

**Envirotrol Inc.®**

P.O. Box 61
 432 Green St.
 Sewickley, PA 15143
 Phone: 412.741.2030 Fax: 412.741.2670

Emergency Phone Number:
 724.827.8181

MSDS Date: 10/14/2005

Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 – Product Identification

Chemical Name:	<u>Carbon</u> <u>Potassium Hydroxide</u>	Trade Name:	<u>EI-IPH</u> <u>(Granular Activated Carbon)</u>
Formula:	<u>C</u> <u>KOH</u>	Common Name:	<u>Carbon</u> <u>Potassium Hydroxide</u>
CAS Number:	<u>7440-44-0</u> <u>1310-58-3</u>	Chemical Family:	<u>Element, Group IV-A</u>

Section 2 – Ingredients (Typical Values)

Carbon	-----	77-85%
KOH	-----	2-10%
Inert Ingredients	-----	0-13%

Section 3 - Physical And Chemical Data

● Boiling Point:	<u>8721° F, 4827° C (Approx.)</u>	● Vapor Pressure:	<u>N/A</u>
● Vapor Density:	<u>N/A</u>	● Solubility in Water:	<u>10%</u>
● Specific Gravity:	<u>0.5-0.7 (H₂O = 1)</u>	● Percent, Volatile by Volume:	<u>15% (H₂O)</u>
● Appearance:	<u>Black, Odorless, Pelletized, Powder</u>	● Evaporation Rate:	<u>N/A</u>

Section 4 - Fire And Explosion Hazard Data

● Flash Point:	N/A
● Ignition Point:	500-800° F
● Extinguishing Media:	Dry Chemical, Water Fog, Foam
● Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus if fire occurs in enclosed space. Oxygen starved fires may result in the release of carbon monoxide.

EI-IPH in large vessels under static conditions is susceptible to exothermic reaction on contact with oxidizable material. Flooding the vessel with water will extinguish any hot zones. Copious volumes of steam will be generated in the process of extinguishing the hot zones. The carbon itself will not exhibit flaming although any combustible material in contact with it will.

● Unusual Fires And Explosion Hazards:	Avoid producing suspensions of dust during handling, and avoid exposure of suspensions to sources of ignition. Suspensions of -40 mesh powdered activated carbon may explode if exposed to strong sources of ignition
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Section 5 - Health Hazard Data

- Eye: Carbon particles may cause physical irritation if not removed.
- Skin Contact: Constant prolonged exposure may cause dryness or chapping of exposed area
- Skin Adsorption: Not adsorbed by skin.
- Ingestion: No adverse affect unless quantity ingested causes physical discomfort.
- Inhalation: No toxic affect caused by dust. As with any dust, excessive exposure should be avoided. OSHA "Nuisance Dust" limitations should be observed
- Systemic And Other Effects: None
- Eyes: Irrigate with water immediately. Repeat as needed to flush particle from eye. If irritation persists, consult medical personnel.
- Skin: Wash with soap and water to avoid skin drying or chapping.
- Ingestion: N/A
- Inhalation: N/A

Section 6 - Reactivity Data Compatibility Data

- Stability: Avoid contact with strong oxidizing chemicals, such as ozone, perchloric acid, permanganate, sodium chlorite, etc. Exposure to hydrocarbons and vegetable oils may cause slow oxidation until ignition point is reached--contact should be avoided.
- Incompatibility: Strong oxidizing materials.
- Hazardous Decomposition Products: Oxygen starved combustion may yield carbon monoxide.
- Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 7 - Storage Handling And Use

- Action To Take For Spills: Shovel and sweep material into appropriate container. If necessary wash area with water.
- Disposal Method: Reactivation, landfill or incineration, in accordance with applicable regulations.

Section 8 - Personnel Protection

- Ventilation: Local exhaust recommended to minimize dust exposure.
- Respiratory Protection: Approved "nuisance dust" dust masks should be worn in dust exposure areas.
- Protective Clothing: Protective gloves can be worn.
- Eye Protection: Safety glasses with side shields should be worn and eye wash capabilities should be available.

Section 9 - Special Precautions And Additional Information

Precautions to be taken in handling and storage: keep dry; wet carbon will adsorb oxygen and may reduce oxygen levels in confined spaces to dangerous levels. Adequate ventilation and precautions should be employed whenever closed tanks, receptacles or other enclosed spaces containing carbon are accessed. Suspensions of dust should be avoided and exposure of suspensions of dust to sources of ignition should be avoided.