[0090] [Table 1]

Table 1

	Examples						Comparative Examples				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5
Activated carbon No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Specific surface area (m^2/g)	1999	1748	2327	2242	1819	2090	1490	1313	1192	1136	1488
Pore volume (mm^3/g)	368.3	317.4	443.9	403.7	294.3	200	66	89.4	117.9	35	45.7
Zeta-potential difference (mV)	3.1	9.7	13.5	10.4	12.7	14.9	21.5	19.3	17.5	55.6	20.0
Carbohydrate solution decolorizing performance (%)	71.3	65	36.2	60.6	50.2	17.9	20.7	27.4	45.1	13.1	7.9
Oxygen atom% (%)	5.9	9.9	7.1	17.1	19.6	15.7	11.6	12.9	11.9	12.6	18.5
(Pd Adsorption test) Pd Adsorption amount (mg/g)	277.5	177	236.1	232.8	198.8	146.6 ~~46.6~~	110.9	93	120.4	44.8	59.2
(Pd-Sn Adsorption test)											
Pd Adsorption amount (mg/g)	282.1	279.4	-	-	-	-	68.1	66.5	-	15.8	-
Sn Adsorption amount (mg/g)	39.1	0	-	-	-	-	0	49.3	-	0	-

CLAIMS

[Claim 1] An activated carbon for adsorbing a noble metal from an aqueous solution containing the noble metal, the activated carbon having a difference (absolute value) of not more than 18 mV between a zeta-potential in a 10 mmol/L aqueous solution of sodium tetraborate and a zeta-potential in a 0.01 mmol/L aqueous solution of sodium tetraborate, and having a total pore volume of pores with a pore radius of not more than 1 nm of 150 to 500 mm^3/g.

[Claim 2] An activated carbon according to claim 1, which has a carbohydrate solution decolorizing performance of not less than 30%.

[Claim 3] An activated carbon according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the aqueous solution containing the noble metal is a plating wastewater.

[Claim 4] A filter for noble metal adsorption, containing an activated carbon recited in any one of claims 1 to 3 in a proportion of not less than 20% by mass.

[Claim 5] A filter for noble metal adsorption according to claim 4, which is a liquid-permeable filter, wherein the activated carbon has a carbohydrate solution decolorizing performance of not less than 30%.

[Claim 6] A method for recovering a noble metal from an aqueous solution containing the noble metal, the method comprising:

adsorbing the noble metal on an activated carbon

recited in any one of claims 1 to 3.

[Claim 7] A method for recovering a noble metal from an aqueous solution containing the noble metal, the method comprising:

adsorbing the noble metal on a filter recited in claim 4 or 5.

CLAIMS

[Claim 1] A filter for noble metal adsorption, containing an activated carbon in a proportion of not less than 20% by mass,

wherein the activated carbon adsorbs a noble metal from an aqueous solution containing the noble metal, and the activated carbon has a difference (absolute value) of not more than 18 mV between a zeta-potential in a 10 mmol/L aqueous solution of sodium tetraborate and a zeta-potential in a 0.01 mmol/L aqueous solution of sodium tetraborate, and has a total pore volume of pores with a pore radius of not more than 1 nm of 150 to 500 mm^3/g, wherein the zeta-potential is calculated as disclosed in paragraphs [0057] and [0058] of the description.

[Claim 2] A filter for noble metal adsorption according to claim 1, which is a liquid-permeable filter, wherein the activated carbon has a carbohydrate solution decolorizing performance of not less than 30%, wherein the carbohydrate solution decolorizing performance is calculated as disclosed in paragraphs [0059] to [0061] of the description.

[Claim 3] A filter according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the aqueous solution containing the noble metal is a plating wastewater.

[Claim 4] A method for recovering a noble metal from an aqueous solution containing the noble metal, the method comprising:

adsorbing the noble metal on a filter recited in any one of claims 1 to 3.