



Making Air and
Water Cleaner
& Safer



GAC RC ECO SORB[®] 4x8

Granular Activated Carbon

GAC RC ECO SORB 4x8 is a granular activated carbon manufactured from specially selected grades of coconut shells by a steam activation process. The material is manufactured under stringently controlled conditions to produce a porous adsorbent with a highly developed internal surface area.

Type		Granular Coconut	
CTC	% min	60	ASTM D3467
Moisture as packed	% max	5	ASTM D2867
Mesh size US sieve :-			ASTM D2862
+4 (4.75mm)	% max	5	
4x8 (4.75 - 2.36mm)		Balance	
-8 (2.36mm)	% max	5	
-10 (2.00mm)	% max	1	

TYPICAL PROPERTIES

Hardness	% min	98	ASTM D3802
Bulk Density	g ml-1	0.47	ASTM D2854
pH aqueous extract		9	ASTM D3838
Ignition temperature	oC	450	ASTM D3466
Ash	%	5.0	ASTM D2866
Iodine number	mg g-1	1150	ASTM D4607
Surface area	m ² g-1	1200	BET N2
Pore volume	ml g-1	0.73	

Packaging

Pore volume	25kg	0.73	
	500kg		
	550kg		

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Raj Carbons (Activated Carbons)

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GAC RC ECO SORB GR 01 and GR 02

Gold Recovery Granular Activated Carbon

Description

The Raj Carbon Corporation GR gold recovery carbon family of products are coconut-shell-based granular activated carbons specifically designed for gold recovery operations. GR was developed to be a consistent, high performance, high activity gold recovery carbon product line. The activated carbon's ability to achieve high gold loadings and the relative ease with which they can be stripped enables gold processors to obtain the highest possible yields from ores with high silver/gold ratios, carbonaceous ores, and ores containing other metals that complex with cyanide; for example, copper and nickel. In Carbon in Leach (CIL), Carbon in Pulp (CIP), and Carbon in Column (CIC) circuits, it is essential that the activated carbon employed provides excellent process performance, minimal losses due to attrition, and minimal maintenance problems. Through the years, Raj carbon has continually upgraded its manufacturing processes to ensure that it continues to provide high quality products. Steps have been added to the manufacturing process which have improved the carbon's resistance to abrasion and reduced its tendency to plug retention screens in adsorption tanks. Platelets (flatter granules which are relatively long and wide while not particularly thick) can end up oriented in the fluid in such a manner that they pass through the retention screens. This results in a loss of gold-containing carbon, which directly affects percent recovery and profitability. In order to have a product that has less tendency to plug screens with "platelets," GR is also processed through a vee-wire screen and de-dusted. GR products are manufactured specifically for gold adsorption. As a result, the quality of the carbon is extremely consistent and tailored to gold recovery applications. GR activated carbon can enable the extraction of even trace amounts of gold from every ton of ore, even when processing average or low-grade ores. Raj Carbon expertise in activated carbon application technology is a valuable resource for designing and optimizing your recovery process for transporting, handling, specifying, and regenerating activated

Features

When GR carbons are utilized, the features shown below provide individual and combined associated benefits for operating plants

High Adsorption Rate – Reduces soluble gold losses, adjusts to ore tonnage and grade. GR allows a shorter contact time and a faster processing rate for the same activated carbon bed volume.

Tight Undersize and Screen Distribution Specification – Very low carbon fines and, therefore minimized gold losses due to undersized carbon particles escaping from the circuit.

High Hardness Specifications – Lower carbon losses and, therefore, lower gold losses.

Easily Regenerated – Low operating cost, low carbon makeup, capability to return product to near virgin activity.

Coconut-Shell-Based Material – High resistance to fracture due to structural stability inherited from the shells.

Low Concentration Adsorption – The ability to achieve high gold loadings from pulps/solutions containing extremely low concentrations of gold.

De-Dusted—This extra manufacturing step results in lower carbon losses in the circuit.

Easy to Strip – Because GR does not hold the gold complex too strongly, lower soluble tail losses and the maximum efficiency through each stage of the recovery process can be observed.

Uniform Gold Capacity – Consistent performance means that the circuit parameters don't need to be adjusted as often.

Bulk Bags or Super Sacks – Easy to handle and store, even outdoors.

