

Safety Datasheet

SECTION I

DATE:

MANUFACTURER: CARBON ACTIVATED CORP AUSTRALIA PTY LTD
74-80 FITZGERALD RD, LAVERTON NORTH, VIC 3026

EMERGENCIES: 1300 742 223

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION:

CHEMICAL NAME: Activated Carbon

CHEMICAL NAME: Activated Carbon

CHEMICAL FORMULA: C

SYNONYMS:

SECTION II

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Not classified according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP).

Not classified as dangerous according to Directives 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC

Additional information

No additional information is available.

Information pertaining to special dangers for human and environment

No special dangers have been identified.

Label elements

As the substance is not classified as hazardous no hazard label is required.

Other hazards

According to the Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment Chapter

R.11: PBT Assessment, section R11.1.2.1 Definitive criteria:



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"The PBT and vPvB criteria of Annex XIII to the Regulation do not apply to inorganic substances but shall apply to organo-metals."

As Activated Carbon – High Density Skeleton (HDS) is to be considered as an inorganic substance, the PBT assessment is not applicable.

Information pertaining to ATEX Design Criteria are provided in section 16.6.

Contact with strong oxidizers such as ozone, liquid oxygen, chlorine, permanganate, etc., may result in fire.

Wet activated carbon depletes oxygen from air and, therefore, dangerously low levels of oxygen may be encountered. Whenever workers enter a vessel containing activated carbon, the vessels oxygen content should be determined and work procedures for potentially low oxygen areas should be followed.

Spent (or used) activated carbons may exhibit properties pertaining to the adsorbents.

SECTION III

COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance related information

Activated Carbon, HDS	<99%	CAS: 7440-44-0	EINECS: 231-153-3
Silver	<1.1%	CAS: 7440-22-4	EINECS: 231-131-3

SECTION IV

FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General information: As non-powdered activated carbon has a low dustiness it poses very little hazard in an accidental workplace exposure. The first aid information below is based on contact with powdered activated carbon.

In case of inhalation: Fresh air, rest. Obtain medical attention if cough or respiratory symptoms develop.

In case of skin contact: Remove contaminated clothes; rinse the skin with water and soap. Obtain medical attention if irritation becomes apparent.

In case of eye contact: Immediately flush with copious amounts of water (remove contact lenses, provided that it can be done easily). Obtain medical attention if irritation becomes apparent.

In case of ingestion: Wash mouth and give at least half a liter of water to drink. Obtain medical attention if gastrointestinal symptoms develop.

Self-protection of the first aider: Ensure self-protection before entering any hazardous environment.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

When large amounts are ingested orally, congestion may occur.

Contact with eye, skin or mucous membranes may cause irritation.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Not applicable.

SECTION V

FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Spray-jet of water, water fog, powder extinguisher, carbon dioxide or foam.

Extinguishing media which must not be used for safety reasons

None.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Avoid stirring up dust clouds.

Wetted activated carbon may cause oxygen depletion in enclosed spaces.

Dangerous decomposition products: carbon monoxide. Used activated carbon may produce other combustion products.

After a fire, smoldering hotspots within the activated carbon may be present for a long time.

Activated carbon which has been allowed to smolder for a long time in a confined space may accumulate carbon monoxide above its lower explosion limit.

Advice for firefighters

Personal protective equipment for firefighters

Standard firefighters personal protective equipment including self containing breathing apparatus for all indoor fires and large outdoor fires.

Further advise for firefighters

If possible move smoldering activated carbon to a safe area (preferably outside).

SECTION VI

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions and emergency procedures

No personal precautions required for virgin activated carbon. Please refer to heading 8 for details on personal protection.

Environmental precautions

Avoid discharge to drains and contamination of water sources.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Vacuum spilled product and flush remaining product with plenty of water. Avoid stirring up.

