

GRAPHITE POWDER

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:5

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

GRAPHITE

OTHER NAMES

"silver graphite", plumbago, Grafoil, "exfoliating graphite", "Grafoil GTA", lubricants, electrographite, "Graphnol N 3M", S1, "Ceylon black lead", "Swedish black lead", schungite, shungite, "stove black", korobon, papyex, "mineral carbon", "Aerodag G", "Air Spun Graphite", "synthetic graphite", "artificial graphite"

PRODUCT USE

In the manufacture of "lead" pencils, refractory shapes, stove polish, graphite cement, lubricant, matches, explosives, commutator brushes. As a moderator rods in nuclear piles. A coating for cathode ray tubes.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

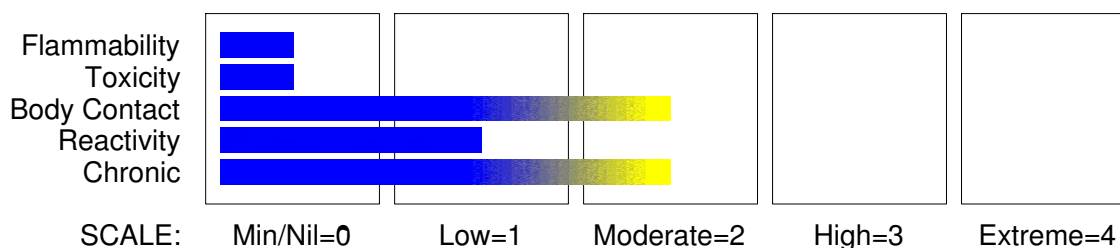
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899

Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

HAZARD RATINGS



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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Organ Damage Category 2

Respiratory Irritation Category 3



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

WARNING

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H335 H373

May cause respiratory irritation

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Response

Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
graphite	7782-42-5	>98

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with eyes:

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Wash out immediately with water.
- If irritation continues, seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
- Not considered a significant fire risk
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acrid smoke and poisonous, corrosive fumes.

A fire in bulk finely divided carbon may not be obviously visible unless the material is disturbed and sparks appear. A straw broom may be useful to produce the disturbance.

Explosion and Ignition Behaviour of Carbon Black with Air

Lower Limit for Explosion:
50 g/m3 (carbon black in air)
Maximum Explosion Pressure:
10 bar
Maximum Rate of Pressure Rise:
30-100 bar/sec

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

<tr><td WIDTH="50%">Minimum Ignition Temperature:</td><td WIDTH="50%">315 deg. C.</td></tr><tr><td WIDTH="50%">Ignition Energy:</td><td WIDTH="50%">>1 kJ</td></tr><tr><td WIDTH="50%">Glow Temperature:</td><td WIDTH="50%">500 deg. C. (approx.)</td></tr></table>

Notes on Test Methods:

Tests 1, 2 and 3 were conducted by Bergwerkeschaftliche Versuchstrecke, Dortmunde-Derne, using a 1 m3 vessel with two chemical igniters having an intensity of 5000 W.S.

Tests 1 and 2 results are confirmed by information in the Handbook of Powder Technology, Vol. 4 (P. Field)

In Test 4, a modified Godbert-Greenwald furnace was used. See U.S. Bureau of Mines, Report 5624, 1960, p.5, "Lab Equipment and Test Procedures".

Test 5 used a 1 m3 vessel with chemical igniters of variable intensity.

Test 6 was conducted in a laboratory oven. Active glowing appeared after 3 minutes exposure.

(European Committee for Biological Effects of Carbon Black) (2/84).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up waste regularly and abnormal spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Vacuum up or sweep up. NOTE: Vacuum cleaner must be fitted with an exhaust micro filter (HEPA type) (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Dampen with water to prevent dusting before sweeping.
- Place in suitable containers for disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard.

- CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Recover product wherever possible.
- IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. IF WET: Vacuum/shovel up

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

and place in labelled containers for disposal.

- ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

graphite 500 mg/m³

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

graphite 10 mg/m³

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

graphite 6 mg/m³

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

graphite 2 mg/m³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+ X + X 0 +

+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific precautions

X: Must not be stored together

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid oxidising agents, reducing agents.

Reaction with finely divided metals, bromates, chlorates, chloramine monoxide, dichlorine oxide, iodates, metal nitrates, oxygen difluoride, peroxyformic acid, peroxyfuroic acid and trioxymethylene may result in an exotherm with ignition or explosion. Less active forms of carbon will ignite or explode on suitably intimate contact with oxygen, oxides, peroxides, oxosalts, halogens, interhalogens and other oxidising species.

Explosive reaction with ammonium nitrate, ammonium perchlorate, calcium hypochlorite and iodine pentoxide may occur following heating. Carbon may react violently with nitric acid and may be explosively reactive with nitrogen trifluoride at reduced temperatures. In the presence of nitrogen oxide, incandescence and ignition may occur. Finely divided or highly porous forms of carbon, exhibiting a high surface area to mass (up to 2000 m²/g) may function as unusually active fuels possessing both adsorptive and catalytic properties which accelerate the release of energy in the presence of oxidising substances. Dry metal-impregnated charcoal catalysts may generate sufficient static, during handling, to cause ignition.

Graphite in contact with liquid potassium, rubidium or caesium at 300 deg. C. produces intercalation compounds (C₈M) which ignite in air and may react explosively with water.

The fusion of powdered diamond and potassium hydroxide may produce explosive decomposition.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- graphite:

CAS:7782- 42- 5 CAS:1399- 57- 1 CAS:82696- 74- 0
CAS:72840- 52- 9 CAS:50814- 81- 8 CAS:37265- 48-
8 CAS:857167- 12- 5 CAS:82701- 05- 1 CAS:37265-
44- 4 CAS:12751- 41- 6 CAS:155660- 93- 8

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

CAS:82701- 02- 8 CAS:82701- 03- 9 CAS:156854- 02- 3 CAS:159251- 18- 0 CAS:164973- 65- 3
CAS:82701- 04- 0 CAS:82696- 75- 1 CAS:115344- 49- 5 CAS:87934- 03- 0 CAS:84739- 05- 9
CAS:182761- 22- 4 CAS:82701- 06- 2 CAS:82709- 42- 0 CAS:83797- 07- 3

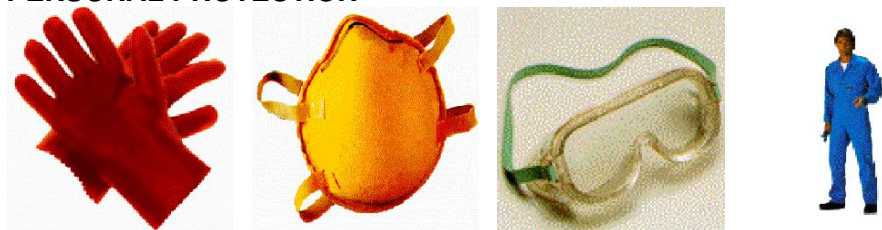
EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
graphite	1, 250	

MATERIAL DATA

Graphite pneumoconiosis resembles coal workers' pneumoconiosis. Data indicate that the higher the crystalline silica content of graphite the more likely the disease will increase in severity. The presence of anthracite coal in the production of some synthetic grades of graphite appears to make arbitrary the use of the term, "synthetic", "artificial" or "natural".

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids.

- polychloroprene
- nitrile rubber
- butyl rubber
- fluorocarbon
- polyvinyl chloride

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.
Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity,

are important in the selection of gloves.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Protection Factor	Half- Face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x ES	P1 Air- line*	- -	PAPR- P1 -
50 x ES	Air- line**	P2	PAPR- P2
100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air- line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air- line**	PAPR- P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult
your

Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

· Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.

· If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered.

