

September 2017

**Product: Activated Carbon**

**Which type of carbon do I use? (This should be in a chart form too)**

- Hydrogen Sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>)
  - Use Catalytic Carbon only in a single tank with peroxide – download article here [Applying Peroxide](#)
  - In presence of sulfur reducing bacteria (black slime) treat with chlorine and KDF cubes.
- Chlorine
  - Use any carbon for chlorine removal. It is a chemical reaction is on the surface of the carbon similar to ion exchange.
  - Backwashing extends the life by removing sediment from the carbon bed.
  - Rebed or change out the activated carbon when black particles or gray water is seen in standing water – such as toilet bowls; or when there is increased pressure drop across the carbon bed.
- Tannins
  - Except to polish after primary treatment activated carbon is not recommended for tannin removal.
- VOC (Volatile Organic Contaminants)
  - **Caution – there are too many variables contact the Urbans Aqua for help.**
- POS POA PFOA
  - Only coal based carbon should be used.
  - Dual tank operation – worker / guard with sample port between and after.
  - Strongly recommend use of a totalizing meter after guard tank.
  - Download paper here
- Taste and Odor
  - Any carbon will work.
- Pre-treatment to RO
  - Coconut base carbon is physically harder and produces very little fines.
- High Purity Applications
  - Acid Washed Carbon removes dissolved, naturally occurring metals.

Hydrogen Sulfide Rotten Egg Odor	Catalytic Carbon	Treat with hydrogen peroxide
Chlorine	Any Activated Carbon	Higher density type last longest
Chloramine	Catalytic Carbon	Treat with hydrogen peroxide
VOC Volatile Organic Contaminants	Consult UA	Too many types
PFC PFS POA PFOA	Coal 12x40	F-600 is best followed by F-400
Taste and Odor	Any General-purpose carbon	
Pre-treatment to RO	Coconut Base	High hardness fewer fines
Hemodialysis	CPG-LF; HPC Duper HD 12x40	Must be certified by AAMI
High purity applications	Consult UA	