# **NANOPURE-Plus**<sup>®</sup>

# **Electropositive charged filter**

**ENVIONEER Co., Ltd.** 

2019.04.29



604 (Jeongja-dong, Baekgung Plaza II) 158, Jeongjail-ro, Bundang-gu, Seongnam-si, Gyeonggi-do, Korea Tel. 82\_31\_716\_3670 Fax. 82\_31\_726\_3673 www.envioneer.com Contact Us : sales@envioneer.com



### Profile of electropositive charged filter

- 1. What is electropositive charged filter?
- 2. Virus? Bacteria?
- 3. Importance of Microorganism in water
- 4. Mechanism of electropositive charge
- 5. Measurement of electropositive charge
- 6. Effects of electropositive charge
- 7. Bacteria removal efficiency
- 8. Virus removal efficiency
- 9. Excellence compared with others

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# 1. What is electropositive charged filter? Human & Environment

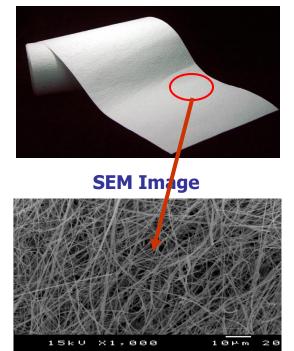
### What is electropositive charged filter?

- Micro filter with 0.5 0.9 µm mean pore size
- Electropositive charged on the surface of media and inside its pore
- Removing the organic and inorganic materials such as Virus, bacteria and Colloids

### • Features of electropositive charged filter

- High filtration efficiency and low pressure drop at high flow rate
- Removes virus and bacteria (Over 5 log Norovirus removal efficiency)
- How use natural pressure, not motor pressure
- Allows use of nonwoven media that provides the filtration quality of membranes
- Provides the platform for new device that are smaller, less expensive and deliver high efficiency
- Can be used in all household water applications
- Various pore size grade filter media can be supplied
- Manufacturing of the filter assembly can be done by various types such as wounding and pleated types

#### Media



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# 2. Virus? Bacteria?

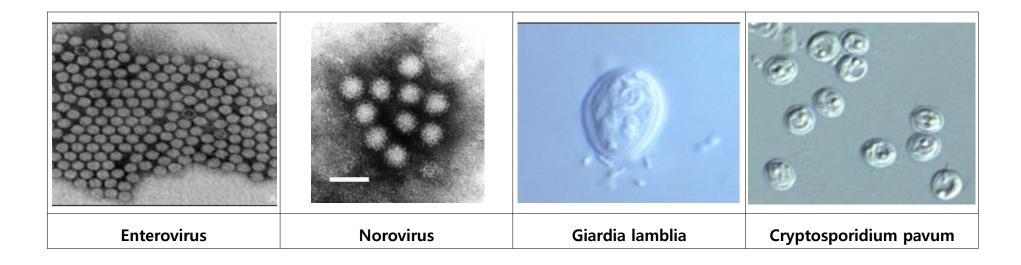


- Virus is an infectious pathogen smaller than bacteria. (size 10 hundreds nm)
- Virus is composed of the genetic material called RNA and the protein surrounding the RNA.
- Virus cannot exist without the host and it exists with cell membrane without cell wall.
- The lipid layer is come from the cell membrane of host cell.
- Bacteria has the cell wall and proliferates by itself.

		Category	Bacteria	Virus
Non-e	enveloped virus	Size	Several micrometer(µm) Checking by general optical microscope	Hundreds nanometer(nm) Checking by general electron microscope
nucleic acid capsid		Self- proliferation	Possible	Impossible Possible with host
Enve	loped virus	Amount of pathogenesis	Hundreds ~ millions	Possible with small amount (10 - 100)
		Cure	Antibiotics	No therapy & no vaccine
<virus structure=""></virus>		Secondary infection	х	O (Almost of all)

