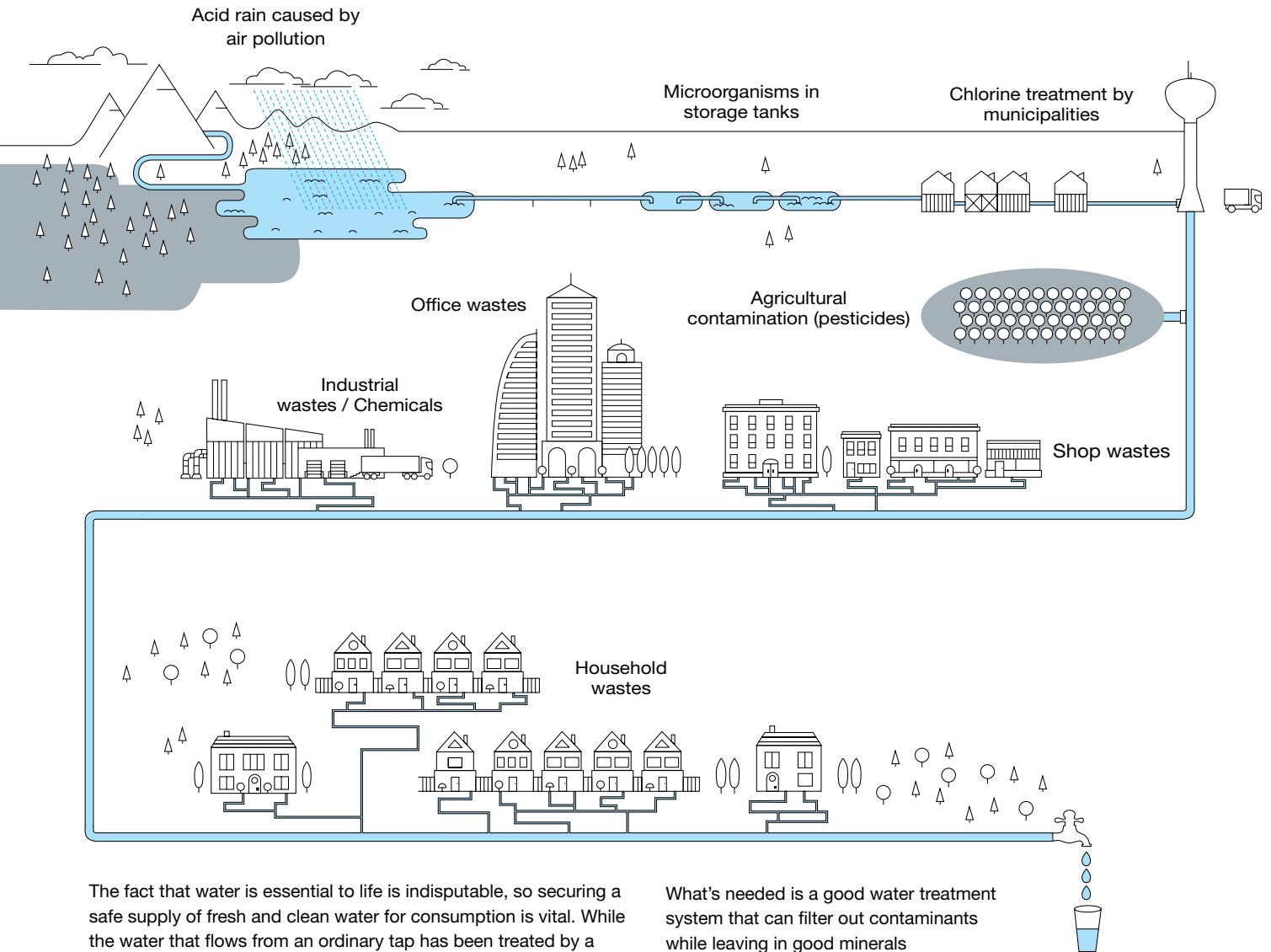




"YOUR TRUE WATER SOLUTION"

DID YOU KNOW THE WATER YOU ARE DRINKING IS AT RISK?



The fact that water is essential to life is indisputable, so securing a safe supply of fresh and clean water for consumption is vital. While the water that flows from an ordinary tap has been treated by a municipality before reaching your home, along the way from the municipal source, various impurities can contaminate the water.

