



GREENFIELD
WATER SOLUTIONS

NANOMETIX

Gravity Feed Filter

Installation and Usage Guide



**PLEASE CAREFULLY REVIEW THESE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARRANTY
INFORMATION BEFORE USE. GREENFIELD WATER IS NOT LIABLE FOR DAMAGE
RESULTING FROM FAILURE TO FULLY ADHERE TO PROVIDED INSTRUCTIONS.**

WARRANTY FOR GRAVITY FEED FILTERS

- **30-Day Replacement Guarantee:** If your gravity feed filter breaks within 30 days of purchase, you qualify for a replacement of the same product.
- **After 30 Days:** No returns or exchanges will be accepted, even in cases of breakage.
- **Return Policy:** Used filters may only be returned if deemed defective by Greenfield Water Solutions Technical Support.
- **Defective Filters:** Filters determined to be defective by our technical support team will be replaced at no extra cost, contingent on customer cooperation in validating the defect.
- **Misuse Exclusion:** Filters damaged due to misuse (e.g., dropping, mishandling, using hot water, washing with soap, or testing with red dye) are not eligible for replacement.

NANOMETIX GRAVITY FEED FILTER INSTALLATION MANUAL

1. Prepare Your System:

- Ensure the gravity feed system is empty and clean.
- Remove the lid from the top reservoir.

2. Remove Existing Filters:

- If there are old filters in the top reservoir, unscrew them and take them out.

3. Prepare your NanoMetix Filter:

- Each order includes one NanoMetix filter. Additionally, you may need plugs for any unused filter holes.
- Locate the gasket on the NanoMetix filter.
- Ensure the filter is clean and free from any debris before installation.

4. Install the NanoMetix Filter:

- Insert the threaded part of the NanoMetix filter through one of the holes in the top reservoir.
- Position the filter so that the gasket at the bottom of the filter sits flush against the inside of the top reservoir.
- From inside the top reservoir, secure the filter in place by screwing the nut onto the threaded part of the filter. Hand-tighten the nut, ensuring it is snug but not overly tight to avoid damaging the gasket or the filter.
- Repeat for Additional Filters (if applicable)

-Hand-tighten the nuts until they are secure, but be careful not to overtighten. Any filter breakage caused by overtightening is not covered under warranty.

4. Check the Installation:

- Make sure filter(s) is standing upright and firmly in place.
- Place the lid back on the top reservoir.

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5. Prime the Filter(s):

- Ensure the tap is in the "OFF" position.
- Fill the upper chamber with water and let it filter into the lower chamber. This initial fill will take time as the filters need to fully saturate with water. The flow rate will improve after this initial flushing.
- Once all the water has filtered through, open the tap and empty the lower chamber.
- Discard this first batch of filtered water.
- Allow the filters to stand unused overnight.
- The next day, refill the upper chamber. Once the water has filtered through, discard the water in the lower chamber.

****Important:**** Never prime the filters by allowing water through the threaded end, as this will damage the filter.

****Avoid using red dye for priming.****

Your filter(s) is now ready for use.

CLEANING & MAINTENANCE

Maintaining Your NanoMetix Filters:

The flow rate of your NanoMetix filters will gradually decrease, which is normal. To restore the flow, follow these steps:

- Remove the filter from the system.
- Rinse the filter surface gently under cool running water. Avoid using a sponge or abrasive materials.
- Do not use soap or any detergent when cleaning the filter.
- After cleaning, the filter does not need to be conditioned again. Regularly check your filters to ensure they are working properly.

Important Tips:

- Avoid Freezing: Do not expose filters to temperatures below 40°F (4.5°C) as it may cause damage.
- Filter Life: For optimal performance, replace NanoMetix filters annually.
- Black Particles Seeing black particles in the water initially is normal and will clear over time.
- Mineral Content: Our filters do not remove dissolved minerals. Using a TDS meter may show a higher reading due to the mineral-based materials in the ceramic.

After Periods of Disuse:

If the filter is left unused for a long time, run water through it for 5 minutes before use. For gravity systems, discard the first batch of filtered water.

If an "off-taste" persists after installing a new filter, repeat the flushing procedure to fully clear the filter element.

Installing Plugs (For Empty Filter Holes)

Identify the Parts: Familiarize yourself with the parts of the gravity feed plug. There should be a top part, two gaskets, and a wing nut.

1. Start by unscrewing the wing nut and setting aside the wing nut and bottom washer. This second washer will be used on the bottom part of the hole later.
2. Check to ensure there's one gasket on the plug.
3. Gently insert the threaded part of the plug with gasket into the designated hole on the top of the gravity feed.
4. Ensure the plug goes through the hole effortlessly, without needing to force it.
5. Once the plug is through, slide the second washer (that you set aside earlier) onto the threaded part from below.
6. Make sure this washer fits tightly against the bottom surface.
7. Now, screw the wing nut onto the threaded part from below.
8. Hand-tighten the wing nut to secure it. Be cautious not to tighten too much to prevent damaging the gaskets.
9. To test the seal, pour a bit of water over the plug's top.
10. Look at the bottom, near the wing nut and washers. If you see any water leaks, the plug might not be sealed right.
11. Should there be any leaks, remove the wing nut, adjust the washer, and redo the process to ensure a leak-proof seal.
12. Dry off any spilled water with a cloth or paper towel and do a final check to confirm everything is fitting properly and sealed.