# 3. Importance of Microorganism in wateruman & Environment

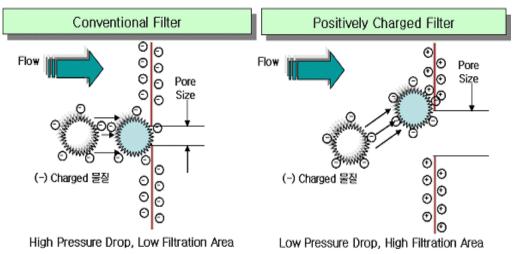
- In the late 1980s, it was come out as true that the pathogenic microorganisms such as Virus, Cryptosporidium, Giardia is the reason of waterborne diseases.
- So most countries manage these microorganism as the standard of water purification.
- In Korea, it must remove Virus 99.99%, Giardia 99.9% and Cryptosporidium 99%. Korea makes the Water Act and checks it regularly.
- But, these Protozoa & Virus have a tolerance of disinfection so it is not removed by the chlorine disinfection.





# 4. Mechanism of electropositive charge

- Mechanism of electropositive charge
- Almost all pollutants including microorganisms has electronegative (-)charge in the water.
- Electropositive (+)charged media collects the (-)charge pollutants by electrostatic force on the surface of media and inside pore.
- Coating the filter media fibers with cationic polymer binder resin



- Using electropositive technology not mechanical filtration
- Low pressure loss and high removal efficiency

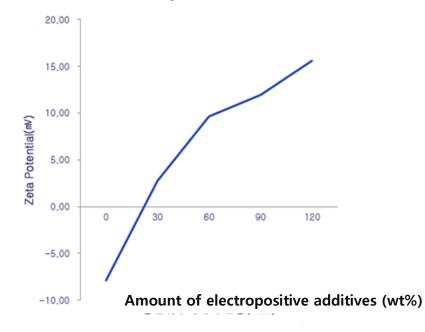
# 5. Measurement of electropositive chargeman & Environment

### **Zeta potential?**

- Zeta potential shows the value(mV) of electropositive charge on the media.
- Comparing with the Zeta potential, it evaluates the virus removal efficiency.

Amount of electropositive additives(wt%)	Zeta potential(mV)	Noro Retention(%)
0	-7.91	90.000
30	2.75	99.000
60	9.64	99.997
90	11.93	99.999
120	15.6	99.999

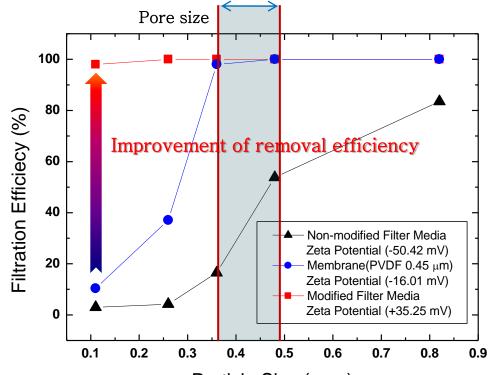




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## 6. Effects of electropositive charge



Particle Size ( µm )

	Category	Contents	Zeta Potential (mV)	Filtration efficiency (%) <sup>(1)</sup>
	Membrane	Polyvinylidene fluoride (0.45mm)	-16.01	10.4
REMARKS	REMARKS Non-modified filter Glass fiber		-50.42	3.0
Мо	dified filter media	Glass fiber, Cellulose, Charge modifier	+35.25	98.0

[Analyzing institution : Korean Institute of Industrial Technology]

(1) at 0.11 µm (PSL particles)

### 7. Bacteria removal efficiency





\* 시험조건 (고객권공): 권공원 검원에 조전수(10<sup>3</sup> CFU/mL) 100 L 통과 후 유출수 분석

비고 : 1. 이 성격서는 의뢰자가 퍼시한 시료 (지정) 및 시료영으로 시험한 결과로서 진체 제품에 대한 품질을 보증 하지는 않습니다. 2. 이 성격서는 참고자료로서 용도 이외의 홍보, 선전, 광고 및 소송용 등으로 사용될 수 없으며, 서면송인

없이 개발행하지 못합니다.



