PHILLIPS CARBON BLACK LIMITED

CARBON BLACK

Phillips Carbon Black Limited

Chemwatch: 9-43439		Print Date:	15/09/2017
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Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Regulations (EC) No 1907/2006, (EC) No 1272/2013 and their amendments)		S.REACH.GBR.EN	

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name:	CARBON BLACK
Chemical Name:	Carbon Black
Synonyms:	Orient Black- N110, N115, N121, N134, N219, N220, N231, N234, N299, N326, N330, N330B, N339, N347, N351, N375, N550, N550LG, N550ULG, N650, N660, N762, N765, N772, N774 Royale Black- P1202, P824, P824L, P8242, P842, P353, P435, P287, P537, PP1201, PI 101, PI 102, PI 103, PI 137, PF401, PF402, PF606, PC501, PC502, PC503, PP801, PP802, PP803, PE201, P901, Bleumina 214, Bleumina 216, Bleumina 218, Bleumina 219, Bleumina 221, Bleumina 223 & PP705
Proper shipping name:	Not Applicable
Chemical formula:	Not Available
Other means of identification:	Not Available
CAS number:	1333-86-4*
EC number:	215-609-9
Index number:	Not Available
REACH registration number:	01-2119384822-32-0101

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses:	Used according to manufacturer's directions.
	Used in Rubber/Plastics/Paints/Coatings/Ink and other non rubber Industries
Uses advised against:	

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name:	Phillips Carbon Black Limited
Address:	Kolkata India
Telephone:	+91-33-66251443
Fax:	+91-33-22480140
Website:	www.pcblltd.com
CIN No.	L23109WB1960PLC024602

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation:	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers:	+91-33-66251446
Other emergency telephone numbers:	+91-33-66251573

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Not classified as Dangerous Good for transport purposes.

ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max
Flammability	1	
Toxicity	2	
Body Contact	2	
Reactivity	1	
Chronic	2	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

DPD classification:

In case of substances classification has been prepared by following DSD (Directive 67/548/EEC) and CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 regulations

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP][1]:

Not classified under CLP

2.2. Other hazards

May produce discomfort of the eyes and respiratory tract*.

Inhalation may produce health damage*.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

1. CAS No 2. EC No 3. Index No 4. REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to directive 67/548/EEC [DSD]	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]
1. 1333-86-4* 2. 215-609-9 3. Not Available 4. Not Available	100	CARBON BLACK		Not Classified

3.2. Mixtures

See 'Information on ingredients' in section 3.1

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General:

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.
- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or

a doctor. If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled

personnel. Treat symptomatically. If skin or hair contact occurs:

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

Eye Contact:

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after
- an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact:

If skin or hair contact occurs:

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

Inhalation:

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from
- contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained.
- Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Ingestion:

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

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Sand, dry powder extinguishers or other inerts should be used to smother dust fires.
- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility:

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

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting:

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

Fire/Explosion Hazard:

- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions.
- Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions).
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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.

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.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

NOTE:

- Wet, activated carbon removes oxygen from the air thus producing a severe hazard to workers inside carbon vessels and in enclosed or confined spaces where activated carbons might accumulate.

- Before entry to such areas, sampling and test procedures for low oxygen levels should be undertaken; control conditions should be established to ensure the availability of adequate oxygen supply.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Fire and explosion protection

See section 5

Other information

Carbon and charcoal may be stabilised for storage and transport, without moistening, by treatment with hot air at 50 deg. C.. Use of oxygen-impermeable bags to limit oxygen and moisture uptake has been proposed. Surface contamination with oxygenated volatiles may generate a heat of reaction (spontaneous heating).

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container:

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

Storage incompatibility:

For carbon powders:

- 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 trioxygen difluoride 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.

Package Material Incompatibilities:

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL)

Exposure Pattern	Workers	General Population
Long term - dermal, systemic effects	Not Available	Not Available
Long term - inhalation, systemic effects	Not Available	Not Available
Long term - oral, systemic effects	Not Available	Not Available
Long term - dermal, local effects	Not Available	Not Available
Long term - inhalation, local effects	Not Available	Not Available
Short term - dermal, systemic effects	Not Available	Not Available
Short term - inhalation, systemic effects	Not Available	Not Available
Short term - oral, systemic effects	Not Available	Not Available
Short term - dermal, local effects	Not Available	Not Available
Short term - inhalation, local effects	Not Available	Not Available

Predicted No Effect Level (PNEC)

Compartment	Value
Fresh Water	Not Available
Marine Water	Not Available
Aqua	Not Available
Fresh water sediment	Not Available
Marine water sediment	Not Available
Soil	Not Available
STP	Not Available
ORAL	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Belgium : 3.6mg/m3 TWA
Czech Republic : 2 mg/m3 TWA
Finland : 3.5mg/m3 TWA; 7.0mg/m3,STEL
France : 3.5 mg/m3, TWA/VME inhalable
Germany : TRGS 900: 3.0 mg/m3, TWA respirable 10 mg/m3: 10.0mg/m3, TWA inhalable
Germany (AGW) : 1.5mg/m3, TWA respirable 4mg/m3: 10.0mg/m3, TWA inhalable
Ireland : 3.5mg/m3, TWA; 7.0 mg/m3, STEL
Italy : 3.0 mg/m3, TWA inhalable, TWA inhalable
Netherlands : MAC:3.5 mg/m3, TWA inhalable
Norway : 3.5 mg/m3, TWA
Poland : 4.0 mg/m3
Spain : 3.5 mg/m3, TWA (VLA-ED)
Sweden : 3.0 mg/m3, TWA
UK : WEL:3.5mg/m3, TWA inhalable; 7.0 mg/m3, STEL inhalable

NOTE:
(1) Unless otherwise indicated as "respirable" or "inhalable", the exposure limit represents a "total" value. The inhalable exposure limit has been demonstrated to be more restrictive than the total exposure limit, by a factor of approximately 3.

