

SYSTEM AND METHOD OF DEIONIZATION OF WATER

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) to U.S. Patent
5 Application Serial No. 62/716,127, titled “APPLYING INTELLIGENCE TO WATER
ONE ASSURANCE”, filed on August 8, 2018, which is herein incorporated by
reference in its entirety for all purposes.

BACKGROUND

10 Field of Disclosure

Aspects and embodiments disclosed herein are directed generally to methods
and apparatus for monitoring, controlling, and maintaining water treatment systems,
and in particular to systems and methods of monitoring the condition of ion exchange-
based water treatment systems.

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Discussion of Related Art

Deionized (DI) water is an ingredient in hundreds of applications, including
medical, laboratory processes, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, electronics manufacturing,
food processing, plating, countless industrial processes, and even the spot-free rinse
20 water at the local car wash. Typically, it serves as an ultra-pure ingredient, a cleaning
solvent, or as the foundation of a process water recovery/reuse strategy. Deionized
water meeting Water-For-Injection (WFI) standards of purity is used as the basis for
saline and other solutions to be injected into the body during medical procedures. Its
bacteria-free and mineral-free purity helps assure the quality and stability of the
25 solution as other ingredients are added to it. DI laboratory water is typically used to
clean instruments and lab equipment and to perform tissue cell culture, blood
fractionation, and other lab procedures. Deionized water in the pharmaceutical industry
is used for preparing culture media, for making up aqueous solutions, and for washing
containers and apparatus. It is also used as a raw material, ingredient, and solvent in
30 the processing, formulation, and manufacture of pharmaceutical and nutraceutical
products, active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) and intermediates, compendial
articles, and analytical reagents. In semiconductor manufacturing, deionized water's

properties for absorbing minerals, enhancing detergents and residue-free drying make it useful for rinsing and cleaning semiconductor wafers. It is also used in wet etching, bacterial testing and many other processes throughout the fabrication facility. Deionized water is commonly used to top up lead-acid batteries, cooling systems and
5 for other applications. Deionized water is often used as an ingredient to add purity, stability and performance in many hair care, skin care, body care, baby care, sun care and makeup products, where it is sometimes referred to as "aqua" on product ingredient labels. Because of its high relative dielectric constant, deionized water is used as a high voltage dielectric in many pulsed power applications for energy research. Deionized
10 water is used as both an ingredient and a process element in food and beverage processing. As an ingredient, it offers stability, purity and sanitation. As a process element, it is used for effective sanitation. In industrial plants, DI water facilitates water and wastewater recycling; adds efficiency and life extension to boiler and steam processes. Deionized water is used to pretreat boiler feed water to reduce scaling and energy use and to control deposition, carryover and corrosion in the boiler system. As
15 such, DI water is an essential element in boiler water recycling. Deionized water can pretreat cooling tower make-up water to help reduce scaling and reduce energy use in power plants, petroleum refineries, petrochemical plants, natural gas processing plants, food processing plants, semiconductor plants, and other industrial facilities. When used
20 as a rinse after washing cars, windows, and similar applications, deionized spot-free rinse water dries without leaving spots caused by dissolved solutes, eliminating post-wash wipedowns.

Flow meters, conductivity and resistivity meters, temperature sensors, pH sensors and hydrogen sulfide sensors, for example, along with other scientific
25 instruments are widely used in many remote locations for a variety of purposes including monitoring the condition of a water purification system. It is often necessary for workmen to physically visit the remote sites to monitor the flow meters or other instruments (e.g., samplers) to gather data. Multiple site visits in numerous locations is a challenging, labor intensive, and expensive task. Ensuring that each site is
30 operational, and that maintenance or service is regularly scheduled provides for obtaining accurate and reliable data.

SUMMARY

In accordance with an aspect of the present disclosure there is provided a method of treating water in a water treatment system after a replacement of an ion exchange bed. The method comprises introducing water to be treated into the ion exchange bed of the water treatment system to produce treated water, calculating a current exchange daily average flow rate of water through the water treatment system, calculating a cumulative daily average flow rate of water through the water treatment system, and determining an estimated number of days remaining to exhaustion of the ion exchange bed based on the current exchange daily average flow rate and the cumulative daily average flow rate.

In some embodiments, determining the estimated number of days remaining comprises determining a weighted daily average flow rate involving applying a greater weighting to the cumulative daily average flow rate than a weighting applied to the current exchange daily average flow rate. Determining the weighted daily average flow rate may include performing a calculation as follows:

$$F_{weighted} = [(w_{cumulative}) \times (F_{cumulative})] + [(w_{current}) \times (F_{current})]$$

wherein,

$F_{weighted}$ = weighted daily average flow rate,

$F_{current}$ = current exchange daily average flow rate,

$F_{cumulative}$ = cumulative daily average flow rate,

$0.5 \leq w_{cumulative} \leq 0.9$,

$0.1 < w_{current} < 0.5$,

$w_{cumulative} + w_{current} = 1$.

In some embodiments, $0.2 < w_{current} < 0.4$.

In some embodiments, $w_{current}$ is about 0.3.

In some embodiments, the method further comprises generating a request for replacement of the ion exchange bed based on the estimated number of days remaining. The method may further comprise transmitting the generated request for replacement of the ion exchange bed to a central server.

In some embodiments, the water treatment system is located at a first site and the method further comprises determining whether to replace the ion exchange bed of

the water treatment system at the first site and a second ion exchange bed of another water treatment system at a second site in a same service trip. Determining whether to replace both the ion exchange bed of the water treatment system at the first site and the second ion exchange bed of the another water treatment system at the second site in the same service trip may include weighing a cost associated with regenerating the ion exchange bed from the first site and the ion exchange bed from the second site against a cost associated with different service trips to the first and the second sites.

In some embodiments, the water treatment system is located at a first site in a network of a plurality of different sites each including at least one water treatment system having an ion exchange bed, and the method further comprises determining a subset of ion exchange beds of the plurality of sites to be replaced in a same service trip.

In some embodiments, calculating the cumulative daily average flow rate includes calculating the average daily flow rate of water for a plurality of periods including a plurality of instances of replacing the ion exchange bed. Calculating the cumulative daily average flow rate of water may include calculating a prior period average daily flow rate of water through the water treatment system for a time period including a predetermined number of instances of replacing the ion exchange bed immediately preceding the receipt of indication of replacement. Calculating the prior period average daily flow rate of water may include applying a greater weight to flow rates of water through the ion exchange bed closer in time to the current period than to flow rates of water through the water treatment system further in time from the current period.

In some embodiments, determining the estimated number of days remaining to exhaustion is based on a current tank capacity of the ion exchange bed, an average conductivity of the water for the current period, and the current exchange daily average flow rate.

In some embodiments, the method further comprises measuring a conductivity of the water to be treated during a current period, and determining a current average conductivity of water to be treated during the current period, wherein determining the estimated number of days remaining to exhaustion is further based on the determined current average conductivity.

In some embodiments, determining the estimated number of days remaining to exhaustion comprises performing a calculation as follows:

$$D_{remaining} = \frac{\left(\frac{TC_{current}}{(\rho_{current} * (conductivity\ TDS\ conv) / grains\ conversion)} \right)}{((w_{cumulative} * F_{cumulative}) + (w_{current} * F_{current}))}$$

5 where,

$D_{remaining}$ = estimated number of days remaining to exhaustion,

$TC_{current}$ = current tank capacity,

$\rho_{current}$ = current daily average conductivity,

$0.5 \leq w_{cumulative} \leq 0.9$,

10 $F_{cumulative}$ = cumulative daily average flow rate,

$0.1 < w_{current} < 0.5$,

$F_{current}$ = current average flow rate,

$w_{cumulative} + w_{current} = 1$,

$conductivity\ TDS\ conv$ = conductivity conversion factor in ppm,

15 $grains\ conversion$ = grains conversion factor in grains per gallon.

Typically, 1 grain represents 17.1 ppm (as $CaCO_3$) and 2.53 μS represents 1 ppm (as $CaCO_3$).

In accordance with another aspect, there is provided a system for providing treated water. The system comprises a first water treatment unit having a first ion
 20 exchange bed having ion exchange media contained therein, and disposed to receive a first water stream to be treated, a first flow meter positioned along a flow path including the first ion exchange bed and configured to measure a first flow rate of the first water stream passing through the first flow path, and a first controller in communication with the first flow meter. The first controller is configured to receive first flow rate data
 25 regarding the first flow rate, calculate, based on the first flow rate data, a first current average flow rate of the first water stream through the first ion exchange bed, calculate a first cumulative average flow rate through the first water treatment unit, determine a first weighted average flow rate from a weighted average of the first current average flow rate and the first cumulative average flow rate, and determine an estimated number
 30 of days remaining to exhaustion of the ion exchange media in the first ion exchange

bed based on the first weighted average flow rate and a capacity of the ion exchange media of the first ion exchange bed.

In some embodiments, the system further comprises a second water treatment unit disposed remotely from the first water treatment unit, the second water treatment unit having a second ion exchange bed having ion exchange media contained therein, and disposed to receive a second water stream to be treated, a second flow meter positioned along a second flow path including the second ion exchange bed and configured to measure a second flow rate of the second water stream passing through the second flow path, and a second controller in communication with the second flow meter. The second controller is configured to receive second flow rate data regarding the second flow rate, calculate, based on the second flow rate data, a second current average flow rate of the second water stream through the second ion exchange bed, calculate a second cumulative average flow rate through the second water treatment unit, determine a second weighted average flow rate from a weighted average of the second current average flow rate and the second cumulative average flow rate, and determine a second estimated number of days remaining to exhaustion of the ion exchange media in the second ion exchange bed based on the second weighted average flow rate and a capacity of the ion exchange media of the second ion exchange bed.

In some embodiments, the system further comprises a central controller located at a site remote from first water treatment unit disposed to receive the estimated number of days remaining to exhaustion of the ion exchange media in the first ion exchange bed. The central controller may be further configured to receive the second estimated number of days remaining to exhaustion of the ion exchange media in the second ion exchange bed and determine whether to replace the ion exchange media in the first ion exchange bed and ion exchange media in the second ion exchange bed in a same service trip. The central controller may be configured to determine whether to replace the ion exchange media in the first ion exchange bed and the ion exchange media in the second ion exchange bed in the same service trip by weighing a cost associated with regenerating the ion exchange media of the first ion exchange bed and the ion exchange media of the second ion exchange bed against a cost associated with different service trips to each of the first and the second sites.

In some embodiments, the first controller is configured to determine the first weighted average flow rate by applying a greater weighting to the first current average flow rate than a weighting applied to the first cumulative average flow rate. The first controller may be configured to determine the first weighted average flow rate by performing a calculation as follows:

first weighted average flow rate = $A \times (\text{first cumulative average flow rate}) + B \times (\text{first current average flow rate})$, wherein $0.5 < A < 0.9$, $0.1 < B < 0.5$, and $A + B = 1$.

In some embodiments, the first controller is further configured to schedule a second replacement of the ion exchange media at a second time determined from the estimated number of days remaining until the ion exchange media will be exhausted.

In some embodiments, the second controller is configured to determine the second weighted average flow rate by performing a calculation as follows:
second weighted average flow rate = $C \times (\text{second cumulative average flow rate}) + D \times (\text{second current average flow rate})$, wherein $0.5 < C < 0.9$, $0.1 < D < 0.5$, and $C + D = 1$.

In accordance with another aspect, there is provided a water treatment system comprising a central server and a plurality of water treatment units, each water treatment unit disposed remotely from the central server, and each respectively having ion exchange media disposed to receive water to be treated and provide treated water, at least one flow meter disposed to monitor flow of water in the water treatment unit, and a controller configured to determine, for a predetermined period, an unadjusted flow rate of water through the water treatment unit, determine a historical flow rate of water through the water treatment unit, determine, for the ion exchange media, at least one of an expected remaining service capacity and a predicted days to exhaustion based on the unadjusted flow rate, the historical flow rate, and a total capacity of the ion exchange media, and transmit at least one of the expected remaining service capacity and the predicted days to exhaustion to the central server.

In some embodiments, each of the water treatment unit further comprises a conductivity sensor disposed to respectively measure a conductivity of water introduced into the ion exchange media of each respective water treatment unit, and wherein the controller is further configured to determine at least one of the predicted

days to exhaustion and the total capacity of the respective ion exchange media based on the measured conductivity from the conductivity sensor.

In some embodiments, the central server is configured to generate a service request to replace ion exchange media in a particular water treatment unit if the
5 predicted days to exhaustion of the particular water treatment unit is less than a service lag time.

In some embodiments, the central server is configured to generate a service request to replace the respective ion exchange media in a particular water treatment unit if the remaining capacity of the particular water treatment unit is less than a minimum
10 capacity.

