# Article information:

Adsorption of steroid micropollutants on polymer-based spherical activated carbon (PBSAC) - ScienceDirect  
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0304389417302029?via%3Dihub>

# Article summary:

1. Natural steroid hormones such as estradiol (E1), estrone (E2), progesterone (P) and testosterone (T) are essential for growth and development, but can be found in effluents, ground water and drinking water at concentrations that can cause adverse health effects.

2. Adsorption has been proven to be an efficient removal process for a multiplicity of solutes, including hormones from aqueous solutions. Activated carbon is most commonly used either as a powder or in a granular form in packed bed filters.

3. This paper investigates polymer-based spherical activated carbon (PBSAC) as a promising adsorbent material for the removal of steroid micropollutants from water.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article “Adsorption of steroid micropollutants on polymer-based spherical activated carbon (PBSAC)” is generally reliable and trustworthy, providing an overview of the potential risks posed by steroid micropollutants in water and the need for more advanced treatment processes to remove them. The article provides evidence for its claims by citing relevant studies and research papers, which adds to its credibility. Furthermore, it presents both sides of the argument equally by discussing both the advantages and disadvantages of using PBSAC as an adsorbent material for removing steroid micropollutants from water.

However, there are some areas where the article could be improved upon. For example, it does not provide any information on possible risks associated with using PBSAC as an adsorbent material or any counterarguments to its claims. Additionally, it does not explore other potential methods of removing steroid micropollutants from water or discuss any potential alternatives to PBSAC that may be more effective or cost-efficient. Finally, while the article does cite relevant studies and research papers to support its claims, it does not provide any direct evidence or data to back up these claims which could further add to its credibility.

In conclusion, while this article is generally reliable and trustworthy due to its balanced presentation of both sides of the argument and citation of relevant studies and research papers, there are some areas where it could be improved upon such as providing more information on possible risks associated with using PBSAC as an adsorbent material or exploring other potential methods of removing steroid micropollutants from water.

# Topics for further research:

* Alternatives to PBSAC for steroid micropollutant removal
* Risks associated with using PBSAC as an adsorbent material
* Cost-efficiency of PBSAC for steroid micropollutant removal
* Other methods of removing steroid micropollutants from water
* Evidence for claims of PBSAC effectiveness for steroid micropollutant removal
* Counterarguments to claims of PBSAC effectiveness for steroid micropollutant removal

# Report location:

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