

ABC COKE

Coke (Various Sizes)
SDS

Original Issue: 01/29/1999

Revised: 08/04/2014

Section 1 – Chemical Product and Company Identification

GHS Product Identifier: Coke (Various Sizes)

Other means of identification: Furnace Coke, Metallurgical Coke

CAS Number: 65996-72-2






Supplier's Details: ABC Coke, 900 Huntsville Ave, Tarrant, Alabama 35217

Phone Number (s): (205) 849-1336; FAX (205) 849-1391

Off-Hour Emergency Phone Number: 1-800-262-8200 (CHEMTREC)

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Coke is hazardous according to the criteria specified in European Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 Hazard Communication Standard. The categories of Health Hazards as defined in "GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION AND LABELLING OF CHEMICALS (GHS). Third revised edition ST/SG/AC.10/30/Rev. 3" United Nations, New York and Geneva, 2009 have been evaluated and are listed below. Refer to Section 3, 8 and 11 for additional information.

Hazard Classification	Hazard Category	Hazard Symbols	Signal Word	Hazard Statement
Skin Irritation (covers Categories 1-3)	2		Warning	Causes skin irritation R38 -Irritating to skin
Eye Damage/ Irritation (covers Categories 1, 2A and 2B)	2A		Warning	Causes serious eye irritation R41 -Risk of serious damage to eyes
Carcinogenicity (covers Categories 1A, 1B and 2)	1A		Danger	R45 -May Cause Cancer
Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (STOST) following Single Exposure (covers Categories 1-3)	1		Danger	Causes damage to lung
STOST following Repeated Exposure (covers Categories 1 and 2)	1		Danger	Causes damage to lung, kidney and immune system

Precautionary Statement/Emergency Overview: Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Use personal protective equipment as required. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection. Do not breathe dusts/fume/gas/mist/vapor/spray. If exposed: Call a poison control center or doctor/physician.

S23 – Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapor/spray. **S24/25** – Avoid contact with skin and eyes. **S36/37/39** – Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection. **S53** – Avoid exposure, obtain special instructions before use.

Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

Chemical identity of the substance:

Ingredient Name	EC Number	CAS Number	% weight
Carbon	231-153-3	7440-44-0	85-93
Metallic Silicates and Aluminosilicates*	Various	Various	6-9
Crystalline Silica (as Quartz)	238-878-4	14808-60-7	0-2.5
Iron Sulfide	215-167-7	1309-36-0	1-2

EC - European Community

CAS - Chemical Abstract Service

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Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients (continued)

* Some of the silica present in **Coke** occurs in the form of complex metallic silicates and aluminosilicates.

Coke contains small amounts of various constituents in addition to those listed. These small quantities are frequently referred to as “trace” or “residual” constituents that generally originate in the raw materials used. **Coke** may contain the following trace or residual constituents: Calcium oxide, magnesium oxide, manganese oxide, phosphorus pentoxide, titanium dioxide, chromium (III) oxide, sodium oxide, zinc, ammonium, arsenic, and potassium oxide.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Description of necessary first aid measures:

- **Inhalation:** If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
- **Eye Contact: IF IN EYES:** Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
- **Skin Contact: IF ON SKIN:** Wash with plenty of soap and water. **If skin irritation occurs:** Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
- **Ingestion:** If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Most important acute and chronic symptoms/effects:

Primary Entry Routes: Excessive total particulate exposure may cause irritation to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Operations which generate high dust concentrations may result in the following effects if exposures exceed recommended limits as listed in Section 8. Possible Cancer Hazard.

Target Organs: Respiratory system, eyes, skin

Acute Effects:

- **Inhalation:** Excessive exposure to high concentrations of dust may cause irritation to the eyes, skin and mucous membranes of the upper respiratory tract.
- **Eye:** Coke particles are abrasive and may cause irritation to the eyes.
- **Skin:** Skin contact with dusts may cause irritation or sensitization, possibly leading to dermatitis. Skin contact with dusts may cause physical abrasion.
- **Ingestion:** Ingestion of dust may cause nausea and/or vomiting.

