required to these systems. LEED™, through practices like rainwater harvesting, promotes on-site storage and use of rainwater to lower water consumption cost, and it reduces the impact on storm drainage and municipal treatment systems.

In general, Certified and Silver LEED® projects tend to achieve the first irrigation and water use reduction point, using standard technologies at no additional cost. Gold and Platinum projects tend to achieve all 5 water points, typically at reasonable added cost, but there is a commitment to using new technologies, products and methods such as Rainwater Harvesting.

Product information is subject to change without notice. For more detailed information on this or any of our other products visit us on the web at www.ipureh2o.com or contact us via e-mail at sales@ipureh2o.com.