In some embodiments, the central server is further configured to combine at least two service requests from at least two different water treatment units into single aggregated service request to replace respective ion exchange media of the at least two water treatment units if a separation distance between the at least two water treatment
15 units is less than a maximum separation distance.

In accordance with another aspect, there is provided a method of providing treated water. The method comprises receiving, at a remote server, at least one of a remaining capacity and an estimated period remaining to exhaustion of a first ion exchange bed at a first treatment unit. The first treatment unit is configured to monitor
20 a flow rate of water through the first ion exchange bed of the first treatment unit configured to deliver treated water to a first point of use, calculate a first average flow rate of water through the first ion exchange bed for a predefined time period, determine a first average conductivity of the water into the first ion exchange bed during the predefined time period, determine at least one of the remaining capacity and the
25 estimated period remaining to exhaustion of the first ion exchange bed based on the first average flow rate, the first average conductivity, and a first historical average flow rate of water through the first treatment unit. The method further comprises receiving, at the remote server, at least one of a remaining capacity and an estimated period remaining to exhaustion of a second ion exchange bed of a second treatment unit, the
30 second treatment unit remote from the first treatment unit. The second treatment unit is configured to monitor a flow rate of water through the second ion exchange bed of the second treatment unit configured to deliver treated water to a second point of use,

calculate a second average flow rate of water through the second ion exchange bed for the predefined time period, determine a second average conductivity of the water into the second ion exchange bed during the predefined time period, and determine at least one of the remaining capacity and the estimated time to exhaustion of the second ion exchange bed of the second treatment unit based on the second average flow rate, the
5 second average conductivity, and a second historical average flow rate of water through the second treatment unit.

In some embodiments, the first controller determines the at least one of the remaining capacity and the estimated period remaining to exhaustion of the first ion
10 exchange bed by weighting the first average flow rate relative to the first historical average flow rate according to a ratio ranging from about 2:8 to about 4:6.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings are not intended to be drawn to scale. In the
15 drawings, each identical or nearly identical component that is illustrated in various figures is represented by a like numeral. For purposes of clarity, not every component may be labeled in every drawing. In the drawings:

FIG. 1A is a schematic illustration of a water treatment system and associated monitoring system;

20 FIG. 1B is a schematic illustration of a water treatment system;

FIG. 2 is a schematic illustration of a water treatment system and associated monitoring system;

FIG. 3 is a schematic illustration of a data platform/monitoring system for a water treatment system;

25 FIG. 4 is a schematic illustration of a service deionization water treatment system;

FIG. 5 is a schematic illustration of a water treatment system service;

FIG. 6 is a flowchart of a method of providing treated water;

FIG. 7 is a flowchart of a method of performing actions based on data collected
30 by a water treatment unit during treatment of water;

FIG. 8 is a flowchart of a method of remotely monitoring water treatment units;

FIG. 9 is a flowchart illustrating an example of a method of predicting exhaustion of an ion exchange media bed;

FIG. 10 is a flowchart of a method of determining the condition of ion exchange media of service deionization water treatment system;

5 FIG. 11A, is one example of a chart of predicted remaining capacity of an ion exchange system calculated in accordance with a previous method and predicted remaining capacity calculated according to a method as disclosed herein;

FIG. 11B is another example of a chart of predicted remaining capacity of an ion exchange system calculated in accordance with a previous method and predicted
10 remaining capacity calculated according to a method as disclosed herein; and

FIG. 12 is another exemplary flowchart representative of a method of determining the condition of a water treatment system.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

15 Aspects and embodiments disclosed herein are not limited to the details of construction and the arrangement of components set forth in the following description or illustrated in the drawings. Aspects and embodiments disclosed herein are capable of other embodiments and of being practiced or of being carried out in various ways.

Aspects and embodiments disclosed herein include a wireless monitoring
20 system which enables data collection from and monitoring of the status of various meters, sensors, and scientific instruments at one or more locations. The data may be gathered wirelessly, for example, by means of the GSM cellular telephone network using a modem connected to a computer or a hand-held device, by Wi-Fi, or other wireless data collection methods known in the art, e.g., based on the LTE Cat 1, LTE
25 Cat M1, or Cat NB1 standard. In other embodiments, data may be gathered from the monitoring system via a wired connection to a centralized monitoring system.

Aspects and embodiments of a wireless monitoring system may be utilized in the environment of a water treatment system. The water treatment system may include one or more unit operations. The one or more unit operations may include one or more
30 pressure-driven water treatment devices, for example, membrane filtration devices such as nanofiltration (NF) devices, reverse osmosis (RO) devices, hollow fiber membrane filtration devices, etc., one or more ion-exchange water treatment devices, one or more

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electrically-driven water treatment devices, for example, electrodialysis (ED) or electrodeionization (EDI) devices, one or more chemical-based water treatment devices, for example, chlorination or other chemical dosing devices, one or more carbon filters, one or more biologically-based treatment devices, for example, aerobic
5 biological treatment vessels, anaerobic digesters, or biofilters, one or more radiation-based water treatment devices, for example, ultraviolet light irradiation systems.

The water treatment system may be utilized to treat water for industrial uses, for example, for use in semiconductor processing plants, food processing or preparation sites, for use in chemical processing plants, to produce purified water for use as
10 laboratory water, for medical device manufacturing, or pharmaceutical production, or may be utilized to provide a site with water suitable for irrigation or drinking water purposes. In other embodiments, the water treatment system may be utilized to treat wastewater from industrial or municipal sources.

The water treatment system may include one or more sensors, probes, or
15 instruments for monitoring one or more parameters of water entering or exiting any one or more of the one or more unit operations. The one or more sensors, probes, or instruments may include, for example, flow meters, water level sensors, conductivity meters, resistivity meters, chemical concentration meters, turbidity monitors, chemical species specific concentration sensors, temperature sensors, pH sensors, oxidation-
20 reduction potential (ORP) sensors, pressure sensors, or any other sensor, probe, or scientific instrument useful for providing an indication of a desired characteristic or parameter of water entering or exiting any one or more of the one or more unit operations.

A monitoring system may be utilized to gather data from sensors, probes, or
25 scientific instruments included in the water treatment system and may provide the gathered data to operators local to the water treatment system or to persons, for example, a water treatment system service provider, remote from the water treatment and monitoring system.

One embodiment of a water treatment system (also referred to herein as a water
30 treatment unit) and associated monitoring system is illustrated schematically in FIG. 1A generally at 100. The water treatment system may include one or more water treatment units or devices 105A, 105B, 105C. The one or more water treatment devices

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may be arranged fluidically in series and/or in parallel as illustrated in FIG. 1B. Although only three water treatment devices 105A, 105B, 105C are illustrated, it is to be understood that the water treatment system may include any number of water treatment units or devices.

5 The water treatment system 100 may further include one or more ancillary systems 150A, 150B, 150C, for example, pumps, pre or post filters, polishing beds, heating or cooling units, sampling units, power supplies, or other ancillary equipment fluidically in line with or otherwise coupled to or in communication with the one or more water treatment units 105A, 105B, 105C. The ancillary systems are not limited
10 to only three ancillary systems but may be any number and type of ancillary systems desired in a particular implementation. The one or more water treatment units 105A, 105B, 105C and ancillary systems 150A, 150B, 150C may be in communication with a controller 110, for example, a computerized controller, which may receive signals from and/or send signals to the one or more water treatment devices 105A, 105B, 105C
15 and ancillary systems 150A, 150B, 150C to monitor and control same. The one or more water treatment devices 105A, 105B, 105C and ancillary systems 150A, 150B, 150C may send or receive data related to one or more operating parameters to or from the controller 110 in analog or digital signals. The controller 110 may be local to the water treatment system 100 or remote from the water treatment system 100 and may be in
20 communication with the components of the water treatment system 100 by wired and/or wireless links, e.g., by a local area network or a data bus. A source of water to be treated 200 may supply water to be treated to the water treatment system 100. The water to be treated may pass through or be treated in any of the water treatment devices 105A, 105B, 105C and, optionally, one or more of the ancillary systems 150A, 150B,
25 150C and may be output to a downstream device or point of use 220.

Returning to FIG. 1A, one or more sensors, probes, or scientific instruments associated with each of the water treatment devices 105A, 105B, 105C may be in communication, via a wired or a wireless connection, to a controller 110 which may include, for example, a local monitoring and data gathering device or system. The one
30 of more sensors, probes or scientific instruments associated with each of the water treatment devices 105A, 105B, 105C may provide monitoring data to the controller 110 in the form of analog or digital signals. The controller 110 may provide data from the

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sensors or scientific instruments associated with each of the water treatment devices 105A, 105B, 105C to different locations. One of the locations may optionally include a display 115 local to one of the water treatment devices 105A, 105B, 105C or the site at which the water treatment devices 105A, 105B, 105C are located. Another of the
5 locations may be a web portal 120 which may be hosted in a local or remote server or in the cloud 125. Another of the locations optionally may be a distributed control system (DCS) 130 which may be located at the site or at the facility at which the water treatment devices 105A, 105B, 105C are located.

Processing of the data from the one or more sensors, probes, or scientific
10 instruments associated with each of the water treatment devices 105A, 105B, 105C may be performed at the controller 110 and summarized data may be provided to one or more of the locations 115, 120, 130, or the controller 110 may pass raw data from the one or more sensors or scientific instruments or probes to one or more of the locations 115, 120, 130. The data may be available through one or more of the locations 115,
15 120, 130 to an operator of the water treatment system or any of the individual water treatment devices, to a user of treated water provided by the water treatment system, to a vendor or service provider that may be responsible for maintenance of one or more of the water treatment devices 105A, 105B, 105C or the system 100 as a whole, or to any other interested parties. For example, a user of the water treatment system 100 may
20 access data related to water quality and/or quantity of treated water produced in the water treatment system 100 via the web portal 120 or via the site DCS system 130. The user may utilize such data for auditing purposes or to show compliance with regulations associated with production of the treated water. Further optional configurations contemplate storage of the raw or processed data or both at one or more data storage
25 devices, at any of locations 110, 120 and 130.

Features associated with the water treatment devices 105A, 105B, 105C are illustrated in FIG. 2, wherein an example of a water treatment device (which may be any one or more of water treatment devices 105A, 105B, 105C) is indicated at 105. A source 200 of water (alternatively referred to herein as feedwater) to be treated in the
30 water treatment device 105 may be disposed in fluid communication upstream of the water treatment device 105. The source 200 may be a source of untreated water, water output from a plant or from a point of use at the site at which the water treatment device

105 is located, or an upstream water treatment device. The water to be treated may pass through or otherwise be monitored by one or more sensors 205 upstream of the inlet of the water treatment device 105. The one or more sensors 205 may include, for example, a flow meter, a conductivity sensor, a pH sensor, a turbidity sensor, a temperature
5 sensor, a pressure sensor, an ORP sensor, or any one or more of the other forms of sensors described above. The one or more sensors 205 may provide data regarding one or more measured parameters of the water to be treated in the water treatment device 105 to a local monitor 225 associated with the water treatment device 105 which may pass the data on to the controller 110. The one or more sensors 205 may provide the
10 data in either analog signals or digital signals. The local monitor 225 may be included as hardware or software in the controller 110 or may be a separate device. The one or more sensors 205 may additionally or alternatively provide data regarding the one or more measured parameters of the water to be treated in the water treatment device 105 directly to the controller 110.

15 The water to be treated may enter the water treatment device 105 through an inlet 104 of the water treatment device 105 and undergo treatment within the water treatment device 105. One or more sensors 210 may be disposed internal to the water treatment device 105 to gather data related to operation of the water treatment device 105 and/or one or more parameters of the water undergoing treatment in the water
20 treatment device 105. The one or more sensors 210 may include, for example, a pressure sensor, level sensor, conductivity sensor, pH sensor, OPR sensor, current or voltage sensor, or any one or more of the other forms of sensors described above. The one or more sensors 210 may provide data related to operation of the water treatment device 105 and/or one or more parameters of the water undergoing treatment in the
25 water treatment device 105 to the local monitor 225, which may pass the data on to the controller 110. The one or more sensors 210 may additionally or alternatively provide data related to operation of the water treatment device 105 and/or one or more parameters of the water undergoing treatment in the water treatment device 105 directly to the controller 110. Communications between the one or more sensors 210 and local
30 monitor 225 and/or controller 110 may be via a wired or wireless communications link.

