

→ **Case Study**

**Filtration Performance and Particle Analysis, next-Sand vs. MultiMedia.**

**Test Conditions**

**Water Source:** Ground water pumped through a grit screen was collected in a 20,000 gallon storage tank. The water was pumped from the storage tank into a header pipe to supply two, parallel plumbed FRP filter vessels.

**Equipment Description.**

Multimedia System. 48” dia. FRP tank. 36” bed depth comprised of #16 Garnet, #50 Garnet, 20x40 mesh sand and anthracite.

**next-Sand** System. 48” dia. FRP tank, 1/4x1/8 gravel to cover hub and laterals, 36” bed depth of 14x40 mesh **next-Sand**.

**Test Description.**

The filtered water was intended as Reverse Osmosis feedwater for a bottled water plant. The tests performed were TSS (Total Suspended Solids) Turbidity and SDI (Silt Density Index.) The tests were performed over a 5 month period by the plant operators with the assistance of a consulting Chemical Engineer.

**What is SDI?**  
SDI is Silt Density Index, a specialized test used to predict the fouling potential of feedwater for Reverse Osmosis systems. Low SDI values allow RO's to operate at higher efficiencies.

**Test Results**

Table I shows a comparison of the filtration performance of each system.

**Table 1. Filtration Performance-Colloidal Removal (TSS and SDI<sub>15</sub>)**

	<b>Feed</b>	<b>MultiMedia</b>	<b>next-Sand</b>
<b>TSS</b>	31 mg/l	23 mg/l	<5mg/l
<b>SDI<sub>15</sub></b>	.40	.38	.18

**Conclusion**

The **next-Sand** media out-performed multi-media in every respect. As an added benefit, **next-Sand** operated at 1/2 the backwash frequency resulting in a water savings. The next filtrate with substantially lower TSS and SDI values provided optimum quality feed water for the Reverse Osmosis system.