Acute Effects by component:

- **CARBON (and Carbon Dioxide):** Not Reported/Not classified
- **METALLIC SILICATES:** Magnesium Silicate may irritate the eyes. Potassium Silicate may be harmful if swallowed or contacts skin. Calcium silicate may be harmful if swallowed.
- **CRYSTALLINE SILICA (Silicon Dioxide):** Causes irritation and inflammation of the respiratory tract. May cause abrasion of the cornea. Inhalation may cause cough. A single exposure to very high airborne levels may cause lung irritation in exposed humans.
- **IRON SULFIDE:** Causes skin, eye and mucus membrane irritation.

Chronic Effects:

Individuals with chronic respiratory disorders (i.e., asthma, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, etc.) may be adversely affected by any fume or airborne particulate matter exposure. Persons with pre-existing skin disorders may be more susceptible to dermatitis. Chronic inhalation of fumes and dusts are associated with the following conditions:

- **CARBON:** Chronic inhalation may lead to decreased pulmonary function.
- **METALLIC SILICATES:** Magnesium and Potassium Silicates are suspected of causing cancer by inhalation. Lifetime inhalation exposure of rats and mice to atmospheres of magnesium silicate resulted in interstitial fibrosis of the lung and reduced pulmonary function in rats at \approx , > 6 mg/m³. Calcium Silicate exposure to wollastonite miners suggests that occupational exposure can cause impaired respiratory function and pneumoconiosis.
- **SILICA (Crystalline quartz):** Inhalation of quartz is classified by IARC as a probable human carcinogen. Chronic exposure can cause silicosis; a form of lung scarring that can cause shortness of breath, reduced lung function, and in severe cases, death. Repeated exposure may cause kidney damage as well as increased incidence of autoimmune disorder.
- **IRON SULFIDE:** Chronic inhalation of excessive concentrations of iron compounds may result in pulmonary fibrosis. Sulfide compounds may irritate the skin, eyes, lungs and gastrointestinal tract. May cause damage to the lung from prolonged or repeated exposure. Hydrogen sulfide, if generated is toxic.

Long-term inhalation exposure to high concentrations (over-exposure) of agents that produce lung disorders may act synergistically with inhalation of oxides, vapors or dusts of this product to cause toxic effects.

Carcinogenicity: This product is not listed by IARC, NTP or OSHA as a carcinogen. However, IARC identifies Silica dust, crystalline, in the form of quartz or cristobalite as Group 1 - carcinogens that are carcinogenic to humans. ACGIH lists silica, crystalline, quartz or cristobalite as an A2 – suspected human carcinogen. NTP identifies Silica, Crystalline (Respirable Size), as known to be carcinogenic to humans, and OSHA identifies crystalline silica as a Group S carcinogen

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Long-Term Exposure: Individuals with chronic respiratory disorders (i.e., asthma, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, etc.) may be adversely affected by any airborne particulate matter exposure.

SARA Potential Hazard Categories: Immediate Acute Health Hazard; Delayed Chronic Health Hazard

Section 5 – Fire and Explosion Hazard Information

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Steam, water fog, CO₂, foam, dry chemicals or sand. Small fires – Foam, CO₂, Dry Chemical, Water Spray. Large Fires – Water Spray, fog or foam.

Specific Hazards arising from the chemical: Not applicable for solid product. When burned, toxic smoke and vapor may be emitted including, oxides of carbon, metal oxides and other toxic vapors.

Explosion hazard: Coke dust can form explosive mixtures in air.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire fighters: Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in pressure-demand or positive pressure mode and full protective clothing.

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Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures: For spills involving finely divided particles, clean-up personnel should be protected against contact with eyes and skin. If material is in a dry state, avoid inhalation of dust. Personnel should be protected against contact with eyes and skin. Fine, dry material should be removed by vacuuming or wet sweeping methods to prevent spreading of dust. Avoid using compressed air. Do not release into sewers or waterways. Collect material in appropriate, labeled containers for recovery or disposal in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations

Environmental precautions: Follow applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

Methods and materials for containment and clean up: Collect material in appropriate, labeled containers for recovery or disposal in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. Follow applicable OSHA regulations (29 CFR 1910.120) and all other pertinent state and federal requirements.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling: Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area. Local exhaust ventilation should be used to control the emission of air contaminants. General dilution ventilation may assist with the reduction of air contaminant concentrations.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Whenever feasible, store locked up. Avoid heat and flames.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Occupational Exposure Limits (OELs):