After treatment in the water treatment device 105 the treated water may exit through an outlet 106 of the water treatment device 105. One or more parameters of the

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treated water may be tested or monitored by one or more downstream sensors 215. The one or more sensors 215 may include, for example, a flow meter, a conductivity sensor, a pH sensor, a turbidity sensor, a temperature sensor, a pressure sensor, an ORP sensor, or any one or more of the other forms of sensors described above. The one or more
5 sensors 215 may provide data regarding one or more measured parameters of the treated water to the local monitor 225, which may pass the data on to the controller 110. The one or more sensors 215 may additionally or alternatively provide data regarding the one or more measured parameters of the treated water directly to the controller 110. Communications between the one or more sensors 215 and local monitor 225 and/or
10 controller 110 may be via a wired or wireless communications link.

The local monitor 225 and/or controller 110 may include functionality for controlling the operation of the water treatment device 105. Based on measured parameters of the water to be treated or the treated water from the sensors 205 and/or 215, measured parameters from the one or more internal sensors 210, or based on a
15 command received from an operator, the local monitor 225 and/or controller 110 may control inlet or outlet valves V (or one or more ancillary systems 150A, 150B, 150C illustrated in FIG. 1B) to adjust a flow rate or residence time of water within the water treatment device 105. The local monitor 225 and/or controller 110 may also control
one or more internal controls 230 of the water treatment device 105 to adjust one or
20 more operating parameters of the water treatment device 105, for example, internal temperature, pressure, pH, electrical current or voltage (for electrically-based treatment devices), aeration, mixing speed or intensity, or any other desired operating parameter of the water treatment device 105.

The local monitor 225 and/or controller 110 may monitor signals from one or
25 more of the input sensors 205, internal sensors 210, and output sensors 215 to determine if an error condition or unexpected event has occurred and may be configured to generate an error message or signal in response to detecting same. For example, in instances in which the input sensors 205 and output sensors 215 include inlet and outlet pressure sensors, the local monitor 225 and/or controller 110 may be configured to
30 receive inlet pressure data from the inlet pressure sensor and outlet pressure data from the outlet pressure sensor and generate an alarm if a difference in the pressure of the feedwater relative to the pressure of the treated water is above a differential pressure

setpoint. In instances in which one or more of the input sensors 205, internal sensors 210, and output sensors 215 include a leak detection module disposed to close if moisture is detected in an enclosure of the water treatment unit 105, the local monitor 225 and/or controller 110 may be configured to generate an indication if the leak
5 detection module detects moisture in the enclosure. In some embodiments, the leak detect module includes a sensor disposed externally or outside of but proximate the enclosure of the unit on a floor upon which the water treatment unit is set.

In one embodiment, the monitoring system, represented by the controller 110 and illustrated in further detail in FIG. 3, may include one or more wired and/or wireless
10 communication modules, such as modem 305 which may, for example, utilize a cellular phone network, e.g., based on the LTE Cat 1, LTE Cat M1, or Cat NB1 standard, to communicate data regarding operation of a water treatment device 105 and/or water to be treated and/or water after being treated in a water treatment device 105 with a remote server or one of locations 115, 120, 130, a processing unit (CPU) 310 operatively
15 connected to the communication modules, such as modem 305, a memory 315 operatively connected to the CPU 310 which could be used to store data received from sensors associated with the water treatment devices and/or code for controlling the operation of one or more water treatment devices, one or more additional interfaces 320, which may include wired or wireless (e.g., Wi-Fi, Bluetooth®, cellular, etc.)
20 modules for connecting one or more scientific instruments or any of sensors 205, 210, 215 or other sensors associated with a water treatment device 105 or system to the central processing unit, a power supply 325 for providing electrical power to the modem 305 and the central processing unit, and an enclosure 330 for housing the components at the location. In some embodiments, the one or more module 305 may include a
25 Bluetooth® interface operatively configured to wirelessly transmit data over a personal area network, e.g., a short distance network in compliance with the IEEE 802.15.1 standard, or a utilize wireless local area network protocols, e.g. Wi-Fi based on the IEEE 802.11 standard. In some embodiments, the one or more interfaces 320 may include a Bluetooth® interface operatively configured to wirelessly transmit data over
30 a personal area network, e.g., a short distance network in compliance with the IEEE 802.15.1 standard, or a utilize wireless local area network protocols, e.g., Wi-Fi based on the IEEE 802.11 standard. Any or all of the components of the controller 110 may

be communicatively coupled with one or more internal busses 335. In some embodiments, the memory 315 may include a non-transitory computer readable medium including instructions, that when executed by the CPU 310, cause the CPU 310 to perform any of the methods disclosed herein.

5 A variety of monitoring devices such as a flow meter or other scientific instrument are normally operably connected to the CPU 310 such that data from the monitoring device or scientific instrument is transmitted to the modem 305 where it can be accessed from a remote location through, for example, the cellular phone network.

 In one aspect of the disclosure, a remote monitoring and control system
10 architecture is used as illustrated in FIG. 1A. A controller 110 comprising a modem 305 (FIG. 3) and cellular connectivity is connected to various devices, for example, one or more sensors (for example, any one or more of sensors 205, 210, 215) associated with water treatment devices 105A, 105B, and 105C. The one or more sensors may comprise a service deionization tank resistivity monitor, a series of sensors and
15 monitors such as a flow meter, conductivity meter, temperature and pH sensors for a water purification system such as a reverse osmosis system, or the one or more sensors may comprise a series of unit operations combined into a complete system. The information from the various one or more sensors is uploaded to internal portals from the operating business and can also be uploaded to customer portals and customer DCS
20 systems 130. The entire network may be cloud based.

 One example of a local water treatment system or unit 100 that may be included in aspects and embodiments disclosed herein is a service deionization system. One example of a local water treatment system or unit 100 including a service deionization system is illustrated generally at 400 in FIG. 4. Water to be treated is supplied from a
25 source 405 of water to an inlet pressure relief valve 410. The inlet pressure relief valve 410 regulates inlet water pressure to prevent over-pressurization and potential system damage. The inlet water then passes through a solenoid valve 415 and passes through a pre-filter 420. The pre-filter 420 removes particulate matter that may be present in the inlet water from the source 405. A first flow meter 425 monitors the flow of the
30 inlet water from the pre-filter 420. An inlet water quality probe S1 is in fluid communication with inlet water exiting the pre-filter 420. The inlet water quality probe S1 includes a conductivity sensor and a temperature sensor. Conductivity of the inlet

water may depend on both concentration of ionic species in the inlet water and temperature of the inlet water. The temperature sensor may provide data utilized to apply an offset or calibration to data output from the conductivity sensor to reduce or eliminate the effect of temperature on the conductivity sensor readings. In some
5 embodiments, the raw conductivity readings from the inlet water conductivity sensor may be linearly adjusted for temperatures different from a reference temperature of 25 °C by a temperature coefficient, such as 2.0% per degree C.

The inlet water flows from the first flow meter 425 to a first treatment column 430 which may be, for example, a carbon filtration column. The water is treated in the
10 first treatment column 430, exits the first treatment column 430, and enters a second treatment column 435 which may be, for example, a cation resin ion exchange column.

After being treated in the second treatment column 435 the water exits the second treatment column 435 and enters a third treatment column or worker bed 440. The worker bed 440 may include, for example, an anion resin ion exchange column. A
15 worker probe S2 is disposed to measure at least one worker water parameter of water from the worker bed 440. The worker probe S2 may include a conductivity sensor and a temperature sensor for providing temperature calibration for data output from the conductivity sensor of the worker probe S2, as described above with reference to the inlet water quality probe S1. In some embodiments, the raw conductivity readings from
20 the worker bed water conductivity sensor may be linearly adjusted for temperatures different from a reference temperature of 25 °C by a temperature coefficient, e.g., 4.3% per degree C. The temperature coefficient can be adjusted locally, at the unit or remotely, from the central server. The worker probe S2 may be provided on the output of the worker bed 440 to measure the quality of water exiting the worker bed 440. The
25 worker probe S2 may include an indicator light or display (not shown) that provides an indication of whether the conductivity of the water exiting the worker bed 440 is within acceptable limits. In other cases, nonlinear temperature compensation may be utilized to adjust the conductivity value.

The water is treated in the worker bed and exits the worker bed 440 and enters
30 a polisher bed 445 which may be, for example, a mixed bed resin ion exchange column. A polisher probe S3 is disposed to measure at least one polisher water parameter of water from the polisher bed 445. The polisher probe S3 may include a conductivity

sensor and a temperature sensor for providing temperature calibration for data output from the conductivity sensor of the polisher probe S3, as described above with reference to the inlet water quality probe S1. In some embodiments, the raw conductivity readings from the polisher bed water conductivity sensor may be linearly adjusted for
5 temperatures different from a reference temperature of 25 ° C by temperature coefficient, e.g., 5.2% per degree C. The temperature coefficient can be adjusted locally, at the unit or remotely, from the central server. The polisher probe S3 may be provided on the output of the polisher column 445 to measure the quality of water exiting the polisher column 445. The polisher probe S3 may include an indicator light
10 or display (not shown) that provides an indication of whether the conductivity of the water exiting the polisher column 445 is within acceptable limits. The water is treated in the polisher column 445 and exits the polisher column 445. The water exiting the polisher column 445 may pass through a post filter 450, which may be, for example, a column filter that filters any resin fines from the treated water. A second flow meter
15 425 may be provided downstream of the polisher bed 445. The second flow meter 425 may be provided in addition to or as an alternative to the first flow meter 425.

A monitor/controller 455, which may include features of one or both of the local monitor 225 and/or controller 110 illustrated in FIG. 2, may be utilized to monitor and control aspects of the system or unit 400. The monitor/controller 455 may, for example,
20 receive a signal from a leak detector module 460 that may provide an indication of a leak being present in the system or unit 400. For, example, the leak detector module 460 may be disposed to close if moisture is detected in an enclosure 465 of the service deionization system 400 or on a floor or other surface upon which the enclosure 465 or the system 400 is disposed. The monitor/controller 455 may be configured to generate
25 an indication, alarm, or warning if the leak detection module 460 detects moisture in the enclosure 465. If a leak is detected, the monitor/controller 455 may send a control signal to the solenoid valve to 415 to shut down flow of water through the system. The monitor/controller 455 may also provide a signal by a wired or wireless connection to a service provider to indicate that the system 400 may be in need of service. The
30 monitor/controller 455 may be configured to receive and monitor flow rate data via signals received from one or both of the first and second flow meters 425 and may be configured to receive and monitor at least one measured inlet water parameter from the

inlet water quality probe S1, at least one worker water parameter from the worker probe S2, and at least one polisher water parameter from the polisher probe S3. The probes S1, S2, and/or S3 may provide conductivity measurements to the monitor/controller 455 at a periodic rate, for example, once every five seconds, or continuously. Data
5 from the probes S1, S2, and/or S3 may be logged by the monitor/controller 455 on a periodic basis, for example, once per five minutes. If the flow rate or water quality measurements are outside an acceptable range the monitor/controller 455 may provide a signal by a wired or wireless connection to a service provider to indicate that the system 400 may be in need of service, for example, that the resin in one of the worker
10 bed 440 or polisher bed 445 may be depleted and in need of replacement or that one of the filters 420, 450 may be clogged and in need of service.

The water treatment unit 400 (for example, the monitor/controller 455 of the water treatment system 400) may be in communication with a server, for example, server 510 at a centralized monitoring location 500 as illustrated in FIG. 5. The server
15 510 may be configured to receive from the local water treatment unit, at least one of the flow data, the at least one measured inlet water parameter, the at least one worker water parameter, and the at least one polisher water parameter.

At least one of the controller 455 and the server 510 may be further configured to determine at least one of a cumulative flow total based on an aggregate of the flow
20 data from one or both of the first and second flow meters 425, a billing cycle flow total based on the flow data during a billing cycle through the local water treatment unit 400, a current exchange flow total based on the flow data during a current service period of the worker bed, a weighted daily average flow rate as defined below, a contaminant load based on the at least one inlet water parameter, and a remaining capacity of the
25 local water treatment unit based at least on the contaminant load.

Additional sensors, for example, pressure differential sensors associated with the filters 420, 450, a flow sensor or flow totalizer associated with the inlet pressure relief valve 410 or first or second flow meters 425 may also be present and in
30 communication with the monitor/controller 455, local monitor 225, and/or controller 110.