Specifications	GR 0 1 6x12	GR 0 2 6x12	GR 13 6x16	Test Method ID
CTC*	50 (min)	60 (min)	60 (min)	ASTM D5742
Ash by Weight	5% (max)	4% (max)	4% (max)	ASTM D2866-83
Moisture by Weight**	5% (max)	5% (max)	5% (max)	ASTM D2867-70
Hardness Number	98 (min)	98 (min)	98 (min)	ASTM D3802
Platelets by Weight	3% (max)	3% (max)	3% (max)	Anglogold 1998

* CTC value may be based upon the ASTM D 5742 correlation, CTC=2.55xButane Activity

** As packaged

Screen Sizing by Weight			Screen Sizing by Weight		
GR 13			GR 01 / GR 02		
Test Method ID	ASTM	D2862	Test Method ID	ASTM	D2862
6x16	Min	Max	6x12	Min	Max
>6 US Mesh	-	5	>6 US Mesh	-	5
6 X 16 US Mesh		100	6 X 8 US Mesh	50	100
< 16 US Mesh	-	5	8 X 10 US Mesh	-	50
			10 X 12 US Mesh	-	10
			12 X 14 US Mesh	-	2
			< 12 US Mesh	-	2.5
			< 14 US Mesh	-	0.5

Butane Activity (ASTM Method D5742) the ratio (in %) of the mass of butane adsorbed by an activated carbon sample when the carbon is saturated with butane under conditions of the test method.

An activated carbon bed of known volume and mass is saturated with butane vapor. The mass adsorbed at saturation is measured and reported as mass of butane per unit mass of carbon on a percentage basis. The Butane Activity test can be used as a non-ozone depleting substitute for the Carbon Tetrachloride test.

Carbon Tetrachloride Number (ASTM Method D3467-76) the determination of the carbon tetrachloride activity and retentivity of activated carbon.

Principle of Method: Pre-dried air is saturated with carbon tetrachloride vapor and passed through a bed of granular activated carbon until there is no further increase in the weight of the carbon. The percentage increase in the weight of the carbon is the Carbon Tetrachloride number. This method was previously utilized to specify DG, but due to environmental and health hazards is now determined via an ASTM correlation to butane activity.

Hardness Number (ASTM Method D3802) the determination of the Hardness Number of activated carbon. Principle of Method: A sample of carbon is subjected to the action of steel balls in a pan agitated in a sieve shaker. The resistance of the carbon to degradation by this action is termed the Hardness Number.

% Platelets (Anlogold 1998) the platelet content of 8x16 or larger mesh size coconut shell based activated carbon. Principle of Method: A representative portion of the activated carbon is screened to remove the fines, which are discarded. A sample of carbon is placed on the wedge wire screen. The screen is mechanically shaken for ten minutes. The quantities of carbon that remain on the screen, that passed through the screen and that are retained in the screen are measured. The platelet content is defined as the % through the screen.

Applications

Gold is not always able to be directly recovered. Often the ore is crushed to release the gold which is then recovered using cyanidation. This process is characterized by the following chemical reaction.

$$4 \text{ Au} + 8(\text{NaCN}) + \text{O}_2 + 2 \text{ H}_2\text{O} = 4 \text{ NaAu}(\text{CN})_2 + 4 \text{ NaOH}$$

GR will adsorb the gold/cyanide complex from the gold bearing stream (pregnant liquor). [] is selective to gold versus silver, copper, nickel and similar metals, so it can be used to process ores that contain high quantities of base metals.

Activated carbon is generally employed to extract gold from ores or tailings, including carbonaceous ores which are not recoverable via conventional cyanidation techniques. Among the process applications where activated carbon has demonstrated its adsorption effectiveness are:

Carbon In Pulp (CIP) | Carbon In Leach (CIL) | Carbon in Column (CIC) | Heap Leaching

Carbon In Pulp (CIP) – The activated carbon granules are added directly to the pulp (cyanated ore slurry). Crushed, ground, and leached pulp is mixed with activated carbon, which flows countercurrent to the pulp in a series of semi-batch adsorbers. Because of their superior hardness, GR exhibits low attrition during movement/flow, agitation, and activation. The high adsorption rate and capacity of GR permit gold recoveries as high as 98%.

