

Material Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1 – CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY INFORMATION

Product Name: Anthracite Filter Media

Part Number: 11010

Chemical Family: carbon

Manufacturer's Name: Siemens Industry, Inc. - Water Technologies Business Unit

Address: 14250 Gannet Street, La Mirada, CA 90638

Product/Technical Information Phone Number: (714) 228 - 8800

Medical/Handling Emergency Phone Number: CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

Transportation Emergency Phone Number: CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

Issue Date/Revision Number: April 2011/Rev 3

SECTION 2 – COMPOSITION INFORMATION

<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>Percent by Weight</u>	<u>CAS#</u>
Anthracite Coal	100	8029-10-5

SECTION 3 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Appearance & Odor: black granules or powder without taste or odor

Emergency Overview:

- ◆ Dust that contacts eyes may be irritating or cause mechanical injury.
- ◆ Dust may cause slight skin irritation.
- ◆ Dust may be irritating to the respiratory tract and cause coughing or sneezing.
- ◆ Ingestion of powder may be irritating to the gastrointestinal tract.

Warning: Releases carbon dioxide and, in oxygen deficient environments, releases carbon monoxide.

Fire & Explosion Hazards: When burned, hazardous products of combustion including carbon oxides can occur. Irritating and/or toxic gasses due to decomposition of the product may be generated during a fire. Fight fire from a safe distance from a protected location. Contact with strong oxidizers such as ozone or liquid oxygen may cause rapid combustion.

Primary Route(s) of Exposure: Eye contact, skin contact, and inhalation, are possible routes of entry.

Ingestion – Acute Effects: Ingestion may be irritating to the gastrointestinal tract.

Inhalation – Acute: Inhalation of coal dust is mildly irritating to the lungs and can immediately give rise to sore throat, coughing, sneezing, and the production of phlegm in the throat sensitive tissue.

Inhalation – Chronic: Prolonged and repeated breathing of high concentrations of coal dust can result in the accumulation of dust particles in the lungs which can lead to bronchitis and may eventually develop into scarring for the lungs. Symptoms of this progressive disease, called Coal Miner's Pneumoconiosis or "Black Lung" may be limited to coughing, wheezing and sputum production in the early stages. In more advanced stages, usually after many years of exposure, more severe lung complications such as emphysema may develop.

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Skin Contact – Acute: Skin contact is expected to be slightly irritating.

Skin Contact – Chronic: There are no known chronic dermal effects.

Eye Contact – Acute: Eye contact can cause conjunctivitis, epithelial hyperplasia of the cornea, as well as eczematous inflammation of the eyelids.

Ingestion – Acute: Ingestion is not considered to be injurious to health.

Ingestion – Chronic: There are no known chronic ingestion effects.

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation First Aid: Remove affected person from area to fresh air and provide oxygen if breathing is difficult. Give artificial respiration ONLY if breathing has stopped and give CPR ONLY if there is no breathing and no pulse. Obtain medical attention.

Skin Contact First Aid: Wash skin for 5 minutes with flowing water and soap. Clothing should be washed before reuse. Obtain medical assistance if irritation develops. DO NOT instruct person to neutralize affected skin area.

Eye Contact First Aid: Immediately irrigate eyes with flowing water continuously for 15 minutes while holding eyes open. Contacts should be removed before or during flushing. Seek medical assistance if irritation develops. DO NOT instruct person to neutralize.

Ingestion First Aid: Vomiting may need to be induced if directed by a physician or poison control center. DO NOT have unqualified personnel induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention immediately.

Medical Conditions Aggravated: Respiratory problems may be aggravated by pre-existing lung disease such as bronchitis, emphysema, or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Note to Physician: No specific antidote. Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 – FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point/Method: 925 deg C

Auto Ignition Temperature: Not measured.

Upper/Lower Explosion Limits: Not applicable.

Extinguishing Media: Water spray, carbon dioxide, foam or dry chemical

Fire Fighting Procedures: In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece, operated in positive pressure mode.

Fire & Explosion Hazards: When burned, hazardous products of combustion including carbon oxides can occur. Irritating and/or toxic gases due to decomposition of the product may be

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generated during a fire. Fight fire from a safe distance from a protected location. Contact with strong oxidizers such as ozone or liquid oxygen may cause rapid combustion. **Hazardous Products of Decomposition and/or Combustion:** Carbon oxides.

NFPA Ratings:

HEALTH- 1 FLAMMABILITY- 0 REACTIVITY- 0 OTHER- none

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill/Leak Procedures: Clean up spills in a manner that does not disperse dust into the air.

Cleanup: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices. These practices include avoiding unnecessary exposure and removal of a material from eyes, skin, and clothing.

Regulatory Requirements: Dispose of in accordance with applicable laws. All disposal methods must be in compliance with all Federal, State, Local and Provincial laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator.

