Nowadays environmental damage of heavy metals is increasing and that becomes a big problem for human and human health. Especially after the industrial revolution, increasing of production and consumption materials, adversely affect the environment. Among all the pollutions, heavy metal is an important part. Because they are toxic or poisonous even at low concentration Therefore, treatments of heavy metals from aqueous media have great importance of environment. The most widely used process is activated carbon adsorption for heavy metal adsorption from waste water. Activated carbon can be produce from carbon containing substances. Turkey is an important rose oil producer of the world and Isparta is the most important rose production region of Turkey. Every year over 27000 tons of rose processing wastes produced. In this study, activated carbon was obtained from rose crops of rose oil factories. There are some activation methods for increasing surface area of carbon. In this study, KClO₃ was used for increasing carbons surface area. KClO₃ never used before for activation. The thermal decomposition of KClO₃ (potassium chlorate) generates KCl and O₂ gas. Effects of O₂ gas outlet on the pore size of activated carbon were studied. The surface characterization was examined with BET analysis and FTIR spectrum and Pb²⁺ adsorption capacity of obtaining activated carbon was determined with ICP OES analysis.