Ingredients	OSHA PEL ¹	ACGIH TLV ²	NIOSH REL ³	IDLH ⁴
Carbon	15 mg/m ³ (as total dust, PNOR) ⁵ 5.0 mg/m ³ (as respirable fraction, PNOR)	10 mg/m ³ (as inhalable fraction ⁶ , PNOS ⁷) 3.0 mg/m ³ (as respirable fraction ⁸ , PNOS)	NE	NE
Metallic Silicates	15 mg/m ³ (as total dust, PNOR) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as respirable fraction, PNOR)	10 mg/m ³ (as inhalable fraction, PNOS) 3.0 mg/m ³ (as respirable fraction, PNOS)	NE	NE
Crystalline Silica (as Quartz)	(30 mg/m ³)/(%SiO ₂ + 2) (as total dust) (10 mg/m ³)/(%SiO ₂ + 2) (as respirable fraction)	0.025 mg/m ³	0.05 mg/m ³	50 mg/m ³
Iron Sulfide	15 mg/m ³ (total dust, PNOR) 5.0 mg/m ³ (as respirable fraction, PNOR)	10 mg/m ³ (as inhalable fraction, PNOS) 3.0 mg/m ³ (as respirable fraction, PNOS)	NE	NE

NE - None Established

Notes:

- OSHA PEL (Permissible Exposure Limits) are 8-hour TWA (time-weighted average) concentrations unless otherwise noted. A ("C") designation denotes a ceiling limit, which should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure unless otherwise noted. A Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) is defined as a 15-minute exposure, which should not be exceeded at any time during a workday.
- Threshold Limit Values (TLV) established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) are 8-hour TWA concentrations unless otherwise noted. ACGIH TLVs are for guideline purposes only and as such are not legal, regulatory limits for compliance purposes.
- The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Recommended Exposure Limits (NIOSH-REL) - Compendium of Policy and Statements. NIOSH, Cincinnati, OH (1992). NIOSH is the federal agency designated to conduct research relative to occupational safety and health. As is the case with ACGIH TLVs, NIOSH RELs are for guideline purposes only and as such are not legal, regulatory limits for compliance purposes.
- The "immediately dangerous to life or health air concentration values (IDLHs)" are used by NIOSH as part of the respirator selection criteria and were first developed in the mid-1970's by NIOSH. The Documentation for Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations (IDLHs) is a compilation of the rationale and sources of information used by NIOSH during the original determination of 387 IDLHs and their subsequent review and revision in 1994
- PNOR (Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated). All inert or nuisance dusts, whether mineral, inorganic, or organic, not listed specifically by substance name are covered by a limit which is the same as the inert or nuisance dust limit of 15 mg/m³ for total dust and 5 mg/m³ for the respirable fraction.
- Inhalable fraction. The concentration of inhalable particulate for the application of this TLV is to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the characteristics defined in the ACGIH 2009 TLVs[®] and BEIs[®] (Biological Exposure Indices) Appendix D, paragraph A.
- PNOS (Particulates Not Otherwise Specified). Particulates identified under the PNOS heading are "nuisance dusts" containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica.
- Respirable fraction. The concentration of respirable dust for the application of this limit is to be determined from the fraction passing a size-selector with the characteristics defined in ACGIH 2009 TLVs[®] and BEIs[®] Appendix D, paragraph C

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Local exhaust ventilation should be used to control the emission of air contaminants. General dilution ventilation may assist with the reduction of air contaminant concentrations. Emergency eye wash stations and deluge safety showers should be available in the work area.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

- Respiratory Protection:** Seek professional advice prior to respirator selection and use. Follow OSHA respirator regulations (29 CFR 1910.134) and, if necessary, use only a NIOSH-approved respirator. Select respirator based on its suitability to provide adequate worker protection for given working conditions, level of airborne contamination, and presence of sufficient oxygen. Concentration in air of the various contaminants determines the extent of respiratory protection needed. Half-face, negative-pressure, air-purifying respirator equipped with P100 filter is acceptable for concentrations up to 10 times the exposure limit. Full-face, negative-pressure, air-purifying respirator equipped with P100 filter is acceptable for concentrations up to 50 times the exposure limit. Protection by air-purifying negative-pressure and powered air respirators is limited. Use a positive-pressure-demand, full-face, supplied air respirator or self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) for concentrations above 50 times the exposure limit. If exposure is above the IDLH (Immediately dangerous to life or health) for any of the constituents, or there is a possibility of an uncontrolled release or exposure levels are unknown, then use a positive-demand, full-face, supplied air respirator with escape bottle or SCBA.

