Supplementary Information

Biodegradation and attenuation of MIB and 2,4-D in drinking water biologically active sand and activated carbon filters

Kyle K. Shimabuku†*, Thomas L. Zearley†, Katherine S. Dowdell, R. Scott Summers

University of Colorado at Boulder, Department of Civil, Environmental, and Architectural Engineering, UCB 428, Boulder, CO 80309, USA

†Co-first authors

*Corresponding author. Email: kyle.shimabuku@colorado.edu

Contents

Three figures

- SI Figure S1. Experimental filter design and setup. Page 2
- SI Figure S2. TOC percent removals in the “abiotic” sand filter (Sand A) and TOC percent removals in the Sand A and “abiotic” GAC filter (GAC A). Page 3
- SI Figure S3. 2,4-D concentrations and removals in biological GAC (BAC), “abiotic” GAC (GAC A), and biological sand (Sand B) during increasing influent concentrations. Page 4
SI Figure S1. Experimental filter design and setup.
SI Figure S2. TOrC percent removals in the “abiotic” sand filter (Sand A) (a) and TOC percent removals in the Sand A filter and “abiotic” GAC filter (GAC A) (b).
SI Figure S3. 2,4-D influent (solid) and effluent (open) concentrations (a) and percent removals (b) in biological GAC (BAC), “abiotic” GAC (GAC A), and biological sand (Sand B) during increasing influent concentrations.