	>	Res	ults
Test category	Unit	Prepared water (L)	Effluent water (removal efficiency)
E.Coli	CFU/mL	100	Not detected (100%)
Staphylococcus aureus	CFU/mL	100	Not detected (100%)
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	CFU/mL	100	Not detected (100%)

- Before test, it passes the inflow water over 20L to wash filter.
- After passing the prepared water(10<sup>6</sup> CFU/mL) 100L, and analyze it.
- Korean Standard : Not Detected(100%)

# 8. Virus removal efficiency

### Norovirus (Virus causes the acute gastroenteritis)

After flowing a proper amount of water in the filter at the rate of 2.0L/min with 400ml of virus stock, take 100ml of the sample and then 100ml of virus stock out of the sample. Perform analysis of the virus amount in the sample quantified by real-time PCR.

Stock cond			
Spiking co	py number <u>1.21 x 1</u>	0 <sup>11</sup> copy/ml	
Accumulated flow	Quantity	Reduc	tion
(L)	(copy/ml)	percentage	Log <sub>10</sub>
500	<u>2.13 x 10<sup>5</sup></u>	99.9998	5.75
1,000	$6.27 \times 10^4$	99.9999	6.29
2,000	<u>4.52 x 10<sup>5</sup></u>	99.9996	5.43
3,000	$2.96 \times 10^{5}$	99.9998	5.61
4,000	<u>1.11 x 10<sup>5</sup></u>	99.9999	6.04



No. 2018-0062-1

#### ENVIONEER

Recipient : Envioneer Title : Nano positive filter Test Conditions Flow rate of water : 2.0 L/min Stock concentration : 1.6 x 10<sup>3</sup> FFU/mi Flow rate of nock when it's splited : 0.2 L/min Water amount(volume) of stock when it's splited : 0.8 L 0.1 L sample after the filteration of 0.4 L water was taken when it's splited

Accumulated flow	Quentity	Reduction	
(L)	(copy/st)	percentage	Log
600	2.13 x 10 <sup>5</sup>	99.9998	6.76
1,000	<u>6.27 x 10<sup>4</sup></u>	99.9999	6.29
2,000	4.62 x 10 <sup>6</sup>	99.9996	5.45
8,000	2.96 x 10 <sup>6</sup>	99.9998	5.61
4.000	1.11 x 10 <sup>6</sup>	99.9999	6.04

#### NOROGENE CORP. President Soon-Young

	and a	
ung	Paik	

Drafter(position) He-Kyung Joung (renearcher)	Reviewer(position) Les-Hyung Hang (researcher)		
Approver(pesition) Scon-Young Paik (president)	Implementation Research Supporting Division 1806-12 (2018.05.28)		
Tel. (02) 2258 - 7845	Homepage. http://www.corogece.co.kr/		
B-mail. acrogece20@asysr.com	open		
	ospital, Catholic University of Korea, Banpo-dong, Secul, Korea		

[Analyzing institution: NOROGEN, 2013]



### 8. Virus removal efficiency

### MS2 bacteriophage (Virus surrogate, NSF method)

		ENV	ION	EER		
	-				-	
cipient :	Envioneer					
le : EN r	ano filter					
st Condit						
Accumulat	ed amonunt o	of water : 360	0 gallons			
Test micro		MS-2 bacteric Raoultella terr	igena (ATC	C 33257)		
Test micro	oorganisms : ount(volume) MS	MS-2 bacteric Raoultella terri of stock when -2 bacteriophu	igens (ATC it's spiked	C 33257) : 10 L Rao	ultella Terrig	gena
Test micro Water amo	oorganisms : ount(volume) MS	MS-2 bacteric Raoultella terri of stock when	igens (ATC it's spiked	C 33257) : 10 L		Log <sub>10</sub> Reduction
Test micro Water amo ccumulated amount of water	oorganisms : ount(volume) MS Quantity	MS-2 bacteris Raoultella terr of stock when -2 bacteriophi (PFU/mi)	it's spiled uge Log <sub>10</sub>	C 33257) : 10 L Rao Quantity	(CFU/ml)	Log <sub>10</sub>
Test micro Water and ccumulated amount of water (gallons)	oorganisms : nunt(volume) MS Quantity Influent	MS-2 bacteric Raoultella terr of stock when -2 bacteriophi (PFU/ml) Effluent	ngeens (ATC it's spiked nge Log <sub>10</sub> Reduction	C 33257) : 10 L Rao Quantity ( Influent	CFU/ml) Effluent	Log <sub>10</sub> Reduction
Test micro Water amo amount of water (gallons) 360	mant(volume) MS Quantity Influent 4.7×10^4	MS-2 bacteric Raoultella terr of stock when -2 bacteriophu (PFU/mi) Effluent <0.5	neens (ATC it's spiked use Log10 Reduction 4:67	C 33257) : 10 L Rao Quantity Influent 7.2×10^5	CFU/ml) Effluent <0.5	Log <sub>10</sub> Reduction 5.86

