PotaPure®

DRINKING OR POTABLE OUT OF ANY FRESHWATER

basukiwater
INDONESIA

WATER HAS ALWAYS BEEN AN IMPORTANT AND LIFE-SUSTAINING DRINK TO HUMANS AND IS ESSENTIAL TO THE SURVIVAL OF ALL ORGANISMS. EXCLUDING FAT, WATER COMPOSES APPROXIMATELY 70% OF THE HUMAN BODY BY MASS. IT IS A CRUCIAL COMPONENT OF METABOLIC PROCESSES AND SERVES AS A SOLVENT FOR MANY BODILY SOLUTES.

Drinking water or potable water is water of sufficiently high quality that it can be consumed or used without risk of immediate or long-term harm. In most developed countries, the water supplied to households, commerce and industry is all of drinking water standard, even though only a very small proportion is actually consumed or used in food preparation.

Over large parts of the world, humans have inadequate access to potable water and use sources contaminated with disease vectors, pathogens or unacceptable levels of dissolved chemicals or suspended solids. Such water is not potable and drinking or using such water in food preparation leads to widespread acute and chronic illnesses and is a major cause of death in many countries. Reduction of waterborne diseases is a major public health goal in developing countries.

Parameters for drinking water quality typically fall under two categories: **chemical/physical and microbiological.**

Chemical/physical parameters include heavy metals, trace organic compounds, total suspended solids (TSS), and turbidity.
Microbiological parameters include Coliform bacteria, E. coli, and specific pathogenic species of bacteria (such as cholera-causing Vibrio cholerae), viruses, and protozoan parasites.

Chemical parameters tend to pose more of a chronic health risk through buildup of heavy metals although some components like nitrates/nitrites and arsenic may have a more immediate impact. Physical parameters affect the aesthetics and taste of the drinking water and may complicate the removal of microbial pathogens.

Originally, fecal contamination was determined with the presence of coliform bacteria, a convenient marker for a class of harmful fecal pathogens. The presence of fecal coliforms (like E. Coli) serves as an indication of contamination by sewage. Additional contaminants include protozoan oocysts such as Cryptosporidium sp., Giardia lamblia, Legionella, and viruses (enteric).

Microbial pathogenic parameters are typically of greatest concern because of their immediate health risk.

PotaPure®

POTAPURE® is a filtration and separation system designated to treat freshwater into Drinking or Potable Water and depend on the quality of freshwater might consist of mechanical and chemical pretreatment to prepare freshwater before safely filtrated into series of polymer membranes such as Micro, Ultra, Nano and RO to eliminate hazardous chemical and microbial that might harm human beings if consumed.

POTAPURE® is flexible yet economical for municipality, Point Of Use (POU) or even Bottled Drinking Water to meet client's holly needs of healthy life and wellness.

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