Warning! Air-purifying respirators both negative-pressure, and powered-air do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

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Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection (continued)

Protective Clothing/Equipment:

- **Eyes:** Wear eye protection/face protection. Chemical goggles, face shields or glasses should be worn to prevent eye contact. Contact lenses should not be worn where industrial exposure to this material is likely.
- **Skin:** Persons handling this product should wear appropriate clothing to prevent skin contact. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear protective gloves.
- **Other protective equipment:** An eyewash fountain and deluge shower should be readily available in the work area.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance and Odor: Cellular, carbonaceous, black cinder-like material, porous consistency, resulting from the high temperature (>700°C) destructive distillation of coal

Odor Threshold: NA

Vapor Pressure at 20°C (68°F): NA

Vapor Density (Air = 1): NA

Formula Weight: ND

Density: ND

Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1, at 4°C): ND

pH: NA

Flash Point: ND

Auto-ignition Temperature: ND

Decomposition Temperature: ND

Partition Coefficient n-octanol/water: NA

Flammability (solid, gas): Not flammable

Explosive Properties: ND

NA - Not Applicable

ND - Not Determined for product as a whole

Water Solubility: None

Fat Solubility: ND

Other Solubilities: ND

Boiling Point: NA

Viscosity: NA

Refractive Index: ND

Surface Tension: NA

% Volatile by volume: NA

Evaporation Rate: NA

Freezing Point: NA

Melting Point: NA

UEL: ND

LEL: ND

Oxidizing Properties: ND

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: Not Determined (ND) for product as a whole.

Stability: Coke is stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

Polymerization: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Chemical Incompatibilities: Strong acids and bases

Conditions to Avoid: Storage with incompatible materials. Flames and ignition sources where dust can accumulate.

Hazardous Decomposition/Combustion Products: Oxides of carbon, sulfur, metal oxides, hydrogen sulfide and other toxic vapors may be released at elevated temperatures.

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact: ND

Sensitivity to Static Discharge: ND

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

The following toxicity data have been determined for **Coke** using the information available for its components applied to the guidance on the preparation of an SDS under the requirements of the GHS:

a. No LC₅₀ or LD₅₀ has been established for **Coke** as a mixture. The following data have been determined for the components:

- **Carbon:** LD₅₀= >10,000 mg/kg (Oral/ Rat)
- **Calcium Silicate:** LD₅₀= 3400 mg/kg (Oral)
- **Potassium Silicate:** LD₅₀= 2000 mg/kg (Oral/ Rat)

b. No Skin Irritation data available for **Coke** as a mixture. The following Skin Irritation information was found for the components:

- **Iron Oxide:** Moderately irritating
- **Potassium Silicate:** Causes severe skin burns
- **Iron Sulfide:** Causes skin irritation

c. No Eye Irritation data available for **Coke** as a mixture. The following Eye Irritation information was found for the components:

- **Magnesium Silicate:** Expected to be a minimal eye irritant.
- **Potassium Silicate:** Causes serious eye damage
- **Silicon Dioxide:** Crystalline silica may cause abrasion of the cornea
- **Iron Sulfide:** Causes serious eye irritation

d. No Carcinogenicity data available for **Coke** as a mixture: The following Carcinogenicity information was found for the components:

- **Silicon Dioxide:** Repeated exposure to crystalline silica causes lung cancer in exposed humans. IARC-1, NTP-1, TLV-A2, and OSHA
- **Magnesium Silicates, Potassium Silicates:** Lifetime inhalation exposure of rats and mice to atmospheres of magnesium silicate resulted in tumors of the lung in female rats at =, > 6 mg/m³.

