

Clack Birm® is a granular filter media commonly used for the reduction of iron and/or manganese from water supplies.

Birm®

ADVANTAGES

- Under the proper conditions, no chemicals to purchase for maintenance. Regeneration not required.
- Iron removal efficiency is extremely high.
- Negligible labor cost: only periodic backwashing required.
- Durable material with a long life and wide temperature range.
- Weighs only 40-45 lbs./cu. ft.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

- Color: Black
- Bulk Density: 40-45 lbs./ cu. ft.
- Mesh Size: 10 x 40
- Specific Gravity: 2.0 gm/cc
- Effective Size: 0.48 mm
- Uniformity Coefficient: 2.7

CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION

- Alkalinity should be greater than two times the combined sulfate and chloride concentration.
- Maximum water temp: 100°F/38°C
- Water pH range: 6.8-9.0
- Dissolved Oxygen (D.O.) content must be equal to at least 15% of the iron (or iron and manganese) content.
- Bed depth: 30-36 in.
- Freeboard: 50% of bed depth (min.)
- Backwash rate: 10-12 gpm/sq. ft.
- Backwash Bed Expansion: 20-40% of bed depth (min.)
- Service flow rate: 3.5-5 gpm/sq. ft. intermittent flow rates and/or favorable local conditions may allow higher flow rates

INFLUENT AND BACKWASH LIMITATIONS

- Free chlorine concentration less than 0.5 ppm
- Hydrogen Sulfide should be removed prior to contact with Birm media
- Oil: None Present
- Polyphosphates: None present

Birm® is an efficient and economical media for the reduction of dissolved iron and manganese compounds from raw water supplies. It may be used in either gravity fed or pressurized water treatment systems. Birm acts as an insoluble catalyst to enhance the reaction between dissolved oxygen (D.O.) and the iron compounds. In ground waters the dissolved iron is usually in the ferrous bicarbonate state due to the excess of free carbon dioxide and is not filterable. Birm, acting as a catalyst between the oxygen and the soluble iron compounds, enhances the oxidation reaction of Fe⁺⁺ to Fe⁺⁺⁺ and produces ferric hydroxide which precipitates and may be easily filtered. The physical characteristics of Birm provide an excellent filter media which is easily cleaned by backwashing to remove the precipitant. Birm is not consumed in the iron removal operation and therefore offers a tremendous economic advantage over many other iron removal methods.

Other advantages of Birm include; long material life with relatively low attrition loss, a wide temperature performance range and extremely high removal efficiency. Negligible labor costs are involved because Birm does not require chemicals for regeneration, only periodic backwashing is required.

When using Birm for iron removal, it is necessary that the water: contain no oil

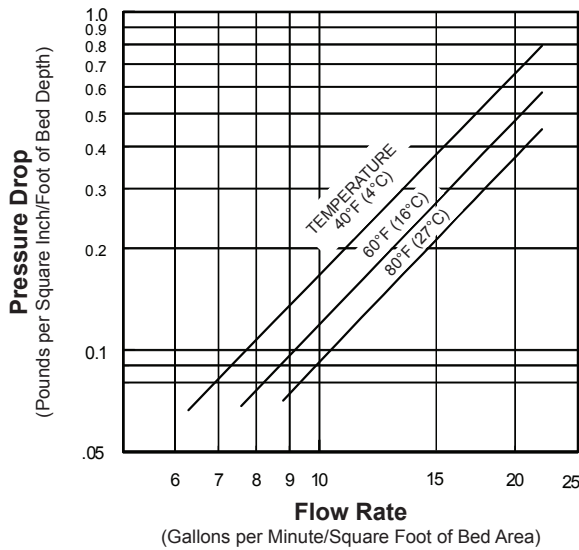
or hydrogen sulfide, organic matter not to exceed 4-5 ppm, the D.O. content equal at least 15% of the iron content with a pH of 6.8 or more. If the influent water has a pH of less than 6.8, neutralizing additives such as Clack Corosex®, Calcite or soda ash may be used prior to the Birm filter to raise the pH. A water having a low D.O. level may be pretreated by aeration.

Additions of chemicals to influent or backwash water which contacts Birm media may inhibit iron or manganese removal or may break down or coat Birm media. Chlorination greatly reduces Birm's activity. High concentrations of chlorine compounds may deplete the catalytic coating. Polyphosphates are known to coat Birm and reduce Birm's ability to remove iron or manganese. Before adding any chemical to the influent or backwash water, the chemical's compatibility with Birm should be thoroughly tested.

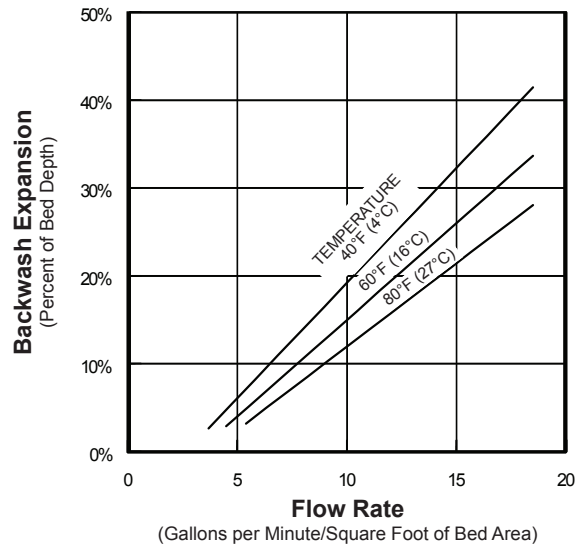
Clack Birm may also be used for manganese reduction with the same dependability as iron removal. In these applications the water to be treated should have a pH of 8.0-9.0 for best results. If the water also contains iron, the pH should be below 8.5. High pH conditions may cause the formulation of colloidal iron which is very difficult to filter out. All other conditions remain the same for either manganese or iron removal.