Certain aspects of the present disclosure are directed to a system and method for providing a service that allows delivery of a water product in accordance with

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specific quality requirements. In some instances, the product offering, e.g., the water product, is delivered and/or consumed by a user without the user operating any product treatment systems, e.g., without operating a water treatment system, and directly consumes the water product having predefined quality characteristics. In some instances, certain aspects of the disclosure allow acquisition of a user's consumption behaviour of the product, e.g., water consumption, and such data or information can then be utilized by the system owner or service product provider to adjust, repair, replace, or maintain, any component, subsystem, or parameter of, for example, the water treatment system. For example, one or more local treatment units or systems can be disposed or located at a user's facility with a plurality of ion exchange columns having a plurality of sensors or probes that monitor one or more characteristics thereof and/or one or more parameters of the raw, inlet water or feedwater, the outlet, service product water, and/or water exiting any of the ion exchange columns. Data can thus be transmitted from the one or more treatment systems, e.g., at the users point of use, to an information or data storage or housing facility, typically away from the user's facility, or remotely from the water treatment system. Data or information acquired, transmitted and/or stored can include, for example, properties of the inlet water or the produced water quality, e.g., conductivity, pH, temperature, pressure, concentration of dissolved solids, oxidation reduction potential, or flow rate. Data acquired, transmitted, and/or stored can also include operating parameters of the one or more treatment systems. For example, the one or more treatment systems can deliver a deionized water product wherein the treatment system includes an ion exchange subsystem and the data can include any one or more of pressure, both inlet and outlet, flow rate, run-time, ion exchange bed operating or service duration, or alarm conditions. Other information can include subsystem characteristics such as remote transmitter signal strength, ion exchange bed pressure, and/or differential pressure.

With respect to an exemplary treatment system, the system can comprise ion exchange beds or columns of cation exchange resin, anion exchange resin, or a mixture of cation and anion exchange resin. The process can involve delivering water having a predetermined quality, e.g., a predetermined conductivity, for a predetermined period, e.g., hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually. For example, the process can provide a user with deionized water having a purity that is suitable for

semiconductor manufacturing operations. The delivered water can be deionized at the user's facility by the one or more treatment systems even if the treatment system is not owned or operated by the user. The system's owner may provide the treatment system at the user's facility, connect the treatment system to a source of water, operate the treatment system, monitor the operating parameters of the treatment system, and deliver the treated, deionized water to the user. The system owner may receive information or data regarding the treatment system parameters and deionized water properties from the treatment system and store such data. The owner may monitor the system and proactively service or replace any subsystem or subcomponent of the treatment system without user interaction. The owner or operator of the treatment system thus provides a water product to the user without user interaction. For example, if data from the treatment system indicates that one or more of the ion exchange columns requires replacement, or is about to reach the end of its useful life, the owner or operator can, without user interaction, replace any of the columns of the treatment system. In exchange, the owner or operator is compensated by the user based on water consumption. Alternatively, the user can compensate the owner or operator according to a subscription, e.g., a daily, weekly, or monthly subscription for use and availability of the deionized water product.

Although a deionized product water treated by ion exchange columns was exemplarily described, other systems can be implemented as well. For example, the one or more treatment systems can utilize reverse osmosis (RO) apparatus. The owner or operator can remotely monitor the RO apparatus to ensure delivery and quality of a water product, replace RO membranes or columns, pumps, and/or filters, of the RO apparatus. In exchange, the user can compensate owner/operator based on quantity of produced water consumed, or according to a periodic subscription.

A centralized monitoring location, illustrated generally at 500 in FIG. 5 may receive data from one or more local water treatment systems, for example, from controllers 110 (and/or monitor/controllers 455, or local monitors 225) associated with local water treatment units or systems 400A, 400B, 400C at a plurality of different sites 505A, 505B, 505C. The local water treatment unit or system 400A located at one of the sites, for example, site 505A may be or may include the local water treatment unit or system 400 illustrated in FIG. 4. Another of the sites may include a second local

water treatment unit or system 400B. The second local water treatment unit or system 400B may include unit operations similar to or corresponding to those of the local water treatment unit or system 400A, for example, a second inlet water quality probe (corresponding to inlet water quality probe S1 of treatment unit 400) disposed to
5 measure at least one inlet water parameter of a second feedwater to be treated in the second local water treatment unit, the second inlet water quality probe including a second conductivity sensor and a second temperature sensor, a second worker bed (corresponding to worker bed 440 of treatment unit 400) having ion exchange media contained therein, and disposed to receive the second feedwater to be treated, a second
10 worker probe (corresponding to worker probe S2 of treatment unit 400) disposed to measure at least one water parameter of water from the second worker bed, the second worker probe including a second worker conductivity sensor and a second worker temperature sensor, a second polisher bed (corresponding to polisher bed 445 of treatment unit 400) having ion exchange media contained therein, and fluidly connected
15 downstream from the second worker bed, and a second polisher probe (corresponding to polisher probe S3 of treatment unit 400) disposed to measure at least one polisher water parameter of water from the second polisher bed, the second polisher probe including a second polisher conductivity sensor and a second polisher temperature sensor. A second flow meter (corresponding to first or second flow meter 425 of
20 treatment unit 400) is positioned at least one of upstream the second worker bed and downstream of the second polisher bed and configured to measure flow data of water introduced into the second local water treatment unit. A second controller (corresponding to controller 455 of treatment unit 400) is in communication with the second flow meter, the second inlet water quality probe, the second worker probe, and
25 the second polisher probe. The second controller is configured to receive the flow data from the second flow meter, the at least one measured inlet water parameter from the second inlet water quality probe, the at least one worker water parameter from the second worker probe, and the at least one polisher water parameter from the second polisher probe.

30 The second water treatment system 400B, like the water treatment system 400, may be in communication with the server 510 at the centralized monitoring location 500. The server 510 may be further configured to receive from the second local water

treatment unit, at least one of the flow data from the second flow meter, the at least one measured inlet water parameter from the second inlet water quality probe, the at least one worker water parameter from the second worker probe, and the at least one polisher water parameter from the second polisher probe.

5 At least one of the controller 455 of local water treatment system 400 and the server 510 may be further configured to determine at least one of a cumulative flow total based on an aggregate of the flow data from one or both of the first and second flow meters 425, a billing cycle flow total based on the flow data during a billing cycle through the local water treatment unit 400, a current exchange flow total based on the
10 flow data during a current service period of the worker bed, a weighted daily average flow rate of water through the local water treatment unit 400, a contaminant load based on the at least one inlet water parameter, and a remaining capacity of the local water treatment unit based at least on the contaminant load.

 A second controller at the second water treatment unit 400B, which may be
15 substantially similar to and correspond to the controller 455 of local water treatment system 400 may be configured to determine at least one of a cumulative flow total of the second water treatment unit based on an aggregate of the flow data through the water second water treatment unit, a second billing cycle flow total based on the flow data during a billing cycle through the second water treatment unit, a current exchange
20 flow total based on the flow data during a current service period of the second worker bed, a second weighted daily average flow rate of water through the second water treatment unit, a second contaminant load based on the at least one inlet water parameter of the second feedwater, and a remaining capacity of the second local water treatment unit based at least on the second contaminant load.

25 Data from any of the units 400A, 400B, and 400C can be collected and respectively stored in a memory device operatively connected to each of the respective controllers 110 and continuously transmitted through wired or wireless communication protocols or a combination thereof to server 510. Typically, however, data at each unit is stored and accumulated during a predetermined collection period and then
30 transmitted intermittently to server 510. For example, data regarding the various operating parameters can be continually or continuously collected and stored in the memory device, the controller can periodically, e.g., every five minutes, hourly, once

or twice each day, transmit through the modem to a receiving modem operatively connected via an internet connection to server 510 whereat the accumulated data can be stored and analysed. In other configurations, certain data types, such as alarms and associated notifications, may be preferentially transmitted immediately.

5 The centralized monitoring location 500 may analyze the data provided by the different controllers 110 to determine when one or more water treatment devices 105 in the water treatment systems at the different sites 505A, 505B, 505C should be serviced. The centralized monitoring location 500 may create a schedule for service of the one or more water treatment devices 105 in the water treatment systems at the
10 different sites 505A, 505B, 505C and communicate service schedules to one or more service provider locations 515A, 515B.

 In some embodiments, a system for providing treated water includes a first water treatment unit, for example, local water treatment unit 400A illustrated in FIG. 5. The first water treatment unit includes a first ion exchange bed having ion exchange
15 media contained therein, for example, any of the ion exchange columns or beds 430, 435, 440, or 445 illustrated in FIG. 4. The first ion exchange bed is disposed to receive a first water stream to be treated, for example, water from the source of water to be treated 405 in FIG. 4. A first flow meter, for example, either of flow meters 425 in
20 FIG. 4, is positioned along a flow path including the first ion exchange bed and configured to measure a first flow rate of the first water stream passing through the first flow path. A first controller, for example, controller 110 of FIGS. 1A, 1B, or 3 or monitor/controller 455 of FIG. 4 is in communication with the first flow meter. The first controller is configured to receive first flow rate data regarding the first flow rate, calculate, based on the first flow rate data, a first current average flow rate of the first
25 water stream through the first ion exchange bed after a replacement of the ion exchange media at a first time, calculate a first cumulative average flow rate through the first water treatment unit, determine a first weighted average flow rate from a weighted average of the first current average flow rate and the first cumulative average flow rate, and determine an estimated number of days remaining to exhaustion of the ion
30 exchange media in the first ion exchange bed based on the first weighted average flow rate and a capacity of the ion exchange media of the first ion exchange bed.

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In some embodiments, the first controller is configured to determine the first weighted average flow rate by applying a greater weighting to the first current average flow rate than a weighting applied to the first cumulative average flow rate. The first controller may be configured to determine the first weighted average flow rate by performing a calculation as follows:

(1) first weighted average flow rate = $A \times (\text{first cumulative average flow rate}) + B \times (\text{first current average flow rate})$, wherein $0.5 < A < 0.9$, $0.1 < B < 0.5$, and $A + B = 1$.

The first controller may be further configured to schedule a second replacement of the ion exchange media at a second time determined from the estimated number of days remaining until the ion exchange media will be exhausted.

The system for providing treated water may further include a second water treatment unit, for example, local water treatment unit 400B illustrated in FIG. 5, disposed remotely from the first water treatment unit. The second water treatment unit includes a second ion exchange bed having ion exchange media contained therein, for example, any of the ion exchange columns or beds 430, 435, 440, or 445 illustrated in FIG. 4. The second ion exchange bed is disposed to receive a second water stream to be treated, for example, water from the source of water to be treated 405 in FIG. 4. A second flow meter, for example, either of flow meters 425 in FIG. 4, is positioned along a second flow path including the second ion exchange bed and is configured to measure a second flow rate of the second water stream passing through the second flow path. A second controller for example, controller 110 of FIGS. 1A, 1B, or 3 or monitor/controller 455 of FIG. 4, is in communication with the second flow meter. The second controller is configured to receive second flow rate data regarding the second flow rate, calculate, based on the second flow rate data, a second current average flow rate of the second water stream through the second ion exchange bed, calculate a second cumulative average flow rate through the second water treatment unit, determine a second weighted average flow rate from a weighted average of the second current average flow rate and the second cumulative average flow rate, and determine a second estimated number of days remaining to exhaustion of the ion exchange media in the second ion exchange bed based on the second weighted average flow rate and a capacity of the ion exchange media of the second ion exchange bed.

In some embodiments, the second controller is configured to determine the second weighted average flow rate by performing a calculation as follows:

(2) second weighted average flow rate = $C \times (\text{second cumulative average flow rate}) + D \times (\text{second current average flow rate})$, wherein $0.5 < C < 0.9$, $0.1 < D < 0.5$, and $C + D = 1$.

It has been empirically determined that values of B and D in equations (1) and (2), respectively, of about 0.3 provide good results when using the weighted average flow rate to determine a remaining useful lifetime or estimated time until exhaustion of an ion exchange media bed or ion exchange column in water treatment systems as disclosed herein.

A central controller, for example, the monitoring system or server 510 of FIG. 5, is located at a site remote from first water treatment unit and is disposed to receive the estimated number of days remaining to exhaustion of the ion exchange media in the first ion exchange bed. The central controller is further configured to receive the second estimated number of days remaining to exhaustion of the ion exchange media in the second ion exchange bed and determine whether to replace the ion exchange media in the first ion exchange bed and ion exchange media in the second ion exchange bed in a same service trip. A "same service trip" as the term is used herein may include technicians departing from a service provider location with sufficient materials to travel to and service, for example, replace ion exchange media (or ion exchange cartridges), in multiple ion exchange systems, optionally at different treatment system locations, prior to returning to the service provider location.