e. No Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (STOST) Following Single Exposure data available **Coke** as a mixture: The following STOST following Single Exposure information was found for the components:

- **Silicon Dioxide:** Single exposure to very high airborne levels may cause lung irritation in exposed humans

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Section 11 - Toxicological Information (continued)

f. No Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (STOST) following Repeated Exposure data available **Coke** as a mixture: The following STOST following Repeated Exposure information was found for the components:

- **Silicon Dioxide:** Repeated exposure to crystalline silica causes silicosis and kidney damage as well as increased incidence of autoimmune disorders in humans
- **Calcium Silicate:** Evidence from wollastonite miners suggests that occupational exposure can cause impaired respiratory function and pneumoconiosis.

The above toxicity information was determined from available scientific sources to illustrate the prevailing posture of the scientific community. The scientific resources includes: The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienist (ACGIH) Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) and Biological Exposure indices (BEIs) with Other Worldwide Occupational Exposure Values 2009, The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), The National Toxicology Program (NTP) updated documentation, the World Health Organization (WHO) and other available resources, the International Uniform Chemical Information Database (UCLID), European Union Risk Assessment Report (EU-RAR), Concise International Chemical Assessment Documents (CICAD), European Union Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (EU-SCOEL), Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), Hazardous Substance Data Bank (HSDB), and International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS).

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Hazard Category: Not Reported

Hazard Symbol: No Symbol

Signal Word: No Signal Word

Hazard Statement: No Statement

Ecotoxicity: No data available for the product, **Coke** as a whole.

Mobility: No Data Available

Persistence & Degradability: No Data Available

Bioaccumulative Potential: No Data Available

Note: The listing of regulations relating to a ABC Coke product may not be complete and should not be solely relied upon for all regulatory compliance responsibilities.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal: Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.

Container Cleaning and Disposal: Follow applicable federal, state and local regulations. Observe safe handling precautions. European Waste Catalogue 16-03-06 (organic wastes other than those specified)

Please note this information is for Coke in its original form. Any alterations can void this information.

Section 14 - Transport Information

DOT Transportation Data (49 CFR 172.101):

US Department of Transportation (DOT) under 49 CFR 172 does not regulate **Coke** as a hazardous material. All federal, state, and local laws and regulations that apply to the transport of this type of material must be adhered to.

<p>Shipping Name: Coke Shipping Symbols: Not Applicable (NA) Hazard Class: NA UN No.: NA Packing Group: NA DOT/ IMO Label: NA Special Provisions (172.102): NA</p>	<p>Packaging Authorizations a) Exceptions: NA b) Group: NA c) Authorization: NA</p>	<p>Quantity Limitations a) Passenger, Aircraft, or Railcar: No Limit b) Cargo Aircraft Only: No Limit Vessel Stowage Requirements a) Vessel Stowage: NA b) Other: NA DOT Reportable Quantities: NA</p>
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The International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) and the Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID) classification, packaging and shipping requirements follow the US DOT Hazardous Materials Regulation.

ADR – Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road does not regulate **Coke** as a hazardous material.

<p>Shipping Name: Coke Classification Code: Not Applicable (NA) UN No.: NA Packing Group: NA ADR Label: NA Special Provisions: NA Limited Quantities: NA</p>	<p>Packaging a) Packing Instructions: NA b) Special Packing Provisions: NA c) Mixed Packing Provisions: NA</p>	<p>Portable Tanks & Bulk Containers a) Instructions: NA b) Special Provisions: NA</p>
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IATA – International Air Transport Association (IATA) does not regulate **Coke** as a hazardous material.

<p>Shipping Name: Coke Class/Division: Not Applicable (NA) Hazard Label (s): NA UN No.: NA Packing Group: NA Exempted Quantities (EQ): NA</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: left;">Passenger & Cargo Aircraft Limited Quantity (EQ)</th> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Pkg Inst: NA</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Pkg Inst: NA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Max Net Qty/Pkg: NA</td> <td>Max Net Qty/Pkg: NA</td> </tr> </table>	Passenger & Cargo Aircraft Limited Quantity (EQ)		Pkg Inst: NA	Pkg Inst: NA	Max Net Qty/Pkg: NA	Max Net Qty/Pkg: NA	<p>Cargo Aircraft Only Pkg Inst: NA Max Net Qty/Pkg: NA</p>	<p>Special Provisions: NA ERG Code: NA</p>
Passenger & Cargo Aircraft Limited Quantity (EQ)									
Pkg Inst: NA	Pkg Inst: NA								
Max Net Qty/Pkg: NA	Max Net Qty/Pkg: NA								

Pkg Inst – Packing Instructions

Max Net Qty/Pkg – Maximum Net Quantity per Package

ERG – Emergency Response Drill Code

Transport Dangerous Goods (TDG) Classification: **Coke** does not have a TDG classification.