Other information

Wet activated carbon depletes oxygen from air and, therefore, dangerously low levels of oxygen may be encountered. Whenever workers enter a vessel containing activated carbon, the vessels oxygen content should be determined and work procedures for potentially low oxygen areas should be followed.

Used or spend activated carbon may contain pollutants which require the material to be treated according to national law or local permits and which require the use of risk management measures when handling the materials.



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SECTION VII

HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures:

Appropriate protective equipment should be worn. (See section 8)

Technical measures:

Measures to prevent dust generation: Apply good working practices and engineering procedures during discharge.

Measures required to protect the environment:

Ensure containment and adequate ventilation.

Specific requirements or handling rules:

Whenever workers enter a vessel containing activated carbon, the vessels oxygen content should be determined and work procedures for potentially low oxygen areas should be followed.

Precautions against fire and explosion:

Avoid stirring up dust clouds. Keep activated carbon away from ignition sources.

Further information:

Wet activated carbon depletes oxygen from air and, therefore, dangerously low levels of oxygen may be encountered.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical measures and storage conditions:

Do not store at high temperatures or in direct sunlight.

Packaging materials: Store in original packaging

Requirements for storage rooms and vessels: Keep away from strong oxidisers and strong acids. Keep away from heat sources.

Hints on storage assembly: Store in a cool, well-ventilated area remote from sources of contamination.

Storage class: -

Further information on storage conditions:

Access to storage of wet AC should be restricted. Oxygen level alarms are advisable in enclosed storage rooms containing wet activated carbon.

Specific end use(s) -

SECTION VIII

EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Components with occupational exposure limits or biological occupational exposure limits requiring monitoring

Occupational exposure limits Air limit values:

Limit value type (country of origin)	Substance Name	Occupational exposure limit value		Recommended monitoring procedures	Peak limitation:	Source
		Long term (mg/m ³)	Short term			
Germany	Active Carbon alveolar fraction	1.5	-	Personal air sampling for alveolar fraction	-	DFG Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft: MAK- und BAT-Werte-Liste 2010, Senatskommission zur Prüfung gesundheitsschädlicher Arbeitsstoffe, Mitteilung 46; VCH
	Active Carbon respirable fraction	4	-	Personal air sampling for respirable fraction	-	

Biological limit values: No biological limit value has been set. Additional exposure limits under the conditions of use: None.

DNEL/DMEL and PNEC values

DNEL/DMEL		Exposure route	Exposure frequency	Critical component	Remark
Worker	Consumer				
3 mg/m ³	0.5 mg/m ³	inhalation	short term (acute) long term (repeated)	Activated Carbon	The interim inhalation DNEL long-term exposure for local effects was based on the OEL (TWA, 8 hr) set by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH, 2001) for inhalable dust of carbon black. The OEL is intended to minimize excessive dirtiness and effects on lung function.

No PNEC is derived as the substance is highly insoluble and no ecotoxicity information is available.

Exposure controls

Occupational exposure controls:

- A good basic standard of occupational hygiene is to be implemented for all handling of activated carbon outside a container

Safety controls

- Low oxygen work procedures should be in place – Wet activated carbon depletes oxygen from air and, therefore, dangerously low levels of oxygen may be encountered. Whenever workers enter a vessel containing activated carbon, the vessels oxygen content should be determined and work procedures for potentially low oxygen areas should be followed. Alternatively the room may be fitted with oxygen level sensors having an alarm setting at 18 vol.%.

Technical measures to prevent exposure:

- For industrial and professional use of granular activated carbon and slurries of granular activated carbon no technical measures to prevent exposure are required.
- For industrial use of powdered activated carbons in kept in high level containment with only occasional possibility of exposure no technical measures are required.

Personal protection equipment:

- When handling non-powdered or slurried activated carbon no personal protection equipment is required.
- Respiratory protection: Use a half face mask fitted with P2 filter (minimum effectiveness of 90%) or better for handling powdered activated carbon (HDS).
- Hand protection: No uses requiring hand protection have been specifically identified but the use of gloves is recommended as good practice.
- Eye protection: Use goggles with side protection if contact with granular activated carbon can occur.
- Body protection: Standard protective work clothes.

