Activated charcoal

sc-214493

Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code Key:	EXTREME	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Activated charcoal

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA

SUPPLIER
Company: Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
Address:
2145 Delaware Ave
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
Telephone: 800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800
Emergency Tel: CHEMWATCH: From within the US and Canada: 877-715-9305
Emergency Tel: From outside the US and Canada: +800 2436 2255 (1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

PRODUCT USE
Used for clarifying, decolourizing, deodourizing and filtering solutions, public water supply.

SYNONYMS
"activated carbon powder", "activated charcoal", "activated carbon, granular", "carbon powder, activated", "charcoal activated", Anticarbone, Norit, "Columbia LCK", Nuchar, Anthrasorb, "Suchar 681", "CUZ 3", SKT, SKG, Pelikan, "CWN 2", Hydrodarco, Darco, Watercarb, "Filtrasorb 200 400", "Carbopol Z4", "Carbopol extra", M, SV2000, Carbosieve, "Carbosorbit R", "Supersorbon IV", "Supersorbon IV", SI, K257, XE340, Cecarbon, Grosafe, "CLF II", "CLF II", Jado, "Witecarb 940", "MB 200", "MA 100 (Carbon)", "carbon, activated", "Tennant Trading Gold Gobbler", Ebara-Infilco

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW
RISK
Spontaneously flammable in air.
Flammable.

Hazard Alert Code Key:	EXTREME	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW

May cause fire.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ The material has NOT been classified as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality (death) rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, unintentional ingestion is not thought to be cause for concern.

■ Ingestion of finely divided carbon may produce gagging and constipation. Aspiration does not appear to be a concern as the material is generally regarded as inert and is often used as a food additive. Ingestion may produce a black stool.

EYE

■ There is some evidence to suggest that this material can causeeye irritation and damage in some persons.

■ Eyes exposed to carbon particulates may be liable to irritation and burning. These can remain in the eye causing inflammation lasting weeks, and can cause permanent dark dotty discoloration.

SKIN

■ The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

■ Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

■ Inhalation of vapors or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

■ There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

■ Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

■ Impurities found in carbons can be toxic, including iodine. Carbon dusts in the air may cause irritation of the mucous membranes, eyes and skin. Coughing, irritation of the upper airways and eye burning may occur.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray.

There is insufficient evidence to suggest that exposure to carbon black causes increased susceptibility to cancer or other ill effects. Some lung changes can occur after a prolonged period of exposure as well as increased strain on the right side of the heart.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARD RATINGS

		Min	Max
Flammability:	2		
Toxicity:	2		
Body Contact:	2		
Reactivity:	2		
Chronic:	2		

NAME	CAS RN	%
carbon, activated	7440-44-0	>98

Activated charcoal

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Hazard Alert Code Key: EXTREME | HIGH | MODERATE | LOW

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

■

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor.

EYE

■

- If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Center or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

For THERMAL burns:

- Do NOT remove contact lens
- Lay victim down, on stretcher if available and pad BOTH eyes, make sure dressing does not press on the injured eye by placing thick pads under dressing, above and below the eye.
- Seek urgent medical assistance, or transport to hospital.

SKIN

■ If skin or hair contact occurs:

- Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
- Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Center.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

In case of burns:

- Immediately apply cold water to burn either by immersion or wrapping with saturated clean cloth.
- DO NOT remove or cut away clothing over burnt areas. DO NOT pull away clothing which has adhered to the skin as this can cause further injury.
- DO NOT break blister or remove solidified material.
- Quickly cover wound with dressing or clean cloth to help prevent infection and to ease pain.
- For large burns, sheets, towels or pillow slips are ideal; leave holes for eyes, nose and mouth.
- DO NOT apply ointments, oils, butter, etc. to a burn under any circumstances.
- Water may be given in small quantities if the person is conscious.
- Alcohol is not to be given under any circumstances.
- Reassure.
- Treat for shock by keeping the person warm and in a lying position.
- Seek medical aid and advise medical personnel in advance of the cause and extent of the injury and the estimated time of arrival of the patient.