The central controller is configured to determine whether to replace the ion exchange media in the first ion exchange bed and the ion exchange media in the second ion exchange bed in the same service trip by weighing a cost associated with regenerating the ion exchange media of the first ion exchange bed and the ion exchange media of the second ion exchange bed against a cost associated with different service trips to each of the first and the second sites. For example, if one or both of the ion exchange media in the first ion exchange bed and the ion exchange media in the second ion exchange bed are not fully exhausted, it may require an extra \$X in chemical and labor costs to regenerate the ion exchange media from the first and second ion exchange beds than it might cost to regenerate the media if it were fully exhausted. Fuel and

labor costs for separate service trips to the locations of the first and second ion exchange beds may be \$Y. Fuel and labor costs for travel to the locations of the first and second ion exchange beds and for servicing of same in the same service trip may be \$Z. If the cost savings associated with combining the service trips is greater than the extra cost to regenerate the ion exchange media, e.g., if $\$Y - \$Z > \$X$, it may be economically beneficial to service both the first ion exchange bed and the second ion exchange bed in the same service trip rather than in different service trips. In some cases, the central controller may schedule replacement of a second ion exchange media (or cartridge) at a second location, even before a determination of bed exhaustion, as part of a same service request for replacement of a first ion exchange bed (or cartridge) at a first location if the level of exhaustion of the second ion exchange media is within a threshold number of days.

In some embodiments, a water treatment system includes a central server, for example, the monitoring system or server 510 of FIG. 5, and a plurality of water treatment units, each water treatment unit disposed remotely from the central server, for example, local water treatment units 400A, 400B, and/or 400C of FIG. 5. Each respective local water treatment unit includes ion exchange media, for example, ion exchange media disposed in any of the ion exchange columns or beds 430, 435, 440, or 445 illustrated in FIG. 4. The ion exchange media is disposed to receive water to be treated, for example, water from the source of water to be treated 405 in FIG. 4 and provide treated water. At least one flow meter, for example, either of flow meters 425 in FIG. 4, is disposed to monitor flow of water in the water treatment unit. The water treatment system further includes a controller, for example, controller 110 of FIGS. 1A, 1B, or 3 or monitor/controller 455 of FIG. 4 that is configured to determine, for a predetermined period, an unadjusted flow rate of water through the water treatment unit, determine a historical flow rate of water through the water treatment unit, determine, for the ion exchange media, at least one of an expected remaining service capacity and a predicted days to exhaustion based on the unadjusted flow rate, the historical flow rate, and a total capacity of the ion exchange media, and transmit at least one of the expected remaining service capacity and the predicted days to exhaustion to the central server.

Each of the water treatment units of the water treatment system may further comprises a conductivity sensor, for example, one of the input sensors 205 of FIG. 2 or one of sensors S1 or S2 of FIG. 4, disposed to respectively measure a conductivity of water introduced into the ion exchange media of each respective water treatment unit.

- 5 The controller may be further configured to adjust at least one of the predicted days to exhaustion and the total capacity of the respective ion exchange media based on the measured conductivity from the conductivity sensor.

The central server may be configured to generate a service request to replace ion exchange media in a particular water treatment unit if the predicted days to exhaustion of the particular water treatment unit is less than a service lag time. The service request may include a request for replacement of ion exchange media in an ion exchange column or replacement of the ion exchange column (or cartridge) as a whole. Responding to a service request may involve generating a service order ticket, determining a desired time for performing the service activities, and contacting a customer to schedule the service trip.

15 The central server may be configured to generate a service request to replace the respective ion exchange media in a particular water treatment unit if the remaining capacity of the particular water treatment unit is less than a minimum capacity. The central server may be further configured to combine at least two service requests from at least two different water treatment units into single aggregated service request to replace respective ion exchange media of the at least two water treatment units if a separation distance between the at least two water treatment units is less than a maximum separation distance.

In some embodiments a service provider responsible for servicing components of a water treatment system at a user's site may obtain data from the water treatment system and charge a fee for providing treated water at the user's site based on the data obtained from the water treatment system. The fee may include a base monthly charge for an expected amount of treated water to be produced and a surcharge for a measured amount of treated water produced over the expected amount. In some embodiments, a water treatment system or component thereof, for example, one or more of the ion exchange columns 430, 435, 440, 445 illustrated in FIG. 4 may have a finite capacity for treating water having a certain impurity concentration before the water treatment

system or component thereof becomes depleted or should be serviced. An ion exchange column, for example, may have a capacity for removing a certain amount of undesirable ions from water passing through the ion exchange column before resin in the ion exchange column may need to be regenerated or replaced.

5 A service provider, who, in some implementations may also be the owner of a water treatment system providing treated water at a user's site, may monitor parameters of influent water to be treated, for example, flow rate and water quality. These parameters may be collected by a controller 110 and/or monitor/controllers 455, or local monitors 225 as described above and communicated to a central server 510 or service
10 hub at a centralized monitoring system 500 as illustrated in FIG. 5. The service provider may charge a fee for producing the treated water for the user that is based at least in part on the parameters of the influent water to be treated, for example, flow rate and water quality. The fee for providing treated water over a predetermined time period, for example, over a week, a month, or a year, may be based on an average flow rate and
15 average water quality over the predetermined time period. In calculating the average flow rate and/or average water quality over the predetermined time period outliers in the flow rate or water quality data may be removed to provide a better indication of steady state operation of the water treatment system.

 A service deionization system such as illustrated in FIG. 4 is one example of a
20 water treatment system or unit at a user's site that a service provider may maintain and service and charge the user for treating influent water to produce treated water at the user's site. Resin beds in the ion exchange columns 430, 435, 440, 445 may have a limited capacity for removing ionic contaminants from water undergoing treatment at the user's site. The ion exchange columns may be periodically serviced by the service
25 provider to, for example, replace ion exchange media in the ion exchange columns. A fee that the service provider charges for the provision of the treated water at the user's site may be based at least partially on costs associated with replacing the ion exchange media in the ion exchange columns and the frequency at which such service is performed.

30 The time between instances of service to replace ion exchange media in an ion exchange column may be calculated based on a water quality parameter such as concentration of ionic contaminants in influent water to be treated and a flow rate of

water through the water treatment system. A conductivity sensor (e.g., one of the input sensors 205 illustrated in FIG. 2 or one of sensors S1 or S2 in FIG. 4) may be utilized to measure the concentration of ionic contaminants in the influent water to be treated. A flow sensor (e.g., another of the input sensor 205 illustrated in FIG. 2 or the output sensors 215 or internal sensors 210 illustrated in FIG. 2 or one of the flow meters 425 of FIG. 4) may be utilized to measure the flow rate of water being treated in the water treatment system at the user's site. Based on measurements from the conductivity sensor and the flow sensor(s) in the water treatment system, the service provider may determine a frequency at which the ion exchange column(s) should be serviced. The capacity of the ion exchange columns is based on the types of resin used and the amount of resin used. The capacity is expressed in grains. The total amount of water that can be treated is based on the capacity of the ion exchange columns and contaminant load in the feedwater as expressed by its conductivity. The conversion equations are as follows:

$$(3) \quad \text{Conductivity (uS/CM)} \times \text{Cond_TDS_Conv_Factor} = \text{Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) (units are PPM)}$$

$$(4) \quad \text{TDS/PPM_GPG_Conv_Factor} = \text{Contaminant_Load (units are grains/gallon)}$$

The Cond_TDS_Conv_Factor and PPM_GPG_Conv_Factor factors in the above equations may be empirically determined.

In some configurations, capacity calculations may begin (or may be reset) when the ion exchange columns are exchanged. When water begins flowing through the ion exchange columns the feedwater conductivity is converted to Contaminant_Load per equations (3) and (4) above. Each gallon of water that flows reduces the ion exchange column capacity by gallons flowed x Contaminant_Load. At the beginning of each day, the system computes the projected days left until ion exchange column exhaustion (Projected Days Left) by using the previous days average conductivity, the 10 day average flow total and current remaining capacity per the following equation:

$$(5) \quad (\text{CurrentRemainingCapacity}/(\text{AverageDailyConductivity} \times \text{Cond_TDS_Conv_Factor}/\text{PPM_GPG_Conv_Factor}))/10\text{DayAverageFlowTotal} = \text{ProjectedDaysLeft}$$

The projected days left is compared to a projected days alarm setpoint. If it is less than the setpoint and a projected days left alarm is generated.

If the percent of remaining capacity is less than a remaining capacity alarm setpoint, a remaining capacity alarm is generated.

Alternatively, capacity determination may be based on a historically weighted calculation of average flow rate weighted relative to the past day flow rate. For example, a historical daily average flow rate and the prior day average flow rate can be weighted, e.g., 1:1, 2:1, 3:1, 4:1, 5:1, 6:1, 7:1, 3:2, 4:3, 5:2, 5:3, 6:5, 7:2, 7:3, 7:4, 7:5, and 7:6, can be used.

In some embodiments, an estimated number of days remaining until exhaustion of the ion exchange bed in an ion exchange column of a water treatment system is based on the current exchange daily average flow rate and the cumulative average flow rate of water through the ion exchange bed. The current exchange daily average flow rate may be calculated as the average flow rate of water per day through the ion exchange bed. In other cases, if an ion exchange bed was replaced or exchanged on a first day (day 1) and the flow rate of water through the ion exchange bed was 100 gallons, 110 gallons, and 105 gallons on days 1-3, respectively, the current exchange daily average flow rate as of day 3 would be $(100+110+105)/3 = 105$ gallons per day. The cumulative average flow rate may be calculated as the average flow rate of water per day through the ion exchange bed since the ion exchange column housing the ion exchange bed was installed or the system was initially put into operation. For example, if the ion exchange bed was in operation for 100 days and the total amount of water flowed through the ion exchange bed over those 100 days was 10,000 gallons, the cumulative average flow rate at the end of the 100 days would be $10,000/100 = 100$ gallons/day. Alternatively, the cumulative average flow rate may be calculated as the average flow rate of water per day through the ion exchange bed for all available historical flow rates of water per day through the ion exchange bed or as the average flow rate of water per day through the ion exchange bed for only a set number of time periods between past instances of replacing or exchanging the ion exchange bed. Calculating the cumulative daily average flow rate may include calculating the average daily flow rate of water for a plurality of periods including a plurality of instances of replacing the ion exchange bed. Calculating the cumulative daily average flow rate of water may include calculating a prior period average daily flow rate of water through the water treatment system for a time period including a predetermined number of instances of replacing the ion

exchange bed immediately preceding a receipt of indication of replacement of the ion exchange bed. The prior period average daily flow rate is the average daily flow rate of water through an ion exchange column between one or more instances of replacing the ion exchange media of the ion exchange column prior to the most recent replacement of the ion exchange media. Calculating the prior period average daily flow rate of water may include applying a greater weight to flow rates of water through the ion exchange bed closer in time to the current period than to flow rates of water through the water treatment system further in time from the current period. The prior period average daily flow rate may be utilized as the cumulative daily average flow rate in some embodiments disclosed herein.

The estimated number of days remaining to exhaustion of an ion exchange bed or ion exchange column may be based on a current tank capacity of the ion exchange bed, an average conductivity of the water for the current period since the ion exchange bed or column was previously exchanged or replaced, and the daily average flow rate of water through the ion exchange bed since the ion exchange bed or column was previously exchanged or replaced. Accordingly, determining the estimated number of days remaining to exhaustion of an ion exchange bed or ion exchange column may include measuring a conductivity of the water to be treated during a current period, determining a current average conductivity of water to be treated during the current period, and utilizing the current average conductivity of water to be treated in an equation for determining the estimated number of days remaining to exhaustion of an ion exchange bed or ion exchange column. The current average conductivity of water to be treated may be used as, for example, the Average Daily Conductivity in equation (5) above. Additionally or alternatively, determining the estimated number of days remaining to exhaustion of an ion exchange bed or ion exchange column may include performing a calculation as follows:

$$(6) \quad D_{\text{remaining}} = \left[\frac{TC_{\text{current}}}{(\rho_{\text{current}} \times \text{conversion factor}) \times [(w_{\text{cumulative}} \times F_{\text{cumulative}}) + (w_{\text{current}} \times F_{\text{current}})]} \right],$$

where,

$w_{\text{cumulative}}$ is the weighting factor applied on the cumulative daily average flow rate
 w_{current} is the weighting factor applied on the current average flow rate,

$$w_{cumulative} + w_{current} = 1. \quad 0.5 \leq w_{cumulative} \leq 0.9, \quad 0.1 < w_{current} < 0.5,$$

$F_{cumulative}$ = cumulative daily average flow rate,

$F_{current}$ = current average flow rate,

$D_{remaining}$ = estimated number of days remaining to exhaustion,

5 $TC_{current}$ = current tank capacity,

$\rho_{current}$ = current daily average conductivity,

When determining the estimated number of days remaining until exhaustion of the ion exchange bed a weighted daily average flow rate may be determined by applying a greater weighting to the cumulative daily average flow rate than a weighting applied to the current exchange daily average flow rate. The weighted daily average flow rate may be utilized in a calculation for determining the estimated number of days remaining until exhaustion of the ion exchange bed, for example, as the average flow utilized to calculate the 10 Day Average Flow Total in equation (5) above. Determining the weighted daily average flow rate may include, for example, performing a calculation as follows:

$$(7) \quad F_{weighted} = [(w_{cumulative}) \times (F_{cumulative})] + [(w_{current}) \times (F_{current})]$$

wherein,

$F_{weighted}$ = weighted daily average flow rate,

$F_{current}$ = current exchange daily average flow rate,

20 $F_{cumulative}$ = cumulative daily average flow rate,

$$0.5 \leq w_{cumulative} \leq 0.9,$$

$$0.1 < w_{current} < 0.5,$$

$$w_{cumulative} + w_{current} = 1.$$

In various embodiments, $0.2 < w_{current} < 0.4$ and/or $w_{current}$ is about 0.3. It has been empirically determined that a value of $w_{current}$ in equation (7) of about 0.3 provide good results when using the weighted average flow rate to determine a remaining useful lifetime or estimated time until exhaustion of an ion exchange media bed or ion exchange column in water treatment systems as disclosed herein.

