

GAC KEY

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|------------------------------------|---|--|---|------------------------|---|
| 0 - Not an application for GAC | | GAC -Granular Activated Carbon is one of the most powerful and efficient methods for improving drinking water quality. The table below shows many of the problems that are addressed by GAC. Keep in mind that with municipally treated water it is highly unlikely that the majority of these contaminants will ever be present. Chlorine (and its derivatives), is the primary concern. THM's & PCB's may also be a concern. As shown, GAC is excellent at treating these problems. | | | |
| 1 - POOR not a recommended use | | | | | |
| 2 - FAIR limited application | | | | | |
| 3 - GOOD very acceptable results | | | | | |
| 4 - VERY GOOD a proven application | | | | | |
| 5 - EXCELLENT a proven application | | | | | |
| Acetaldehyde | 4 | Glycols | 5 | Ozone | 4 |
| Acetic Acid | 3 | Hardness | 0 | PCB's | 5 |
| Acetone | 4 | Heavy Metals | 3 | Pesticides | 5 |
| Alcohols | 4 | Herbicides | 5 | Phenol | 5 |
| Alkalinity | 1 | Hydrogen Bromide | 2 | Phosphates | 0 |
| Amines | 3 | Hydrogen Chloride | 1 | Plastic Taste | 5 |
| Ammonia | 1 | Hydrogen Flouride | 1 | Plating Wastes | 3 |
| Amyl Acetate | 5 | Hydrogen Iodide | 2 | Potassium Permanganate | 4 |
| Amyl Alcohol | 5 | Hydrogen Peroxide | 5 | Precipitated Iron | 2 |
| Antifreeze | 4 | Hydrogen Selenide | 3 | Precipitated Sulfur | 2 |
| Arsenic | 1 | Hydrogen Sulfide | 3 | Propiolic Acid | 4 |
| Benzene | 5 | Hypochlorous Acid | 5 | Propionaldehyde | 3 |
| Bleach | 5 | Inorganic Acids | 1 | Propyl Acetate | 4 |
| Boron | 1 | Inorganic Chemicals | 1 | Propyl Alcohol | 4 |
| Butyl Alcohol | 5 | Insecticides | 5 | Propyl Chloride | 4 |
| Butyl Acetate | 5 | Iodine | 5 | Radon | 4 |
| Calcium Hypochlorite | 5 | Isopropyl Acetate | 5 | Rubber Hose Taste | 5 |
| Carbon Dioxide | 0 | Isopropyl Alcohol | 5 | Sea Water | 1 |
| Chloral | 5 | Ketones | 5 | Sediment | 2 |
| Chloramine | 4 | Lactic Acid | 4 | Soap | 3 |
| Chloroform | 5 | Lead | 3 | Sodium Hypochlorite | 5 |
| Chlorine | 5 | Lime | 0 | Soluble Iron | 2 |
| Chlorobenzene | 5 | Mercaptans | 4 | Sovents | 4 |
| Chlorophenol | 5 | Metal Salts | 1 | Sulferic Acid | 5 |
| Chlorophyll | 4 | Methyl Acetate | 4 | Sulphonated Oils | 4 |
| Citric Acid | 4 | Methyl Alcohol | 4 | Suspended Matter | 2 |
| Cresol | 5 | Methyl Bromide | 5 | Tannins | 4 |
| Defoliant | 5 | Methyl Chloride | 4 | Tar Emulsion | 4 |
| Detergents | 3 | Methyl Ethyl Ketone | 5 | Tartaric Acid | 4 |
| Diesel Fuel | 5 | Naptha | 5 | Taste (DI Water) | 4 |
| Dyes | 5 | Nitrates | 0 | Taste (From Organics) | 4 |
| Emulsions | 2 | Nitric Acid | 3 | THM's | 5 |
| Ethyl Acetate | 5 | Nitrobenzene | 5 | Toluene | 5 |
| Ethyl Acrylate | 5 | Nitroluene | 5 | Toluidine | 5 |
| Ethyl Alcohol | 4 | Odors (General) | 5 | Trichlorethylene | 5 |
| Ethyl Amine | 4 | Oil - Dissolved | 5 | Turpentine | 5 |
| Ethyl Chloride | 4 | Oil - Suspended | 2 | Urine | 2 |
| Ethyl Ether | 4 | Organic Acids | 4 | Vinegar | 3 |
| Fertilizers | 1 | Organic Esters | 5 | Xanthophyll | 4 |
| Flourides | 2 | Organic Salts | 4 | Xylene | 5 |
| Formaldehyde | 2 | Oxalic Acid | 5 | | |
| Gasoline | 5 | Oxygen | 5 | | |

NOTE: Due to the KDF media in our Models USA-25, USA-100 & USA-50 these Units rate a 5 on the above KEY for the removal of the following: LEAD, MERCURY, ARSENIC, CHROMIUM, MAGNESIUM, FUNGI and BACTERIA ALGAE.