

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Please study this Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and become aware of product health hazards and safety information. To promote safe use of this product, users should notify their employees, agents, and contractors of the information contained herein and any product hazards and safety information.

MANUFACTURER/SUPPLIER Carbon Innovations, LLC. The Millennium Centre, Triadelphia, WV 26059	EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
TRADE NAME CFOAM Carbon Foams	MSDS NUMBER 2001
CHEMICAL NAME Coke	SYNONYMS Carbon, Graphite, Carbon Foam, Graphitic Carbon Foam
ACGIH LTV - 1989-1990 OSHA PEL - 1989	DATE OF ISSUE/REVISION 28 August 2008

1. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

MATERIAL	PERCENT	ACGIH (TLV)	OSHA (PEL)
1. Calcined Coke (CAS #64743-05-1)	100	10 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³

2. PHYSICAL DATA

APPEARANCE Black Porous Solid	ODOR None	MELT POINT >5000 °F	SPECIFIC GRAVITY Range: 0.1 to 0.8
VAPOR DENSITY (AIR = 1) Not Applicable	% VOLATILE BY VOLUME Not Volatile	BULK DENSITY Not Applicable	BOILING POINT Not Applicable
VAPOR PRESSURE Not Applicable	% SOLUBILITY (H ₂ O) Negligible	EVAPORATION RATE Not Applicable	OTHER Not Applicable

3. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT AND METHOD Not Applicable
FLAMMABLE LIMITS LEL: Not Applicable UEL: Not Applicable
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA Material is noncombustible. Dusts are combustible - Use water, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or foam.
SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES Material in or near fires should be cooled with a water spray or fog. A self-contained breathing apparatus, operating in the positive pressure mode, and full fire fighting protective clothing should be worn for combating fires.
UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS Thermal decomposition or combustion may produce dense smoke, oxides of carbon, and low molecular weight organic compounds whose composition has not been characterized. Finely divided carbon dusts form potentially explosive mixtures in

air at concentrations greater than 1.8 oz. per cubic foot.

4. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

LD50 ORAL (INGESTION) Not Established for Product	LD50 DERMAL (SKIN CONTACT) Not Established for Product	LD50 (INHALATION) Not Established for Product
PRIMARY ROUTE OF EXPOSURE Inhalation of dusts generated during processing or handling; dermal and ocular contact		THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE (TLV) Not Established for Product; see Section 1
EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE		
Acute: High concentration of carbon dusts may be irritating to the eyes, skin, mucous membranes, and respiratory tract.		
Chronic: Inhalation of high concentrations of carbon dusts over prolonged periods of time may cause carbon pneumoconiosis. Symptoms can include cough, shortness of breath, and a decrease in pulmonary function.		
Preexisting pulmonary disorders such as emphysema may possibly be aggravated by prolonged exposure to high concentrations of carbon dusts.		

5. EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

For overexposure to particulate matter, remove the exposed person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, oxygen may be administered. If breathing has stopped, artificial respiration should be started immediately. Seek medical attention.

If the material enters the eyes, flush with water for at least fifteen (15) minutes. Seek medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

If material gets on the skin, wash thoroughly with mild soap and water. Seek medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Dermatitis should be treated symptomatically by a physician.

Ingestion is not expected to be an important route of entry into the body. If, however, the material is ingested, give two (2) glasses of water and induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek medical attention.

6. PHYSICAL HAZARDS

Carbon dusts are electrically conductive. Accumulations of dust may cause shorting of electrical circuits. Care should be taken to seal electrical circuits and switches that may be affected. Dusts should not be emitted to the atmosphere where they may settle on and cause shorting of outside electrical equipment.

7. SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

VENTILATION

If dusts are generated during processing or use, local exhaust ventilation should be provided to maintain exposures below the limits cited in Section 1. Design details for local exhaust ventilation systems may be found in the latest edition of "Industrial Ventilation: A Manual of Recommended Practices" published by the ACGIH Committee on Industrial Ventilation, P.O. Box 16153, Lansing, MI 48910. The need for local exhaust ventilation should be evaluated by a professional industrial hygienist. Local exhaust ventilation systems should be designed by a professional engineer.

RESPIRATORY

If exposures exceed the limits cited in Section 1 by less than a factor of ten (10), use as a minimum a NIOSH approved 1/2 facepiece respirator equipped with cartridges approved for particulate matter with an exposure limit of not less than 0.05 mg/m³. If exposures exceed ten (10) times the limits cited in Section 1, consult a professional industrial hygienist or your respiratory protective equipment supplier for selection of the proper equipment. The evaluation of the need for respiratory protection should be determined by a professional hygienist.

EYE PROTECTION

Protective glasses with sideshields should be worn to prevent eye contact with particulate matter.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES

Protective gloves are recommended to prevent cuts, abrasions, and irritation during handling and processing.

OTHER

Where normal work clothes may become soiled by dusts, coveralls are recommended. Wash soiled clothing before reuse.

ALL CHEMICALS SHOULD BE HANDLED SO AS TO PREVENT EYE CONTACT AND EXCESSIVE OR REPEATED SKIN CONTACT. APPROPRIATE EYE AND SKIN PROTECTION SHOULD BE EMPLOYED. INHALATION OF DUSTS AND VAPORS SHOULD BE AVOIDED.

8. CHEMICAL REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CAUSING INSTABILITY

None that are known. Material is stable. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID)

Avoid contact with strong oxidizing and reducing agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

See section 3 for possible combustion and/or thermal decomposition products. These would be expected only during emergency conditions.

SPECIAL SENSITIVITY

None that are known.

9. STORAGE INFORMATION

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Store in labeled, closed containers away from heat, sparks, open flames, and other sources of ignition. Do not store with or near incompatible chemicals cited in Section 8. Do not let containers of materials accumulate in the workplace. Promptly clean up any spills that may occur. Any dust generated during handling or processing should be cleaned up by wet mopping or vacuuming with a unit that contains a HEPA filter. Dry sweeping can resuspend particulate matter in the atmosphere.

10. SPILL, LEAK, AND DISPOSAL INFORMATION

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS SPILLED OR RELEASED

Spilled or released materials should be picked up with a suitable implement and placed in DOT approved containers for disposal. Personnel involved in the cleanup should wear appropriate personal protective equipment. See section 7. Unauthorized personnel should be kept clear of the area of spills or releases. Do not allow material to enter storm or sanitary sewers, ground water, or soil. Releases may be reportable to local, state, or federal authorities.

EPA RCRA ID NUMBER

Not applicable.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Material should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Disposal in an EPA approved landfill is recommended.