Environmental exposure controls

Product related measures to prevent exposure:

- Local exhaust ventilation to remove material at source
- Contained storage
- Regulated waste disposal

Instructional measures to prevent exposure:

- Inclusion of ISO 14001
- Appropriate documentation such as work instruction procedures

Organisational measures to prevent exposure:

- Awareness training of workforce
- Regular procedural reviews
- Environmental audits carried out by certified personnel

Technical measures to prevent exposure: -

Consumer exposure control

Normal use of AC - HDS in household products sold as filter products is safe under all foreseeable circumstances.

SECTION IX

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance Physical state:

Solid Colour: Black Odour: None

Important health, safety and environmental information

Safety relevant basic data

Endpoint	Value	Method	Remark
pH (20 °C):	6.8		
Melting point/range (°C)	>1,000		The melting point of Activated Carbon - High Density Skeleton in an inert environment is estimated to be well above 1,000 °C.
Boiling point/range (°C)	>1,000		The boiling point of Activated Carbon - High Density Skeleton in an inert environment is estimated to be well above 1,000 °C.
Flash point (°C)	-		
Ignition temperature (°C)	350-450		
Vapour pressure (°C)	-		
Density (g/cm ³)	2.31		
Bulk density (kg/m ³)	440-520		
Water solubility (20°C in g/l)	0		The water solubility of Activated Carbon - High Density Skeleton was determined according to OECD guideline 105 under GLP using the column elution method. It was found that the substance is insoluble in water at pH 6.8 and a temperature of 20 °C.
Partition coefficient n-Octanol/Water (log P _{ow})	-		The water solubility of Activated Carbon - High Density Skeleton was determined according to OECD guideline 105 under GLP using the column elution method. It was found that the substance is insoluble in water at pH 6.8 and a temperature of 20 °C.
Viscosity, dynamic (mPa·s)	-		Substance is a solid
Explosion limits for dust explosion hazard: - Lower - Upper	-		

Other information

The physical and chemical properties of the spent material may be different to that of virginal activated carbon.

SECTION X

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

This product shows no reactivity under the specified conditions of storage, shipment and use.

Chemical stability

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

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Contact with strong oxidisers, i.e. chlorine, liquid oxygen, permanganate, ozone, may result in rapid combustion/possible explosion.

Conditions to avoid

Keep operating temperatures below 200 °C. Do not store in direct sunlight.

Incompatible materials

Keep away from strong oxidisers and strong acids.

Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon monoxide or carbon dioxide.

SECTION XI

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution

Based on the physical and chemical properties of activated carbons, the absence of effects in toxicological studies and the therapeutic use of activated carbons as adsorbing agents for the treatment of acute poisoning and acute diarrhea, it can be expected that Activated Carbon - High Density Skeleton is not absorbed via the oral, dermal, and inhalation route.

Non-human toxicological data:

This information is not available and it is not a standard requirement under REACH.

Human toxicological data:

This information is not available and it is not a standard requirement under REACH.

Acute effects (toxicity tests)

	Effect dose	Species	Method	Remark
Acute oral toxicity	LD50: > 2000 mg/kg bw (female) (No treatment related effects were observed.)	Rat, female	OECD Guideline 423 (Acute Oral toxicity - Acute Toxic Class Method) EU Method B.1 tris (Acute Oral Toxicity - Acute Toxic Class Method)	reliable without restriction
Acute dermal toxicity	No data available	-	-	In accordance with column 2 of REACH Annex VII, an Acute toxicity study via the dermal route (required in section 8.5) does not need to be conducted since studies for Acute toxicity via the oral and inhalation route are available.
Acute inhalative toxicity	LC0 (1 h): 64.4 mg/L air (nominal) or 8.5 mg/L air (analytical) (male/female) (No deaths, but multiple effects were observed (contamination of fur, general stress, lung rales, weight loss, lung discoloration)) LC100 (1 h): 235 mg/L air (nominal) (All animals died (initial test))	Rat	equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 403 (Acute Inhalation Toxicity)	reliable with restrictions

Specific target toxicity, (STOT)

No information regarding single organ toxicity is available.

