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Cummings – Moore Graphite Co.
Anthracite Industries
Southwestern Graphite
Asbury Graphite of California
Asbury – Wilkinson
Asbury Graphite & Carbons NL B.V.
Graphitos Mexicanos de Asbury,
S.A. de C.V.

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Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 – Identification of the Substance / Preparation, and of the Company

1.1: Product Identifier

Trade Name:	Coconut Shell Activated Carbon	Grade: 5564
REACH Registration Number:	Pre-registration 05-2116318770-49-0000	
Substance Name:	Activated Carbon, CAS 7442-44-0	EC Number: 231-153-3

1.2: Identified uses of the substance or mixtures

1.2.1 Uses: Inorganic source of carbon, filler, liquid and/or gaseous adsorption trains, de-colorization, filtration, other processes and applications compatible with cellulosic-based activated carbon.

1.2.2 Uses Advised Against: For industrial use only, not for food, drug, or cosmetic applications.

1.3: Supplier Information

Company/Manufacturer:	Asbury Carbons, Inc. PO Box 144, 405 Old Main Street Asbury, NJ 08802	Telephone: 908-537-2155 Telefax: 908-723-2908 Preparer: AVT Email Address: albert@asbury.com Date Prepared: May 27, 2015
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1.4: Emergency Telephone Number 1-800-255-3924

Section 2: Hazards Identification

2.1: Classification of substance

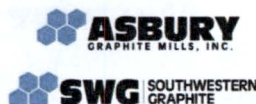
Coconut shell activated carbon is not a hazardous substance.

2.2: Label Elements

Coconut shell activated carbon is not a hazardous substance, no label elements are required

2.3: Other hazards

None known



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Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients:

Chemical Composition: Coconut shell char activated carbons 100%

CAS # 7440-44-0

EC # 264-864-4

Molecular Weight: 12.0

Section 4 – First Aid Measures

4.1.1 Inhalation	Remove patient to particulate-free environment. Wear approved dust mask to avoid breathing dust. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.
4.1.2 Skin Contact	Wash with mild soap and warm water: Virgin coconut shell activated carbon is not a chemical irritant.
4.1.3 Eye Contact	Rinse with tepid water until eyes are clear of particulates. Seek medical attention if irritation persists. Mechanical/abrasion related irritation is possible
4.1.4 Ingestion	Get immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel. Virgin activated Carbon is not known to be toxic by ingestion. However, ingestion of large quantities of AC may cause digestive system blockage.
4.2	Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: No Data Available
4.3	Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: If patient exhibits shortness of breath, choking, powder inundated eyes or mouth; immediate medical attention may be required.

Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

5.1 Extinguishing Media	Dry chemical extinguisher, water, sand, limestone powder,
5.2 Special Hazards	Activated carbon can absorb atmospheric oxygen, especially when wet, resulting in a reduced local oxygen concentration. In confined spaces this may result in local levels of oxygen below that required to support life. Under these conditions immediate asphyxiation is possible. Activated carbon presents a confined-spaces hazard with respect to oxygen depletion.
Products of Combustion	Carbon dioxide (CO ₂), Carbon monoxide (CO)
5.3 Advice for Fire Fighters:	Use self contained air pack, gloves, safety goggles
5.4 Additional Information:	USA NFP Rating 010

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

	Wear approved dust mask, safety goggles, and conventional work gloves.
Methods for Cleaning Up:	Conventional Sweep or vacuum. Avoid creating dusting conditions
6.1	Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
6.1.1	For non-emergency personnel: Wear approved dust mask, safety goggles, and conventional work gloves. Use conventional cleanup techniques and avoid creating dust. Vacuum is preferred over sweeping. Be cautious of slip hazard on wet or dry pedestrian surfaces. Wear a dust mask/respirator to reduce the change of inhaled dust.
6.1.2	For emergency responders: Wear approved dust mask, safety goggles, and conventional work gloves. Same methodology as for non-emergency personnel(sec 6.1.1)
6.2	Environmental Precautions: Virgin coconut shell activated carbon is insoluble and will not pose any soluble ion hazards to the environment. However, good housekeeping practices should be followed and spilled material should be cleaned up, and disposed of in an appropriate manner.
6.3	Methods and material for containment and clean up: No special containment needed other than conventional vacuuming and waste containment. Avoid creating dust.
6.4	Reference to other sections: Not needed
6.5	Additional information: Not needed



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Section 7 – Handling and Storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

7.1.1 Handling Use conventional methods, but avoid dusting conditions. Provide sufficient exhaust ventilation in areas where dust is created. Wear suitable respiratory protection. Keep powder from contacting eyes.

