The above process shown is for removing soluble Barium (Ba) in water by adsorption onto the Hydrous Magnesium Oxide Beads. In addition this process will also remove Silica, Phosphates, Sulphates and Strontium from water. The negatively charged Hydrous magnesium oxide beads in Up Flow packed bed system when comes in contact with water having Barium than immediately Barium is adsorbed onto Hydroxide making it non-dissolvable and then later trapped by Crystolite filtration. The other methods to reduce Barium concentration are just not economical and dangerous for environment.

Mechanism

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Mg}^{2+} + \text{O} & \rightarrow \text{MgO (Media)} \\
\text{H}_2\text{O} & \\
\text{Mg}^{2+} (\text{OH}) + \text{Ba(Trapp)} & \\
\text{Mg}^{2+} + \text{Ba(OH)}_2
\end{align*}
\]

Ion Exchange Method

However, strong acid cation system can remove barium from water with massive unintended consequences. Ion exchange systems require frequent resin regeneration using Sodium Chloride. The treatment, handling and disposed of the Regenerant (chemicals) are a major drawback to this lousy technology and concentrating to the world problems.

Reverse Osmosis Method

As the world says, concentrated wastes with membranes are not reversible. Reverse Osmosis systems, scaling often occurs on the RO membrane if the barium reacts with contaminants which form Barium silicate, Barium phosphate and Barium sulfate or Barium carbonate. This reduces the efficiency of the Reverse Osmosis units and damage the Membranes.

So there is only one Unique method to remove Barium from water is Bariumtrapp which involves adsorption of Barium onto Magnesium (Mg^{2+}) Hydroxide (OH). Adsorption is pH dependent process. The water must have once again a pH of approximately 10.5 for efficient Barium Adsorption. Bariumtrapp systems are cost effective and most successful.