Carbon In Leach (CIL) – The activated carbon is added directly to the vessels in which the cyanidation process is taking place. Adsorption with DG can result in recoveries of 97-98% of the gold. This compares with a recovery rate of 50% with conventional cyanidation techniques. Naturally present carbon competes with the activated carbon for the gold. Therefore, after oxygenation, the cyanidation process is carried out simultaneously as activated carbon is brought into contact with ore in the mixers. The superior initial adsorption rate of the DG minimizes interference with gold recovery associated with “preg robbers” in the ore and thereby results in improved leaching efficiency.

Carbon in Column (CIC) – Appropriate for cases where the gold is already in solution (such as with runoff, soluble gold in a water source, overflow, return water from a tailings dam, etc.), activated carbon columns in series or parallel flow mode are used to collect the gold using packed beds or a fluidized bed (if there is excessive Total Suspended Solids). Packed beds can achieve gold recovery efficiencies greater than 95%; efficiencies of 50-70% per stage are noted with fluidized beds.

Heap Leaching – Low-grade surface deposits and waste rock are candidates for heap leaching. Recoveries of up to 85% can be achieved using GR.

GR enables gold mines to take advantage of the economic benefits of activated carbon based gold recovery, which has been demonstrated by Raj Carbon Technical Sales Representatives can

assist in determining the best use of one of the GR products for specific applications.

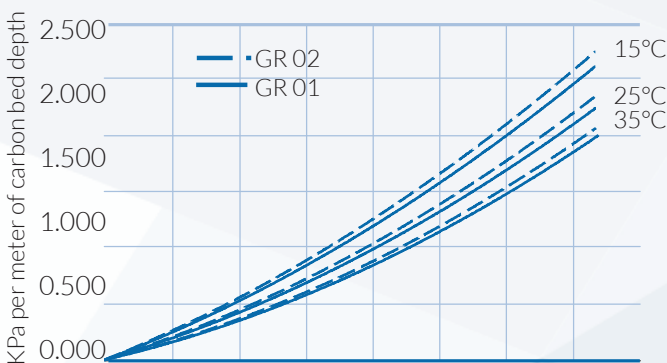
Reactivation

GR can be effectively re-used in the gold recovery process after it has been reactivation. This helps to reduce operating costs associated with virgin carbon makeup.

After stripping gold by elution, the carbon’s capacity for gold can be restored by thermal reactivated at temperatures in the range of 1100 - 1400°F. This process destroys adsorbed organic contaminants without significantly affecting the internal structure of the carbon. This will eliminate any organics such as oils, process chemicals, flotation reagents, and natural organic matter. Reactivation will desorb these contaminants which will then free up the carbon’s adsorption pores for the adsorption of the gold-cyanide complex.

GR 01 & GR 02 CIC Pressure Drop Curves

Figure 1 (Down flow packed bed)



Packaging

1100 lb/500 Kg super sacks also known commonly as bulk bags

Safety Message

Wet activated carbon preferentially removes oxygen from air. In closed or partially closed containers and vessels, oxygen depletion may reach hazardous levels. If workers are to enter a vessel containing carbon, appropriate sampling and work procedures for potentially low-oxygen spaces should be followed, including all applicable federal, state, and local requirements.

Design Considerations

Certain points should be considered when designing a gold recovery operation with granular activated carbon.

- Carbon's Adsorption Equilibrium
- Gold Concentration
- Hardness and Attrition Resistance
- Other Metals - Ag, Cu, & Ni
- Temperature
- pH (Adsorption / Displacement)
- Free Cyanide Concentration
- The Rate of Adsorption
- Regenerability of the Carbon
- Stripping Efficiency
- Particle Size
- Seasonal and Ore Variability



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GAC RC ECO SORB[®] 8x16

Granular Activated Carbon

Description

GAC RC ECO SORB 8x16 is a granular activated carbon developed by Raj Carbon for the removal of dissolved organic compounds from water and wastewater as well as industrial and food processing streams. These contaminants include taste and odor compounds, organic color, total organic carbon (TOC), and industrial organic compounds such as TCE and PCE. This activated carbon is made from select grades of coconut shell to produce a high activity, durable, granular product capable of withstanding the abrasion associated with repeated backwashing, hydraulic transport, and reactivation for reuse. Activation is carefully controlled to produce a significant volume of both low and high energy pores for effective adsorption of a broad range of high and low molecular weight organic contaminants. GAC RC ECO SORB 8x16 is also formulated to comply with all the applicable provisions of the AWWA Standard for Granular Activated Carbo (B604), the stringent extractable metals requirements of ANSI/NSF Standard 61, and the Food Chemicals Codex.

