Criteria that mitigate the impact of backwash from a drinking water treatment device (DWTD)

on System O)) septic systems based on Enviro))Septic technology

- The device must comply with NSF/ANSI 44.
- The device must meet a minimum efficiency of 4,000 treated grains per 454 g (1 lb) of salt consumed.
- The device must have a minimum efficiency of 1,000 treated grains per 19 L (5 US gallons) of wash water generated.
- The device must be DIR type (demand-initiated regeneration).
- The device must have been selected specifically for the residence following water analysis.
- The device must be calibrated by a professional to ensure optimal salt and wash water consumption.
- The backwash volume must not exceed a specific percentage of the System O)) design flow rate, as described in the table below.

	Backwash volume with respect to the number of bedrooms (L)					
Days between backwash*	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
More than 4	135	270	315	360	450	540
2-4	108	216	252	288	360	432
Less than 2	54	108	126	144	180	216

	Backwash volume with respect to the number of bedrooms (L)					
Days between backwash*	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
More than 4	36	71	83	95	119	143
2-4	29	57	67	76	95	114
Less than 2	14	29	33	38	48	57

Table 1: maximum wash volume based on the number of bedrooms and the days between washings.

* The number of days between regeneration cycles must be estimated from 250 L (65 US gallons) per person per day.

Note: Installations where the volume of backwash was considered during the design of the system can ignore this last criterion.

Although your DWTD might comply with these criteria, the risk of impact from salt on the biomass and the hydraulic overload on your septic system will always be present. It is your responsibility to accept all potential risks and DBO Expert cannot be held responsible. Moreover, should any DWTD-related dysfunction appear, it must be disconnected from your septic system.