What's needed is a good water treatment system that can filter out contaminants while leaving in good minerals (i.e. Calcium, Magnesium, Fluoride) that our bodies benefit from.

IT LOOKS CLEAR BUT WAIT! WOULD YOU DRINK THIS WATER?

CONTAMINANTS AND THEIR SOURCES

The water that comes out of our taps at home may look clear, but actually contains contaminants primarily from:

- Industrial discharge from chemical industries
- Sewage from surrounding areas
- Pesticides from farming areas
- Runoff from petroleum products
- Detergents and fertilisers
- Storage leakage
- Soil contamination

THE RESULTING WATER MAY CONTAIN:

- Chlorine & Chloramine
- Bacteria
- Viruses
- Waterborne protozoa
- Vinyl Chloride
- Mercury
- Pesticides
- Pharmaceutical Compounds
- Minerals

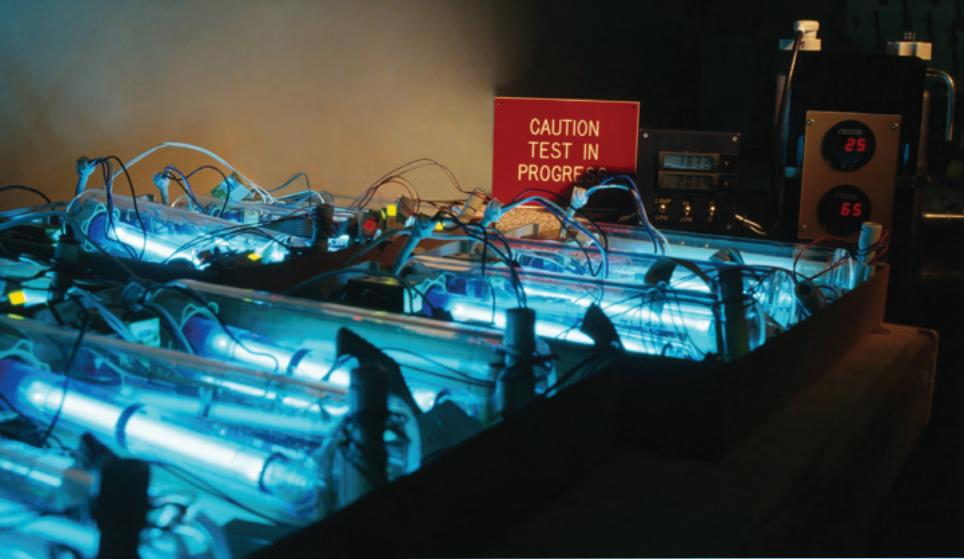
Contaminants are colourless, odourless and known to cause health issues, so a reliable and effective water treatment system has become a necessity in every home or kitchen.

DID YOU KNOW?

88% of global cases of diarrhea is estimated to be attributable to unsafe drinking water, inadequate sanitation, and poor hygiene.

Source from water.org.





CHOOSING THE RIGHT WATER TREATMENT SYSTEM

1 PRODUCT PERFORMANCE

Reading and accepting messages conveyed by retailers is not sufficient, so always ask for documented literature. Look for an innovative product of intelligent design, with good after-sales service. The product must also be supported by strong research and development to troubleshoot when needed.



DID YOU KNOW?

More than 3.5 million people die each year from water-related disease; 84% are children. In nearly all deaths, 98% occur in the developing world.

Source from water.org



2 INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATION AND RECOGNITION

Standard 42 – Aesthetic Effects

Tests systems for their ability to reduce drinking water contaminants that affect the taste, odour and clarity of water.

Standard 53 – Health Effects

Tests systems for their ability to reduce a wide range of contaminants including lead, asbestos, VOCs and pesticides.

Standard 55 – UV Microbiological Water Treatment System

Tests systems that use UV light for microbial control. Very few systems meet Standard 55.

Standard 401 – Emerging Compounds/ Incidental Contaminants

Tests systems for their ability to remove up to 15 contaminants including pharmaceuticals, over-the-counter medications, herbicides, pesticides and chemicals like bisphenol A (BPA).

NSF Protocol P477 – Microcystins

Tests systems for their ability to reduce microcystin (toxins produced by blue-green algae).

