ATLAS FILTRI®
improving water

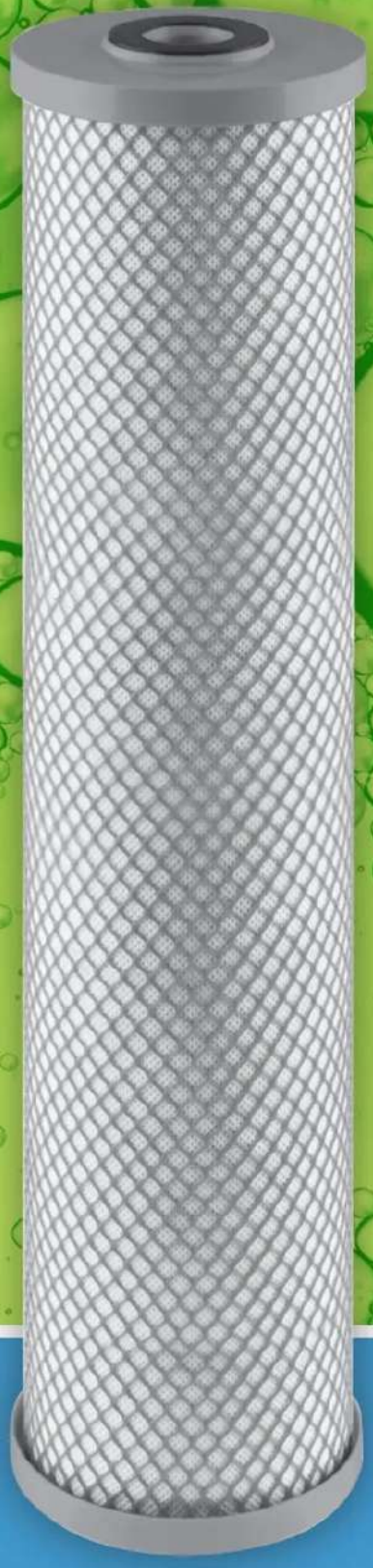
PFASARMOR™

Reduce Water Pollution

PFAS

Chlorine & Chemicals

Bad Taste & Odour



PFAS SOLUTIONS
WATER TREATMENT

WHITE® INTERNATIONAL

What is PFAS?

PFAS are per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, a group of over 4000 chemicals.
Some PFAS are very effective at resisting heat, stains, grease and water, making them useful chemicals for a range of applications including:

- Stain and water protection for carpets, fabric, furniture and apparel
- Paper coating (including for some food packaging)
- Metal plating
- Photographic materials
- Aviation hydraulic fluid
- Cosmetics and sunscreen
- Medical devices.

Because they are heat resistant and film-forming in water, some PFAS have also been used as very effective ingredients in fire-fighting foams.

In Australia, the historical use of PFAS in fire-fighting foams has resulted in increased levels being detected at sites like airports, Defence bases, and other sites where fire-fighting training has been conducted, or where fire suppression systems are installed for extinguishing liquid-fuel fires. Increased environmental levels of PFAS have also been found near some industrial areas, effluent outfalls and landfill sites. Outside of these areas, it is unlikely that increased levels of PFAS would be present in the local environment.

Unfortunately, the properties that make some PFAS useful in many industrial applications and particularly in fire-fighting foams, also make them problematic in the environment.

The PFAS of greatest concern are highly mobile in water, which means they travel long distances from their source-point; they do not fully break down naturally in the environment; and they are toxic to a range of animals.

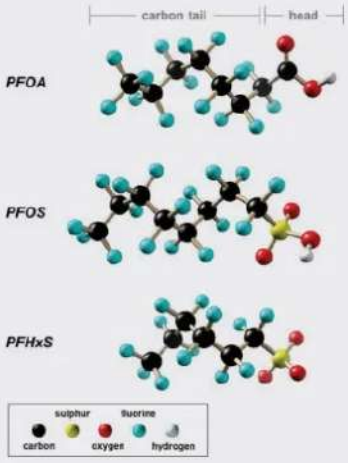
While understanding about the human health effects of long-term PFAS exposure is still developing, there is global concern about the persistence and mobility of these chemicals in the environment. Many countries have discontinued, or are progressively phasing out, their use. The Australian Government has worked since 2002 to reduce the use of certain PFAS.