#### NOROGENE CORP. President Soon-Young Paik

Drafter(position) Ah-Ra Lee (researcher)	Reviewer(position) Lae-Hyung Kang (resource)
Approver(position) Soon-Young Paik (president)	Implementation Research Supporting Division 1403-01 (2014.02.17)
Tel. (02) 2258 - 7345	Homepage. http://www.norogene.co.kr/
E-mail. norogene20@naver.com	Open

[Analyzing institution: NOROGEN, 2014]

Accumulated	MS	-2 bacteriopl	lage	Rac	ultella Terrig	gena
amount of water	Quantity	(PFU/ml)	$Log_{10}$	Quantity	(CFU/ml)	$Log_{10}$
(gallons)	In <mark>fluen</mark> t	Effluent	Reduction	Influent	Effluent	Reduction
360	4.7 <mark>×10^4</mark>	<0.5	4.67	7.2×10^5	<0.5	5.86
1440	8.2×10^4	8.0×10^0	4.01	4.5×10^5	<0.5	5.66
2520	7.2×10^4	3.9×10^1	3.27	3.1×10^5	<0.5	5.49
3600	9.2×10^4	7.3×10^1	3.10	6.4×10^5	<0.5	5.81

- 99.9% MS2 virus removal efficiency
- Totally passing 3,600 gallons ≒ 13,000L

# 9. Excellence compared with others



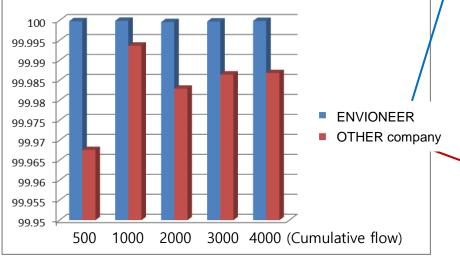
Category	A company	ENVIONEER
Electropositive Charge Modifier	Adsorption of Alumina Fiber on fiber	Coating of binder resin a kind of Polyamine of fiber
Zeta Potential(mV)	1.7	8.4
Certified NSF42	0	0
Water passing at gravity pressure	Δ	0
Virus removal(%)	99.9 (3 log)	99.999 (5 log)
SEM Image	SUBDOD 3.0kV 7:8mm x3.00K SE(UL)         X 3000	Image: Window Structure         Image: Window Structure



# 9. Excellence compared with others

Norovirus removal

After flowing a proper amount of water in the filter at the rate of 2.0L/min with 400ml of virus stock, take 100ml of the sample and then 100ml of virus stock out of the sample. Perform analysis of the virus amount in the sample quantified by real-time PCR.



Efficiency comparison graph of Electropositive Charge Filter & other company's filter

[Analyzing institution: NOROGEN, 2013]

	ENVIONEER filter	Stock concentration	1 x 10 <sup>3</sup> PFU/mℓ 1.21 x 10 <sup>11</sup> copies/mℓ
	Cumulative flow (L)	Copies after stock filtration	Removal efficiency (%)
	500	2.13 x 10⁵	99.99982
1	1000	6.27 x 10 <sup>4</sup>	99.99994
/	2000	4.52 x 10 <sup>5</sup>	99.99962
	3000	2.96 x 10⁵	99.99975
	4000	1.11 x 10 <sup>5</sup>	99.99990

