

BENEFITS OF THE PUREEFFECT^{IM} ULTRA-UC-DISINFECT SYSTEM vs. COMMON FILTRATION OPTIONS^{*}



CONTAMINANTS FILTERED:

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FLUORIDE (w/o using aluminum media)	YES (alumina-free)	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO
VOLATILE CHEMICALS (Super Wide-Range)	YES	NO	NO	NO (evaporate w/water)	NO	NO
RADIATION (Wide-Spectrum)	YES	YES (May not filter radioactive gases)	NO	NO	NO	NO
HEAVY METALS (Wide-Range)	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO (metal plates may leech ions)	NO
CHLORAMINE & CHLORINE	YES	YES	YES (if contains catalytic carbon)	NO (evaporate w/water)	NO	NO
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS (Wide-Range)	YES	NO (ineffective on toxic NDMA)	NO (ineffective on toxic NDMA)	NO (ineffective on toxic NDMA)	NO (ineffective on toxic NDMA)	NO (ineffective on toxic NDMA)
MEDICAL DRUG RESIDUES	YES	YES	YES	YES (some evaporate w/water)	YES	YES
HERBICIDES / PESTICIDES	YES	YES	YES	YES (some evaporate w/water)	YES	YES
MICROBES (viruses, parasites, bacteria, copepods, molds, etc.)	YES	YES (Membrane can break and leak)	YES	YES	YES (some)	NO
SEDIMENT (absolute 0.05 micron)	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO

WATER REVITALIZATION:

PRESERVES MINERALS	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES
PRESERVES ELECTROLYTES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES
NATURALLY RAISES ALKALINE pH	YES	NO (acidifies/denatures water)	NO	NO (acidifies/denatures water)	NO (artificial alkalization)	NO
REDUCES OXIDATION (Lowers ORP)	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES
DISCOURAGES BACTERIAL GROWTH	YES	NO (membrane breeds bacteria)	NO (due to contact & air exposure)	YES	YES	NO

ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES:

SAFE UV LIGHT DISINFECTION (EPA Best Technology)	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
0.05 MICRON MEMBRANE (Backup to UV)	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
3 CATALYTIC CARBON TYPES (for superior chem removal)	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
FLUORSORB [™] (aluminum-free fluoride removal media)	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
ACTIVATED ZEOLITE MATRIX (Radiation Removal)	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

CONVENIENCE & SAVINGS:

CONSERVES ENERGY (works w/o electricity)	YES (still filters without UV)	NO (if uses booster pump)	YES	NO (uses signficant energy)	NO	YES
CONSERVES WATER	YES	NO (wastes apx. 3 gallons for 1)	YES	YES (if water-cooled condensation)	YES	YES
WORKS WITH NO WATER PRESSURE	YES (with hand pump)	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO
"INSTANT" FILTERED WATER FLOW	YES	YES (if tank has water)	NO (slow drip filtration)	NO (slow condensation)	YES	YES
"CONSTANT" FILTERED WATER FLOW	YES	NO (limited by tank capacity)	NO (limited by tank capacity)	NO (limited by tank capacity)	YES	YES
EASE OF INSTALLATION & UPKEEP	MODERATE	DIFFICULT	EASY	EASY	MODERATE	EASY

CUSTOMER CARE & SUPPORT: 2-YEAR NO-HASSLE WARRANTY YES PHONE, LIVE CHAT & EMAIL SUPPORT YES

*This chart is designed to provide a general idea of the common filtration options and configurations on the market at the time it was created. If further explanation or clarification is necessary, please see page 2 below or contact us. Thank you.

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For a detailed explanation of every filter method on this chart, see next page.



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EXPLANATION OF MAJOR DISADVANTAGES & RISKS OF COMMON FILTRATION OPTIONS*

REVERSE OSMOSIS	Method of Action: Works by the principle of <i>Reverse Osmosis</i> forcing water through a thin semi permeable membrane with microscopic pores, rejecting most of the ions that are larger than the water molecule.
	Disadvantages: This filtration method has a major risk, and that is, that the delicate membrane can break at any time without your knowledge, and leak contaminated water. Also, RO method results in a water waste of approximately 3 gallons for every 1 filtered. Contaminants along with naturally necessary minerals, microelements and electrolytes are rejected and thereby, removed, resulting in de-natured , acidic , corrosive and flat tasting water , not the way water is found in nature. Some RO Systems that offer a re-mineralization cartridge may contain contaminated minerals of unknown quality. Further, after the water is filtered, it is stored in a stainless steel storage tank, which may be coated with a plastic paint inside. Over 20,000 potential chemicals can leach from plastics into the water it comes it contact with, especially denatured/acidic water, which is much more reactive because it is "empty" and seeks to re-absorb ions to maintain equilibrium.
GRAVITY-FED	Method of Action: Works by using the force of <i>gravity</i> to cause water to slowly drip down from top chamber, through filtration elements and into the bottom reservoir, where the water is stored.
	Disadvantages: This filtration process is typically much slower than reverse osmosis, and limits the amount of water you can use by the reservoir capacity. Although there is no water waste, the water does sit in contact with the holding chamber (plastic or metal) and has ample opportunity to absorb metal/plastic ions before going into your cup. Bacteria & fouling are also a concern with standing water in such systems (especially in warmer weather), as well as constant exposure to air/touch.
DISTILLERS	Method of Action: Works by the principle of <i>condensation</i> , whereas, water is heated to a point of evaporation, then it comes in contact with cooling coils (typically metal) and condenses back into a liquid, to be stored in storage reservoir. All ions that are heavier than air get left behind, and thus filtered out.
	Disadvantages: This is perhaps one of the costliest filtration methods (energy wise) as it requires electricity to boil the water each time. It also will not work if your power goes out. Metal condensation coils can leech metals into the distilled water, leading to a metallic taste. Plastic holding reservoir can leech hormone-disrupting chemicals into distilled water. And as with Reverse Osmosis: minerals are removed, leaving acidic and flat tasting, denatured water. Furthermore, chemicals like VOC's, Chloroform, and certain Drug Residues that turn to vapor when heated, will evaporate with the water vapor into the distilled reservoir.

IONIZERS	Method of Action: Works by the principle of <i>electrolysis</i> , which uses metal plates and electricity to separate the
	already present mineral/electrolyte ions in the water into alkaline and acidic streams. Because the main purpose of
	these machines is to ionize the water, they typically feature a basic small carbon block filter as far as filtration goes.
	Disadvantages: Ionizers rely on electricity to operate, and will not work if your power goes out. Because electrolytic cells (platinum/titanium metal plates) are necessary to artificially alkalize your water, there is concern of metal leeching/cross contamination during this process. Water ionizers are usually sold through Multi-Level Marketing programs, and due to this, are often over-hyped and over-priced for whatever value they may bring. They typically are poor filters, as they do not contain sufficient room to store enough filtration media, and the water flow rate is often too fast to clean the water thoroughly.
PITCHERS / FAUCET	Method of Action: Pitchers work by principle of <i>gravity</i> as described in the gravity-fed filter above. Faucet mount
	filters work by <i>water-pressure</i> pushing through a filtration media, typically a carbon block.
	Disadvantages: These type of filters are considered "entry-level" products that most people buy when they first learn they need to filter their water. However, they are not designed to last very long, and are often made of cheap materials. They often do not filter fluoride, radiation or many other complex chemicals and often have bacterial growth & fouling issues due to constant contact and standing water (pitchers). Due to filtered water sitting in plastic reservoir of the pitcher, hormone disrupting plastic leeching is also a concern.

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