Source: www.pfas.gov.au/about-pfas/substances

What is the difference between PFOA and PFAS?

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (or 'PFAS') are a group of over 4,000 manufactured chemicals. Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) is one member of the PFAS family. PFOA is sometimes referred to as 'C-8' because it contains a chain of eight carbon atoms.

PFOA, along with perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxS) are probably the most well-known members of the PFAS family. All three of these chemicals are considered to be 'long-chain' PFAS because they contain a long chain of carbon atoms that are fully saturated with fluorine. All three chemicals also contain a 'head group' at one end of the chain, which plays a significant role in the molecule's relative toxicity.



PFOA, PFOS and PFHxS are chemicals of concern because they are highly mobile in water (so travel long distances from their source); do not fully break down naturally in the environment; and are toxic to a range of animals. However, not all PFAS have these properties. For example, PFAS with short carbon chains are generally of lower concern than the long chain PFAS like PFOA, PFOS and PFHxS.

Source:
www.pfas.gov.au/about-pfas/faq

How PFAS affects us?

Most people in Australia (and in many other countries) are likely to have very low levels of PFAS in their bodies, through exposure to everyday household items like carpet and upholstery protective sprays, cosmetics, sunscreens, and some non-stick cookware. But people living near sites where PFAS have been released into the environment in large amounts (usually due to the use of PFAS-containing fire-fighting foams) may have higher levels in their bodies - particularly if they have been drinking contaminated bore water. These people are understandably concerned about what this might mean for their health.

Many scientific studies have investigated potential health effects resulting from PFAS exposure, but the results have been mixed, and scientific understanding is still developing as more research is undertaken. In late 2017, the Australian Government established an Expert Health Panel to advise the Australian Government on the available evidence, including key international reports and views from the public and other stakeholders.

The Australian Government's Expert Health Panel for PFAS found that although the scientific evidence in humans is limited, reviews and scientific research to date have provided fairly consistent reports of an association with several health effects. The health effects reported in these associations are generally small and within normal ranges for the whole population. There is also limited to no evidence of human disease or other clinically significant harm resulting from PFAS exposure at this time.

Studies on laboratory animals have shown adverse effects of chronic PFAS exposure on the liver, gastrointestinal tract and thyroid hormones. However, the applicability of these studies to humans is not well established.

The Environmental Health Standing Committee (enHealth) has released guidance statements to help assess any public health risks when PFAS have been released into the environment. The statements also provide guidance on the potential health impacts from exposure to three types of PFAS (PFOS, PFOA and PFHxS); the major human exposure pathways; development of human health reference values for PFOA, PFOA and PFHxS; breast feeding and pregnancy; and blood tests. The enHealth statements were first issued in 2016, and revised in 2019 to reflect the most current evidence relating to PFAS.

As a precaution, enHealth recommends exposure to PFAS be minimised wherever possible whilst further research is undertaken on the potential health effects. Governments across Australia provide site-specific advice to people living near PFAS investigation areas, on ways to reduce their exposure.

The Australian Government has funded dedicated mental health and counselling services for people surrounding the Investigation Areas at RAAF Base Williamtown, NSW, Army Aviation Centre Oakey, Qld, and RAAF Base Tindal, NT. The Department of Health provides information about these services and information about services available in areas outside these regions.