	Other company's filter	Stock concentration	1 x 10 <sup>3</sup> PFU/mℓ 1.68 x 10 <sup>11</sup> copies/mℓ		
	Cumulative flow (L)	Copies after stock filtration	Removal efficiency (%)		
M	500	5.45 x 10 <sup>5</sup>	99.96755		
	1000	1.06 x 10 <sup>4</sup>	99.99369		
	2000	2.87 x 10 <sup>5</sup>	99.98291		
	3000	2.27 x 10 <sup>5</sup>	99.98648		
	4000	2.21 x 10⁵	99.98684		

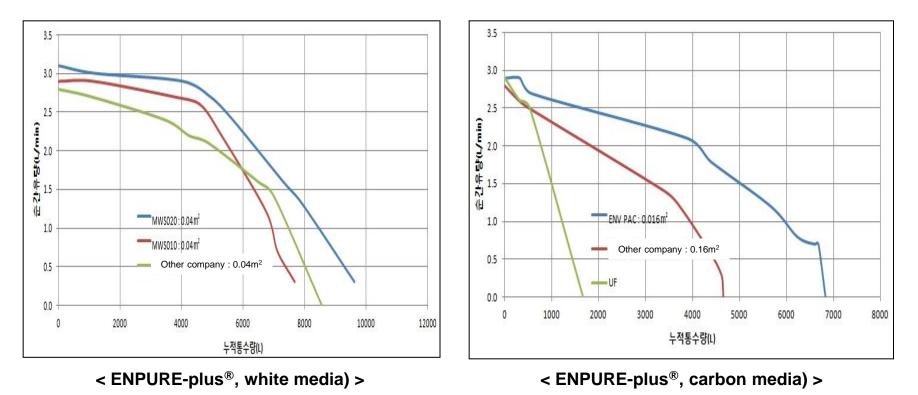


### 9. Excellence compared with others

- 1. Test method : Measuring the amount of instant water passing at the regular tap water pressure
- 2. Test condition : ① tap water pressure : 1bar
- 3. Test procedure : ① inspecting the pressure change at 1bar

② starting the test when there is no pressure change

③ analyzing the flow meter during 1 minute and check the instant flow meter (electronic meter)



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### II. Product safety

- 1. Product safety
- 2. ROHS test
- 3. NSF certification



# 1. Product safety

Category	Test	Target	Institution	
	Heavy metal	Not detected for all items	Korea Conformity Laboratories	
	Drinking Water Quality	Suitable for 57 all items	Yongin City Waterworks institute	
Material Safety	ROHS	Not detected for heavy metal and Flammable materials	SGS Korea	
	Material safety	Safety for all materials (Korean Food Standards Codex)	Korea Testing and Research Institute	
	Bacteria removal	Not detected for E.Coli, Staphylococcus aureus and Pseudomonas aeruginosa	Korea Environment & Water Works Institute	
Purification	Virus removal	99.9% removal	NOROGEN/EcoV (Approved by the Ministry of Environment)	
performance	General water filtration performance	Suitable for all test items (chlorine, turbidity, chloroform, and the color)	Korea Environment & Water Works Institute	
	Special water filtration perfoemance	Suitable for all test items	Korea Environment & Water Works Institute	



### 2. ROHS test

: N/A

: Polyethylene terephthalate

2122	CCC
	202

 Test Report
 No. F880101/LF-CTS AYAA14-10480E
 Issued Date: 2014. 03. 03
 Page 2 of 3

 Sample No.
 : AYAA14-10490E

 Product Name
 : Nano Positive Filter Media

Item No./Part No.

Material

Test Results

Test Item	Test Method	Unit	Specification	MDL	Test Result
Cadmium(Cd)	r KFDA, Food Code "Standards and Opectification for Utensils, Containers and Packaging for Food Products"	mg/kg		2	Not detected
Lead(Pb)		mg/kg	Not more than 100	2	Not detected
Mercury(Hg)		mg/kg		0.2	Not detected
Hexavalent Chromium (Cr6+)		mg/kg		0.4	Not detected
Lead(Pb)		mg/L	Not more than 1	0.05	Not detected
Consumption of KMnO4		mg/L	Not more than 10	0.5	Not detected
Evaporation Residue (as water)		mg/L	Not more than 30	3	10
Germanium (Ge)		mg/L	Not more than 0.1	0.01	Not detected
Antimony (Sb)		mg/L	Not more than 0.04	0.02	Not detected
Terephthalic acid (as water)		mg/L	Not more than 7.5	0.2	Not detected
isophthalic acid (as water)		mg/L	Not more than 5	0.2	Not detected