Activated carbon can absorb atmospheric oxygen, especially when wet, resulting in a reduced local oxygen concentration. In confined spaces this may result in local levels of oxygen below that required to support life. Under these conditions immediate asphyxiation is possible. Activated carbon presents a confined-spaces hazard with respect to oxygen depletion.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.

Storage: Store all carbonaceous materials in a dry location. Keep packaging closed or covered. Store away from heat or flame.

Incompatibilities: Activated carbon is incompatible with all oxidizing agents.

Dust Explosibility Hazards: Very finely divided activated carbon powder poses a slight risk of dust explosion hazard: Dust class ST1, MIE greater than 10 J (very low hazard of spark ignition)

Section 8 – Exposure Controls/ Personal Protection: 8.1 Control parameters

8.1.1 Occupational exposure limits

Component	CAS No.	%	ACGIH TWA	Control Reference
Virgin coconut shell activated carbon	7440-44-0	100	3.0 mg/m ³ Respirable dust 10.0 mg/m ³ Inhalable dust	2014 ACGIH TLV Handbook: Recommendations for insoluble or poorly soluble materials of low toxicity
Engineering Measures	Use adequate dust collection to maintain dust levels below the control or recommended values.			
Respiratory Protection	Approved dust mask, type N95 recommended.			
Eye Protection	Conventional safety glasses or goggles.			
Skin Protection	Conventional work gloves and clothing.			
Additional	Be aware of confined space hazards(see section 7.1.1)			

8.2 Exposure controls

8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls: Use adequate dust collection to maintain dust levels below the control or recommended values.

8.2.2 Personal protective equipment

8.2.2.1 Eye/Face Protection: Wear laboratory goggles, or full side shielded safety glasses.

8.2.2.2 Skin Protection: Conventional work gloves and clothing.

8.2.2.3 Respiratory Protection: Approved dust mask, type N95 recommended.

8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls: Virgin activated carbon is inert and insoluble. To the best of our knowledge, virgin activated carbon does not present any environmental hazards. No special environmental exposure controls, other than standard practices for dust and spill control, are required. "Used" activated carbon may have toxicity properties similar to the adsorbate.

Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties: 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Color:	Gray to Black	Material State	Solid, granular or powder
Odor	None		
Boiling Point:	NA	Melting Point	Sublimates at 3652C
Specific Gravity	1.5-1.9	Vapor Density	Not applicable
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	NA	% Volatile (By Wt.)	0-4% (non-VOC)
Solubility in Water	Insoluble	Evaporation Rate:	Not applicable
pH	6-8	Auto Ignition	Above 500 °C
Decomposition Temp	Oxidizes above 400C	Dust Explosion class	ST1=KST>0-200 bar m/s, MIE above 10 J.
Flash Point	NA Solid substance with very high melting point.		



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Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Reactivity	Virgin coconut shell activated carbon is non-reactive under ambient conditions.
10.2 Stability	Stable. Will not polymerize or self react spontaneously.
10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions	None known
10.4 Conditions to Avoid	Avoid contact with oxidizing agents. Coconut shell activated carbon will begin to oxidize at temperatures above 400 C.
10.5 Incompatible materials	Oxidizing agents
10.6 Hazardous products of decomposition	Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂), Carbon Monoxide (CO)
Flammable Limits (% by Vol.)	LEL and UEL values not available: Minimum Ignition Energy (MIE) greater than 10 joules. When exposed to extremely high energy ignition sources very finely divided coconut shell activated carbon powder can form explosive mixtures with air. Avoid contact between coconut shell activated carbon dust clouds and high energy ignition sources.

Section 11 – Toxicological Information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity: Data/information on acute toxicity of virgin coconut shell activated carbon is not available. This material has low toxicity and is not expected to have any acute toxicity.

STOT-single exposure: Not available.

STOT-repeated exposure: Not available

Aspiration hazard: Solid substance. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

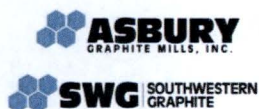
Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

In case of ingestion: Virgin activated carbon is non-toxic and is not expected to be an ingestion hazard.

In case of skin contact: Mechanical irritation only is expected.