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Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information: *The following listing of regulations relating to an ABC Coke product may not be complete and should not be solely relied upon for all regulatory compliance responsibilities.*

This product and/or its constituents are subject to the following regulations:

OSHA Regulations: Air Contaminant (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1, Z-2, Z-3): The product, **Coke** as a whole is not listed. However, individual components of the product are listed: Refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

EPA Regulations: **Coke**, as a whole, is not regulated. All individual components are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

SARA Potential Hazard Categories: Immediate Acute Health Hazard; Delayed Chronic Health Hazard

Regulations Key:

CAA	Clean Air Act (42 USC Sec. 7412; 40 CFR Part 61 [As of: 8/18/06]), No ingredients are listed.
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (42 USC secs. 9601(14), 9603(a); 40 CFR Sec. 302.4, Table 302.4, Table 302.4 and App. A)
CWA	Clean Water Act (33 USC secs. 1311; 1 (b), (c), (e), (g); 136(b), (c); 137(b), (c) [as of 8/2/06])314(
RCRA	Resource Conservation Recovery Act (42 USC Sec. 6921; 40 CFR Part 261 App VIII)
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, Title III Section 302 secs. 11023, 13106; 40 CFR sec. 372.65 [as of 6/30/05]) Extremely Hazardous Substances (42 USC secs. 11023, 13106; 40 CFR Sec. 372.65) and Section 313 Toxic Chemicals (42 USC)
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act (15 U.S.C s/s 2601 et seq. [1976])
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. s/s300f et seq. [1974])

SARA 313 Supplier Notification: This product does not contain any of the toxic chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR part 372.

This information should be included in all MSDSs that are copied and distributed for this material.

State Regulations: The product, **Coke**, as a whole is not listed in any state regulations. However, individual components of the product are listed in various state regulations:

Pennsylvania Right to Know: Contains regulated material in the following categories:

- Hazardous Substances: Crystalline Silica (as Quartz)

California Prop. 65: Contains elements known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity. This includes Crystalline Silica.

New Jersey: Contains regulated material in the following categories:

- Hazardous Substance: Crystalline Silica (as Quartz)
- Special Health Hazard Substances: Crystalline Silica (as Quartz)

Minnesota: Crystalline Silica (as Quartz)

Massachusetts: Crystalline Silica (as Quartz)

Other regulations: The product, **Coke**, as a whole may not be listed in other regulations. However, individual components of the product may be listed; check appropriate regulations for further regulatory compliance.

WHMIS Classification (Canadian): **Coke** is not listed as a whole. However individual components are listed.

Ingredients	WHMIS Classification
Quartz	D2A

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

Section 16 - Other Information

Prepared By: ABC Coke Division, Drummond Company, Inc.

Revision History:

Hazardous Material Identification System (HMIS) Classification

Health Hazard	1
Fire Hazard	0
Physical hazards	0

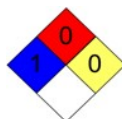
HEALTH= 1. * Denotes possible chronic hazard if airborne dusts or fumes are generated Irritation or minor reversible injury possible.

FIRE= 0, Materials that will not burn

PHYSICAL HAZARDS = 0, Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions, and will not react with water, polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react.

Non-explosives.

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)



HEALTH = 1, Exposure could cause irritation but only minor residual injury even if no treatment is given.

FIRE = 0, Materials that will not burn

INSTABILITY = 0, Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.

Disclaimer: This information is taken from sources or based upon data believed to be reliable. However, ABC Coke makes no warranty as to the absolute correctness or sufficiency of any of the foregoing or that additional or other measures may not be required under particular conditions.