INHALED

■

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.
- If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear breathing passages.
- Ask patient to rinse mouth with water but to not drink water.
- Seek immediate medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ Treat symptomatically.

Hazard Alert Code Key:	EXTREME	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Not applicable.
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1):	1.8 (0.45 Bulk)
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not applicable

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

■ For SMALL FIRES:

- Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or foam.

For LARGE FIRES:

- Foam, fog or water spray
- DO NOT use water jets.

FIRE FIGHTING

■

- Wear SCBA and fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suits when handling these substances.
- Always wear thermal protective clothing when handling molten substances.
- Structural fire fighter's uniform will only provide limited protection.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapor fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

■

- May ignite on contact with air leading to spontaneous combustion and burning rapidly.
- May decompose explosively when heated or involved in fire.
- May REIGNITE after fire is extinguished.
- Gases generated in fire may be poisonous, corrosive or irritating.
- Containers may explode on heating.
- Runoff may create multiple fire or explosion hazard.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
May heat spontaneously.
A fire in bulk finely divided carbon may not be obviously visible unless the material is disturbed and sparks appear. A straw broom may be useful to produce the disturbance.Explosion and Ignition Behaviour of Carbon Black with Air

Lower Limit for Explosion:	50 g/m3 (carbon black in air)
Maximum Explosion Pressure:	10 bar
Maximum Rate of Pressure Rise:	30-100 bar/sec
Minimum Ignition Temperature:	315 deg. C.
Ignition Energy:	>1 kJ
Glow Temperature:	500 deg. C. (approx.)

Notes on Test Methods:
Tests 1, 2 and 3 were conducted by Bergwerkeschaftliche Versuchstrecke, Dortmunde-Derne, using a 1 m3 vessel with two chemical igniters having an intensity of 5000 W.S.
Tests 1 and 2 results are confirmed by information in the Handbook of Powder Technology, Vol. 4 (P. Field)
In Test 4, a modified Godbert-Greenwald furnace was used. See U.S. Bureau of Mines, Report 5624, 1960, p.5, "Lab Equipment and Test Procedures".
Test 5 used a 1 m3 vessel with chemical igniters of variable intensity.
Test 6 was conducted in a laboratory oven. Active glowing appeared after 3 minutes exposure.

(European Committee for Biological Effects of Carbon Black) (2/84).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

■ Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids,chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:
Chemical goggles.
Gloves:
Respirator:
Particulate

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

■

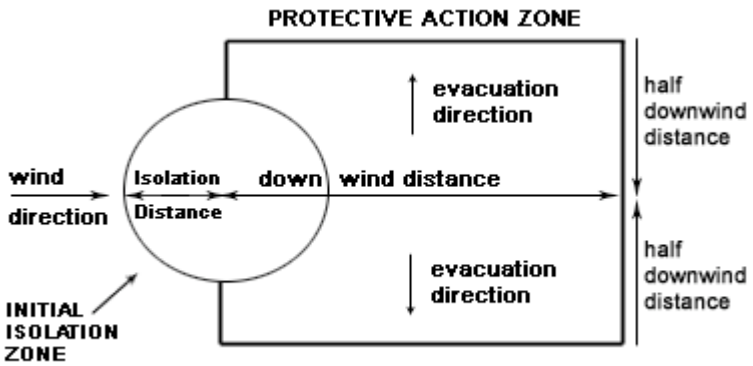
- Eliminate all ignition sources.
- Cover with WET earth, sand or other non-combustible material.
- Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material
- Wear gloves and safety glasses as appropriate.