The calculations referenced above may be performed locally at a water treatment system, for example, utilizing the controller 110 illustrated in FIGS. 1A or 2, or utilizing the monitor/controller 455 illustrated in FIG. 4, or may be performed at the monitoring system or server 510 at a centralized monitoring location 500 located at a

distance from the water treatment system or systems being monitored as illustrated in FIG. 5.

Based on the estimated number of days remaining until exhaustion of the ion exchange bed a request for replacement of the ion exchange bed may be generated.

5 This request may be generated locally at a water treatment system, for example, utilizing the controller 110 illustrated in FIGS. 1A or 2, or utilizing the monitor/controller 455 illustrated in FIG. 4, and may be transmitted to the monitoring system or server 510 at the centralized monitoring location 500. Alternatively, the request for replacement of the ion exchange bed may be generated by the monitoring
10 system or server 510 at the centralized monitoring location 500 itself.

The service provider may schedule servicing of the ion exchange column(s) so that the ion exchange column(s) are serviced while still having a certain amount of treatment capacity, for example, 10% treatment capacity remaining (a remaining capacity alarm setpoint of 10%) to provide a safety margin to prevent the treated water
15 from achieving an unacceptable quality. The service provider may also or alternatively schedule servicing of the ion exchange column(s) at a set period of time, for example, from five to ten days before the treatment capacity of the ion exchange column(s) is expected to become depleted. The service provider may set a fee for production of specified volume of treated water at the user's site based on the calculated frequency at
20 which the ion exchange column(s) should be serviced.

The service provider may also or alternatively schedule service of the water treatment system based on alarms or out of control signals provided by the water treatment system. The alarms or out of control signals may be sent responsive to one or more monitored parameter exceeding a setpoint or being outside of an expected range
25 (e.g., 5% or more above a five day average or a 10 day average) at a single point in time or for a period of time, for example, for five days or more. For example, for a service deionization system such as illustrated in FIG. 4, worker probe S2 may provide an indication that the conductivity of water exiting the ion exchange column 440 is increasing to a level indicative of imminent depletion of the ion exchange bed in the
30 ion exchange column 440. The service provider may receive a notification of the indication from worker probe S2 via, for example, the monitor/controller 455 and may schedule service of the ion exchange column 440. Based on the conductivity readings

from the worker probe S2 and the measured flow rate through the system, the service provider may calculate a remaining treatment capacity of the ion exchange bed in the ion exchange column 445 and adjust a schedule for servicing the ion exchange column 445 accordingly. In some embodiments, the ion exchange column 440 should be serviced within about two days from the indication provided from the sensor S1. Additionally, if the polisher probe S3 provides an indication that the conductivity of the water exiting the ion exchange column 445 is approaching or exceeding an unacceptable level, if the leak sensor 460 provides an indication of a water leak, or if a pressure sensor or sensors (e.g., one or more of sensors 205, 210, or 215 of FIG. 2) provides an indication of an unacceptable or unacceptably trending pressure across one or more components of the treatment system, the service provider may schedule a service call to service one or more of the components of the water treatment system.

The service provider may also or alternatively schedule service based on one or more signals indicative of a potential system problem from one of the ancillary systems 150A, 150B, 150C illustrated in FIG. 1B, for example, failure of a pump, unexpectedly high power draw from one of the ancillary systems, unacceptable pressure drop across one of the ancillary systems, etc. Any alerts, alarms, or out of control signals provided to the service provider may also or alternatively be provided to a user of the treated water produced by the water treatment system, an operator of the water treatment system or a component thereof, or an owner of the system or component thereof if the owner is not the service provider.

In some embodiments, the central server 510 located at the centralized monitoring location 500 may determine when and which components of water treatment systems at various user or customer sites 505A, 505B, 505C should be serviced. The central server located at the centralized monitoring location 500 may communicate a service schedule to one or more service provider locations 515A, 515B. The central server 510 located at the centralized monitoring location 500 may send service requests or schedules to one or one or more service provider locations 515A, 515B that optimize factors such as travel time between the service provider locations 515A, 515B and sites at which equipment may be in need of service. For example, the central server may send a service schedule to a service provider location that is closer to a site having equipment that should be serviced than another service provider

location. The central server may adjust the service schedule so that one or more components of a water treatment system at one of user or customer sites 505A, 505B, 505C is serviced earlier or later than optimal based on the remaining treatment capacity of the one or more components if doing so would provide for multiple components to be serviced in a single service trip and thus cause an overall reduction in costs by reducing a number of individual service trips that are taken by the service provider. For example, if service is scheduled to replace an ion exchange column (or columns) at a first site, and a second site close to the first site has one or more ion exchange columns that have a remaining capacity of less than about 10% more than their remaining capacity alarm setpoint and/or a Projected Days Left of a week or less, replacement of the ion exchange column(s) at the second site may be scheduled to be performed during a same service trip to replace the ion exchange column(s) at the first site.

Costs associated with regenerating ion exchange columns may also be factored into decisions on when to replace ion exchange columns approaching exhaustion at different sites. With some ion exchange columns if the resin in the ion exchange column still has remaining treatment capacity, the resin bed may be first completely exhausted prior to being regenerated. To exhaust the resin bed, additional chemicals may be passed through the resin bed. More chemicals may be required to exhaust and then regenerate an ion exchange column with 20% remaining capacity than a similar ion exchange column with 10% remaining capacity. The chemicals used to exhaust a resin bed in an ion exchange column have an associated cost. Accordingly, if, in the example above, costs (e.g., fuel costs and worker time) associated with travel to the second site in addition to costs associated with the chemicals used for regenerating the ion exchange columns at the second site earlier than necessary exceed costs (e.g., fuel, labor, etc.) that might be associated with replacing the ion exchange columns at the second site in a different service trip than the service trip for replacing the ion exchange column(s) at the first site, different service trips for the two different sites may be scheduled instead of just one.

In some embodiments, for example, a first water treatment system may be located at a first site and a second water treatment system may be located at a second site at a distance from the first site. A method of servicing the water treatment systems at the first and second sites may include determining whether to replace the ion

exchange bed of the water treatment system at the first site and a second ion exchange bed of at the water treatment system at the second site in a same service trip. Determining whether to replace both the ion exchange bed of the first water treatment system at the first site and the second ion exchange bed of the second water treatment system at the second site in the same service trip may include weighing a cost associated with regenerating the ion exchange bed from the first site and the ion exchange bed from the second site against a cost associated with different service trips to the first and the second sites. Further, the first water treatment system may be located at a first site in a network of a plurality of different sites each including at least one water treatment system having an ion exchange bed, and the method of servicing the water treatment systems may further include determining a subset of ion exchange beds of the plurality of sites to be replaced in a same service trip.

Components of a water treatment system which may be serviced by a service provider are not limited to ion exchange columns and the water quality parameter or parameters used to determine when to service the components water treatment systems are not limited to conductivity or ionic concentration and flow rate. In other embodiments, a water treatment system may include a turbidity sensor upstream of one or more water treatment devices. The one or more water treatment devices may have a limited capacity for removing turbidity from water undergoing treatment in the one or more water treatment devices. The one or more water treatment devices may include, for example, a filter (e.g., a sand filter or other form of solids-liquid separation filter) that has a limited capacity for removal of solids from water before becoming clogged or otherwise rendered ineffective for further treatment of turbidity. The flow rate of water through the one or more water treatment devices and the turbidity of the water to be treated may be monitored to determine an expected service lifetime of the one or more water treatment devices. Service of the one or more water treatment devices may then be scheduled to be performed prior to the end of the service lifetime of the one or more water treatment devices.

In another example, the one or more water treatment devices may include a pressure-driven separation device, for example, a nanofiltration device or a reverse osmosis device and the parameters used to determine when the one or more water treatment devices should be serviced include pH and/or temperature measured by one

or more pH or temperature sensors upstream, downstream, or within the one or more water treatment devices.

One method of providing treated water utilizing embodiments of the system disclosed herein is illustrated in the flowchart of FIG. 6, indicated generally at 600. In
5 act 605 of the method, water is treated in a water treatment unit, for example, that described with reference to any of FIGS. 1A, 1B, 2, and 4, for a predetermined period of time to produce treated water. The predetermined period of time may correspond to a billing cycle of a vendor or service provider who services the water treatment unit, operates the water treatment unit on behalf of a customer, or who owns the water
10 treatment unit. The predetermined period of time may be, for example, a week, a month, three months, or any other suitable period of time. During the predetermined period of time, a volume of the water or feedwater to be treated and/or the treated water provided by the water treatment unit is measured utilizing a sensor positioned in the water treatment unit, for example, one of the ancillary devices 105A, 105B, 105C of
15 FIG. 1B, the input or output sensors 205, 215 of FIG. 2, or one or both of the flow meters 425 of FIG. 4. (Act 610.) In some embodiments, after measuring the volume of the treated water provided by the water treatment unit in act 610, a cumulative volume of treated water provided by the water treatment unit may be determined (act 615). The cumulative volume of water treated may be based on the measured volume
20 of the treated water or a volume calculated from the weighted daily average flow rate (see equation (7) above) multiplied by the number of days since a previous exchange or replacement of ion exchange media in the water treatment unit. During the predetermined period of time, one or more parameters of water to be treated in the water treatment system is monitored utilizing a water quality sensor positioned in the water
25 treatment unit, for example, using the ancillary device 105A of FIG. 1B or one of the input sensors 205 of FIG. 2. (Act 615.) Monitoring the one or more parameters of the water to be treated may comprise monitoring a conductivity of the water to be treated. The average of the value of the one or more parameters of the water to be treated during the predetermined period of time may be calculated in act 625.

30 The method further includes calculating a difference between the cumulative volume of the provided treated water during the predetermined period of time and a baseline volume of treated water to be provided during the predetermined period of

time (act 630) and determining a fee adjustment for providing the treated water based at least on the calculated difference between the cumulative volume of the provided treated water and the baseline volume of treated water to be provided (act 635). The fee adjustment may also be based on the monitored parameter, the average of the value
5 of the monitored parameter during the predetermined period of time, and/or a difference between the monitored parameter and an expected value of the monitored parameter. The fee adjustment may be an adjustment to a base fee for providing the treated water during the predetermined period of time that is determined based on at least one of an expected volume of the feedwater to be treated during the predetermined period of time
10 and an expected value of the parameter of the water to be treated during the predetermined period of time.

In act 640, a remaining service life of the water treatment unit may be predicted based on at least one of the measured volume of the treated water provided and/or a cumulative volume of the feedwater directed through the water treatment unit during
15 the predetermined period of time and the monitored parameter. In some embodiments, the monitored parameter relates to a conductivity of the water to be treated. The remaining service life of the water treatment unit may be determined based at least on the cumulative volume of treated water and on the monitored parameter or an average of the value of the monitored parameter during the predetermined period of time and/or
20 a treatment capacity of the water treatment unit. The remaining service life may be determined in accordance with equation (6) above.

In act 645 data regarding any of the monitored or calculated parameters, for example, data indicative of one or more of: cumulative volume of water to be treated during the predetermined period of time, expected volume of water to be treated during
25 the predetermined period of time, volume of treated water provided during the predetermined period of time, measured parameter of the water to be treated during the predetermined period of time, and expected value of the parameter of the water to be treated during the predetermined period of time may be made available to a user of the water to be treated (a customer) or a vendor or service provider responsible for
30 operating or servicing the water treatment system. This data may be made available, for example, via a web portal (e.g., web portal 120 of FIG. 1A) and/or transmitted to a central server remote from the water treatment system (e.g., server 510 of FIG. 5). In

some embodiments, a schedule for service of the water treatment system may be determined without input from a user of the treated water, for example, based on the data provided to the central server.