Specifications ¹	GAC RC ECO SORB 8x16
Iodine Number	900 mg/g (min)
Moisture Content by Weight	5% (max)
Effective Size	1.3 - 1.5 mm
Uniformity Coefficient	1.4 (max)
Abrasion Number	75 (min)
Screen Size by Weight, On 8 mesh	US Sieve Series 5% (max)
Through 16 mesh	5% (max)

¹Raj Carbon test method

Typical Properties*	GAC RC ECO SORB 8x16
Apparent Density	0.50 g/cc (min)
Water Extractables	<1%
Non-Wettable	<1%

*For general information only, not to be used as purchase specifications.

Features

Raj Carbon reagglomerated coconut shell-based granular activated carbons have several properties which provide superior performance in a wide range of applications.

Produced from a pulverized blend of high quality resulting in a consistent, high quality product.

The activated carbon granules are uniformly activated through the whole granule, not just the outside. This results in excellent adsorption properties and constant adsorption kinetics in a wide range of applications.

The reagglomerated structure ensures proper wetting while also eliminating floating material.

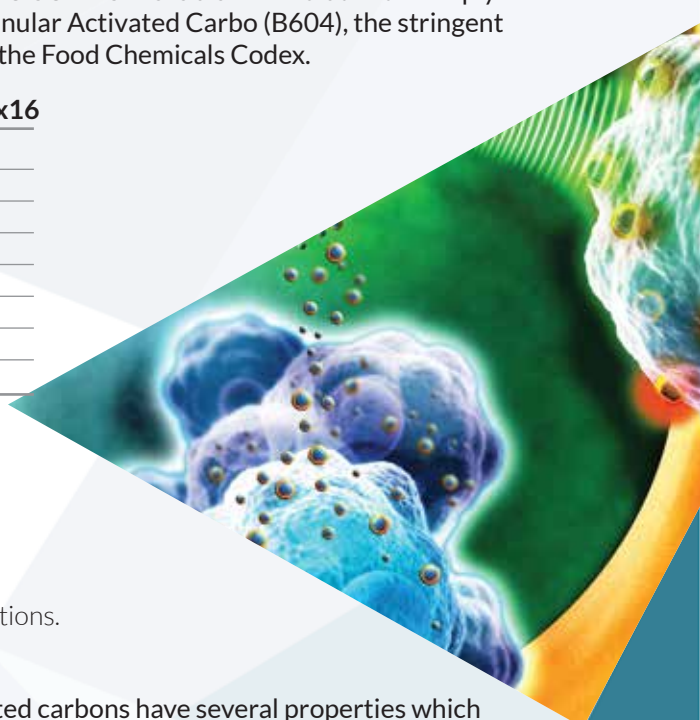
High mechanical strength relative to other raw materials, thereby reducing the generation of fines during backwashing and hydraulic transport.

