

Process Technology	Adsorption / Media				Oxidation Filtration	Coagulation Filtration	Biological Filtration	Ion Exchange		Oxidation	Mechanical Filtration	UF	RO
	GAC	HMO	E33	AA	PM-200/PM-100	PM-200/PM-100	Bio-GAC	Cation Resin	Anion Resin	Ozone/AOP	Sand / Screen	Membrane	Membrane
Ammonia							✓✓✓	✓✓✓					✓✓✓*
Antimony			✓✓						✓ pH				✓✓✓*
Arsenic			✓✓✓	✓ pH	✓ w/coagulant	✓ w/oxidaton			✓✓✓				✓✓✓*
Chromium VI						✓ w/reduction			✓✓✓				✓✓✓*
Flouride				✓✓✓									✓✓✓*
Hardness								✓✓✓					
Iron					✓✓✓	✓ w/oxidation	✓✓✓	✓✓✓					
Lead			✓✓✓										
Manganese					✓✓✓	✓ w/oxidation	✓✓✓	✓✓✓					
Nitrates							✓✓✓		✓✓✓				✓✓✓*
Perchlorate									✓✓✓				
Phosphate			✓✓✓			✓✓✓			✓✓				✓✓✓*
PFAS	✓✓✓								✓✓✓				✓✓✓*
Radium		✓✓✓				✓✓✓		✓✓✓					✓✓✓*
Selenium							✓✓		✓✓✓				✓✓✓*
Sulfides	✓✓✓				✓✓✓				✓✓✓				
TSS					✓✓✓	✓✓✓					✓✓✓	✓✓✓	
Taste / Color / Odor	✓✓✓				✓✓					✓✓✓			✓✓✓*
TOC	✓✓✓												✓✓✓*
Turbidity						✓✓✓					✓✓✓	✓✓✓	
Uranium													✓✓✓*
VOC	✓✓✓						✓✓						
Microorganism										✓✓✓		✓✓✓	✓✓✓*
1,4 Dioxane										✓✓✓			

✓✓✓ = Highly Effective

✓✓ = Moderately Effective

✓ = Conditionally Effective

\* RO technology has high rejection rates & effectiveness is dependent on pretreatment & recovery

#### NOTES:

- 1) Performance assumes proper pretreatment, water chemistry, and design conditions. Certain technologies require oxidation, reduction, or pH adjustment.
- 2) Biological treatment effectiveness depends on acclimated biomass, temperature., & conditions