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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:	Natural Flake Graphite/Synthetic Graphite/Calcined Petroleum Coke Mixture.	
REACH Registration Number:	01-2119486977-12-0027(synthetic graphite only other components are exempt)	
Substance Name:	Graphite, CAS 7782-42-5 Calcined Petroleum Coke, CAS 64743-05-1	EC Number: 231-955-3 EC Number: 265-210-9

1.2: Identified uses of the substance or mixtures

1.2.1 Uses: Inorganic source of carbon, filler, thermal additive, re-carburizer, casting powders, drilling fluids, plastic additive, rubber additive, tint/pigment, lubricant, chemically resistant additive, EMF absorber, general inert filler-additive.

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: 9/12/16
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1.4: Emergency Telephone Number

Callers must reference the Contract Number:
Chemtel Contract Number: MIS0001931
Collect Calls are accepted
US: 1-800-255-3924
International: +01-813-248-0585.
China: 400-120-0751, Brazil: 0-800-591-6042,
India: 000-800-100-4086 Mexico: 01-800-099-0731.



Section 2: Hazards Identification

2.1: Classification of substance

2.1.1: Under certain conditions this mixture may be considered hazardous according to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

2.1.2: Classification according to Regulation EC No. 72/2008: Not classified as hazardous per Regulation No. 1272/2008 (CLP/GHS)

2.1.3 Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC: This substance is not classified as dangerous according to Directive 67/548/EEC

2.2: Label Elements

Hazard Statement: H373 may cause damage to lung through prolonged or repeated inhalation.

Precautionary Statement: P260: do not breath dust

P285: In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.



2.3: Other hazards

None known

Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients:

Chemical Composition:

Carbon, variety Natural Graphite 10-90%

CAS # 7782-42-5, EC # 231-955-3

Molecular Weight: 12.0

Carbon, variety Synthetic Graphite, 10-90%

CAS# 7782-42-5

Molecular Weight: 12.0

Carbon variety Calcined Petroleum Coke 10-90%

CAS# CAS64743-05-1, Molecular Weight: 12.0

Silica, Crystalline Silica, variety Quartz <0.5% (may or may not be in respirable form, not intentionally added)

CAS # 14808-60-7, EC # 238-878-4, Molecular

Weight: 60.0

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: This mixture is non-staining to skin and 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.
4.1.4 Ingestion	Get immediate medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel. Graphite/Calcined petroleum coke mixture is not known to be toxic by ingestion. However, ingestion may cause digestive system blockage.



Section 4 – First Aid Measures continued

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

Calcined petroleum coke is not flammable under normal conditions	
5.1 Extinguishing Media	Dry chemical extinguisher, water, sand, limestone powder,
5.2 Special Hazards	This substance will burn but is not easily ignited. At temperatures above 1500 C, carbon may react with substances containing oxygen, including water and carbon dioxide. In case of intensely hot fire events, use sand to cover and isolate calcined petroleum coke.
Products of Combustion: Carbon dioxide, CO ₂ , carbon monoxide, CO, sulfur dioxide, SO ₂ .	
5.3 Advice for Fire Fighters:	Use self contained air pack, gloves, safety goggles
5.4 Additional Information:	USA NFP Rating 010: HMIS 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. Wear a dust mask/respirator to reduce the change of inhaled dust. This Graphite/Petroleum coke mixture is electrically conductive and any cleanup methods should avoid contacting graphite with electrical circuitry	
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: Graphite/Petroleum coke mixture is inert and 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. Graphite/Petroleum coke mixture is electrically conductive and any cleanup methods should avoid contacting graphite with electrical circuitry	
6.4 Reference to other sections: Not needed	
6.5 Additional information: Graphite powder is slippery and when spilled on pedestrian surfaces will present a slip hazard.	