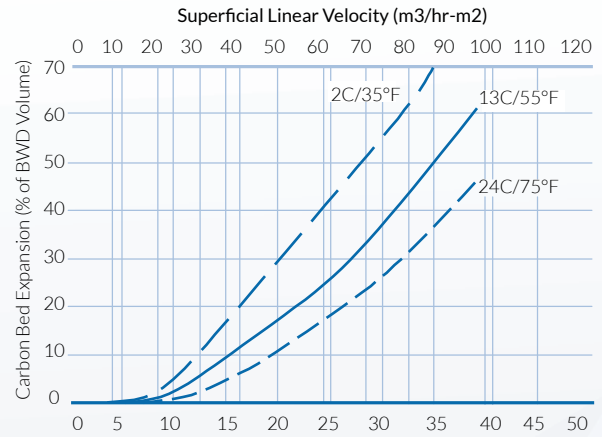
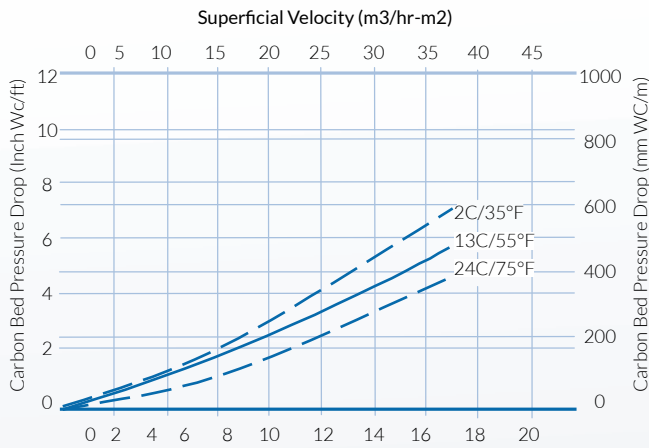
Carbon bed segregation is retained after repeated backwashing, ensuring the adsorption profile remains unchanged and therefore maximizing the bed life.

Reagglomerated with a high abrasion resistance, which provides excellent reactivation performance

High density carbon resulting in a greater adsorption capacity per unit volume.

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Applications

GAC RC ECO SORB 8x16 activated carbon can be used in a variety of liquid phase applications for the removal of dissolved organic compounds. GAC RC ECO SORB 8x16 has been successfully applied for over 5 years in applications such as drinking and process water purification, wastewater treatment, and food, pharmaceutical, and industrial purification.

Design Considerations

GAC RC ECO SORB 8x16 activated carbon is typically applied in down-flow packed-bed operations using either pressure or gravity systems. Design considerations for a treatment system is based on the user's operating conditions, the treatment objectives desired, and the chemical nature of the compound(s) being adsorbed.

Packaging

55 lb. (25 kg) poly bag
1,100 lb. (500 kg) super sack Bulk truck

Safety Message

Wet activated carbon preferentially removes oxygen from air. In closed or partially closed containers and vessels, oxygen depletion may reach hazardous levels. If workers are to enter a vessel containing carbon, appropriate sampling and work procedures for potentially low oxygen spaces should be followed including all applicable federal and state requirements. Please refer to the MSDS for all up to date product safety information.

GAC RC ECO SORB 8x16 is 100% freshly manufactured virgin granular activated carbon. Recycled granular activated carbon is not used in the production of GAC RC ECO SORB 8x16

Specification and typical properties are produced using ASTM test Methods in Raj Carbon Lab. The above mentioned information are listed for Product reference purpose only. Sample product & product analysis report will be presented at the time of sales.

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GAC RC AQUA SORB 8x30

Granular Activated Carbon

Description

GAC RC AQUA SORB 8x30 is a granular activated carbon designed to efficiently purify and/or decolorize many aqueous and organic liquids. Its particle size of 8x30 mesh has been selected to give optimum adsorption characteristics and low resistance to flow with liquids of high viscosity. GAC RC AQUA SORB 8x30 carbon is made from selected grades of coconut shell charcoal to give superior hardness and long life. Produced under rigidly controlled conditions by high temperature steam activation, GAC RC AQUA SORB 8x30 is a high density carbon with large pore volume and moderately high surface area. Its pore structure has been carefully designed for the adsorption of both high and low molecular weight impurities from solutions.

Benefits

Provides higher hardness relative to other raw materials reducing the generation of fines and product losses during backwashing.

Pore structure provides a wider range of contaminant removal capabilities relative to other starting materials.