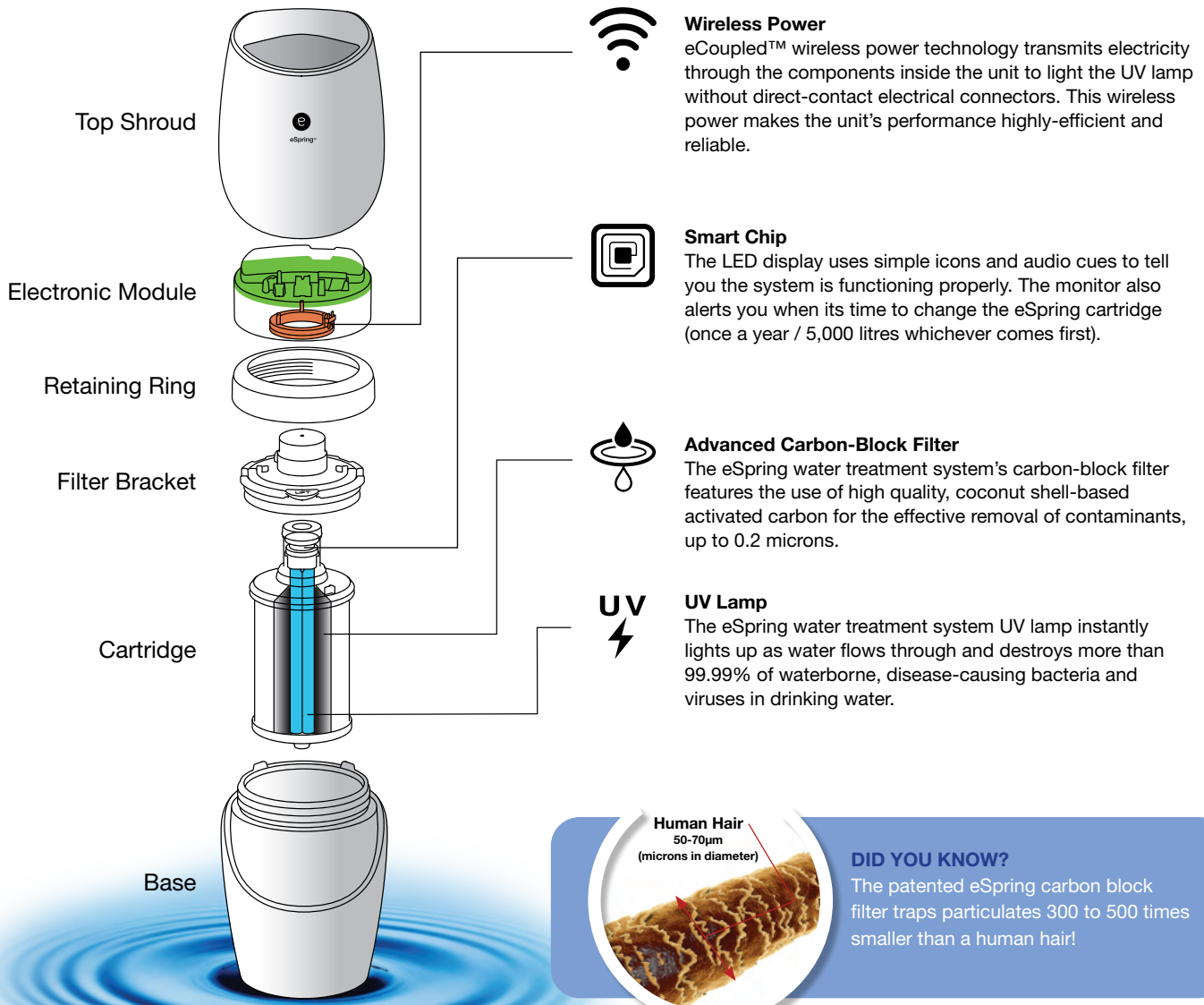


Water Quality Association (WQA) Gold Seal

A mark of product quality and is awarded to systems that have met or exceeded industry standards for contaminant reduction performance, structural integrity and material safety.

