



# EPOCHEMMIE CO., LTD

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## DATA SHEET

Commodity: ACTIVATED CARBON

Type: EP-H2S(series)

**EP-H2S(series):** Coal based pellet non-impregnated Activated carbon, Specially designed and especially for H2S adsorption

### Distinguishing feature:

- (1) Extraordinary high H2S adsorption.
- (2) Longer bed life with fewer service interruptions and lower O&M costs.
- (3) Low-pressure drop and no dangerous pH problems during whole using process

EP-H2S(series) is coal based and produced by the special manufacturing technology. It gives this type carbon extraordinary high H2S breakthrough capacity. This type is not impregnated activated carbon with higher ignition temperature (>450oC). It's one kind of microporous carbon with large surface area and well developed pore structure. "Non – impregnated" means all of pore volume and surface area can be used to absorb Sulfur element during the process of catalytic and oxidative to H2S.

Therefore it's more safe and avoids serious problem for alkali-impregnated carbons during handling, transportation and waste material disposal.

### Applications:

Used in any application areas where impregnated or other odor control carbons are currently used in Odor control, Sewage treatment plants, Refineries and pulp/paper mills, Acidic gases such as HCL and SO2 and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC).

### Specification:

Remark: H2S capacity is measured by ASTM D6646-01 Test Method.

ITEM/TYPE	EP-H2S-01	EP-H2S-02	EP-H2S-03
H2S Adsorption g/cc min	0.1	0.2	0.3
Iodine Value mg/g min	1000	1000	1000
CTC Adsorption %	60	65	70
Hardness % min	90	90	90
Moisture % max	15	15	15
Bulk Density g/l	560+/-20	530+/-20	470+/-20
Particle size mm	4.0mm 90%min	4.0mm 90%min	4.0mm 90%min

Packing: 25kg bags or 500kg jumbo bags, or as per client's requirements

### **Safety**

Wet activated carbon depletes oxygen from air and, therefore, dangerously low levels of oxygen maybe encountered. Whenever workers enter a vessel containing activated carbon, the vessel's oxygen content should be determined and work procedures for potentially low oxygen areas should be followed. Appropriate protective equipment should be worn. Avoid inhalation of excessive carbon dust. No problems are known to be associated in handling this material. However, dust may contain greater than 1.0% silica (quartz). Long-term inhalation of high dust concentrations can lead to respiratory impairment. Use forced ventilation or a dust mask when necessary for protection against airborne dust exposure.