MAJOR SPILLS

■

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames)
- Stop leak if safe to do so; prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined spaces.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- DO NOT touch or walk through spilled material.
- DO NOT touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.
- Cover with WET earth, sand or other non-combustible material.
- Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material and place into loosely-covered metal or plastic containers ready for disposal.
- Alternately, the spill may be contained using WET earth, sand, or vermiculite and then covered with a high boiling point mineral oil.
- Recover the liquid using non-sparking appliances and place in labeled, sealable container.
- Water spray may be used to knock down vapors or divert vapor clouds.
- Wash area with water and dike for later disposal;
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From IERG (Canada/Australia)	
Isolation Distance	25 meters
Downwind Protection Distance	250 meters

FOOTNOTES

1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective

action distance.
2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.
3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.
4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills". LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.
5 Guide 133 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.
6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

ACUTE EXPOSURE GUIDELINE LEVELS (AEGL) (in ppm)

AEGL 1: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience notable discomfort, irritation, or certain asymptomatic nonsensory effects. However, the effects are not disabling and are transient and reversible upon cessation of exposure.
AEGL 2: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience irreversible or other serious, long-lasting adverse health effects or an impaired ability to escape.
AEGL 3: The airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience life-threatening health effects or death.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

■ NOTE:

- Wet, activated carbon removes oxygen from the air thus producing a severe hazard to workers inside carbon vessels and in enclosed or confined spaces where activated carbons might accumulate.
- Before entry to such areas, sampling and test procedures for low oxygen levels should be undertaken; control conditions should be established to ensure the availability of adequate oxygen supply.
- For large scale or continuous use, spark-free, earthed ventilation system venting directly to the outside and separate from usual ventilation systems
- Provide dust collectors with explosion vents.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately and before re-use
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing/handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

NOTE: The material may remove oxygen from the air thus producing a severe hazard to workers inside enclosed or confined spaces where the material might accumulate. Before entry to such areas, sampling and test procedures for low oxygen levels should be undertaken; control conditions should be established to ensure the availability of adequate oxygen supply.
Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.

- Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers
- In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

Hazard Alert Code Key:	EXTREME	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW

■ For low viscosity materials and solids: Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C):

- Removable head packaging and
- cans with friction closures may be used.

Where combination packages are used, there must be sufficient inert absorbent material to absorb completely any leakage that may occur, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting molded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic. All combination packages for Packing group I and II must contain cushioning material.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

■ Carbon and charcoal may be stabilized for storage and transport, without moistening, by treatment with hot air at 50 deg. C.. Use of oxygen-impermeable bags to limit oxygen and moisture uptake has been proposed. Surface contamination with oxygenated volatiles may generate a heat of reaction (spontaneous heating). Should stored product reach 110 deg. C., stacked bags should be pulled apart with each bag separated by an air space to permit cooling away from other combustible materials.
Store under an inert gas, e.g. argon or nitrogen.
FOR MINOR QUANTITIES:

- Store in an indoor fireproof cabinet or in a room of noncombustible construction
- Provide adequate portable fire-extinguishers in or near the storage area.

FOR PACKAGE STORAGE:

- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapors may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Protect containers from exposure to weather and from direct sunlight unless: (a) the packages are of metal or plastic construction; (b) the packages are securely closed are not opened for any purpose while in the area where they are stored and (c) adequate precautions are taken to ensure that rain water, which might become contaminated by the dangerous goods, is collected and disposed of safely.
- Ensure proper stock-control measures are maintained to prevent prolonged storage of dangerous goods.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS

+	+	+	+	X	+

X: Must not be stored together
O: May be stored together with specific preventions
+: May be stored together

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³	TWA F/CC	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	carbon, activated (Carbon black in presence of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs))		0.1						
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	carbon, activated (Carbon black)		3.5						
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	carbon, activated (Carbon black)		3.5						