For more information, verification, certification and recognition, visit www.nsf.org or www.wqa.org

eSpring™ COMBINES THE BEST IN FILTRATION TECHNOLOGY TO ALWAYS DELIVER TRUE WATER



WHY eSpring IS THE RIGHT CHOICE FOR YOU



Smart Chip technology that keeps track of the lifespan of both the UV lamp and cartridge, letting you know when the cartridge needs to be replaced.



Activated carbon-block filter which effectively reduces more than 140 potential health-effect contaminants while allowing beneficial minerals like calcium and magnesium to safely pass through.



eSpring is the World's Largest-Selling Brand of home water treatment systems.*

*Based on a Verify Markets study of 2016 Global Sales.



Patented Electronic Inductive Coupling technology to power the UV lamp resulting in greater safety and reliability as well as easy maintenance.



UV light technology destroy more than 99.99% of waterborne, disease-causing bacteria and viruses.



Certified by NSF International (NSF/ANSI Standards 42, 53, 55, 401 and P477)



Readers Digest Most Trusted Brand Award in Malaysia and Asia since 2005.



Awarded the Gold Seal by The Water Quality Association (WQA).




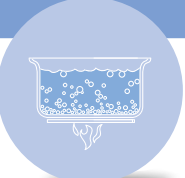

Awarded Frost & Sullivan's Choice of Water Filtration Company of the Year for Asia Pacific since 2010.

Established Track Record of Certification & Recognition



More convenient and less costly than bottled water as one eSpring cartridge can provide the equivalent of 10,000 (500ml) bottles of water.

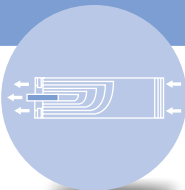
COMPARISON OF

Method	 <p>eSpring™</p>	 <p>Boiling</p>	 <p>Bottled Water</p>
Description	<p>Water is forced through pressed activated carbon filter. Water is then exposed to ultraviolet light, which destroys waterborne microorganisms.</p>	<p>Water is boiled for 5 minutes to kill potentially hazardous waterborne microorganisms.</p>	<p>Can be produced from spring water, mineral water, tap water, distilled water.</p>
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effectively removes potential contaminants, including pesticides, industrial chemicals, organic and inorganic compounds. UV light destroys more than 99.99% of bacteria and viruses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduces bacteria, viruses and cysts - if water is boiled for a minimum of 20 minutes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perceived to be of higher quality in terms of taste, odour, clarity, microbiological and chemical contamination.
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher initial cost than many other alternatives. However, long life and low maintenance cost reduce the overall cost of treated water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not reduce particulates or many inorganic and organic compounds. Will not improve water taste, colour or odour. Very inconvenient and time consuming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncertain quality. Most bottled waters are treated to improve taste and appearance only - and may still contain bacteria, organic and inorganic compounds. Expensive and inconvenient.

HOW MUCH DOES
ONE LITRE OF eSpring™
WATER COST?

WATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS

Reverse Osmosis

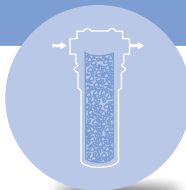


Water pressure pushes water through a thin membrane. Contaminants are rejected by the membrane.

- Reduces inorganic compounds.
- Can be designed to reduce organic compounds.

- Reduces minerals.
- Slow.
- A lot of water is wasted.
- Not considered an effective barrier against bacteria and viruses.
- Over time, membrane can become foul and performance can decline.

Water Filter with Mineral Enhancement



Water is filtered through several types of filters, one of which contains mineral rocks.

- Water filter with mineral enhancement.

- Does not provide filtration results.
- Does not reduce inorganic compounds, bacteria or viruses.

Alkaline Water



Alkaline water is produced by an electrolytic water generator.

- Reported to produce water with high pH in small molecular water clusters which is supposed to penetrate into cells more easily.

- No controlled clinical studies to prove effectiveness of alkaline water in humans.
- Cannot effectively reduce chlorine, organic, or inorganic contaminants from drinking water.
- Produces both alkaline and acidic water streams.

	eSpring™	Bottled mineral water	5 gallon bottled water
Cost per litre	RM0.14	RM1.33	RM0.53
Annual cost	RM715 (CP)	RM6,650.00 (RM1.33 x 5000 litre)	RM2,650.00 (RM0.53 x 5000 litre)

The cost of electricity used is very minimal. The power consumption is approximately RM5.00 per year when the unit is on standby mode.