Such protection might consist of:

- (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
- (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
- (c): fresh-air hoods or masks.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:

direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths,
drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts,
gas discharge (active generation into zone of
rapid air motion)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high
speed wheel generated dusts (released at high
initial velocity into zone of very high rapid
air motion).

Air Speed:

1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)

2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture

2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.

3: Intermittent, low production.

4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

1: Disturbing room air currents

2: Contaminants of high toxicity

3: High production, heavy use

4: Small hood- local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Usually exists as soft black scales, also as powder, crystals, rods, fibers. Insoluble in water. Soluble in molten iron.

Synthetic graphite consists of graphitic carbon which has been obtained by graphitizing of non-graphitic carbon, by chemical vapour deposition (CVD) from hydrocarbons at temperatures above 2500 K, by decomposition of thermally unstable carbides or by crystallizing from metal melts supersaturated with carbon.

Although the term synthetic graphite also covers the CVD product pyrolytic graphite as well as the residues of carbide decomposition, it is predominantly used for graphitized carbon.

The presence of anthracite coal in the production of some synthetic grades of graphite appears to make arbitrary the use of the term, "synthetic", "artificial" or "natural".

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: 12.01

Melting Range (°C): 3652 sublimes

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (1% solution): Not applicable.

Volatile Component (%vol): Not applicable

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable.

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available.

Autoignition Temp (°C): >600

State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): Not applicable.

Specific Gravity (water=1): 2.09- 2.23

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not applicable.

Evaporation Rate: Not applicable

Flash Point (°C): Not applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available.

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not applicable

Viscosity: Not Applicable

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Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Ingestion of finely divided carbon may produce gagging and constipation. Aspiration does not appear to be a concern as the material is generally regarded as inert and is often used as a food additive. Ingestion may produce a black stool.

The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.

EYE

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result. The material may produce foreign body irritation in certain individuals.

SKIN

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

INHALED

Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types,

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GRAPHITE POWDER

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

mainly derived from the vascular system.

Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

Although carbon itself has no toxic action, associated impurities may be toxic. Iodine is often found as an impurity and air-borne carbon dusts, as a result, may produce irritation of the mucous membranes, the eyes, and skin. Symptoms of exposure may include coughing, irritation of the nose and throat and burning of the eyes.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. As a rule the material produces, or contains a substance which produces severe lesions. Such damage may become apparent following direct application in subchronic (90 day) toxicity studies or following sub-acute (28 day) or chronic (two-year) toxicity tests.

Epidemiological studies of workers in the carbon black producing industries of North America and Western Europe show no significant health effect due to occupational exposure to carbon black. Early studies in the former USSR and Eastern Europe report respiratory diseases amongst workers exposed to carbon black, including bronchitis, pneumonia, emphysema and rhinitis. These studies are of questionable validity due to inadequate study design and methodology, lack of appropriate controls for cigarette smoking and other confounding factors such as concurrent exposure to carbon dioxide, coal oil and petroleum vapours. Moreover, review of these studies indicates that the concentrations of carbon black were greater than current occupational standards.

Carbon black may cause adverse pulmonary changes following prolonged or repeated inhalation of the dust; these include oral mucosal lesions, bronchitis and pneumoconiosis which may lead to lung tumours. In a study on the mortality and morbidity experience from all forms of cancer (over a period of 17.5 years) in employees of a large producer of carbon black, it was concluded that the incidence of cancer and death rate from cancer was low, compared to a cohort. In IARC Monograph 65, (April 1996) it was concluded that "although one cohort study on the carbon black production industry showed slight excesses of cancer, the totality of the epidemiological studies, both in the carbon black production industry and in some user industries, suggest that there is inadequate evidence for the carcinogenicity in humans of carbon black."