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US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	carbon, activated (Carbon black)		3.5				
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	carbon, activated (Carbon black)		3.5				
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	carbon, activated (Carbon black)		3.5				
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	carbon, activated (Carbon black)		3.5				
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	carbon, activated (Carbon black)		3.5				2B
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	carbon, activated (Carbon black)		3.5				
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	carbon, activated (Carbon black)		3.5				
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	carbon, activated (Carbon black)		3.5				
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	carbon, activated (Carbon black)		3.5				
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	carbon, activated (Carbon black)		3.5				
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	carbon, activated (Carbon black)		3.5				
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	carbon, activated (Carbon black)		3.5				
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	carbon, activated (Carbon black)		3.5		7		
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	carbon, activated (Carbon black)		3.5				
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	carbon, activated (Carbon black)		3.5		7		
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	carbon, activated (Carbon black)	-	3.5	-	7		
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	carbon, activated (Carbon black)		3.5		7		
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	carbon, activated (Carbon black)		3.5				
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	carbon, activated (Carbon black)		3.5				
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	carbon, activated (Carbon black)		3.5		7		
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	carbon, activated (Carbon black)		3.5				
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z1)	carbon, activated (Carbon black)		3.5				

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US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	carbon, activated (Graphite, synthetic - Total dust)	10
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	carbon, activated (Graphite (synthetic))	(See Table 11)
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	carbon, activated (Graphite, synthetic - Respirable Fraction)	5
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	carbon, activated (Graphite, synthetic - Total dust)	10

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
carbon, activated	1,750	

MATERIAL DATA

CARBON, ACTIVATED:

■ Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

The TLV-TWA for carbon black is recommended to minimise complaints of excessive dirtiness and applies only to commercially produced carbon blacks or to soots derived from combustion sources containing absorbed polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). When PAHs are present in carbon black (measured as the cyclohexane-extractable fraction) NIOSH has established a REL-TWA of 0.1 mg/m3 and considers the material to be an occupational carcinogen.

The NIOSH REL-TWA was "selected on the basis of professional judgement rather than on data delineating safe from unsafe concentrations of PAHs".

This limit was justified on the basis of feasibility of measurement and not on a demonstration of its safety.

NOTE: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A4 NOT classifiable as causing Cancer in humans.

- as fine dust: defined as a dust which can reach the alveolar regionof the lung.

MAK Group C: There is no reason to fear risk of damage to the developing embryo when MAK and BAT values are observed.

MAK values, and categories and groups are those recommended within theFederal Republic of Germany.

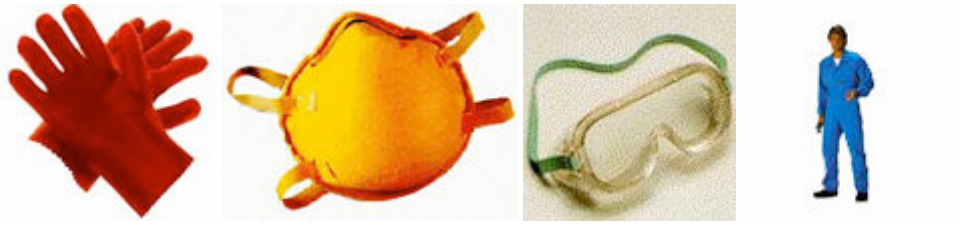
as carbon black CAS RN 1333-86-4

TLV TWA: 3.5 mg/m3 A4

ES TWA: 3 mg/m3

MAK value: 6 mg/m3

PERSONAL PROTECTION



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Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

EYE

■

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them. DO NOT wear contact lenses.

HANDS/FEET

■ Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

- Fire resistant/ heat resistant gloves where practical, otherwise
- Heavy-duty chemically resistant gloves capable of providing short-term protection against spontaneous ignition.

OTHER

■ Wear protective clothing appropriate for the work situation.

For large scale or continuous use, when handling dry powder, wear :

- non-sparking safety footwear,
- tight-weave, non-static, noncombustible or flameproof clothing without cuffs, metallic fasteners, pockets, or laps in which powder may collect.