Q&A FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is ultraviolet light? Does it make water radioactive?

It has been conclusively proven that the ultraviolet light used in the eSpring Water Treatment System is safe for use in your home. Ultraviolet (UV) light is a form of radiant energy, similar to visible light and radio waves. Like these other forms of radiant energy, UV energy is emitted - or 'radiates' - from a source and travels at the speed of light through air and space. For this reason, any form of radiant energy may be referred to as 'radiation' - whether it comes from the sun, a light bulb, or the UV lamp in the eSpring. 'Radiation' is not synonymous with 'radioactivity'. Radioactivity refers only to materials that emit nuclear radiation, such as uranium. There are no radioactive materials inside the eSpring Water Treatment System.

I have heard that some ceramic filters kill bacteria. Is this true?

Some ceramic filters may remove some specific bacteria for a short period of time. However, this removal becomes very unreliable the longer the filter is used. Whenever a filter makes a claim like this, ask for documented test results showing removal capability at the end of the filter's rated life.

What materials are used to make the eSpring Water Treatment System?

The housing is constructed of various high grade engineering plastics. Water contact parts, including the cartridge and all attachment kits, are all constructed of materials that meet NSF/ANSI Standards. The eSpring carbon block features the use of a high-quality coconut shell-based activated carbon.

Can the contaminants that build up inside the carbon filter contaminate water coming out of the system?

As long as the filter is properly used and replaced as recommended, this is not an issue.

Do I need to keep the unit on at all times? If yes, will the power consumption be very high?

The unit needs to be switched on for proper tracking of the cartridge's lifespan; otherwise the tracking will not be accurate. Based on the power consumption for 5,000 litres of water in one year, this is less than RM5.00.

Will the carbon filter remove all the contaminants?

Activated carbon readily bonds to and absorbs many organic carbon-based compounds such as pesticides and herbicides. Refer to page 11 for the complete list of contaminants which can be removed by the carbon filter. The carbon used in the eSpring cartridge has a special distribution of 3 pore types:

- Macropores are large pores that remove larger compounds (atomic mass more than 10,000 units).
- Transition Pores remove medium-sized compounds with atomic mass around 500 units, such as pesticides.
- Micropores remove small compounds with an atomic mass of less than 100 units, like THMs.

Is ultraviolet light commonly used to treat water?

Yes. UV light was first used to treat water in 1919, and is well recognised as an effective method for treating water without the use of chemicals. It is often used by food processors, beverage companies, bottled water suppliers, pharmaceutical manufacturers and others to treat water used in their production processes.

Will oil and smoke in the kitchen cause any damage to the system?

Normally, kitchen oil and smoke will not damage the unit. However, if the unit is not regularly cleaned, it may discolour over time. To keep the unit clean, simply wipe the unit with diluted DISH DROPS™ Dishwashing Liquid.

Why does the filter allow minerals to pass through?

The carbon in the filter bonds with organic, carbon-based compounds. Minerals and other inorganic compounds do not have a carbon base. Therefore, a bond usually will not form with the carbon, and the minerals will remain soluble in the water and pass through the filter.

I heard that alkaline water improves health, is that true?

Drinking water flows from our throat through our oesophagus and into the stomach. Gastric juice in our stomach is acidic, therefore when alkaline water reaches our stomach, it will eventually be neutralised by gastric juice.

eSpring EFFECTIVELY REDUCES OVER 140 POTENTIAL HEALTH-EFFECT CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANTS

