

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision date: 04-Oct-2023

Revision Number 7

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product identifier

Product Name ACTIVATED CARBON (NOT SPONTANEOUSLY COMBUSTIBLE)

Product Code(s) 000033620001

Other means of identification

CAS No. 7440-44-0

Synonyms Activated Charcoal; Steam Activated Carbon.

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use Adsorbent.

Uses advised against No information available

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.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

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

This chemical has been tested according to "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria Part III - 33.4.3.3" and is not classified as a Class 4.2 dangerous good.

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

Label elements

Hazard statements

Other hazards which do not result in classification

May form combustible dust concentrations in air

General Hazards Dust can form an explosive mixture with air

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP) None allocated

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance

| Chemical name | CAS No. | Weight-% |
|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Carbon | 7440-44-0 | 100% |

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 and drink afterwards plenty of water. Do NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms No information available.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physicians Treat symptomatically. Medications efficiency can be reduced by the adsorbing power of the activated carbon.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media Fine water spray. Foam. Dry chemical. Carbon dioxide (CO₂).

Unsuitable extinguishing media High volume water jet.

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. Dust can form an explosive mixture with 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 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.

Activated Carbon which has been allowed to smolder for a long time in a confined space may accumulate carbon monoxide above its lower explosion limit.

Hazardous combustion products Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide (CO2).

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full firefighting turnout gear. Use personal protection equipment. Since wet carbon adsorbs oxygen, do not enter closed vessels without using self-contained breathing apparatus.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and 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. Soak up condensate with inert absorbent material and collect in ventilated waste container for disposal.

Methods for cleaning up Cover with damp absorbent (inert material, sand or soil). Vacuum or sweep material and place in a disposal container. Use non-sparking tools. Avoid generation of dust. Use personal protective equipment as required. Pick up and transfer to properly labelled containers.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and 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 and explosion proof. 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, and 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. Protect from sunlight. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store away from incompatible materials described in Section 10. Storage of wet activated carbon in a closed area can deplete oxygen from air. Keep container closed when not in use.

Incompatible materials Strong acids. Strong oxidizing agents. Flammable solids. Flammable liquids. Solvents.

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP) None allocated

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure Limits No value assigned for this specific material by Safe Work Australia. However, Workplace Exposure Standard(s) for particulates:

Dusts not otherwise classified: 8hr TWA = 10 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. Air-purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen deficient atmospheres.

Environmental exposure controls

No information available.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Physical state | Solid |
| Appearance | Granules |
| 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 | No data available | 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 | No data available | None known |
| Vapor density | No data available | None known |
| Relative density | No data available | None known |
| Water solubility | No data available | None known |
| Solubility(ies) | Insoluble in water | 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

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

Reactivity No information available.

Chemical stability

Stability Stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

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 Wet activated carbon depletes oxygen from the air and therefore dangerously low levels of oxygen may be encountered in confined spaces.

Hazardous polymerization Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid Avoid exposure to heat, sources of ignition, and open flame. Avoid contact with combustible substances. Static discharge (electrostatic discharge). Dust formation. Direct sunlight. Avoid exposure to humidity.

Incompatible materials

Incompatible materials Strong acids. Strong oxidizing agents. Flammable solids. Flammable liquids. Solvents.

Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide (CO₂).

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

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 | No information available. |

Numerical measures of toxicity - Product Information

| Chemical name | Oral LD50 | Dermal LD50 | Inhalation LC50 |
|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Carbon | > 10000 mg/kg (Rat) | - | - |

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 | No information available. |
| Serious eye damage/eye irritation | No information available. |
| Respiratory or skin sensitization | Not a skin sensitizer. |
| Germ cell mutagenicity | Non-mutagenic in AMES test. |
| Carcinogenicity | No information available. |
| Reproductive toxicity | No information available. |
| STOT - single exposure | No information available. |
| STOT - repeated exposure | No information available. |
| Aspiration hazard | No information available. |

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Ecotoxicity | Avoid contaminating waterways. |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|

Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability Not biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation No information available.

Mobility

Mobility in soil No information available.

Other adverse effects

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Waste from residues/unused products Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation.

Contaminated packaging Empty containers pose a potential fire and explosion hazard. Do not cut, puncture or weld containers. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

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.

This chemical has been tested according to "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria Part III - 33.4.3.3" and is not classified as a Class 4.2 dangerous good.

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.

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)

This chemical has been tested according to "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria Part III - 33.4.3.3" and is not classified as a Class 4.2 dangerous good.

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

See section 8 for national exposure control parameters

Poisons Schedule (SUSMP) None allocated

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.

Legend:

AIIIC- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Supplier Safety Data Sheet 07/ 2022

Reason(s) For Issue: 5 Yearly Revised Primary SDS
Change in Hazardous Chemical Classification
Change in Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Issuing Date: 04-Oct-2023

This Safety Data Sheet has been prepared by Ixom Operations Pty Ltd (Toxicology and SDS Services).

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 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

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)

Japan GHS Classification
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
RTECS (Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances)
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