The method of FIG. 6 may be performed for any number of water treatment units, for example, a first water treatment unit located at site 1, illustrated in FIG. 5 and
5 a second water treatment unit located at site 2 illustrated in FIG. 5, remote from the first water treatment unit.

FIG. 7 illustrates various actions that may be performed responsive to data gathered or calculated in the method of FIG. 6. In the flowchart indicated generally at
10 700, in act 705, the water treatment system is treating water. During treatment of the water, the water treatment system, or associated monitor(s) or controller (local or remote) may check the status of various parameters or conditions of the water treatment system. Any one or more of these various parameters or conditions may be checked continuously, on a predetermined schedule, sequentially, or concurrently. One
15 condition that may be checked is whether the system is in need of or will soon be in need of service (act 710). To determine if the system is in need of service, a remaining service life of the system, determined, for example, in act 640 of the method illustrated in FIG. 6, is compared against a service-initiating life of the water treatment unit. If the remaining service life is less than a service-initiating life of the water treatment unit,
20 service of the water treatment unit may be scheduled (act 715). The water treatment system or associated monitor(s) or controller may also check whether a monitored parameter of the treated water provided by the system, for example, conductivity, particle level, ORP, or any of the other parameters described with reference to the ancillary devices of FIG. 1B or output sensor(s) of FIG. 2 is outside of a desired range
25 (act 720). If the monitored parameter is outside of the desired range, the system or associated monitor(s) or controller may at least one of: generate an alarm, send a notification to a user, or schedule service of the water treatment unit (acts 715, 725). If the monitored parameter is within the desired range the water treatment unit may continue treating water, optionally after performing checks of one or more additional
30 conditions. Another parameter that may be checked or monitored by the system or associated monitor(s) or controller may be pressure across the water treatment unit (act 730). If the monitored pressure exceeds a predetermined differential pressure unit, the

system or associated monitor(s) or controller may at least one of: generate an alarm, send a notification to a user, or schedule or initiate service of the water treatment unit (acts 735, 725). If the pressure across the water treatment unit is within an acceptable range, the water treatment unit may continue treating water, optionally after performing
5 checks of one or more additional conditions. Notification may be any one or more of a text message, e.g., SMS or MMS, email message, a haptic alarm, an audible alarm, and a visual alarm.

A method of remotely monitoring water treatment units is illustrated in the flowchart of FIG. 8, indicated generally at 800. Act 805 involves receiving at a central
10 server, for example, server 510 of FIG. 5, data from a first water treatment unit that produces a first treated water delivered to a first facility the central server is disposed remotely from. The data may be representative of at least one of a volume of a first feedwater to be treated in the first water treatment unit, a volume of the first treated water, and a conductivity of the first feedwater, during a first predetermined period.

15 Act 810, which may be performed concurrently or sequentially with act 805, involves receiving at the central server, data from a second water treatment unit that produces a second treated water delivered to a second facility that is disposed remotely from the first facility and that the central server is disposed remotely from. The data may be representative of at least one of a volume of a second feedwater to be treated in
20 the second water treatment unit, a volume of the second treated water, and a conductivity of the second feedwater, during a second predetermined period.

In act 815, a first base fee for providing the first treated water over the first predetermined period is determined based on at least one of an expected volume of the first feedwater to be treated and an expected value of the conductivity of the first
25 feedwater.

In act 820, a second base fee for providing the second treated water over the second predetermined period is determined based on at least one of an expected volume of the second feedwater to be treated and an expected value of the conductivity of the second feedwater.

30 In act 825, a first fee adjustment for providing the first treated water is determined based on the first base fee and a difference between an actual and the

expected volume of the first feedwater. The first fee adjustment may further be based on the conductivity of the first feedwater during the first predetermined period.

In act 830, second fee adjustment for providing the second treated water is determined based on the second base fee and a difference between an actual and the
5 expected volume of the second feedwater. The second fee adjustment may be further based on the conductivity of the second feedwater during the second predetermined period.

In act 835, a remaining treatment capacity of the first water treatment unit is determined based at least on at least one of a cumulative volume of the first feedwater
10 and the conductivity of the first feedwater directed through the first water treatment unit.

In act 840, a remaining treatment capacity of the second water treatment unit based at least on at least one of a cumulative volume of the second feedwater and the conductivity of the second feedwater directed through the second water treatment unit.

15 In act 845, a first service requirement for the first water treatment unit is initiated based on a cumulative volume of the first feedwater treated in the first treatment unit.

In act 850, a second service requirement for the second water treatment unit is initiated based on a cumulative volume of the second feedwater treated in the second treatment unit.

20 In act 855, a route for a service provider to service the first water treatment unit and the second water treatment unit is generated based at least in part on locations of each of the first facility and the second facility.

In some embodiments, a method of providing treated water, illustrated in the flow chart of FIG. 9 and indicated generally at 900, includes receiving, at a remote
25 server, for example, the monitoring system or server 510 of FIG. 5, at least one of a remaining capacity and an estimated period remaining to exhaustion of a first ion exchange bed, for example, one of the ion exchange columns or beds 430, 435, 440, or 445 illustrated in FIG. 4, at a first treatment unit, for example, local water treatment unit 400A of FIG. 5 (act 905). The first treatment unit is configured to monitor a flow
30 rate of water through the first ion exchange bed of the first treatment unit configured to deliver treated water to a first point of use utilizing, for example, a flow meter such as either of flow meters 425 in FIG. 4. The first treatment unit is configured to calculate,

for example, utilizing controller 110 of FIGS. 1A, 1B, or 3 or monitor/controller 455 of FIG. 4, a first average flow rate of water through the first ion exchange bed for a predefined time period. The first treatment unit is further configured to determine a first average conductivity of the water into the first ion exchange bed during the predefined time period utilizing, for example, one of the input sensors 205 of FIG. 2 or sensor S1 or S2 of FIG. 4, and determine at least one of the remaining capacity and the estimated period remaining to exhaustion of the first ion exchange bed based on the first average flow rate, the first average conductivity, and a first historical average flow rate of water through the first treatment unit utilizing, for example, utilizing controller 110 of FIGS. 1A, 1B, or 3 or monitor/controller 455 of FIG. 4. The method further includes receiving, at the remote server, at least one of a remaining capacity and an estimated period remaining to exhaustion of a second ion exchange bed, for example, one of the ion exchange columns or beds 430, 435, 440, or 445 illustrated in FIG. 4, of a second treatment unit located remote from the first treatment unit, for example, local water treatment unit 400B of FIG. 5 (act 910). The second treatment unit is configured to monitor a flow rate of water through the second ion exchange bed of the second treatment unit configured to deliver treated water to a second point of use utilizing, for example a flow meter such as either of flow meters 425 in FIG. 4. The second treatment unit is further configured to calculate, for example, utilizing controller 110 of FIGS. 1A, 1B, or 3 or monitor/controller 455 of FIG. 4, a second average flow rate of water through the second ion exchange bed for the predefined time period, and determine a second average conductivity of the water into the second ion exchange bed during the predefined time period utilizing, for example, one of the input sensors 205 of FIG. 2 or sensor S1 or S2 of FIG. 4. The second treatment unit is further configured to determine at least one of the remaining capacity and the estimated time to exhaustion of the second ion exchange bed of the second treatment unit based on the second average flow rate, the second average conductivity, and a second historical average flow rate of water through the second treatment unit, for example, utilizing controller 110 of FIGS. 1A, 1B, or 3 or monitor/controller 455 of FIG. 4.

The controllers may determine the at least one of the remaining capacity and the estimated period remaining to exhaustion of the first ion exchange bed and/or the

second ion exchange bed by weighting the first average flow rate relative to the first historical average flow rate according to a ratio ranging from about 2:8 to about 4:6.

Responsive to receiving the remaining capacity and/or estimated period remaining to exhaustion of a first and second ion exchange beds, the remote server may
5 determine when the first and second ion exchange beds should be replaced or exchanged (act 915). The remote server may determine if the remaining capacities and/or times at which the first and second ion exchange beds should be replaced are sufficiently close that it is economically beneficial, for example, in terms of fuel and labor costs, and costs associated with regenerating an incompletely exhausted ion
10 exchange bed, to service both the first and second ion exchange beds in the same service trip (act 920). If so, the remote server may schedule a single service trip in which both the first and second ion exchange beds will be replaced or exchanged (act 925). If it is not economically beneficial to service both the first and second ion exchange beds in the same service trip, the remote server schedules different service trips for the first and
15 second ion exchange beds, respectively (act 930).

An example of a method of determining an estimated remaining days remaining until exhaustion of an ion exchange bed is illustrated in FIG. 10, indicated generally at 1000. In a first series of acts beginning at 1005, the average flow rate of water through the ion exchange bed is calculated. In act 1010 it is determined whether or not there
20 has been a previous exchange or replacement of the ion exchange bed. If so, a weighted daily average flow is calculated in act 1020 by adding the average daily flow rate between previous instances of exchanging or replacing the ion exchange bed, multiplied by a factor of 70% to the current exchange daily average flow rate multiplied by a factor of 30%. This is equivalent to performing the calculation of equation (7) above with
25 $w_{cumulative}$ set to 0.7 and $w_{current}$ set to 0.3. If there has not been a previous exchange or replacement of the ion exchange bed, there is no weighted daily average flow and the average flow is set to the current exchange daily average flow rate in act 1015. Typically, prior to initial service, the weighting factors could involve primarily or even only weighting based on the current average flow rate, without any weighting on the
30 cumulative average flow rate.

In act 1025, the average flow (or weighted daily average flow) is checked to determine if the average flow (or weighted daily average flow) is equal to zero. If the

average flow (or weighted daily average flow) is equal to zero then the ion exchange bed capacity in days (the “Projected Days”) is set to zero in act 1030. If the average flow (or weighted daily average flow) is not equal to zero then the ion exchange bed capacity in days (the “Projected Days”) is set to the system capacity (in gallons of water
5 treatable prior to exhaustion) divided by the determined average flow (or weighted daily average flow) in act 1035. The value for the determined Projected Days is recorded in act 1040.

In act 1045 the average flow (or weighted daily average flow) is again checked to determine if the average flow (or weighted daily average flow) is equal to zero. If
10 the average flow (or weighted daily average flow) is equal to zero the estimated days left until exhaustion of the ion exchange bed is set to the Projected Days divided by the average flow (or weighted daily average flow) in act 1050. If the average flow (or weighted daily average flow) is not equal to zero the estimated days left until exhaustion of the ion exchange bed is set to zero in act 1055. The estimated days left until
15 exhaustion of the ion exchange bed is recorded in act 1060.

In another embodiment, the condition of the water treatment system, e.g., the remaining operating capacity or days of remaining service life, may be effected according to the steps presented at FIG. 12. The conductivity of the water to be introduced into and deionized in the ion exchange bed is monitored. If no average flow
20 rate for the previous day was determined, then the remaining number of days to exhaustion associated with the ion exchange cartridge or bed is unchanged from the previous value, as well as the number of days associated with the remaining capacity, i.e., the ion exchange cartridge or bed. If otherwise and a replacement of the ion exchange cartridge is noted, then the remaining days to exhaustion is set to the default
25 or factory setting, as well as the current capacity. Absent an exchange, the current capacity, the cumulative average flow rate through the water treatment system, and the average current exchange flow rate through the ion exchange cartridge (or bed) are retrieved, typically from memory. These retrieved values are utilized in determining a new days remaining to exhaustion of the cartridge, a new current or remaining tank
30 capacity, a new cumulative average flow rate through the water treatment system, and a new current exchange average flow rate through the ion exchange cartridge (since replacement or exchange). The new determined cumulative average flow rate is stored

in memory to replace the previously stored value. The new determined current exchange average flow rate is stored in memory to replace the previously stored value. The new determined current tank capacity is stored in memory to replace the previously stored value. The new determined days remaining to exhaustion of the cartridge is
5 stored in memory and typically transmitted to a central server (not shown). Determination of the cumulative average flow rate through the water treatment system can be performed by aggregating all flow rate through the water treatment system since location installation (for all ion exchange cartridges) and dividing by the time (e.g., number of days) during which flow is present through the water treatment system.
10 Determination of the current exchange average flow rate can be performed by aggregation all flow rate through the currently installed ion exchange cartridge or ion exchange bed and dividing by the time (e.g., number of days) during which flow occurs through such currently installed cartridge. Determination of the days remaining to exhaustion can be performed based on the current tank capacity and dividing by the
15 weighted or effective flow rate which, in some embodiments, can be determined by weighting the cumulative average flow rate and weighting the current exchange average flow rate, with, in some cases, a stronger bias toward the cumulative average flow rate relative to the current exchange average flow rate.