In studies employing channel and furnace black, hamsters, mice, guinea pigs, rabbits and monkeys exposed to dusts for 7 hours/day, 5 days/week, at concentrations of 87.4 mg/m³ for channel black and 56.5 mg/m³ for furnace black, no malignancies were observed in any of the animals. Channel black had little if any absorbed polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) (as benzene extractables) whilst furnace black had 0.28%.

Monkeys exposed to channel black for 1000-1500 hours showed evidence of electrocardiac changes indicative of right atrial and right ventricular strain. These changes increased progressively until after 10,000 hours of exposure, when the changes were marked. The authors of this study concluded that there was no significant effect due to prolonged exposure other than those expected from the accumulation of non-toxic dusts in the pulmonary system. Exposure to furnace black produced a similar picture although electrocardiographic change was first observed in monkeys after 2500 hours' exposure and marked atrial and right ventricular strain after 10,000 hours' exposure.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chromatographic fractions of oily material extracted from carbon black have been shown to be carcinogenic whilst the unfractionated extracts are not. The activity of some carcinogens appear to be inhibited by carbon black itself.

Repeated exposures, in an occupational setting, to high levels of fine- divided dusts may produce a condition known as pneumoconiosis which is the lodgement of any inhaled dusts in the lung irrespective of the effect. This is particularly true when a significant number of particles less than 0.5 microns (1/50,000 inch), are present. Lung shadows are seen in the X-ray. Symptoms of pneumoconiosis may include a progressive dry cough, shortness of breath on exertion, increased chest expansion, weakness and weight loss. As the disease progresses the cough produces a stringy mucous, vital capacity decreases further and shortness of breath becomes more severe. Pneumoconiosis is the accumulation of dusts in the lungs and the tissue reaction in its presence. It is further classified as being of noncollagenous or collagenous types. Noncollagenous pneumoconiosis, the benign form, is identified by minimal stromal reaction, consists mainly of reticulin fibres, an intact alveolar architecture and is potentially reversible.

Graphite workers have reported symptoms of headaches, coughing, depression, low appetite, dyspnoea (difficult breathing) and black sputum.

A number of studies indicate that graphitosis is a progressive and disabling disease and that the presence of crystalline silica and some silicates as graphite impurities have a pronounced synergistic effect.

Workers suffering from graphite pneumoconiosis have generally worked in the industry for long periods, i.e. 10 years or more, although some cases have been reported after as little as four years.

Data indicate the higher the crystalline silica content of graphite the greater is the severity of the pneumoconiosis.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: Burial in a licenced land-fill or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:UN, IATA,
IMDG

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

No regulations applicable

No data available for graphite as CAS: 7782-42-5, CAS: 1399-57-1, CAS: 82696-74-0, CAS: 72840-52-9, CAS: 50814-81-8, CAS: 37265-48-8, CAS: 857167-12-5, CAS: 82701-05-1, CAS: 37265-44-4, CAS: 12751-41-6, CAS: 155660-93-8, CAS: 82701-02-8, CAS: 82701-03-9, CAS: 156854-02-3, CAS: 159251-18-0, CAS: 164973-65-3, CAS: 82701-04-0, CAS: 82696-75-1, CAS: 115344-49-5, CAS: 87934-03-0, CAS: 84739-05-9, CAS: 182761-22-4, CAS: 82701-06-2, CAS: 82709-42-0, CAS: 83797-07-3.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name
graphite

CAS
7782- 42- 5, 1399- 57- 1, 82696 - 74- 0, 72840-
52- 9, 50814- 81- 8, 37265- 48- 8, 857167- 12-
5, 82701- 05- 1, 37265- 44- 4, 12751- 41- 6,
155660- 93- 8, 82701- 02- 8, 82701- 03- 9,
156854- 02- 3, 159251- 18- 0, 164973 - 65- 3,
82701- 04- 0, 82696- 75- 1, 115344- 49- 5,
87934- 03- 0, 84739- 05- 9, 182761- 22- 4,
82701- 06- 2, 82709- 42- 0, 83797- 07- 3

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Issue Date: 9-Apr-2018