
“CLEANING THE WORLD WITH ACTIVATED CARBON”



GC IPHg

impregnated activated carbon

GC IPHg is a coconut shell based activated carbon specially impregnated for the desulphurization of gasses and the removal of all acidic contaminants such as hydrogen sulfide, hydrogen chloride, and mercaptans.

Carbon Substrate

Particle Type:	Granular
Mesh Size (U.S. Sieve):	4x8
Less than No 4, %:	5 (max)
Greater than No. 8, %:	5 (max)
CCl ₄ Activity, %:	60 (min)
Iodine Number, mg/g:	1100 (min)
Surface Area, m ² /g:	1100 (min)
Hardness, %:	98 (min)

Impregnated Carbon

Bulk Density, g/cc:	0.48-0.52
Moisture, %:	15 (max)
Head loss @ 50 fpm face velocity through a dense packed bed, inches w.c./ft.bed depth:	1.9 (max)
Typical hydrogen sulfide breakthrough capacity, gH ₂ S/cc carbon:	.14 (min)

Safety Precautions

Wet activated carbon scavenges oxygen. Exercise caution when changing media vessels and working in areas with poor ventilation. Ensure adequate ventilation for personal safety. Activated carbon adsorption is exothermic and releases heat as chemicals are adsorbed. Additional heat is generated if impregnated carbon is used. Proper air flow through the carbon bed can assist in removing any heat generated. Oxygen may aggravate this condition. If the air flow is below 30 fpm or the contaminate concentrations are high, proper safety measures should be taken. If you have questions, contact General Carbon Corp.

IMPORTANT PLEASE READ!!

Precautions For Using GC IPH Activated Carbon

GC IPH carbon is a coal based activated carbon specially impregnated for the desulphurization of gasses and the removal of all acidic contaminants such as hydrogen sulfide, hydrogen chloride, and mercaptans. The following precautions should be followed when using this product:

- Activated carbon can remove oxygen from air causing a severe hazard to workers inside carbon vessels and enclosed or confined spaces. Before entering such an area, sampling and work procedures for low oxygen levels should be taken to ensure ample oxygen availability, in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.
- Skin irritation or burns can be caused by direct physical contact with wet GC IPH carbon. This can also be caused by the heat of reaction of the caustic compound. If this occurs, flush the affected area with water for at least fifteen minutes. Contact a physician if the irritation persists.
- Do not confine GC IPH carbon without operating fans. Inoperative fans may allow the formation of convective air drafts within a vessel. These drafts support the chemical reaction which occurs when IPH carbon reacts chemically with oxygen to form carbon dioxide. This can cause a heat generating catalytic reaction. In worst-case scenarios, this heat buildup can cause a carbon bed fire. To prevent this, keep fans operating in order to provide airflows sufficient for heat dissipation. When the airflow is disrupted, sealing the vessel to restrict contact between air and carbon can prevent the chemical reaction. Liberal application of water will also slow the reaction. If water is added to the vessel, the carbon must be removed from the vessel or the fan must be started to remove any reaction heat from building up the moisture is removed from the carbon bed

Fans remove any heat that builds up due to ongoing chemical reactions. DO NOT TURN THEM OFF FOR AT LEAST ONE WEEK AFTER START UP, OR FIRE COULD RESULT.