Source: www.pfas.gov.au/about-pfas/affects

Brief tech performance

Application: Whole house

Flow rate: 1800 l/h

Capacity: 113000 L

NSF 53 Certification Pending

Perfomance:
PFOA+PFOS reduction capacity tested with 1,5 µg/L in influent water with 95% or greater reduction. (Meets PFAS reduction criteria as per NSF/ANSI 53 - 2021 test protocol for PFAS reduction)

WHITE INTERNATIONAL - PFAS SOLUTIONS		
ITEM CODE	**PART NUMBER**	**DESCRIPTION**
811901	ATL-PFAS-ARMOR-20BIG	20" BIG PFAS CARTRIDGE ONLY
812121	ATL-PFAS-ARMOR-20BIG-WITH-MARIC-VALVE	20" BIG PFAS CARTRIDGE WITH 28LPM MARIC VALVE
812123	ATF-WHMMONO20BIGPFAS1.5IN	WHOLE HOUSE PFAS MONO KIT (1 PFAS CARTRIDGE & 28LPM MARIC)
812124	ATF-WHMDUO20BIGPFAS1.5IN	WHOLE HOUSE PFAS DUO KIT (2 PFAS CARTRIDGE & 54LPM MARIC)
812002	ATF-WHMTRIO20BIGPFAS1.5IN	WHOLE HOUSE PFAS TRIO KIT (10MIC PLEAT + 2 PFAS CARTRIDGE + 54LPM MARIC)

PFAS ARMOUR *(Proprietary carbon-based media)*

The shield against persistent contaminants

PFAS are a group of substances known for their chemical stability and ability to withstand high temperatures: these properties make them widely used in industrial and commercial applications. However, as persistent pollutants, often referred to as 'forever chemicals', they raise environmental and health concerns. That's why they need to be removed from water. That's why we need to use the right solution. PFAS ARMOR cartridge is designed to remove PFOA+PFOS from water. The cartridge also removes chlorine, taste, odor, chemicals.

COMPATIBLE with Atlas Filtri DP BIG 20"

FEATURES:

- Max working temperature: 45°C (113°f)
- Min working temperature 4°C (39,2°f)
- PFAS treatment
  Life-span: 113.400 L
  Maintenance: none
- **Max flowrate:**
  8 Gpm = 1800 l/h
- Capacity:
  30000 gal = 113400 L

SPECIFICATIONS:

Selected raw materials, suitable for drinking water.

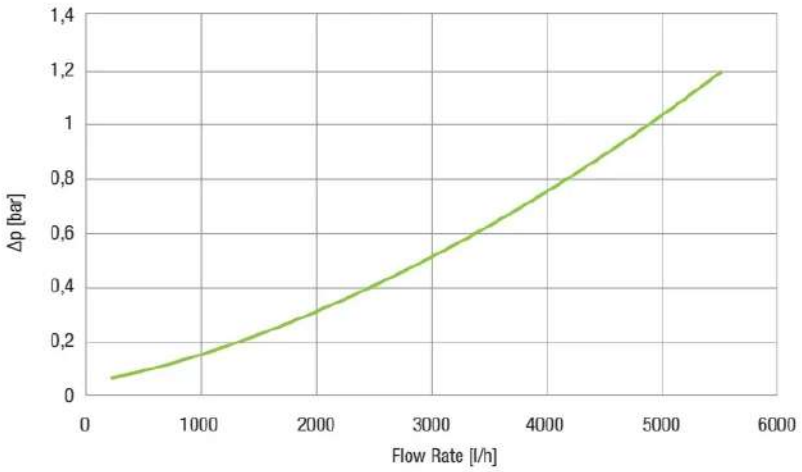
Filter medium:
Proprietary carbon-based media

Gasket:
NBR

Endcaps:
PP polypropylene

External net:
PP polypropylene

test carried on PFAS Armor System: **DP BIG 20 MONO + CB PFAS ARMOR 20 BIG**



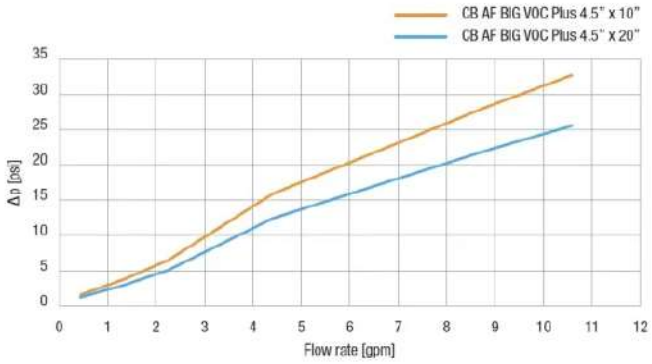
DESCRIPTION	NOMINAL HEIGHT	FILTRATION MICRON	MAX FLOW RATE l/min	DIMENSIONS
PFASARMOR	20"	1	1800	114 x 26 x 508mm