Acenaphtene
Acenaphthylene
Alachlor
Aldicarb
Aldrin
Anthracene
Asbestos
Atenolol
Atrazine
Benzene
Benzidine
Benzo(a)anthracene
Benzo(a)pyrene
Benzo(b)fluoranthene
Benzo(ghi)perylene
Benzo(k)fluoroanthene
alpha-BHC
beta-BHC
delta-BHC
gamma-BHC (Lindane)
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)-methane
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether(BCEE)
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate
Bisphenol A
Bromochloroacetonitrile
Bromodichloromethane
Bromoform
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether
Butyl benzyl phthalate
Carbamazepine
Carbaryl
Carbofuran
Carbon Tetrachloride
Chlordane
Chloramines*
Chlorine*
Chlorobenzene
Chlorodibromomethane
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether
Chloroform
4-Chloro-3-methyl phenol
2-Chloronaphthalene
2-Chlorophenol
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether
Chloropicrin
Chlorpyrifos
Chrysene
2,4-D
4,4-DDD
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene
Dibromoacetonitrile
4,4-Dibromo-1,1-biphenyl
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)
Dichloroacetonitrile
o-Dichlorobenzene
1,3-Dichlorobenzene
p-Dichlorobenzene
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine
1,2-Dichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethylene
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene
2,4-Dichlorophenol
1,2-Dichloropropane
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene
1,1-Dichloropropanone
cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene
Dieldrin
Diethyl phthalate
Diesel fuel
N,N-Diethyl-meta-toluamide (DEET)
Dimethyl phthalate
2,4-Dimethylphenol
Di-n-butyl phthalate
4,6-Dinitro-2-methyl phenol
2,4-Dinitrophenol
2,4-Dinitrotoluene
2,6-Dinitrotoluene
Di-n-octyl phthalate
Dinoseb
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine
alpha-Endosulfan
beta-Endosulfan
Endosulfan Sulfate
Endrin
Endrin Aldehyde
Estrone
Ethinyl Estradiol (EE2)
Ethyl benzene
Ethylene dibromide (EDB)
Fluoranthene
Fluorene
Gasoline
Guthion
Heptachlor
Heptachlor epoxide
Hexachlorobenzene
Hexachlorobutadiene
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
Hexachloroethane
Ibuprofen

Isophorone
Kerosene
Lead
Lindane
Linuron
Malathion
Meprobamate
Mercury
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)
Methoxychlor
Metolachlor
Microcystin
Mutagen X (MX or 3-chloro-4-dichloromethyl-5-hydroxy-2[5H]-furanone)
Naphthalene
Naproxen
Nitrobenzene
2-Nitrophenol
4-Nitrophenol
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine (NDMA)
Nonyl Phenol
Parathion
Particulate Class I (Sediment)*
PCB-1016
PCB-1221
PCB-1232
PCB-1242
PCB-1248
PCB-1254
PCB-1260 (Aroclor)
Pentachlorophenol
Phenanthrene
Phenol
Pyrene
Radon
Simazine
Strychnine
Styrene
TCDD (2,3,7,8
tetrachlorodibenzo-para-dioxin)
TCDF (2,3,7,8
tetrachlorodibenzofuran)
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)
Toluene
Toxaphene
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)
Tribromoacetic Acid
Trichloroacetonitrile
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene

1,1,1-Trichloroethane
1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Trichloroethylene
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
1,2,3-Trichloropropane
1,1,1-Trichloropropanone
Trimethoprim
Tris(2-carboxyethyl)phosphate (TCEP)
Tris(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl)phosphate (TCPP)
Vinyl chloride
m-xylene
o-xylene
p-xylene

MICROORGANISMS BACTERIA, VIRUS, CYSTS

Acanthamoeba
Aeromonas hydrophila
Campylobacter jejuni
Cryptosporidium parvum
Cyclospora cayetanesis
Eggs of Ascaris lumbricoides
Eggs of Taenia solium
Endolimax
Entamoeba histolytica
Escherichia coli
Giardia lamblia
Helicobacter pylori
Hepatitis A virus
Iodamoeba
Legionella pneumophila
Microsporidium spores
Naegleria
Poliovirus
Raoultella terrigena
Rotavirus
Salmonella typhi
Shigella dysenteriae
Toxoplasma gondii
Vibrio cholerae
Yesinia enterocolitica

*Aesthetic Effect Contaminants

EASY MAINTENANCE WITH eSpring!

100187

Pleated Pre-filter

It is a replacement eSpring pleated prefilter. To be replaced when necessary.

It increases sediment removal surface, thus minimising the premature clogging of the cartridge.



400585

eSpring Tubing

The tubing should be replaced at least every 2 years or earlier due to hygiene purpose.



100188

eSpring™ Water Treatment System



100186

eSpring Cartridge

To be replaced every 5,000 litres or 1 year, whichever comes first.

(Comes with pre-installed pleated pre-filter)



102996

Wall-Mount Kit

Tools to wall-mount the eSpring.