■

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory . These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

RESPIRATOR

■

Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x PEL	P1	-	PAPR-P1
	Air-line*	-	-
50 x PEL	Air-line**	P2	PAPR-P2
100 x PEL	-	P3	-
		Air-line*	-
100+ x PEL	-	Air-line**	PAPR-P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

Explanation of Respirator Codes:

Class 1 low to medium absorption capacity filters.

Class 2 medium absorption capacity filters.

Class 3 high absorption capacity filters.

PAPR Powered Air Purifying Respirator (positive pressure) cartridge.

Type A for use against certain organic gases and vapors.

Type AX for use against low boiling point organic compounds (less than 65ºC).

Type B for use against certain inorganic gases and other acid gases and vapors.

Hazard Alert Code Key:	EXTREME	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW

Type E for use against sulfur dioxide and other acid gases and vapors.
Type K for use against ammonia and organic ammonia derivatives
Class P1 intended for use against mechanically generated particulates of sizes most commonly encountered in industry, e.g. asbestos, silica.
Class P2 intended for use against both mechanically and thermally generated particulates, e.g. metal fume.
Class P3 intended for use against all particulates containing highly toxic materials, e.g. beryllium.
The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.
Use appropriate NIOSH-certified respirator based on informed professional judgement. In conditions where no reasonable estimate of exposure can be made, assume the exposure is in a concentration IDLH and use NIOSH-certified full face pressure demand SCBA with a minimum service life of 30 minutes, or a combination full facepiece pressure demand SAR with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respirators provided only for escape from IDLH atmospheres shall be NIOSH-certified for escape from the atmosphere in which they will be used.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation in the workplace and safely remove carbon black from the air.
Note: Wet, activated carbon removes oxygen from the air and thus presents a severe hazard to workers inside carbon vessels and enclosed or confined spaces. Before entering such areas sampling and test procedures for low oxygen levels should be undertaken and control conditions set up to ensure
ample oxygen availability.[Linde].

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:

(a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
(b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
(c): fresh-air hoods or masks

- Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favorable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.
Does not mix with water.

Hazard Alert Code Key:	EXTREME	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW

Sinks in water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	12.01
Melting Range (°F)	>6332	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	7592	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not available.	pH (1% solution)	9-10 @ 4%
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available.	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Not applicable.
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.8 (0.45 Bulk)
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not applicable.
Volatile Component (%vol)	Nil @ 38 C.	Evaporation Rate	Non Volatile

APPEARANCE

Black, amorphous solid. Insoluble in water, acids, alkalis. Steam activated carbon is not subject to the provisions of UN 1362.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials
- May heat spontaneously
- Identify and remove sources of ignition and heating.
- Incompatible material, especially oxidizers, and/or other sources of oxygen may produce unstable product(s).
- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous

Avoid oxidizing agents, reducing agents.

Reaction with finely divided metals, bromates, chlorates, chloramine monoxide, dichlorine oxide, iodates, metal nitrates, oxygen difluoride, peroxyformic acid, peroxyfuroic acid and trioxygen difluoride may result in an exotherm with ignition or explosion. Less active forms of carbon will ignite or explode on suitably intimate contact with oxygen, oxides, peroxides, oxosalts, halogens, interhalogens and other oxidizing species.

Explosive reaction with ammonium nitrate, ammonium perchlorate, calcium hypochlorite and iodine pentoxide may occur following heating. Carbon may react violently with nitric acid and may be explosively reactive with nitrogen trifluoride at reduced temperatures. In the presence of nitrogen oxide, incandescence and ignition may occur. Finely divided or highly porous forms of carbon, exhibiting a high surface area to mass (up to 2000 m2/g) may function as unusually active fuels possessing both adsorptive and catalytic properties which accelerate the release of energy in the presence of oxidizing substances. Dry metal-impregnated charcoal catalysts may generate sufficient static, during handling, to cause ignition.