(1)MDL: Method Detection Limit (2) Not detected : <MDL

F401 Venior 1

 F401 Venior 1

Test category	Unit	Standard	Results
Lead(elution)	ead(elution)		0.0
potassium permanganate(elution)		Under 10	0
Residue on evaporation(elution)	mg/L	Under 30	10
Terephthalic acid(elution)		Under 7.5	0.0
Isophthalic(elution)	sophthalic(elution) lead(material)	Under 5	0.0
lead(material)			0
cadmium(material) mercury(material)		Under 100	0
	ium(material) mg/kg	(to sum up)	0
Hexavalent Chromium(material)			0
Germanium(material)		Under 0.1	0
Antimony(material)		Under 0.04	0

- Suitable (Standard of Korean Food Standards Codex)

### 3. NSF certification



### **NSF** International

789 N. Dixboro Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48105 USA

RECOGNIZES

Envioneer Co., Ltd.

Republic of Korea

AS COMPLYING WITH NSF/ANSI 42 AND ALL APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS. PRODUCTS APPEARING IN THE NSF OFFICIAL LISTING ARE AUTHORIZED TO BEAR THE NSF MARK.



Filter cartridge has been Tested and Certified by NSF International against NSF/ANSI 42 for material requirements only.





Certification Program Accredited by the Standards Council of Canada

his certificate is the property of NSF International and must be returned upon request. For the most current and complete information, please access NSF's website (www.nsf.org).

#### COMPONENT

September 29, 2014 Certificate# C0149398 - 01

Clifton J. Mclellan Vice President, Water Systems



### **III.** Electropositive charge filter application

- 1. Excellence in technology
- 2. Products of electropositive charged filter
- 3. Liquid media grade



# **1. Excellence in technology**

### Comparison of filtration features of RO/UF vs ENPURE-plus

Category	R/O Membrane Filter	UF Filter	ENPURE-Plus®	
Virus removal	ОК	CAN'T	ОК	
Mineral No mineral		ОК	ОК	
Pore size 0.01~0.1nm		About 1~400nm	About 850nm	
Pump	Necessity	Needlessness	Needlessness	
Purification amount	0.25ℓ/min (Using pump by 4kg/㎝²)	2.2ℓ/min (Using pump by 2kg/㎝²)	2.4ℓ/min (Using pump by 2kg/㎝²)	
Water tank	Necessity	Needlessness	Needlessness	
Wastewater	0	х	х	
Maintenance cost	Non-economic electricity and water rate (100~150 \$/year)	Economic	Economic	
Water pressure	Nothing to do	Using below 2kg/cm <sup>2</sup>	Using between 0.5 to 7kg/cm²	
Chemical compounds	Possibility dissolution (using adhesive)	Possibility dissolution (using adhesive)	No possibility of dissolution (ultrasonic welding)	

### 2. Products of electropositive charged filter







KHNP





# 3. Liquid media grade

### **Main Application**

- Electronic Industry: Photo-Resist, Acid, Alkali, Solvent, Pre- and Post-treatment filter membrane for water distillation
- Chemical and Petrochemical Industry: Treatment process for polymer, glycol, photo-resist, etc
- Food and Beverage Industry: Manufacturing process of purified water, mineral water, wine, beer, beverages, fruit juice, etc
- \* Electric Power Industry: Make-up water, Waste washing water, Pre-treatment filter
- ✤ Medicine Industry: Treatment filter for parenteral, eye and mouth washes
- ✤ Bio-industry: Treatment of serum, serum remnant, cells, microorganism culture medium

### Specifications

Мо	del	Weight (g/m²)	Mean Pore Diameter (細)	Small Pore Diameter (細)	Thickness (mm)	Tensile Strength (kN/m)
	MWS010	190	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.3
White media	MWS020	95	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.2
	MWS050	75	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.1
Carbon media	MWC250	250	0.7	0.2	0.7	1.6



# Thank you!



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