

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision date: 04-Mar-2024

Revision Number 6

Section 1: Identification

Product identifier

Product Name GRAPHITE (ALL GRADES)

Product Code(s) 000031012401

Other means of identification

CAS No. 7782-42-5

Synonyms Natural graphite.

Pure substance/mixture Substance

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use To recarburise iron.

Uses advised against No information available.

Details of manufacturer or importer

Supplier

Ixom Operations Pty Ltd
ABN: 51 600 546 512
Level 8, 1 Nicholson Street
Melbourne 3000
Australia

Telephone Number: +61 3 9906 3000

Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number **1 800 033 111 (ALL HOURS)**

Please ensure you refer to the limitations of this Safety Data Sheet as set out in the "Other Information" section at the end of this Data Sheet.

Section 2: Hazard identification

Not classified as dangerous goods in accordance with the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG).

Not classified as a hazardous substance in accordance with the criteria of Safe Work Australia - Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

GHS Classification

Label elements

Other hazards which do not result in classification

May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

Section 3: Composition and information on ingredients

Chemical name	CAS No.	Weight-%
Graphite	7782-42-5	100

Section 4: First aid measures**Description of first aid measures**

General advice	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.
Inhalation	Remove to fresh air. (Call a physician if symptoms occur).
Eye contact	Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water, also under the eyelids. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
Skin contact	Wash skin with soap and water. (Call a physician if symptoms occur).
Ingestion	Clean mouth with water. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water. Do not induce vomiting without medical advice. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms	May cause physical irritation to the eyes.
Effects of Exposure	No information available.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physicians	Treat symptomatically.
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Section 5: Firefighting measures**Suitable Extinguishing Media**

Suitable extinguishing media	Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or regular foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Solid water jet/stream may scatter and spread the fire.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Combustible solid. On burning will emit toxic fumes, including those of oxides of carbon. Dusts or fumes may form explosive mixtures in air. Avoid generation of dust. Most organic dusts are combustible and according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and/or dust explosions. Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions). Dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only
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the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC).

When processed with flammable liquids/vapors/mists, ignitable (hybrid) mixtures may be formed with combustible dusts. Ignitable mixtures will increase the rate of explosion pressure rise and the Minimum Ignition Energy (the minimum amount of energy required to ignite dust clouds - MIE) will be lower than the pure dust in air mixture. The Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the vapour/dust mixture will be lower than the individual LELs for the vapors/mists or dusts.

Usually the initial or primary explosion takes place in a confined space such as plant or machinery, and can be of sufficient force to damage or rupture the plant. If the shock wave from the primary explosion enters the surrounding area, it will disturb any settled dust layers, forming a second dust cloud, and often initiate a much larger secondary explosion. All large-scale explosions have resulted from chain reactions of this type. Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport. Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding. Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting. A sudden release of statically charged materials from storage or process equipment, particularly at elevated temperatures and/ or pressure, may result in ignition especially in the absence of an apparent ignition source. One important effect of the particulate nature of powders is that the surface area and surface structure (and often moisture content) can vary widely from sample to sample, depending on how the powder was manufactured and handled which means that it is virtually impossible to use flammability data published in the literature for dusts. In the event of fire, cool tanks with water spray. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. Most organic dusts are combustible and according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and/or dust explosions. Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions). Dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC).

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Hazardous combustion products

Carbon oxides. Low molecular weight hydrocarbons.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. Use personal protection equipment.

Section 6: Accidental release measures**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Personal precautions Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Ensure adequate ventilation. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Avoid generation of dust. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use personal protective equipment as required.

Other information Ventilate the area.

For emergency responders Shut off ignition sources. Clear area of all unprotected personnel. Use personal protection recommended in Section 8.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent product from entering drains. See Section 12 for additional Ecological Information.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Remove ignition sources. Provide adequate ventilation. Keep out of drains, sewers, ditches and waterways.

Methods for cleaning up Use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). Carefully shovel or sweep up spilled material and place in suitable container. Avoid generating dust. Use non-sparking tools.

Section 7: Handling and storage**Precautions for safe handling**

Advice on safe handling Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Avoid generation of dust. May form flammable dust clouds in air. Keep away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Use personal protection equipment. Wash thoroughly after handling. Ground and bond all lines and equipment associated with product system. All equipment should be non-sparking. All equipment may need to be explosion-proof based on a risk assessment. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

General hygiene considerations Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing is recommended. Wash hands and face before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Keep container closed when not in use.

