KATALOX-LIGHT®

WHEN IRON BECOMES PART OF THE SOLUTION.

Fresh mineral surfaces. A new perspective on PFAS capture.

Iron removal creates fresh hydroxide solids.
Under favourable water chemistry, these surfaces can also bind selected PFAS.

Conceptual illustration

THE OPPORTUNITY

Dissolved iron is oxidised and precipitates as iron hydroxide. This creates new mineral–water interfaces during treatment. Their surface chemistry can contribute to iron-assisted PFAS adsorption.

THE CHEMISTRY

PFOS and PFOA carry negatively charged head groups in drinking water. Positively charged iron-hydroxide sites can attract them. pH, competing ions and the individual PFAS determine the strength of adsorption.

THE SEPARATION

Filtration retains the loaded solids. Backwashing transfers collected material into a residual stream for appropriate management. Capture removes PFAS from the water into solids; it does not establish destruction.

THE VALUE IS IN THE INTERFACE.

Katalox-Light combines catalytic iron and manganese treatment with fine-solids retention.
Iron-mineral research provides a scientific basis for evaluating its contribution within a PFAS treatment train.

RESEARCH FOUNDATION | Ferrihydrite studies show PFAS adsorption depends on surface charge, with stronger uptake under acidic, low-competition conditions. These are mineral-research findings; Katalox-Light PFAS removal requires product-specific measurements.

DISCOVER THE CHEMISTRY BEHIND COMBINED TREATMENT.

Sources: Watch Water Katalox-Light specifications; Campos-Pereira et al. (2020), DOI: 10.1021/acs.est.0c01646.

WATCH WATER® GmbH
Fahrlachstraße 14, 68165 Mannheim, Germany
Telephone : +49 621 879510
Email : info@watchwater.de

www.watchwater.de

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