

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

No. 1/2

Revised Date : JUL. 25, 2007

**Product Name** : ACTIVATED CARBON 「KURARAYCOAL GG12/20」

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## Section I

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Manufacturer's name : KURARAY CHEMICAL CO., LTD.  
Address : 4342, Tsurumi, Bizen City, Okayama, Japan  
Telephone No. : 0869-65-8331  
Chemical Name and Synonyms : Activated Carbon  
Formula : C

## Section II - Hazardous Ingredients

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Ingredients : Carbon  
CAS No. : 7440-44-0  
UN No. : Non-corresponding-matter  
TSCA : Activated carbon is listed on the TSCA Inventory status.  
Percent : Carbon above 92 %  
: Ash : less than 4 % including SiO<sub>2</sub> as the main  
: components.  
: water : less than 4 %  
TLV (ACGIH) : N/A

## Section III - Physical Data

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Boiling point (°C) : N/A  
Vapor pressure (mmHg) : N/A  
Vapor density (Air=1) : N/A  
Solubility in water : Insoluble  
Specific gravity (H<sub>2</sub>O=1) : 1.8 - 2.1  
Percent volatile by volume (%) : N/A  
Appearance and Odor : Black particulate solid

## Section IV - Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

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Flash point : N/A  
Extinguishing Media : Foam, Multipurpose Dry Chemical and water Type  
Extinguishers.  
Special Fire Fighting Procedure : None  
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards : Contact with Strong oxidizers such as Ozone, Liquid  
Oxygen, Permanganate, etc. may result in fire.  
Auto-Ignition Point (°C) : Above 250°C.

## Section V - Healty Hazard Data

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Suggested First Aid  
Eye Contact : Flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes  
and medical care immediately.  
Skin Contact : Wash with soap and large quantities of water.  
Inhalation : Keep the fresh air and warm condition and emergency  
care. In case of cyanosis, immediate artificial  
breathing. When inhale the dust of Activated Carbon,  
rinse mouth with water.

If Swallowed	:Vomit immediately and wash out the mouth completely, Emergency medical care should be required.
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.

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**Section VI - Reactivity Data**


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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 NO <sub>2</sub> and SO <sub>2</sub> .

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**Section VII - Environmental Information**


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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.

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**Section VIII - Handling and Storage**


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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