Incompatible materials Strong oxidizing agents. Strong reducing agents. Acids. Alkalis.

Section 8: Exposure controls and personal protection

Control parameters

Exposure Limits

Graphite (all forms except fibres) (respirable dust) (natural & synthetic): 8hr TWA = 3 mg/m³

As published by Safe Work Australia Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants.

TWA - The time-weighted average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week.

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Apply technical measures to comply with the occupational exposure limits.

If in the handling and application of this material, safe exposure levels could be exceeded, the use of engineering controls such as local exhaust ventilation must be considered and the results documented. If achieving safe exposure levels does not require engineering controls, then a detailed and documented risk assessment using the relevant Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (refer to PPE section below) as a basis must be carried out to determine the minimum PPE requirements.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

The selection of PPE is dependent on a detailed risk assessment. The risk assessment should consider the work situation, the physical form of the chemical, the handling methods, and environmental factors.

OVERALLS, SAFETY SHOES, SAFETY GLASSES, GLOVES, DUST MASK.



Eye/face protection

Glasses.

Skin and body protection

Wear suitable protective clothing. Boots. Overalls.

Hand protection

Impervious gloves.

Respiratory protection

If determined by a risk assessment an inhalation risk exists, wear a dust mask/respirator meeting the requirements of AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716.

Environmental exposure controls

No information available.

Thermal hazards

No information available.

Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Solid
Appearance	Flakes or Powder
Color	Black
Odor	Odourless
Odor threshold	No information available

<u>Property</u>	<u>Values</u>	<u>Remarks • Method</u>
pH	Not applicable	None known
pH (as aqueous solution)	No data available	None known
Melting point / freezing point	>2760°C	None known
Boiling point / boiling range	No data available	None known
Flash point	Not applicable	None known
Evaporation rate	No data available	None known
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available	None known
Flammability Limit in Air		None known
Upper flammability or explosive limits	No data available	
Lower flammability or explosive limits	No data available	
Vapor pressure	Not applicable	None known
Vapor density	Not applicable	None known
Relative density	0.8-1.8 (water=1)	None known
Water solubility	Insoluble in water	None known
Solubility(ies)	No data available	None known
Partition coefficient	No data available	None known
Autoignition temperature	No data available	None known
Decomposition temperature	No data available	None known
Kinematic viscosity	No data available	None known
Dynamic viscosity	No data available	None known

Other information**Section 10: Stability and reactivity**Reactivity

Reactivity Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

Chemical stability

Stability Stable.

Explosion data

Sensitivity to mechanical impact None.

Sensitivity to static discharge Fine dust dispersed in air, in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions Dust can form an explosive mixture with air.

Hazardous polymerization Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid Avoid exposure to heat, sources of ignition, and open flame. Dispersal of dust in the air.

Static discharge (electrostatic discharge).

Incompatible materials

Incompatible materials Strong oxidizing agents. Strong reducing agents. Acids. Alkalis.

Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products Carbon oxides. Low molecular weight hydrocarbons.

Section 11: Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Product Information No adverse health effects expected if the chemical is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the chemical label. Symptoms or effects that may arise if the chemical is mishandled and overexposure occurs are:

Inhalation May cause irritation.

Eye contact May cause irritation. Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.

Skin contact May cause irritation.

Ingestion No adverse effects expected, however, large amounts may cause nausea and vomiting.

Symptoms May cause physical irritation to the eyes.

Acute toxicity

Numerical measures of toxicity - Product Information

Chemical name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
Graphite	-	-	> 2000 mg/m ³ (Rat) 4 h

See section 16 for terms and abbreviations

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Skin corrosion/irritation Not classified.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Not classified.

Respiratory or skin sensitization Not classified.

Germ cell mutagenicity Not classified.

Carcinogenicity Not classified.

Reproductive toxicity Not classified.

STOT - single exposure Not classified.

STOT - repeated exposure Not classified.

Aspiration hazard Not classified.

Chronic effects: Inhalation of high concentrations of graphite dusts over prolonged periods of time may cause a graphite pneumoconiosis. Symptoms can include cough, shortness of breath and decrease in pulmonary function.