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. This graphite/Petroleum coke mixture is a good conductor of electricity. Avoid contact between this mixture and electrical circuitry. Slip Hazard: This Graphite/Petroleum coke mixture is a highly lubricious material and may present a slip hazard if spilled on wet or dry pedestrian surfaces.
7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities.	
Storage: Store all carbonaceous materials in a dry location. Keep packaging closed or covered	
Incompatibilities: This Graphite/Petroleum coke mixture is incompatible with all oxidizing agents.	
Dust Explosibility Hazards: Very finely divided graphite powder poses a very 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: The occupational exposure limits posted here are from ACGIH. For equivalent values of other countries please consult a verified source for local regulatory exposure limit values.

Component	CAS No.	%	ACGIH TWA	Control Reference
Natural Mineral Graphite	7782-42-5	10-90	2.0 mg/m ³ Respirable dust 10.0 mg/m ³ Inhalable dust	2014 ACGIH TLV Handbook
Synthetic Graphite	7782-42-5	10-90	2.0 mg/m ³ Respirable dust 10.0 mg/m ³ Inhalable dust	2014 ACGIH TLV Handbook
Petroleum coke, calcined	64743-05-1	10-90	3.0 mg/m ³ Respirable particles	2014 ACGIH TLV Handbook: Low toxicity/insoluble or poorly soluble-Not otherwise specified
Silica (quartz)	14808-60-7	<0.5	0.025 mg/m ³ Respirable dust	2014 ACGIH TLV Handbook
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	Graphite spilled on pedestrian surfaces may pose a significant slip hazard.			

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: Calcined petroleum coke is inert and insoluble. To the best of our knowledge, calcined petroleum coke will not present any environmental hazards. No special environmental exposure controls, other than standard practices for dust and spill control, are required.

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	2.0-2.2	Vapor Density	Not applicable
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	NA	% Volatile (By Wt.)	0-1%
Solubility in Water	Insoluble	Evaporation Rate:	Not applicable
pH	NA	Auto Ignition	Above 500 °C
Decomposition Temp	Oxidizes above 450C	Dust Explosion class	ST1=KST>0-200 bar m/s, MIE above 10 J.
Flash Point	NA Solid substance with very high melting point.		



Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Reactivity	Graphite/Petroleum coke mixture 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. Graphite/Petroleum coke mixture will begin to oxidize at temperatures above 450 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 Graphite/Petroleum coke mixture powder can form explosive mixtures with air. Avoid contact between carbonaceous dust clouds and high energy ignition sources. Classified as combustible but not flammable.

Section 11 – Toxicological Information**11.1 Information on toxicological effects(graphite only)**

	Effect dose	Species	Method	Remarks
Acute oral toxicity	LD50 > 2000 mg/kg bw	Rat	OECD 423	
Acute inhalation toxicity	LC50 > 2000 mg/m3	Rat	OECD 403	Limit dose acc. to CLP.
	Species	Method	Result	
Skin corrosion/irritation	Rabbit	OECD 404		Not irritating
Serious eye damage/irritation	Rabbit	OECD 405		Not irritating
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Mouse	OECD 429		Not sensitizing
	Species	Method	Result of effect dose	Remarks
Genotoxicity	In vitro	OECD 471	Negative	Bacterial reverse mutation assay.
Genotoxicity	In vitro	OECD 473	Negative	Mammalian chromosome aberration test.
Genotoxicity	In vitro	OECD 476	Negative	Mammalian cell gene mutation test (gene mutation).
Carcinogenicity		Literature	Not carcinogenic (DFG, 2002).	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive toxicity	Rat	OECD 422	NOAEL > 1000 mg/kg bw	Dose as nominal food intake, corresponding to limit dose according to OECD 422. Based on available data the classification criteria are not met

STOT-single exposure

Single exposure	Specific effect	Affected organs	Remark
Acute oral toxicity OECD 423 (rat)	No specific effects.	Not applicable.	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Acute inhalation toxicity OECD 403 (rat)	Only usual signs of discomfort after the end of exposure were observed.	Not applicable.	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.



11.1 Information on toxicological effects: continued

STOT-repeated exposure: This product contains quartz (respirable) as an impurity, and as a result is classified as STOT RE2 according to EC 1272/2008.