NanoMetix Filter Troubleshooting:

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Release the Airlock: To release the airlock, follow these steps:

1. Hold the filter cartridge in an upright position. We recommend using one of the washers included with the filter and placing the nozzle through it under a faucet, as shown in the picture.
2. Turn on the water and allow it to flow through the filter. While doing this, gently shake the filter to dislodge any trapped air.
3. Ensure that you hold the filter in this position for several minutes to guarantee that water flows through the nozzle, expelling any remaining air.
4. Additionally, you can lightly tap the cartridge against a solid surface to remove any air bubbles.



NanoMetix Filter Troubleshooting Continued

Reassemble the Filter:

Once the airlock is released, follow these steps to reassemble the filter:

1. Insert the filter cartridge into the filter housing chamber, making sure it is properly seated with the two washers and wing-nut supplied with the filter.
2. Screw the filter tightly into the upper chamber to ensure a secure fit. **DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN.**

By following these steps, you should be able to eliminate the airlock in your NanoMetix filter and restore normal water flow.

Periodic rinsing of this filter can enhance flow rate and filtering capacity. Ensure that the water level is above the filter when it is part of the gravity filter assembly to maximize flow. Additionally, completely drying the filter before use can help resolve any flow rate issues.



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GREENFIELD WATER SOLUTIONS

Setting Realistic Expectations: Understanding Water Filter Testing Standards

Understanding Water Quality Standards: PHGs vs. MCLs

Introduction

At Greenfield Water Solutions, we understand that many of our customers prioritize the highest standards of water quality. We frequently receive questions about Public Health Goals (PHGs), also known as health guideline levels (HGLs), and how our filters measure up. Here, we aim to clarify the difference between PHGs/HGLs and Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and explain why most filters, including reverse osmosis (RO) systems, ultrafiltration, and distillation, typically adhere to MCL standards.

What Are Public Health Goals (PHGs) or Health Guideline Levels (HGLs)?

Public Health Goals (PHGs), also known as health guideline levels (HGLs), are set by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). When calculating a PHG/HGL, OEHHA considers all available information to identify the level of a chemical in drinking water that would not cause significant adverse health effects in people who drink that water every day for 70 years. For cancer-causing chemicals, the PHG/HGL is typically established at the “one-in-one-million” risk level, meaning that not more than one person in a population of one million people drinking the water daily for 70 years would be expected to develop cancer as a result of exposure to that chemical.

PHGs/HGLs are not regulatory standards but serve as aspirational targets that indicate the level of contaminants at which no adverse health effects are expected. They provide a framework for understanding health risks and guide the improvement of drinking water quality.

What Are Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)?

MCLs are enforceable standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the Safe Drinking Water Act. These standards represent the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the PHGs/HGLs as feasible, considering available technology, treatment capabilities, and cost.

MCLs balance the ideal health outcomes represented by PHGs/HGLs with practical considerations such as technological feasibility and cost. While MCLs might not achieve the near-zero contaminant levels of PHGs/HGLs, they are set at levels that ensure safety and public health, providing a realistic and enforceable standard.

Why Do Filters Adhere to MCLs?

While PHGs/HGLs represent ideal conditions, achieving these levels with current technology is often not feasible. Most water filters, including high-quality reverse osmosis (RO) systems, ultrafiltration, and distillation, are designed to meet MCL standards, which are realistic and attainable benchmarks ensuring safe drinking water.

Achieving PHG/HGL levels with current filtration technologies is challenging. Most commercially available filters can significantly reduce contaminant levels but often fall short of PHG/HGL targets due to the limitations of available technology. Achieving and maintaining PHG/HGL levels would require frequent filter changes, advanced technologies, and higher costs, making it impractical for most households.

Addressing Customer Concerns

One challenge we face is that some customers use PHGs/HGLs as the standard for evaluating water treatment efficacy. It is important to understand that PHGs/HGLs were never intended to be the sole determinant of a filter's effectiveness. Instead, they are meant to inform and guide improvements in water quality.

We understand that our customers want the cleanest water possible, and while it's challenging to achieve PHG/HGL levels, our filters aim to get as close as possible to these standards. By adhering to MCLs, we ensure that the water is safe and clean, meeting the stringent requirements set by regulatory bodies.

Using EWG.org's Tap Water Database as a Reference

We recommend using resources like EWG.org's Tap Water Database. Customers can visit this site to learn what is in their municipal water (not well water). Visit the EWG Tap Water Database for more detailed information.

Conclusion

At Greenfield Water Solutions, we strive to provide the highest quality water filtration systems that meet or exceed MCL standards. While PHGs/HGLs are valuable for understanding potential health risks, MCLs offer a practical and achievable benchmark for ensuring safe drinking water. We are committed to continuous improvement and are always here to address your concerns and provide the best solutions for your water quality needs.

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