PFOA+PFOS reduction capacity tested with 1,5 µg/L in inuent water with 95% or greater reduction (meets PFAS reduction criteria as per NSF/ANSI 53 - 2021 test protocol for PFAS reduction).

PFAS/PFOS, WHOLE HOUSE FILTER SYSTEM

Filter system for taste, odor and clarity

Designed to reduce forever chemicals for point-of-entry applications to provide a clean, clear drinking water throughout the entire house.



DESCRIPTION	SIZE	FITTING	BOX QTY	BOX SIZE	WEIGHT
DP BIG 4.5'Blue Gauges & Drain kit bracket & wrench	20"	1"NPT	1	18 x 24 x 8.5"	7.85kg
Carbon block 4.5x20" PFAS/PFOS VOC 1-micron	4.5x20"	1	6	21.2 x 9.8 x 14.7"	6.45kg

FEATURES:

- Designed for high flow residential filtration applications
- Accommodates (3) standard 4.5"x20" OD filter cartridges
- 1" NPT inlet and outlet fitting connections
- Includes pressure-relief feature that with an O-ring seal. No spring is used that can result in water leaks due to corrosion
- Knife-edge flat washer at both cartridge ends create a positive and seal-eliminating by-pass
- Works with standard double open-end cartridges with scale reduction media included

SPECIFICATIONS:

Materials:

- Connection: Reinforced Polypropylene
- Seals: FDA Grade EPDM
- Filter Construction: Carbon Media
- Vent Cap: Polypropylene

Working Conditions:

- Working Temperature Range: Min 39.2°F (4°C) Max 113°F (45°C)
- Working Pressure Range: Min 20 PSI Max 120 PSI

Housings tested and certified by IAPMO R&T to NSF/ANSI 42 - Material Safety and Structural Integrity only, 61, 372 - lead free, CSA B483.1.

Atlas Filtri DP BIG PFAS/PFOS, Sediment, Taste, Odor, and Clarity reduction system is a point-of-entry water filtration solution for whole house applications.

Specially-designed to reduce "Forever Chemicals" also known as micro plastics from water in the PFAS group of synthetic compounds, below the EPA recommended level of 70 parts per trillion.

This system is pending NSF 53 certification. The system includes two 1-micron, 4.5" carbon blocks designed to reduce PFOS/ PFOA, Forever Chemicals.

The blocks also reduce Cyst's (giardia and cryptosporidium), chlorine, chemicals, VOC's, THM's, taste, odor, and improves the clarity of the water, providing bottle-quality waterthroughout the entire house.

The wall-mounted filtration unit can be installed at the entry point of a house to accommodate flow rates up to 15-gallons per minute. Designed to handle a maximum pressure of 120psi at 113°F (45°C) at a maximum temperature. Standard inlet and outlet connections are 1" NPT.

Also available in 3/4" and 1.5" NPT. Standard head and housing are reinforced polyproplene. O-rings are EPDM. The carbon blocks come in a 20" length and are made to comply with the most stringent regulations for applications of drinking water.

Atlas Filtri is driven to providing our customer with the best available products to meet specific filtration requirements. This is done by using the most advanced manufacturing

and design methods. The international patents received come from a constant commitment to research and develop that result in new and innovative products.

Available from your local Atlas Filtri distributor:

ATLAS FILTRI-PFAS SOLUTIONS-BROCHURE_JULY2024

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60 Ashford Avenue
Milperra NSW 2214
Phone: 02 9783 6000
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East Tamaki, Auckland 2013
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