



Asbury Graphite Mills, Inc.
Cummings – Moore Graphite Co.
Anthracite Industries
Southwestern Graphite
Asbury Graphite of California

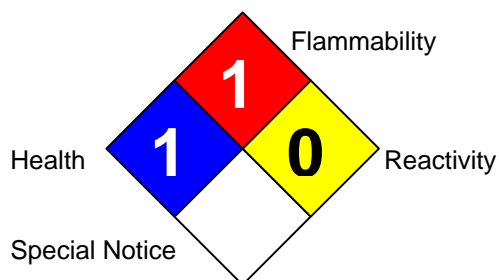
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Material Safety Data Sheet

HMIS

HEALTH	1
FLAMMABILITY	0
REACTIVITY	0
PERSONAL PROTECTION	E

NFPA



Section I – Product and Company Identification

Product Name/Trade Name Calcined Petroleum Coke	Grade: 218F
Manufacturer Asbury Carbons	Emergency Phone 1-800-255-3924
	Information Phone 1-908-537-2155
	Date Prepared January 28, 2008
	Preparer (optional) AVT

Section II – Hazard Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components	CAS Number	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	% (optional)
Calcined Petroleum Coke	64743-05-1	None listed	Recommend 2.0 mg/m ³ (TWA)	

Section III – Physical / Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point: NA	Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1) 2
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg) NA	Melting Point Above 3000 C
Solubility in Water Negligible	Appearance and Odor Black powder or grain. No odor or slight sulfurous odor.
pH NA	

Section IV – Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Extinguishing Media	Use water, foam, sand, or dry chemical
Special Fire Fighting Procedures	Spray with water. Other media may be used depending on the location of fire and form of petroleum coke, i.e. powder vs. granular.
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards	: When exposed to extremely high energy ignition sources fine graphite and carbon powder can form explosive mixtures with air. Avoid contact between graphite or carbon dust clouds and high energy ignition sources.

Section V – Reactivity Data

Stability	Stable
Conditions to Avoid	Contact with strong oxidizing agents.
Incompatibility (<i>Materials to Avoid</i>)	Oxidizing agents.
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts	Carbon dioxide, CO ₂ , carbon monoxide, CO, sulfur dioxide, SO ₂ .
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur

Section VI – Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry: Inhalation?	Yes	Skin?	No	Ingestion?	Yes	
Carcinogenicity:	NTP?	No	IARC Monographs?	No	OSHA Regulated?	No
Health Hazards (<i>Acute and Chronic</i>)	<p>Eye Contact: Contact with eyes may cause severe mechanical irritation.</p> <p>Ingestion: Although not soluble and orally non-toxic, ingestion of large quantities of petroleum coke can result in gastrointestinal irritation and blockage.</p> <p>Inhalation: Shortness of breath may occur. Prolonged exposure may result in pulmonary fibrosis, emphysema, and corpulmonale.</p> <p>Skin Contact: Mechanical irritation may result.</p>					
Signs and Symptoms of Exposure	<p>Eye contact: Redness, irritation, obvious staining of eyes by dark powder.</p> <p>Inhalation: Shortness of breath, nose and or throat irritation. Sputum may be stained with coke powder. Mucus emanating from nasal passages may be stained with coke powder. Skin directly adjacent to nose and mouth may be stained with coke powder.</p> <p>Skin Contact: Irritation and redness, coke staining.</p>					
Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure	Emphysema, asthma and other respiratory problems aggravated by suspended particulates.					
Emergency and First Aid Procedures	<p>Eye Contact: Flush eyes with plenty of water for 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Get medical attention.</p> <p>Skin Contact: Wash with mild soap, and water.</p> <p>Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air and provide oxygen if breathing is difficult. Seek medical attention.</p>					

Section VII – Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps to Be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled	Sweep or vacuum. Try to minimize dusting.
Waste Disposal Method	Consult an expert on disposal of recovered material and ensure conformity to local disposal regulations.
Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing	Handle and transfer in a manner that minimizes dust. Store away from oxidizing agents.
Other Precautions	Petroleum coke is a moderate conductor of electricity. Exercise caution when handling petroleum coke in areas where contact with electrical circuitry is possible.

Section VIII – Control Measures

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type)	Avoid prolonged or repeated breathing of petroleum coke dust. If exposure may or does exceed occupational exposure limits use a NIOSH-approved respirator to prevent overexposure.
Ventilation:	Use ventilation as required to maintain dust concentrations below TLV..
Eye Protection	Safety glasses or goggles.
Gloves and Other Protective Clothing	Wear gloves and protective clothing to reduce skin contact.
Work/Hygienic Practices	Keep work area clean. Use adequate dust collection and ventilation to maintain dust levels below the ACGIH-TLV.