Specific symptoms in animal studies: In case of ingestion : -

In case of skin contact: -

In case of inhalation: Body weight loss, respiratory mucous membrane irritancy and - at necropsy - lung discoloration were observed. The LC50 was determined to be >8.5 mg/L for the inhalation route

In case of eye

contact: - Irritant and

corrosive effects:

	Exposure time	Species	Evaluation	Method	Remark
Primary irritation to the skin:	4h	Rabbit	Not irritating	OECD Guideline 404	Reliable with restrictions.
Irritation to eyes		Rabbit	Not irritating	OECD Guideline 405 (Acute Eye Irritation / Corrosion) (2002) EU Method B.5 (Acute Toxicity: Eye Irritation / Corrosion) (2008)	Reliable without restriction

Irritation to respiratory tract: No information available.

Sensitisation

In case of skin contact: Not sensitising.

In case of inhalation: No information available.

Repeated dose toxicity (sub-acute, sub-chronic, chronic)

	Effect dose	Value	Exposure time period	Species	Method	Evaluation	Remark
Chronic inhalative		no NOAEC identified	7 h/day for 5 day / week for 1 year.	Rat Guinea pig Mouse	Non standardized method		Study not reliable.

CMR effects (carcinogenicity, mutagenicity and toxicity for reproduction).

Carcinogenicity	No data available
In-vitro mutagenicity	No data available
In-vivo mutagenicity	No data available
Germ cell mutagenicity	Negative with and without metabolic activation
Toxicity for reproduction	No data available

Summarised evaluation of the CMR properties:

All 3 *in vitro* key studies indicate that the substance does not show any genotoxic potential.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the substance is not mutagenic and therefore does not need to be classified for mutagenicity according to the criteria outlined in Annex I of 1272/2008/EC (CLP/ EU-GHS) and Annex VI of 67/548/EEC.

The substance was found not to possess genotoxic properties in three *in vitro* genotoxicity studies (not a mutagen Cat. 3) and systemic effects (hyperplasia and/or preneoplastic lesions) were not indicated in a supporting chronic toxicity study in three species.

Experiences made in practice

Observations relevant to classification: -

Other observations: -

General remarks

SECTION XII

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

No information is available. As activated carbon is highly insoluble in water no toxicity is expected.

Persistence and degradability

Activated Carbon - High Density Skeleton (AC-HDS) is a refractory material and not amenable to break down by any natural chemical or enzymatic processes.

AC-HDS is only broken down under extreme conditions - such as heating under reflux with concentrated sulfuric acid/nitric acid mixtures - when the carbon will eventually oxidise to CO₂. AC-HDS cannot be rendered into a soluble form capable of being absorbed. Therefore AC-HDS cannot find its way to any cell site where it could conceivably be biodegraded. Moreover, testing the biodegradation is not feasible because the substance is not soluble in water.

The bioaccumulation study is waived because the substance has no log K_{OW} (substance is an inorganic substance or can be considered to behave as an inorganic substance). Also the substance size will impede passing membranes as the substance consists of particles with sizes > 0.5 µm. The particles are not soluble in water.

Bioaccumulative potential

The substance has a very low potential to bioaccumulate in aquatic species (e.g. fish) i.e. a BCF < 10.

Mobility in soil

Known or predicted distribution to environmental compartments: -

Surface tension: No information is available, because the material is insoluble.

Adsorption/desorption:

Adsorption/desorption studies are technically not feasible as the substance is not soluble in water or in organic solvents; and analysis is not possible because no distinction between C of AC-HDS and C of sediment/soil can be made in the analysis. Furthermore AC-HDS consists largely of elemental carbon and is chemically inert. No further biodegradation will occur.