In case of inhalation: Usual signs after inhalation of poorly soluble dusts with low toxicity are the only effects expected. No symptoms are expected if relevant occupational exposure levels are complied with. In situations of repeated excessive lung overload due to a high airborne concentration of particles of respirable size for extended periods of time pneumoconiosis may develop. See section 4 for first aid measures.

In case of eye contact: No irritation other than mechanical irritation is expected. No human data on effects after eye contact is available. See section 4 for first aid measures.



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Section 12 – Ecological Information

12.1 Toxicity:	Virgin coconut shell activated carbon is inert and insoluble. To the best of our knowledge, virgin coconut shell activated carbon does not present any significant environmental hazards.
12.1.1 Aquatic Toxicity:	Virgin coconut shell activated carbon is not water soluble and does not present a solubility hazard. Fine virgin coconut shell activated carbon particles suspended in natural water bodies may be harmful to organisms sensitive to suspended solids.
12.1.2 Sediment toxicity:	None known.
12.1.3 Terrestrial toxicity:	None known.
12.2 Persistence and degradability:	Virgin coconut shell activated carbon is a reduced form of carbon and will not degrade further under normal conditions. This form of carbon is stable, unreactive in water under ambient conditions, and is insoluble.
12.3 Bioaccumulation potential:	There is no evidence indicating that virgin coconut shell activated carbon is bioaccumulative.
12.4 Soil Mobility:	Virgin coconut shell activated carbon is not expected to have mobility in soil as it is an insoluble, inorganic substance.
12.5 PBT and vPvB assessment:	Virgin coconut shell activated carbon is not a persistent bioaccumulative and toxic substance.
12.6 Other adverse effects:	None known. Virgin coconut shell activated carbon has no ozone depleting potential.

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

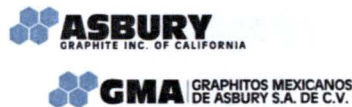
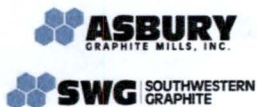
Dispose of in a manner which conforms to local, state and Federal regulations.

Virgin coconut shell activated carbon is a reduced form of carbon. Virgin coconut shell activated carbon is non-hazardous but disposal of waste should be handled in a responsible manner.

Virgin coconut shell activated carbon is a form of elemental carbon so it is not biodegradable.

Provision of a European Waste Catalog, waste code number, should be handled in agreement with the regional waste disposal company.

Packaging should be completely emptied of contents and disposed of in a manner specified by the recycler/regional disposal contractor. Dust formation from packaging residues should be avoided. Store empty packaging in a suitable receptacle



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Section 14 – Transport Information

14.1 UN Number	Not applicable
14.2 UN Proper shipping name	Not applicable
14.3 Transport hazard class	Not applicable
14.4 Packing Group	Not applicable
14.5 Environmental hazards	None known
Marine Transport	Not classified as a hazardous material
Land Transport	Not classified as a hazardous material
Air Transport	Not classified as a hazardous material
Transport Label Required	No label required
Additional Transport Information	Note that a representative sample of this activated carbon material was selected and tested per UN test methods/UN Recommendation of the Transport of Dangerous Goods, 9th Edition for "self heating" properties. Testing results indicated that this material has passed the "TEST FOR SELF HEATING SUBSTANCES" as reflected in the UJV Manual of Tests and Criteria as <u>a non self-heating substance</u> . As a result of this testing no UN is required for this non-hazardous activated carbon product (Reference: RD 18010)

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

15.1 Regulatory Status and Inventories

Not Classified	
Inventory Information:	
EEC EINECS	#231-153-3
US TSCA	Yes
Canada DSL	Yes
Canada NDSL	No
Australian AICS	Yes
Korean ECL	Yes
Asia PAC	Yes
PICCS	Yes
New Zealand NZLoC	Yes
HSNO Approval	HSR001271
REACH: On list of pre-registered substances	
RoHS: Virgin coconut shell activated carbon is compliant with the EU RoHS directive	
WEEE: Coconut shell activated carbon is compliant with the EU waste electrical and electronic equipment directive	
15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment: For this substance a chemical safety assessment is not required	

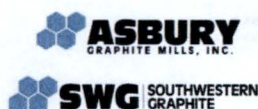
Section 16 – Other Information

Abbreviations Used:

ACGIH TWA	American Council of Government and Industrial Hygienists Time Weighted Average value.
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
NA	Not applicable
N.O.S.	Not otherwise specified
BW	Body weight

Definitions:

Adsorbate: the substance adsorbed (or absorbed) into the activated carbon surface.



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