



## **Membrane Element**

## ESNA1-LF2-LD

(Low Fouling Technology)

**Stable Performance**  $10,500 \text{ gpd } (39.7 \text{ m}^3/\text{d})$ Permeate Flow:

CaCl<sub>2</sub> Rejection: 86% CaCl<sub>2</sub> Rejection (minimum/maximum) 83%/94%

\* Expected calcium rejection for a typical 500 ppm well water is 93% at 13 gfd operating flux and 25 C.

**Type** Configuration: Low Fouling Spiral Wound

Membrane Polymer: Composite Polyamide

400 ft<sup>2</sup> (37.1m<sup>2</sup>) Membrane Active Area:

Feed Spacer: 34 mil (0.864 mm) with biostatic

agent

**Application Data\*** Maximum Applied Pressure: 600 psig (4.16 MPa)

Maximum Chlorine Concentration: < 0.1 PPM Maximum Operating Temperature: 113 °F (45 °C) pH Range, Continuous (Cleaning): 2-10 (1-12)\* Maximum Feedwater Turbidity: 1.0 NTU Maximum Feedwater SDI (15 mins): 4.0

75 GPM (17.0 m<sup>3</sup>/h) Maximum Feed Flow:

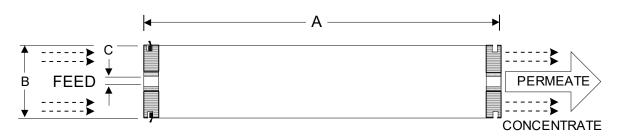
Minimum Ratio of Concentrate to

Permeate Flow for any Element: 5:1 10 psi Maximum Pressure Drop for Each Element:

## **Test Conditions**

The stated performance is initial (data taken after 30 minutes of operation), based on the following conditions:

500 ppm CaCl<sub>2</sub> 75 psi (0.52 MPa) Applied Pressure 77 °F (25 °C) Operating Temperature 15% Permeate Recovery 6.5 - 7.0 Feed pH



A, inches (mm)	B, inches (mm)	C, inches (mm)	Weight, lbs. (kg)
40.0 (1016)	7.89 (200)	1.125 (28.6)	33 (15)

Permeate flow for individual elements may vary -20/+25 percent. Membrane active area may vary +/-4%. Element weight may vary. All membrane elements are supplied with a brine seal, interconnector, and o-rings. Elements are enclosed in a sealed polyethylene bag containing less than 1.0% sodium meta-bisulfite solution, and then packaged in a cardboard box.

<sup>\*</sup> The limitations shown here are for general use. For specific projects, operating at more conservative values may ensure the best performance and longest life of the membrane. See Hydranautics Technical Bulletins for more detail on operation limits, cleaning pH, and cleaning temperatures.