Results of PBT assessment

As Activated Carbon – High Density Skeleton is to be considered as an inorganic substance, the PBT assessment is not applicable.

Other adverse effects

A water slurry containing large quantities of HDS carbon may display high pH values.



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SECTION XIII

DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

For virgin activated carbon no specified disposal methods apply, however, avoid discharge to drains.

Waste codes / waste designations according to EWC / AVV

Waste code: EWC 15.02.03

Appropriate packaging

-

Additional information

Spent activated carbon may require specific disposal considerations/packaging.

SECTION XIV

TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADR/RID	Not regulated
AND	Not regulated
IMDG/IMO	Not regulated
ICOA/IATA	Not regulated

Environmental hazards

Not classified as an environmental hazard for transportation.

Special precautions for user

Wet activated carbon depletes oxygen from air and, therefore, dangerously low levels of oxygen may be encountered. Whenever workers enter a vessel containing activated carbon, the vessels oxygen content should be determined and work procedures for potentially low oxygen areas should be followed.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC code

Not applicable.

SECTION XV

REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

EU regulations:

- Authorisations and/or restrictions on use
- Authorisations: None
- Restrictions on use: None
- Other EU regulations: -

National regulations:

-

Chemical safety assessment

Chemical safety assessment: A chemical safety assessment according to the rules stipulated in the REACH directive has been performed. The appendices provide an overview of the risk management measures as based on this assessment.

SECTION XVI

OTHER INFORMATION

Relevant R- and H-statements (number and full text)

None applicable.

Changes in this version

A DNEL was included for inhalation. Risk management measures to aimed at controlling the inhalation exposure are based on the chemical safety assessment. Appendices providing relevant information from the Chemical Safety Report have been added.

Training instructions

Basic training on the hazards of the substance and the use of risk management measures is required.

Recommended restrictions on use

Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents (and strong acids).

Use and exposure categories (overview)

Exposure	Industrial use:	Professional use:	Consumer use:
Human, oral, short term:	0	0	0
Human, oral, long term/repeated:	0	0	0
Human, dermal, short term:	+	+	+
Human, dermal, long term/repeated:	+	+	+
Human, inhalative short term:	+	+	+
Human, inhalative, long term/repeated:	+	+	+
Environment, water, short term/single:	+	+	+
Environment, water, continuous:	+	+	+
Environment, air, short term/single:	+	+	+
Environment, air, continuous:	+	+	+
Environment, soil, short term/single:	+	+	+
Environment, soil, continuous:	+	+	+

Use advised (+)

Use advised against (-)

Use not identified (0)

Further information

This safety data sheet complies with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006.

Information Pertaining to ATEX Design Criteria

The following data were determined for this substance and can be used in designing installations and determining operational conditions and risk management measures.

Table: REACH HDS 10/10/2 designated SRD11064

REACH RD 10/10/2	Typical Data ¹	Reference/Comments
Flammability Class ¹	B	BS EN 13821; ambient conditions
Flammability Class under Elevated Temperature	A	See MIT data
A/B Low energy igniters under confined conditions	B	100 and 500 J ignition in 20 L sphere at ambient conditions of temperature and pressure
$P_{max}/barg$	5.9	
$K_{st}/bar\ m\ s^{-1}$	21	Enclosed vessel under defined conditions
dP/dt	79	Maximum rate of pressure rise following ignition (units of $bar\ s^{-1}$)
Explosion Classification	St1	
Minimum Ignition Energy/J (MIE)	>500	BS EN 1382: 2002
Minimum Ignition Temperature/ °C (MIT)	590	BS EN 50281-2-1:1999
Minimum Layer Ignition Temperature/ °C (LIT)	>450	5 mm layer; BS EN 50281-2-1: 1999

¹ Typical data for specific products is provided on individual Safety Data Sheets

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