Prolonged and/or massive exposure to respirable crystalline silica-containing dust may cause silicosis, a nodular pulmonary fibrosis caused by deposition in the lungs of fine respirable particles of crystalline silica.

In 1997, IARC (the International Agency for Research on Cancer) concluded that crystalline silica inhaled from occupational sources can cause lung cancer in humans. However it pointed out that not all industrial circumstances, nor all crystalline silica types, were to be incriminated. (*IARC Monographs on the evaluation of the carcinogenic risks of chemicals to humans, Silica, silicates dust and organic fibres, 1997, Vol. 68, IARC, Lyon, France.*)

In June 2003, SCOEL (the EU Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits) concluded that the main effect in humans of the inhalation of respirable crystalline silica dust is silicosis. "There is sufficient information to conclude that the relative risk of lung cancer is increased in persons with silicosis (and, apparently, not in employees without silicosis exposed to silica dust in quarries and in the ceramic industry). Therefore preventing the onset of silicosis will also reduce the cancer risk..." (*SCOEL SUM Doc 94-final, June 2003*).

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

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics:

<u>In case of ingestion:</u>	No signs of systemic toxicity found in studies acc. to OECD 423 and OECD 422. No human data on effects after ingestion. See section 4 for first aid measures.
<u>In case of skin contact:</u>	No irritation or corrosion found in a study acc. to OECD 404. No human data on effects after skin contact. See section 4 for first aid measures
<u>In case of inhalation:</u>	No signs of systemic toxicity found in studies acc. to OECD 403 and OECD 412. Usual signs after inhalation of poorly soluble dusts with low toxicity were found in these studies. No symptoms are expected if relevant occupational exposure levels and derived no effect 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
<u>In case of eye contact:</u>	No irritation or corrosion found in a study acc. to OECD 405. No human data on effects after eye contact. See section 4 for first aid measures.

Section 12 – Ecological Information

12.1 Toxicity:	This graphite/calcined petroleum coke mixture is inert and insoluble. To the best of our knowledge, this mixture does not present any significant environmental hazards unless present in very high concentrations. Carbon is the principal constituent of this mixture and is not expected to pose a toxic hazard to aquatic organisms.
12.1.1 Aquatic Toxicity:	Data not available. Graphite/petroleum coke mixture is not water soluble and does not present a soluble-ion hazard. Fine 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:	This mixture 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 this graphite/calcined petroleum coke mixture is bioaccumulative.
12.4 Soil Mobility:	Not expected to have mobility in soil as it is an insoluble, inorganic substance.
12.5 PBT and vPvB assessment:	Not a persistent bioaccumulative and toxic substance.
12.6 Other adverse effects:	None known. This mixture has no ozone depleting potential.



Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

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

This Graphite/Petroleum coke mixture is a reduced form of carbon. Graphite/Petroleum coke mixture is non-hazardous but disposal of waste should be handled in a responsible matter. .

Graphite/Petroleum coke mixture 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

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 or regulated by IATA.
Transport Label Required	No label required

Section 15 – Regulatory Information

15.1 Regulatory Status and Inventories

Not Classified		
Inventory Information:	Calcined Petroleum Coke	Graphite
EEC EINECS	#265-210-9	231-955-3
US TSCA	Yes	Yes
Canada DSL	Yes	Yes
Canada NDSL	No	No
Australian AICS	Yes	Yes
Korean ECL	Yes KE-06252	Yes
IECSC	Yes	Yes
New Zealand NZLoC	Yes	Yes
Philippines PICCS	No	Yes
INSQ Mexico	Yes	No
REACH: Synthetic graphite is REACH registered, Calcined petroleum coke and natural graphite are exempt from REACH registration per Annex V, Paragraph X.		
RoHS: This mixture is compliant with the EU RoHS directive		
WEEE: This mixture is compliant with the EU waste electrical and electronic equipment directive		
15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment: For this mixture a chemical safety assessment has not been performed		



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