20 Example 1: Method of Determination of a Fee for Provision of Purified Water

Fee adjustments applied to an invoice to a consumer of treated water may be determined in proportion to the amount of treated water above or below the volume that was expected to be provided during a billing period, or may be adjusted in a tiered fashion based on the difference between actual and expected volume of treated water
25 provided during the billing period.

In an example of a proportional fee adjustment schedule, if a consumer of treated water was expected to use X gallons of treated water during a billing period, the consumer may receive a fee adjustment credit that may be applied to an invoice for the billing period or subsequent billing period for each gallon less than the expected volume
30 that was provided during the billing period. The consumer may receive a fee adjustment charge that may be applied to an invoice for the billing period or subsequent billing period for each gallon more than the expected volume that was provided during the

billing period. The amount of the credit provided per gallon below the expected volume provided need not be the same as the charge per gallon above the expected volume provided, although it may be. In some embodiments, consumers of treated water may receive a fee adjustment charge for excess treated water production, but may not be
5 entitled to a fee adjustment credit for consuming less than the expected volume of treated water.

In an example of a tiered fee adjustment schedule, if a consumer of treated water was expected to use X gallons of treated water during a billing period, the consumer may receive a fee adjustment credit that may be applied to an invoice for the billing
10 period or subsequent billing period if the consumer consumed at least Y gallons less (a first tier) than the expected volume during the billing period. If the consumer consumed less than the expected volume but no more than Y gallons less, the consumer would not be entitled to the credit. An additional credit may be provided to the consumer if the consumer consumed at least Z gallons less (a second tier) than the expected volume
15 during the billing period, $Z > Y$. In some embodiments Z may equal $2 * Y$. Additional credits may be provided for additional tiers of water consumption below the expected volume. The volume of water corresponding to intervals between each sequential tier may correspond to the same volume of water (e.g., $Z = 2 * Y$), although the intervals between sequential tiers may correspond to greater or lesser volumes of water. The
20 amount of credit for consuming less water in different sequential tiers may be a multiple of the credit for consuming less water than that associated with the first tier. For example, the consumer may receive a credit of \$A for consuming a sufficiently low volume of water to reach the first credit tier and $\$2 * A$ for consuming a sufficiently low volume of water to reach the second credit tier (and $\$3 * A$ for reaching third credit tier,
25 etc.). In other embodiments, the consumer may receive greater or less than a multiple of the credit for consuming less water than that associated with the first tier for consuming a sufficiently low volume of water to reach the second credit tier or further sequential credit tiers.

The consumer may receive a fee adjustment charge that may be applied to an
30 invoice for the billing period or subsequent billing period if the consumer consumed at least N gallons more (a first tier) than the expected volume during the billing period. If the consumer consumed more than the expected volume but less than N gallons more,

the consumer would not be charged the fee adjustment charge. An additional charge may be applied to the consumer's invoice if the consumer consumed at least M gallons more (a second tier) than the expected volume during the billing period, $M > N$. In some embodiments M may equal $2 * N$. Additional charges may be applied for additional tiers of water consumption above the expected volume. The volume of water corresponding to intervals between each sequential tier may correspond to the same volume of water (e.g., $M = 2 * N$), although the intervals between sequential tiers may correspond to greater or lesser volumes of water. The charge for consuming more water in different sequential tiers may be a multiple of the charge for consuming more water than that associated with the first tier. For example, the consumer may receive a charge of \$B for consuming a sufficiently large volume of water to reach the first fee adjustment charge tier and $\$2 * B$ for consuming a sufficiently large volume of water to reach the second fee adjustment charge tier (and $\$3 * B$ for reaching the third fee adjustment charge tier, etc.). In other embodiments, the consumer may be charged greater or less than a multiple of the charge for consuming more water than that associated with the first tier for consuming a sufficiently large volume of water to reach the second fee adjustment charge tier or further sequential fee adjustment charge tiers.

Example 2A: Remaining Capacity Determination

Methods of estimating or determining a remaining treatment capacity of an ion exchange media bed may produce more accurate results when utilizing a weighted daily average flow rate (see equation (7) above) rather than a measured current exchange daily average flow rate alone. FIG. 11A illustrates a chart of a first example of projected days until media bed exhaustion vs. time. In FIG. 11A the projected days until media bed exhaustion calculated based on the measured current exchange daily average flow rate alone (the "Days Until Filter Replaced" line) is compared to projected days until media bed exhaustion based on weighted daily average flow rates. The weighted daily average flow rates were calculated utilizing a weighting of 70% for cumulative daily average flow rate and a weighting of 30% current exchange daily average flow rate in accordance with equation (7) above (the "Projected Days Left" line). As can be seen from FIG. 11A, when calculating the remaining treatment capacity of the ion exchange media bed based on the measured current exchange daily average flow rate alone, the

media bed may be replaced while having about 50% of its capacity remaining, leading to avoidable costs associated with a service trip to replace the media bed ion exchange resin early and associated with regenerating a non-exhausted media bed. When a weighted daily average flow rate utilizing the 70% weighting for cumulative daily average flow rate and the 30% weighting for current exchange daily average flow rate illustrated in FIG. 11A is used, a much more accurate estimate of a time of exhaustion of the media bed is determined. If the remaining capacity of the ion exchange bed had been calculated utilizing the weighted daily average flow rate rather than the measured current exchange daily average flow rate alone, the ion exchange bed may have continued to operate for an additional 30 days and treated an additional 1,292 gallons of water prior to the ion exchange media bed being replaced.

Example 2B: Remaining Capacity Determination

A second example chart of projected days until media bed exhaustion vs. time is presented in FIG. 11B. Similar to the chart in FIG. 11A, in FIG. 11B the projected days until media bed exhaustion calculated based on the measured current exchange daily average flow rate alone (the “Days Until Filter Replaced” line) is compared to projected days until media bed exhaustion based on weighted daily average flow rates. The weighted daily average flow rates were calculated utilizing a weighting of 70% for cumulative daily average flow rate and a weighting of 30% current exchange daily average flow rate in accordance with equation (7) above (the “Projected Days Left” line”). As can be seen from FIG. 11B, when calculating the remaining treatment capacity of the ion exchange media bed based on the measured current exchange daily average flow rate alone, the media bed was replaced on day 30 after the media bed had been exhausted on day 27, potentially providing water of an unacceptable quality. When a weighted daily average flow rate utilizing the 70% weighting for cumulative daily average flow rate and the 30% weighting for current exchange daily average flow rate illustrated in FIG. 11B is used, a much more accurate estimate of a time of exhaustion of the media bed is determined. If the remaining capacity of the ion exchange bed had been calculated utilizing the weighted daily average flow rate rather than the measured current exchange daily average flow rate alone the ion exchange bed

may have been replaced on day 27 and operation of the ion exchange media bed with exhausted media may have been avoided.

The examples illustrated in FIGS. 11A and 11B show that utilizing a weighted daily average flow rate instead of a measured current exchange daily average flow rate alone to determine a remaining treatment capacity of an ion exchange media bed and to coordinate replacement or exchange of the media bed when it is approaching exhaustion could lead to a significant avoidance of costs. These costs may be associated with a service trip to replace the media bed ion exchange resin earlier than needed, with regenerating a non-exhausted media bed, and with potentially providing water of an unacceptable quality to a consumer or point of use.

Having thus described several aspects of at least one embodiment of this disclosure, it is to be appreciated various alterations, modifications, and improvements will readily occur to those skilled in the art. Such alterations, modifications, and improvements are intended to be part of this disclosure, and are intended to be within the spirit and scope of the disclosure. Accordingly, the foregoing description and drawings are by way of example only.

The phraseology and terminology used herein is for the purpose of description and should not be regarded as limiting. As used herein, the term “plurality” refers to two or more items or components. The terms “comprising,” “including,” “carrying,” “having,” “containing,” and “involving,” whether in the written description or the claims and the like, are open-ended terms, i.e., to mean “including but not limited to.” Thus, the use of such terms is meant to encompass the items listed thereafter, and equivalents thereof, as well as additional items. Only the transitional phrases “consisting of” and “consisting essentially of,” are closed or semi-closed transitional phrases, respectively, with respect to the claims. Use of ordinal terms such as “first,” “second,” “third,” and the like in the claims to modify a claim element does not by itself connote any priority, precedence, or order of one claim element over another or the temporal order in which acts of a method are performed, but are used merely as labels to distinguish one claim element having a certain name from another element having a same name (but for use of the ordinal term) to distinguish the claim elements.

CLAIMS

1. A method of treating water with an ion exchange bed in a water treatment system, the method comprising:

5 introducing water to be treated into the ion exchange bed of the water treatment system to produce treated water;

calculating a current exchange daily average flow rate of water through the water treatment system for a current period of time;

10 calculating a cumulative daily average flow rate of water through the water treatment system including calculating the exchange daily average flow rate of water for a plurality of periods time between a plurality of instances of replacing the ion exchange bed;

15 determining an estimated number of days remaining to exhaustion of the ion exchange bed during the current period of time based on the current exchange daily average flow rate and the cumulative daily average flow rate;

generating a request for replacement of the ion exchange bed based on the estimated number of days remaining; and

transmitting the generated request for replacement of the ion exchange bed to a central server.

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2. The method of claim 1, wherein determining the estimated number of days remaining comprises determining a weighted daily average flow rate involving applying a greater weighting to the cumulative daily average flow rate than a weighting applied to the current exchange daily average flow rate.

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3. The method of claim 2, wherein determining the weighted daily average flow rate includes performing a calculation as follows:

$$F_{weighted} = [(w_{cumulative}) \times (F_{cumulative})] + [(w_{current}) \times (F_{current})]$$

wherein,

30 $F_{weighted}$ = weighted daily average flow rate,

$F_{current}$ = current exchange daily average flow rate,

$F_{cumulative}$ = cumulative daily average flow rate,

$0.5 \leq w_{cumulative} \leq 0.9$,

$0.1 < w_{current} < 0.5$,

5 $w_{cumulative} + w_{current} = 1$.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein $0.2 < w_{current} < 0.4$.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein $w_{current}$ is about 0.3.

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6. The method of claim 1, wherein the water treatment system is located at a first site and the method further comprises determining whether to replace the ion exchange bed of the water treatment system at the first site and a second ion exchange bed of another water treatment system at a second site in a same service trip.

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7. The method of claim 6, wherein determining whether to replace both the ion exchange bed of the water treatment system at the first site and the second ion exchange bed of the another water treatment system at the second site in the same service trip includes weighing a cost associated with regenerating the ion exchange bed from the first site and the ion exchange bed from the second site against a cost associated with different service trips to the first and the second sites.

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8. The method of claim 6, wherein the water treatment system is located at a first site in a network of a plurality of different sites each including at least one water treatment system having an ion exchange bed, and the method further comprises determining a subset of ion exchange beds of the plurality of sites to be replaced in a same service trip.

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9. The method of claim 1, wherein calculating the cumulative daily average flow rate of water includes calculating a prior period average daily flow rate of water

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through the water treatment system for a time period including a predetermined number of instances of replacing the ion exchange bed immediately preceding the receipt of indication of replacement.

5 10. The method of claim 9, wherein calculating the prior period average daily flow rate of water includes applying a greater weight to flow rates of water through the ion exchange bed closer in time to the current period than to flow rates of water through the water treatment system further in time from the current period.

10 11. The method of claim 1, wherein determining the estimated number of days remaining to exhaustion is further based on a current tank capacity of the ion exchange bed and an average conductivity of the water for a current period.

12. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
15 measuring a conductivity of the water to be treated during a current period;
 determining a current average conductivity of water to be treated during the current period; and
 wherein determining the estimated number of days remaining to exhaustion is further based on the determined current average conductivity.

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13. The method of claim 12, wherein determining the estimated number of days remaining to exhaustion comprises performing a calculation as follows:

$$D_{remaining} = \frac{\left(\frac{TC_{current}}{(\rho_{current} * (conductivity\ TDS\ conv) / grains\ conversion)} \right)}{((w_{cumulative} * F_{cumulative}) + (w_{current} * F_{current}))}$$

where,

- 5 $D_{remaining}$ = estimated number of days remaining to exhaustion,
 $TC_{current}$ = current tank capacity,
 $\rho_{current}$ = current daily average conductivity,
 $0.5 \leq w_{cumulative} \leq 0.9$,
 $F_{cumulative}$ = cumulative daily average flow rate,
10 $0.1 < w_{current} < 0.5$,
 $F_{current}$ = current average flow rate,
 $w_{cumulative} + w_{current} = 1$,
 $conductivity\ TDS\ conv$ = conductivity conversion factor in ppm, and
 $grains\ conversion$ = grains conversion factor in grains per gallon.

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