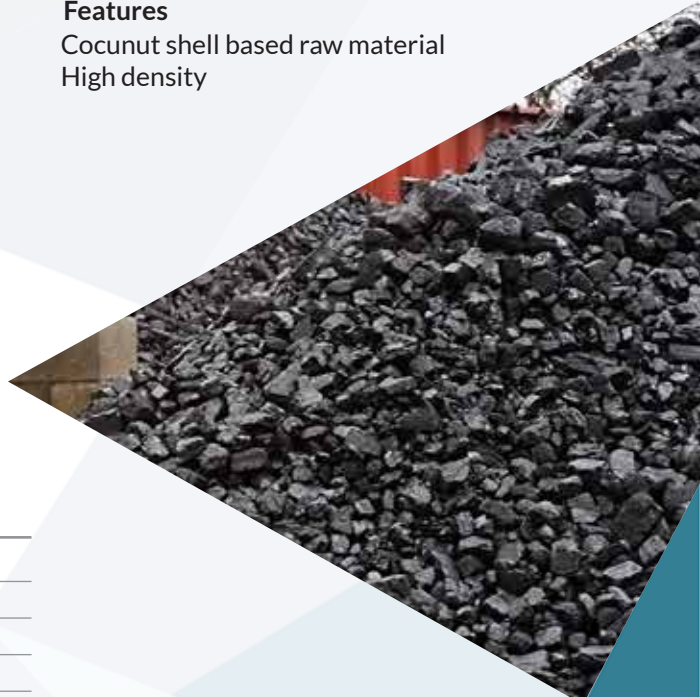
The carbon wets readily and does not float, thus minimizing loss during backwash operations.

Creates optimal transport paths for faster adsorption.

Generates the hardness and abrasion resistance required for thermal reactivation and minimizing generation of fines in operations requiring backwashing.

Features

Cocunut shell based raw material
High density



Specifications

	GAC RC AQUA SORB 8x30
Mean Particle Diameter	1.5 - 1.7mm
Iodine Number	900 mg/g (min)
Molasses Number	200 min.
Moisture as packed by weight	5% (max)
Abrasion Number	75 (min)
Screen Size by Weight, US Sieve Series	
Above 8 mesh	5% (max)
Below 30 mesh	5% (max)

	GAC RC AQUA SORB 8x30
Mean Particle Diameter	1.5 - 1.7mm
Iodine Number	900 mg/g (min)
Molasses Number	200 min.
Moisture as packed by weight	5% (max)
Abrasion Number	75 (min)
Screen Size by Weight, US Sieve Series	
Above 8 mesh	5% (max)
Below 30 mesh	5% (max)

Typical Applications

The advantages and economies of using GAC RC AQUA SORB 8x30 carbon have found wide acceptance in the chemical and food process industries for the decolorization and purification of numerous aqueous and organic liquids. Typical of these are the purification of glycols, soda ash and caustic liquors, sugar solutions, pharmaceuticals, and plasticizers.

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Economy of Column Operation

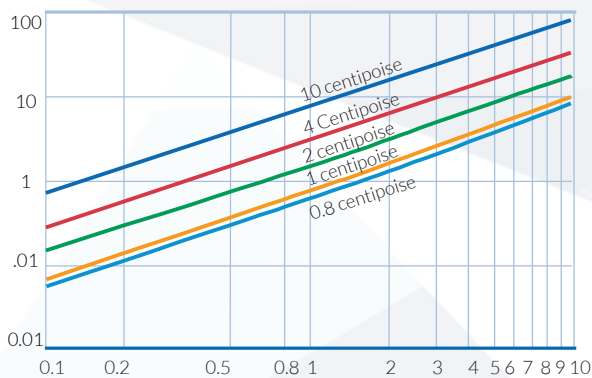
The use of highly active Raj Carbon granular carbons in fixed or pulse bed systems provides the ultimate in countercurrent efficiency and simplicity of operation. The columns eliminate the need for slurry tanks, filter presses, and multiple treatment which is necessary with powdered carbon. A properly designed system offers these benefits when compared to powdered carbon:

- A clean, continuous operation.
- Efficient utilization of the activated carbon, more impurities adsorbed per pound of carbon.
- Less equipment, less floor space.
- Lower carbon dosage, lower costs.
- Improved product quality, better colors, higher purity.

Safety Message

Wet activated carbon preferentially removes oxygen from air. In closed or partially closed containers and vessels, oxygen depletion may reach hazardous levels. If workers are to enter a vessel containing carbon, appropriate sampling and work procedures for potentially low oxygen spaces should be followed, including all applicable federal and state requirements. Please refer to the MSDS for all up to date product safety information.