Disposal: Dispose of virgin (unused) anthracite coal in a facility permitted for non-hazardous wastes. Spent (used) anthracite coal should be disposed of in accordance with applicable laws. Do not reuse empty bags. Dispose of in facility permitted for non-hazardous wastes. **DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER.** All disposal methods must be in compliance with all Federal, State, Local and Provincial laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Avoid dispersion into air. Keep containers dry and closed. Follow good handling and housekeeping practices to minimize spills, generation of airborne dusts, and accumulation of dusts on exposed surfaces. Use with adequate exhaust ventilation to draw dust away from workers' breathing zones. Prevent or minimize exposures to dusts by using appropriate respirators, gloves and eye protection. Wash exposed skin areas thoroughly with soap and water. Use caution when pouring, using pneumatic transport, swirling, etc. as this material can become electrostatically charged and present a dust explosion hazard.

Storage: Avoid spilling media so as to avoid creating residual dust. Store at ambient atmospheric conditions. Product should be stored in a closed dry container. Maintain good housekeeping procedures. Store away from strong oxidizers such as ozone, liquid oxygen, chlorine, permanganate, etc.

General Comments: Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (dust, solids); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

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SECTION 8 –PERSONAL PROTECTION/ EXPOSURE CONTROL

Respiratory Protection: If use conditions generate dust levels above the TLV/PEL, wear a NIOSH-approved particulate respirator or a NIOSH-approved cartridge respirator fitted with dust filters. Observe respirator use limitations specified by NIOSH or the manufacturer.

Skin Protection: Wear appropriate dust resistant clothing and gloves.

Eye Protection: Safety glasses with side shields. If eye contact or dusty conditions are likely, wear dust tight goggles.

Ventilation Protection: Provide ventilation if necessary to minimize exposure. Dilute ventilation acceptable, but local mechanical exhaust ventilations preferred, if practical, at sources of air contamination such as open process equipment.

Other Protection: Safety showers, with quick opening valves which stay open, and eye wash fountains, or other means of washing the eyes with a gentle flow of cool to tepid tap water, should be readily available in all areas where this material is handled or stored. Water should be supplied through insulated and heat-traced lines to prevent freeze-ups in cold weather.

Exposure Limits:

	OSHA PEL 8 hr TWA, mg/m3	ACGIH TLV 8 hr TWA, mg/m3
Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated	15 (total) --- 5 (respirable)	---- ----
Particulates Not Otherwise Classified ---	---- ----	10 (inhalable) 3 (respirable)

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance & Odor: black granules without taste or odor

Boiling Point: not applicable

Melting Point: not determined

Specific Gravity: 1.6

Solubility in Water: Insoluble

Volatile Percentage: nil

pH: not determined

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: This product is considered stable under the specified conditions of storage, shipment and use.

Incompatibilities: Contact with strong oxidizers such as ozone, liquid oxygen, chlorine, permanganate, etc. may result in rapid combustion. Avoid contact with strong acids.

Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Decomposition: Hazardous decomposition will produce carbon oxides.

Conditions to Avoid: Store away from strong oxidizers such as ozone, liquid oxygen, chlorine, permanganate, etc. Moist air will reduce the operating life.

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SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No toxicological data available.

Carcinogenicity/Mutagenicity: There are no known carcinogenic/mutagenic effects.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The material, in its original state, is not harmful to the environment.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Spill/Leak Procedures: Clean spills in a manner that does not disperse dust into the air, preferably a wet-down procedure or vacuum.

Cleanup: If material is not contaminated, spilled media can be re-bagged. Material that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed and empty containers should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable regulations. Product containers should be thoroughly emptied before disposal.

Regulatory Requirements: Generators of waste material are required to evaluate all waste for compliance with RCRA and any local disposal procedures and regulations. NOTE: State and local regulations may be more stringent than federal regulations.

Disposal: Material that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed and empty containers should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable regulations. Product containers should be thoroughly emptied before disposal.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT Shipping Description: Not DOT regulated.

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard: irritant

CERCLA Section 103 no. RQ: none

SARA Section 302 no

SARA Section 304 no

SARA Section 313 no

SARA Hazard Categories, Sections 311/312:

Acute: yes

Chronic: no

Fire: no

Reactive: no

Sudden Pressure Release: no

OSHA Process Safety no

CALIFORNIA Proposition 65: no

TSCA: The ingredients of this product are on the TSCA Inventory List.

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SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

Disclaimer: The information contained herein is based on data considered accurate. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of these data or the results to be obtained from the user thereof. It is the buyer's responsibility to ensure that its activities comply with federal, state, provincial and local laws.

Revision Indicator: April 2011, Revised Section 1 (Updated manufacturer's name)