

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

No. 1/2

Revised Date : SEP. 26, 2011

Product Name : ACTIVATED CARBON 「KURARAYCOAL YP-50F (YP-17D)」

## Section I

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

Ingredients : Carbon  
CAS No. : 7440-44-0  
UN No. : Non-corresponding-matter  
Percent : carbon ; above 95 % by weight  
water ; less than 5 %  
TLV (ACGIH) : N/A

## Section III - Physical Data

Boiling point (°C) : N/A  
Vapor pressure (mmHg) : N/A  
Vapor density (Air=1) : N/A  
Solubility in water : N/A  
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

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 350°C.

## Section V - Healty Hazard Data

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 medical 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.

**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> .

**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. Dispose of in accordance with local, states, and federal regulation. Pay special attention not to flow out to the river, water supply system, sewerage, sea.

**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. Isolation from fireworks is required.

Concluded