Typical Pressure Drop

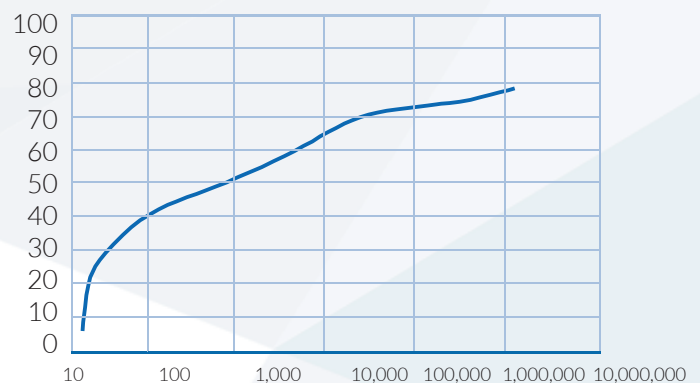


The pressure drop per foot of bed depth for GAC RC AQUA SORB 8X30 carbon for varying flow rates at different viscosity levels is illustrated. This data was obtained in down-flow column operation with a normal packing arrangement in which the carbon was pre-soaked in hot liquid and charged to the column as a slurry. The bulk density of the charged carbon was calculated to be approximately 30 lb/ft³.

Packaging

- 55 lb. (25 kg) poly bag
- 1,100 lb. (500 kg) super sack

Pore Diameter (Angstroms) Log Scale



The pore structure of GAC RC AQUA SORB 830 carbon is illustrated below, where cumulative pore volume is plotted against pore diameter. Correlation studies have shown that adsorption capacity is determined in part by total pore volume and pore size distribution. Color bodies and high molecular weight organic impurities require pores within the 20 to 500 Angstrom Unit range, while odors and low molecular weight impurities require pores smaller than 20 Angstrom Units. GAC RC AQUA SORB 8x30 carbon has a high percentage of its total pore volume in both of these important ranges which contributes to its superior performance characteristics. In addition, each granule of GAC RC AQUA SORB 8x30 is completely permeated by a system of large macro-pores which serve as avenues for the rapid diffusion of adsorbed material to the internal pore surfaces. This enhances both adsorption and reactivation characteristics.

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GAC RC AQUA SORB 12x40

Granular Activated Carbon

Description

GAC RC AQUA SORB 12x40 is a granular activated carbon designed to efficiently purify and/or decolorize many aqueous and organic liquids. Its particle size of 12x40 mesh has been selected to give optimum adsorption characteristics and low resistance to flow with liquids of high viscosity.

GAC RC AQUA SORB 12x40 carbon is made from selected grades of coconut shell charcoal to give superior hardness and long life. Produced under rigidly controlled conditions by high temperature steam activation, GAC RC AQUA SORB 12x40 is a high density carbon with large pore volume and moderately high surface area. Its pore structure has been carefully designed for the adsorption of both high and low molecular weight impurities from solutions.

Benefits

Provides higher hardness relative to other raw materials reducing the generation of fines and product losses during backwashing.

Pore structure provides a wider range of contaminant removal capabilities relative to other starting materials.

The carbon wets readily and does not float, thus minimizing loss during backwash operations.

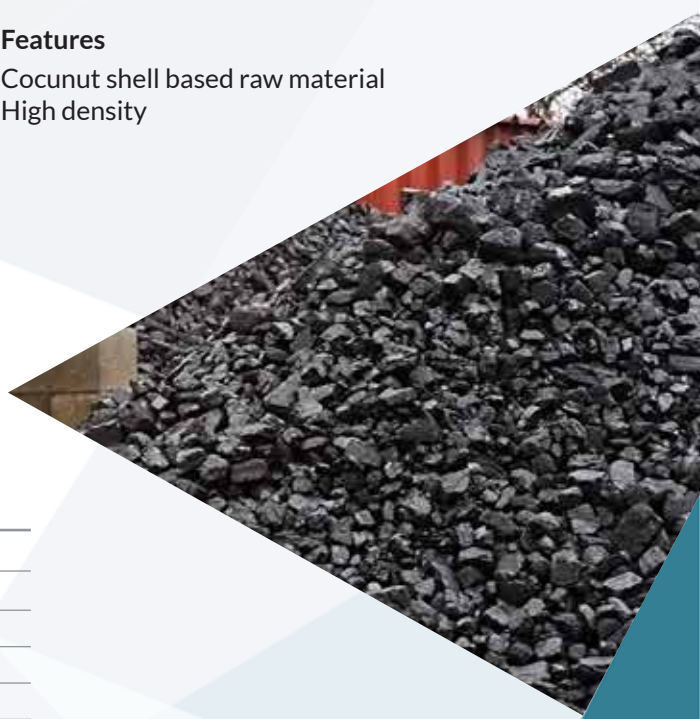
Creates optimal transport paths for faster adsorption.