Service Flow Pressure Drop



Backwash Bed Expansion



Certified to NSF/ANSI Standard 61



Classified by
Underwriters Laboratories Inc.®
in Accordance with
Standard NSF/ANSI 61

ORDER INFORMATION

Part No.	Description	Cu. Ft./Bag	Wt./Cu. Ft.*	Bags/Pallet	Weight/Pallet	Pallet Dimensions
A8006	Birm®	1	40-45 lbs.	40	1650-1850 lbs.	40" x 48" x 42"

*Weight per cubic foot is approximate.

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Birm® is a federally registered trademark of Clack Corporation.

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 WARNING: This product contains crystalline silica which is known to the State of California to cause cancer and other substances which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects and reproductive harm.

The information and recommendations in this publication are based on data we believe to be reliable. They are offered in good faith, but do not imply any warranty or performance guarantee, as conditions and methods of use of our products are beyond our control. As such, Clack makes no express or implied warranties of any kind with respect to this product, including but not limited to any implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. We recommend that the user determine whether the products and the information given are appropriate, and the suitability and performance of our products are appropriate, by testing with its own equipment. Specifications are subject to change without notice.

The information and recommendations given in this publication should not be understood as recommending the use of our products in violation of any patent or as a license to use any patents of the Clack Corporation.

The filter medias listed in this brochure do not remove or kill bacteria. Do not use with water that is microbiologically unsafe or of unknown quality without adequate disinfection before or after the system.

Clack will not be liable under any circumstance for consequential or incidental damages, including but not limited to, lost profits resulting from the use of our products.

Maisons-Alfort, le 25 avril 2005

AVIS

**de l'Agence française de sécurité sanitaire des aliments
relatif à l'évaluation des risques liés à l'utilisation des supports de filtration
recouverts d'oxydes métalliques utilisés comme adsorbants sélectifs pour le
traitement des eaux destinées à la consommation humaine**

LE DIRECTEUR GÉNÉRAL

L'Agence française de sécurité sanitaire des aliments a été saisie le 2 septembre 2004 par la Direction générale de la santé d'une demande d'avis sur les procédés de traitement d'eau par adsorption sélective sur alumine activée, dioxyde de manganèse et hydroxyde de fer pour l'élimination de l'arsenic, de l'antimoine et du sélénium dans les eaux destinées à la consommation humaine.

Considérant le rapport d'autosaisine du Comité d'experts spécialisé "Eaux" intitulé "Evaluation des risques liés à l'utilisation des supports de filtration recouverts d'oxydes métalliques utilisés comme adsorbants sélectifs pour le traitement des eaux destinées à la consommation humaine" et après consultation du Comité les 2 février, 1^{er} mars et 5 avril 2005 ;

L'Agence française de sécurité sanitaire des aliments :

1. estime que :
 - a. les supports de filtration recouverts d'oxyhydroxydes de fer, de dioxyde de manganèse ou d'oxyhydroxydes d'aluminium peuvent être autorisés pour la production d'eau destinée à la consommation humaine sous réserve que les matières premières utilisées pour le dépôt des oxydes métalliques figurent dans la liste des produits autorisés pour le traitement de l'eau destinée à la consommation humaine,
 - b. dans ces conditions, les procédés de traitement mettant en œuvre ces supports de filtration peuvent être utilisés comme étape de traitement dans une chaîne de production d'eau destinée à la consommation humaine,
 - c. ces procédés peuvent revendiquer les adsorptions suivantes :

Supports recouverts d'oxyhydroxydes de fer	<p>Formes cationiques adsorbées : fer, plomb, cuivre, cadmium, zinc, nickel, cobalt, mercure,</p> <p>Formes radioactives adsorbées : uranium, plutonium, strontium. (pour ce dernier élément, seulement si l'eau est pauvre en calcium et en magnésium),</p> <p>Formes anioniques adsorbées : arsenic (III) et (V), sélénium (IV) et (VI), antimoine (III) et (V), chrome (III) et (VI), phosphates,</p>
Supports recouverts de dioxyde de manganèse	<p>Formes cationiques adsorbées : fer, manganèse, plomb, cuivre, cadmium, zinc, nickel, cobalt, mercure,</p> <p>Formes radioactives adsorbées : uranium, plutonium, radium,</p> <p>Formes anioniques adsorbées : arsenic (III) et (V), sélénium (IV) et (VI), antimoine (III) et (V), chrome (III) et (VI), phosphates.</p>
Supports recouverts d'oxyhydroxydes d'aluminium	<p>Formes cationiques adsorbées : plomb, cuivre, cadmium, zinc, nickel, cobalt, mercure,</p> <p>Formes anioniques adsorbées : arsenic (V), sélénium (IV) et (VI), antimoine (V), phosphates,</p>
Alumine activée	arsenic (V), sélénium (IV) et (VI), antimoine (V), phosphates, fluor.

- d. ces procédés de traitement ne constituent pas une étape de désinfection de l'eau bien qu'ils permettent de diminuer la charge microbienne de cette dernière,

2. rappelle que :

- a. l'efficacité de ces procédés est notamment liée :
- i. aux conditions d'emploi,
 - ii. aux caractéristiques de l'eau, notamment de son pH et de sa minéralisation,
- b. les eaux de lavage et les effluents de régénération de ces procédés ne doivent pas être rejetés dans le milieu naturel mais doivent subir un traitement approprié conformément à la réglementation en vigueur.

Martin HIRSCH