

Bognar and Company, Inc. SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1.	Identification
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GHS product identifier: Pitch Coke

**Other means
Of identification:** Calcined Pitch Coke

Product type: Solid

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against:

Identified uses:	Manufacturing
Uses advised against:	None known

Supplier: **Bognar and Company, Inc.**
733 Washington Rd.
Pittsburgh, PA 15228
Phone: 412-344-9900
FAX: 412-344-9909
www.ejbognar.com

**Emergency telephone
Number:** 412-344-9900 (24 hours)

Section 2.	Hazards Identification
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OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

**Classification of the
substance or mixture:** COMBUSTIBLE DUSTS

Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown toxicity: 0%

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms : None

Signal word : Warning

Hazard statements : May form combustible dust concentrations in air

Precautionary statements

Prevention : None

Response : None

Storage : None

Disposal : None

**Supplemental Label
Elements:** Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames and hot surfaces. No smoking. Prevent dust accumulation

**Hazards not otherwise
Classified** None known

Section 3.**Composition/Information on Ingredients**

Substance or mixture: Substance

Other means of identification Calcined Pitch Coke

CAS number/other identifiers

CAS number : 65996-77-2

Product code : None

Ingredient name	CAS number	%
Pitch Coke	65996-77-2	100

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4.**First Aid Measures****Description of necessary first aid measures**

Eye contact: If in eyes, rinse cautiously for 15 minutes.
Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do.

Skin contact: If on skin or in hair, remove contaminated clothing.
Rinse with water

Inhalation: If exposed, concerned, or feel unwell: Get medical advice/attention.
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or physician.

Ingestion If swallowed, rinse mouth.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed**Potential acute health effects**

Inhalation : Exposure to high concentrations of dust may cause irritation to the eyes, skin, and mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract.

Ingestion: May cause nausea or vomiting.

Skin contact: Skin contact may cause irritation and/or dermatitis.

Eye contact: May cause irritation to the eyes.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
Pain
Watering
Redness

Inhalation: May cause irritation to the eyes, skin, and mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract.

Skin contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
Pain or irritation
Redness
Dermatitis

Ingestion: Adverse symptoms may include the following:

Stomach pains
Nausea
Vomiting

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Notes to physician: Individuals with chronic respiratory disorders (asthma, bronchitis, emphysema, etc.) may be adversely affected by any airborne particulate exposure.
Persons with pre-existing skin disorders may be more susceptible to dermatitis.

Specific treatments: Treat symptomatically.

Protection of first-aiders: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training
If dust or fumes are present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus.
Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

Section 5.

Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media Water Fog, CO₂, Foam, Dry Chemical, or Sand.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical: When burned, toxic smoke and vapor may be emitted.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products Decomposition products may include the following materials:

- Carbon dioxide
- Carbon monoxide
- Sulfur oxides.
- Nitrogen oxides
- Emits toxic fumes when heated.

If small particles are generated, they may form a combustible dust concentration in the air.

Special protective actions for firefighters Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire.
No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.
Direct water stream may scatter and spread flames.
Contain runoff from fire; do not allow into sewers or waterways.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters Firefighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6.

Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency Personnel No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.
Evacuate surrounding areas.
Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering.

For emergency responders

If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions

Avoid dispersion of material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil, or air)

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up**Small or Large spill**

Stop leak if without risk.
If dusts are present, clean up personnel should have proper eye and skin protection.
Fine, dry material should be removed using vacuuming or wet sweeping to avoid dust generation.
Avoid using compressed air.
Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7.**Handling and Storage****Protective measures for safe handling****Protective Measures:**

Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).
Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing.
Do not breathe vapor or mist.
Do not ingest.
If during normal use the material presents a respiratory hazard, use only with adequate ventilation or wear appropriate respirator.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking.
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.
See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Where feasible, store locked up.

Section 8.**Exposure Controls/Personal Protection****Control parameters****Occupational exposure limits:**

US Occupational Safety and Health Administration Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA PEL):

Nuisance Dust 15 mg/m³ (total dust)
 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)

(See 29 CFR 1910.1000 Table Z-3)

American Conference of Governmental and Industrial Hygienists Threshold Limit Value (ACGIH TLV®):

Particles Not Otherwise: 10 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction)
Specified (PNOS) 3 mg/m³ (respirable fraction)

Note: TLV® and PEL values are for eight hour exposures, unless noted.

Appropriate

Engineering controls: If user operations generate dust use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits and dust below explosive limits.

Environmental

Exposure controls: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation.
In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene Measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period.
Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing.
Wash contaminated clothing before reusing.
Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/Face Protection: Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure.
Contact lenses should not be worn.

Skin Protection

Hand Protection: Wear protective gloves.

Body Protection: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product

Other Skin Protection: Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory Protection: Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, use only a NIOSH - approved respirator.
Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen.

Section 9.

Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance

Physical State

Solid

Color

Gray to black

Odor

No distinct odor

Odor Threshold

Not applicable

pH	Not applicable
Melting Point	Not applicable
Boiling Point	Not applicable
Flash Point	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate	Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	May ignite
Lower Explosive (flammable) Limit	Not available
Upper Explosive (flammable) Limit	Not available
Vapor Pressure	Not available
Vapor Density	Not applicable
Specific Gravity	Not available
Solubility	Insoluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Auto-ignition Temperature	Not available
Decomposition Temperature	Not available
SADT	Not available
Viscosity	Not available
Bulk Density	1800 kg/m ³

Section 10.**Stability and Reactivity**

Reactivity: No specific test data is available related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

Chemical stability: The product is stable under normal conditions of handling and use.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid generation of dust as combustible dust explosion or fire may occur.

