



CLAY

Absorption and Reduction of Hydrocarbons, Oils and Fuels



KNOWN CONTAMINANTS REDUCED BY MODIFIED CLAY:

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|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| • 1,1,2,-Trichloroethane | • Acetone | • Chloroform | • Flourenes (some) | • Flourenes (some) |
| • 1,1,2,-Tetrahaloroethane | • Atrazine | • C1S-1,3-Dichloropropene | • Gasoline | • Gasoline |
| • 1,1,-Dichloroethane | • Benzene | • DBCP | • L2-Dichloroethane | • L2-Dichloroethane |
| • 1,1,-Dichloroethylene | • BHC's | • DBOP | • Lindane | • Lindane |
| • 1,2,3,-Trichloroethane | • Bromodichloromethane | • DDT | • Methylene Chloride | • Methylene Chloride |
| • 1,2,-Dichlorobenzene | • Bromoform | • Diedrin | • Napthalenes | • Napthalenes |
| • 1,2,-Dichloropropane | • Carbon Tetrachloride | • Diesel Fuel | • Nitro Compounds | • Nitro Compounds |
| • trans-1,2,-Dichloroethylene | • Chlorine | • EDM | • p-Dichlorobenzene | • p-Dichlorobenzene |
| | • Chlorobenzene | • Ethers | • PCB's | • PCB's |
| | • Chlorodibromomethane | • Ethylbenzene | • Petroleum Oils | • Petroleum Oils |

Clay not only absorb the hydrocarbon contaminants which are suspended, emulsified and/or dissolved in solution, but they also **lock them in**, reducing the risk of leaching contaminants during treatment applications. Contaminants are actually removed, unlike bleaching operations in which a colored impurity is chemically changed to colorless material. Clay is used in a broad line of environmental applications directly related to water tratment (feed water, process water, waste water) and water fixation.

BASIC FACTS ABOUT ZEOLITE MINERAL MEDIA

- Hydrophobic in nature, displays low surface tensions, repels water and is best suited for excellent performance in adsorbing hydrocarbons.
- Obtains contaminant reductions up to 99.999% efficient, often well with EPA compliance levels.
- Relatively inert, non-toxic, non-corrosive, non-hazardous, not prone to oxidation.
- Displays excellent performance, even in the low concentration range.
- Rapid kinetic uptake.
- Increases solution purity and crystallization.
- Breaks down emulsions, improves demulsibility.
- Adsorbs up to 400% of its own weight, while activated carbon can only absorb an average of only 10% to 20% of its own weight.
- Adsorbs, bonds and locks contaminants in a chemical bond with no leaching.
- High resistance to abrasion, breakage and deterioration during use, assuring a long life in service.
- Mechanically strong in order to resist crushing and abrading action to which they are often subjected.
- Will not dry out, crack, channel or deteriorate when stored in dry, anhydrous conditions for tlong periods of time.
- Can be blended with other adsorbents such as carbon, clay, minerals, molecular bonding agents, elastomeric polymers, etc.



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