Generates the hardness and abrasion resistance required for thermal reactivation and minimizing generation of fines in operations requiring backwashing.

Features

Cocunut shell based raw material

High density



Specifications

GAC RC AQUA SORB 12x40

Mean Particle Diameter	1.2 - 1.4mm
Iodine Number	900 mg/g (min)
Molasses Number	200 min.
Moisture as packed by weight	5% (max)
Abrasion Number	75 (min)
Screen Size by Weight, US Sieve Series	
Above 12 mesh	5% (max)
Below 40 mesh	5% (max)

Typical Applications

The advantages and economies of using GAC RC AQUA SORB 12x40 carbon have found wide acceptance in the chemical and food process industries for the decolorization and purification of numerous aqueous and organic liquids. Typical of these are the purification of glycols, soda ash and caustic liquors, sugar solutions, pharmaceuticals, and plasticizers.

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Economy of Column Operation

The use of highly active Raj Carbon granular carbons in fixed or pulse bed systems provides the ultimate in countercurrent efficiency and simplicity of operation. The columns eliminate the need for slurry tanks, filter presses, and multiple treatment which is necessary with powdered carbon. A properly designed system offers these benefits when compared to powdered carbon:

- *A clean, continuous operation.*
- *Efficient utilization of the activated carbon, more impurities adsorbed per pound of carbon.*
- *Less equipment, less floor space.*
- *Lower carbon dosage, lower costs.*
- *Improved product quality, better colors, higher purity.*

Safety Message

Wet activated carbon preferentially removes oxygen from air. In closed or partially closed containers and vessels, oxygen depletion may reach hazardous levels. If workers are to enter a vessel containing carbon, appropriate sampling and work procedures for potentially low oxygen spaces should be followed, including all applicable federal and state requirements. Please refer to the MSDS for all up to date product safety information.

Packaging

55 lb. (25 kg) poly bag
1,100 lb. (500 kg) super sack

Pore Structure

The pore structure of GAC RC AQUA SORB 12x40 carbon is illustrated below, where cumulative pore volume is plotted against pore diameter. Correlation studies have shown that adsorption capacity is determined in part by total pore volume and pore size distribution. Color bodies and high molecular weight organic impurities require pores within the 20 to 500 Angstrom Unit range, while odors and low molecular weight impurities require pores smaller than 20 Angstrom Units. GAC AQUA SORB 12x40 carbon has a high percentage of its total pore volume in both of these important ranges which contributes to its superior performance characteristics. In addition, each granule of GAC RC AQUA SORB 12x40 is completely permeated by a system of large macro-pores which serve as avenues for the rapid diffusion of adsorbed material to the internal pore surfaces. This enhances both adsorption and reactivation characteristics.

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PRODUCT BULLETIN

GAC RC AQUA SORB M50/6 / M50/5

Granular Activated Carbon

Description

Raj Carbons Manufactures activated carbon Fines products, each specifically designed to provide a unique pore structure. This powdered activated carbons are used for removal of taste, odor and color from water and industrial processes and are certified to ANSI/NSF Standard 61.

Packaging

1,100 lb. (500 kg) super sack

Safety Message

Wet activated carbon preferentially removes oxygen from air. In closed or partially closed containers and vessels, oxygen depletion may reach hazardous levels. If workers are to enter a vessel containing carbon

appropriate sampling and work procedures for potentially low oxygen spaces should be followed, including all applicable Federal and State requirements.

Specifications	M50/6
Iodine Number	1100 mg/g (min)
Molasses Number	230 (min)
Moisture by Weight	5% (max)
Screen Size by Weight, US Sieve Series	
Through 325 mesh	<10%

Specifications	M50/5
Iodine Number	900 mg/g (min)
Molasses Number	190 (min)
Moisture by Weight	5% (max)
Screen Size by Weight, US Sieve Series	
Through 325 mesh	< 10%



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