

Effect of Overexposure :Avoid exposure to dust levels above 2.9 mg per cubic meter. Long-term and low-level exposure to the dust may bring about the pneumoconiosis.

Section VI - Reactivity Data

Stability :Stable
 Incompatibility(Materials to Avoid):Strong Oxidizers such as Ozone, Liquid Oxygen, Permanganate, Nitric Acid etc.
 Hazardous Polymerization :May not occur.
 Conditions to Avoid :Wet activated carbon removes oxygen from air causing a severe hazard to workers inside carbon vessels and enclosed or confined spaces.
 Hazardous Decomposition Products :Contact with strong inorganic acids such as Nitric Acid and Sulfuric Acid may generate hazardous gases such as NO₂ and SO₂ .

Section VII - Environmental Information

Spill resource :Sweeping or Vacuuming (Spills can create nuisance dust and house keeping problems.)
 Recommended disposal :Activated carbons that have adsorbed organic liquids and gases may lower the ignition point and must be checked for ignition point before disposal. Disposal of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulation. Pay special attention not to flow out to the river, water supply system, sewerage, sea. If possible, regeneration is recommended.

Section VIII - Handling and Storage

Protective gloves :Rubber gloves recommended
 Eye protection :Goggles recommended
 Respiratory protection :NIOSH Approved particular filter respirator is recommended if excessive dust is generated.
 Ventilation :Local exhaust is recommended,
 Storage precaution :Packaged activated carbon is not resistant to weather or outside storage and requires indoor storage facilities.

Concluded