Graphite in contact with liquid potassium, rubidium or caesium at 300 deg. C. produces intercalation compounds (C8M) which ignite in air and may react explosively with water. The fusion of powdered diamond and potassium hydroxide may produce explosive decomposition.

Activated carbon, when exposed to air, represents a potential fire hazard due to a high surface area and adsorptive capacity. Freshly prepared material may ignite spontaneously in the presence of air especially at high humidity. Spontaneous combustion in air may occur at 90-100 deg. C. The presence of moisture in air facilitates the ignition. Drying oils and oxidizing oils promote spontaneous heating and ignition; contamination with these must be avoided. Unsaturated drying oils (linseed oil etc.) may ignite following adsorption owing to an enormous increase in the surface area of oil exposed to air; the rate of oxidation may also be catalyzed by metallic impurities in the carbon. A similar, but slower effect occurs on fibrous materials such as cotton waste. Spontaneous heating of activated carbon is related to the composition and method of preparation of the activated carbon. Free radicals, present in charcoal, are responsible for autoignition. Self-heating and autoignition may also result from adsorption of various vapors and gases (especially oxygen). For example, activated carbon auto-ignites in flowing air at 452-518 deg. C.; when the base, triethylene-diamine, is adsorbed on the carbon (5%) the autoignition temperature is reduced to 230-260 deg. C.. An exotherm is produced at 230-260 deg. C., at high flow rates of air, although ignition did not occur until 500 deg. C.. Mixtures of sodium borohydride with activated carbons, in air, promote the oxidation of sodium borohydride, producing a self-heating reaction that may result in the ignition of charcoal and in the production of hydrogen through thermal decomposition of the borohydride.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

carbon, activated

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.
■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:

NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.
Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

CARCINOGEN

Carbon black	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B
Carbon black	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens	Carcinogen Category	A4
CARBON BLACK	US Environmental Defense Scorecard Recognized Carcinogens	Reference(s)	P65
CARBON BLACK	US Environmental Defense Scorecard Suspected Carcinogens	Reference(s)	P65
Carbon black	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) - Carcinogens	Carcinogen	Ca

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:
CARBON, ACTIVATED:
■ DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

A. General Product Information
Reactivity characteristic: use EPA hazardous waste number D003 (waste code R).

Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.
¦ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.
A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.
DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorized landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Activated charcoal

sc-214493

Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code Key:	EXTREME	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW

DOT:

Symbols:	I	Hazard class or Division:	4.2
Identification Numbers:	UN1362	PG:	III
Label Codes:	4.2	Special provisions:	IB8, IP3, T1, TP33
Packaging: Exceptions:	None	Packaging: Non-bulk:	213
Packaging: Exceptions:	None	Quantity limitations: Passenger aircraft/rail:	0.5 kg
Quantity Limitations: Cargo aircraft only:	0.5 kg	Vessel stowage: Location:	A
Vessel stowage: Other:	12		

Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:
Carbon, activated

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	4.2	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1362	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A3		

Shipping Name: CARBON, ACTIVATED

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	4.2	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1362	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F-A,S-J	Special provisions:	223 925
Limited Quantities:	None		

Shipping Name: CARBON, ACTIVATED

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

carbon, activated (CAS: 7440-44-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;
"Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances","Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)","Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)","Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (French)","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","US - Idaho - Toxic and Hazardous Substances - Mineral Dust","US - Minnesota Hazardous Substance List","US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)","US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List","US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List","US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants","US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)","US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List","US FDA CFSAN Color Additive Status List 4","US FDA CFSAN Color Additive Status List 6","US Postal Service (USPS) Hazardous Materials Table: Postal Service Mailability Guide","US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory","US TSCA Section 8 (a) Inventory Update Rule (IUR) - Partial Exemptions"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE
■ Inhalation may produce health damage*.
■ Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

Activated charcoal

sc-214493

Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code Key:	EXTREME	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW

■ May produce discomfort of the eyes and respiratory tract*.
■ Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.
* (limited evidence).

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■ Classification of the mixture and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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