Section 12: Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

Aquatic ecotoxicity Avoid contaminating waterways.

Chemical name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to microorganisms	Crustacea
Graphite	-	LC50: >100mg/L (96h, Danio rerio)	-	-

Terrestrial ecotoxicity There is no data for this product.

Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability No information available.

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation There is no data for this product.

Mobility

Mobility No information available.

Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects No information available.

Section 13: Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Waste from residues/unused products Refer to Waste Management Authority. Dispose of material through a licensed waste contractor. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

Contaminated packaging Empty containers pose a potential fire and explosion hazard. Do not cut, puncture or weld containers. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Empty containers pose a potential fire and explosion hazard. Do not cut, puncture or weld containers. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

See section 8 for more information

Section 14: Transport information

ADG Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) for transport by Road and Rail; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

IATA Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

IMDG Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea; NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

No information available

Section 15: Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

National regulations

Australia

Not classified as dangerous goods in accordance with the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG).

Not classified as a hazardous substance in accordance with the criteria of Safe Work Australia - Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

See section 8 for national exposure control parameters

Standard for Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP)

No poisons schedule number allocated

Poison Schedule Number Not applicable

Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS)

Contact supplier for inventory compliance status

Chemical name	Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS)	Additional information
Graphite - 7782-42-5	Present	-

Illicit Drug Precursors/Reagents

This product does not contain any substance(s) on the Illicit Drug Precursors/Reagents list.

International Inventories

AIIIC

This material is listed on the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals.

NZIoC

This material is listed on the New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals.

TSCA

Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

DSL/NDSL

Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

EINECS/ELINCS	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
ENCS	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
IECSC	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
KECL	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.
PICCS	Contact supplier for inventory compliance status.

Legend:**AIIIC- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals****NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals****TSCA** - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory**DSL/NDSL** - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List**EINECS/ELINCS** - European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances**ENCS** - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances**IECSC** - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances**KECL** - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances**PICCS** - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances**International Regulations****The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer** Not applicable**The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants** Not applicable**The Rotterdam Convention** Not applicable**Section 16: Other information**

Supplier Material Safety Data Sheet 01/ 2024

Reason(s) For Issue: 5 Yearly Revised Primary SDS**Prepared By** This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared by Ixom Operations Pty Ltd (Toxicology and SDS Services).**Revision date:** 04-Mar-2024**Revision Note:**

The symbol (*) in the margin of this SDS indicates that this line has been revised.

Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet**Legend**

SVHC: Substances of Very High Concern for Authorization:

PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic (PBT) Substances

vPvB: Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) Substances

STOT: Specific Target Organ Toxicity

ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate

LC50: 50% Lethal Concentration

LD50: 50% Lethal Dose

Legend Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

TWA	TWA (time-weighted average)	STEL	STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)
Ceiling	Maximum limit value	*	Skin designation
C	Carcinogen		

Key literature references and sources for data used to compile the SDS

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ChemView Database
European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)
EPA (Environmental Protection Agency)
Acute Exposure Guideline Level(s) (AEGL(s))
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency High Production Volume Chemicals
Food Research Journal
Hazardous Substance Database
International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID)
National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (NITE)
Australia National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS)
Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS)
NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)
National Library of Medicine's ChemID Plus (NLM CIP)
National Library of Medicine's PubMed database (NLM PUBMED)
National Toxicology Program (NTP)
New Zealand's Chemical Classification and Information Database (CCID)
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Environment, Health, and Safety Publications
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development High Production Volume Chemicals Program
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Screening Information Data Set
World Health Organization

Disclaimer

This SDS summarises to our best knowledge at the date of issue, the chemical health and safety hazards of the material and general guidance on how to safely handle the material in the workplace. Since Ixom Operations Pty Ltd cannot anticipate or control the conditions under which the product may be used, each user must, prior to usage, assess and control the risks arising from its use of the material.

If clarification or further information is needed, the user should contact their Ixom representative or Ixom Operations Pty Ltd at the contact details on page 1.

Ixom Operations Pty Ltd's responsibility for the material as sold is subject to the terms and conditions of sale, a copy of which is available upon request.

End of Safety Data Sheet