Incompatible Materials: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:
Strong Acids, Strong Bases.

Hazardous Decomposition Products Oxides of carbon, sulfur, nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, and other toxic vapors may be released at elevated temperatures.

Additional Information: Under standard test conditions (ISO 6184/1) to ascertain explosivity, the dust is not explosive.

Section 11.**Toxicological Information****Information on toxicological effects**

Acute toxicity Not available

Irritation/Corrosion: Prolonged or repeated contact with dust may be abrasive and mildly irritating to the skin.

Sensitization Not expected to be a sensitizer.

Mutagenicity Not available

Carcinogenicity Not available

Reproductive toxicity Not available

Teratogenicity Not available

**Specific target organ toxicity
(single exposure)** Not available

**Specific target organ toxicity
(repeated exposure)** Not expected to cause organ effects from repeated exposure. Low concentrations of airborne respiratory coke fibers may be present in calcined coke. The fibers are amorphous and generally irregularly shaped, rather than having the crystalline appearance of carbon fibers. Coke fibers have not been studied, but recent laboratory animal studies have shown that carbon fibers are biopersistent in the lung. These studies also demonstrated a lower inflammatory response in the lung and less proliferation of the alveolar cells than fibers that are known to cause fibrosis and lung cancer. Repeated exposure of rats to 10 and 30 mg/m³ petroleum coke dust for two years resulted in signs of lung injury including fibrosis (scarring of lung tissue). Similar exposures in monkeys caused no significant lung effects.

Aspiration hazard Not available

**Information on the likely
routes of exposure** Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Causes eye irritation.

Inhalation : May give off gas, vapor or dust that is very irritating or corrosive to the respiratory system. Exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard.

Skin contact : May cause skin irritation or dermatitis.

Ingestion : Harmful if swallowed. May cause vomiting.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
Pain
Watering
Redness

Inhalation: May cause irritation to the eyes, skin, and mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract.

Skin contact: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
Pain or irritation
Redness
Dermatitis

Ingestion: Adverse symptoms may include the following:
Stomach pains
Nausea
Vomiting

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposureShort term exposure**Potential immediate effects:**

May cause skin and eye irritation.

Potential delayed effects :

None known.

Long term exposure**Potential immediate effects:**

Not available.

Potential delayed effects :

None known.

General:

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Carcinogenicity:

None known.

Mutagenicity:

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity:

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Developmental: No known significant effects or critical hazards.**Fertility effects:** No known significant effects or critical hazards.Numerical measures of toxicityAcute toxicity estimates

Not available.

Section 12.**Ecological Information****Toxicity:**

Acute toxicity studies on samples of (petroleum) coke show that acute aquatic toxicity values are greater than 1000 mg/L for invertebrates, algae and fish. Elemental carbon, which is the principal constituent of (petroleum) cokes, poses no risk to aquatic organisms. Residual hydrocarbon concentrations are very low and have a high molecular weight. Such hydrocarbons are too water insoluble to cause acute aquatic toxicity. Therefore (petroleum) coke is unlikely to pose a long-term hazard to the environment

Persistence and Degradability:

(Petroleum) cokes are not expected to meet the criteria for ready degradability. Elemental carbon and hence, (petroleum) coke is a persistent material. Also, any associated very high molecular weight hydrocarbons would only be very slowly biodegraded

Bioaccumulative Potential:

Elemental carbon is not known to bioaccumulate. The very high molecular weight of any associated hydrocarbons, combined with their very low water solubilities, indicate that they are not likely to bioaccumulate. The trace hydrocarbon components of (petroleum) cokes have values for log Kow greater than 6.

Mobility in soil

The hydrocarbon components of (petroleum) cokes have negligible vapor pressures at ambient temperature and volatility is not a significant fate process for these substance

Other adverse effects:

No known significant effects or critical hazards

Section 13.**Disposal Considerations****Disposal methods:**

The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the

requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.

Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction.

Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out.

Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues.

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14.		Transport Information		
	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	IMDG	IATA
	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	Not Regulated

Special precautions for user:

Transport within user's premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage

Section 15.	Regulatory Information
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U.S. Federal regulations

TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined
United States inventory (TSCA 8b): This material is listed.

SARA 302/304

Composition/information on ingredients: No products were found.

SARA 304 RQ: Not applicable.

SARA 311/312

Classification : Fire Hazard

Section 313 listed: No

Listed material/compound: Not Applicable

State regulations

New Jersey: None of the components are listed.

Pennsylvania: None of the components are listed.

California Prop. 65: Contains components known to the State of California to Cause cancer.

International Lists

DSL (Canada) All ingredients are listed, or exempt from inclusion, on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL).

Canada inventory (WHMIS): Not Listed.

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

Section 16.

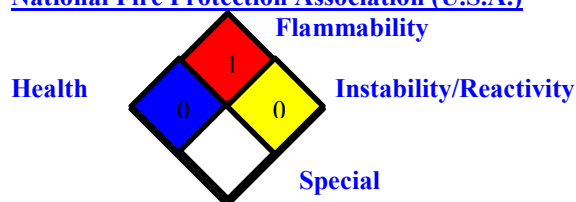
Other Information

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

Health	0
Flammability	1
Physical Hazards	0

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings are not required on SDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). HMIS® materials may be purchased exclusively from J. J. Keller (800) 327-6868.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material.

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)

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History

Date of issue/Date of revision: May 29, 2015

Date of previous issue: None

Version: 1

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