(2) The Carbon Black REACH Consortium developed a Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) for carbon black of 2 mg/m^3 inhalable based on human health studies.

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation in the workplace and safely remove carbon black from the air.

Note: Wet, activated carbon removes oxygen from the air and thus presents a severe hazard to workers inside carbon vessels and enclosed or confined spaces. Before entering such areas sampling and test procedures for low oxygen levels should be undertaken and control conditions set up to ensure ample oxygen availability.[Linde]
Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

8.2.2. Personal protection

Eye and face protection:

- 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.

Skin protection:

See Hand protection below

Hand protection:

The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage.

Body protection:

See Other protection below

Other protection:

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.

Thermal hazards:

Recommended material(s):	Respiratory protection:

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Black col granules

Physical state	Solid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.7-1.9
Odour	Odourless	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	>300
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	12.01
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Insoluble	**pH as a solution(1%)**	>7
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity:

See section 7.2

10.2. Chemical stability:

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions:

See section 7.2

10.4. Conditions to avoid:

See section 7.2

10.5. Incompatible materials:

See section 7.2

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products:

See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

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, mainly derived from the vascular system.

Ingestion:

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).

Skin Contact:

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.
Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.

Eye:

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or is expected to produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.
Symptoms of exposure by the eye to carbon particulates include irritation and a burning sensation. Following an industrial explosion, fine particles become embedded in the cornea and conjunctiva resulting in an inflammation which persisted for 2-3 weeks.

Chronic:

On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.
Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.
Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Chronic inhalation exposure of production workers has caused decreased pulmonary function ad myocardial dystrophy.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
carbon black	
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg	
Not Available	Not Available
Carbon Black	
Not Available	Not Available

CARBON BLACK

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity:	Not Available	**Carcinogenicity:**	Carcinogen Category 2
Skin Irritation/Corrosion:	Not Available	**Reproductivity:**	Not Available
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation:	Not Available	**STOT - Single Exposure:**	Not Available
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation:	Not Available	**STOT - Repeated Exposure:**	Not Available
Mutagenicity:	Not Available	**Aspiration Hazard:**	Not Available

CMR STATUS

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

12.3. Bio accumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
Not Available	Not Available

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT and vPvB Criteria fulfilled?	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal:

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise:
- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.

- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

Waste treatment options:

Sewage disposal options:

No relevant data

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required:

Marine Pollutant: NO

HAZCHEM:

Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Available	**14.4. Packing group**	Not Available
14.2. UN proper shipping name		**14.5. Environmental hazard**	No relevant data
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class: Sub risk:	**14.6. Special precautions for user**	Hazard identification (Kemler) Classification code Hazard Label Special provisions Limited quantity

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Available	**14.4. Packing group**	Not Available
14.2. UN proper shipping name		**14.5. Environmental hazard**	No relevant data
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: ICAO/ IATA Sub risk: ERG Code:	**14.6. Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: Cargo Only Packing Instructions: Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack:

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Available	**14.4. Packing group**	Not Available
14.2. UN proper shipping name		**14.5. Environmental hazard**	No relevant data
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class: IMDG Sub risk:	**14.6. Special precautions for user**	EMS Number: Special provisions: Limited Quantities:

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. UN number	Not Available	**14.4. Packing group**	Not Available
14.2. UN proper shipping name		**14.5. Environmental hazard**	No relevant data
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	:	**14.6. Special precautions for user**	Classification code Limited quantity Equipment required Fire cones number

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Not Applicable

The following organizations do not classify carbon black as a "hazardous cargo" if it is "carbon, non-activated, mineral origin". PCBL's carbon blacks meets this definition.

- Canadian Transport of Dangerous Goods Regulation

- European Transport of Dangerous Goods Regulation

- GGVS, GGVE, RID, ADR, IMDG Code, ICAO-TI

- United Nations (no UN number)

- US Department of Transportation

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

Carbon black(1333-86-4) is found on the following regulatory lists

"OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)","Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information","Acros Transport Information", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "Europe Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 of 14 January 2011 on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food - Annex I: Substances", "Europe Substances Listed in EU Directives on Plastics in Contact with Food", "EU Cosmetic Directive 76/768/EEC Annex IV Part 1: List of Colouring Agents Allowed for Use in Cosmetic Products (German)","Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) List of substances identified for registration in 2010","EU Cosmetic Directive 76/768/EEC Annex IV Part 1: List of Colouring Agents Allowed for Use in Cosmetic Products (English)","Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) List of Registered Phase-in Substances", "Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) List of Registered Substances", "European Union (EU) Inventory of Ingredients used in Cosmetic Products", "EU Cosmetic Directive 76/768/EEC Annex IV Part 1: List of Colouring Agents Allowed for Use in Cosmetic Products (Danish)","EU approved additives", "European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) Priority List for REACH Authorisation","European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)","Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Classification and Labeling - DSD-DPD", "European Chemical Agency (ECHA) Classification & Labeling Inventory - Chemwatch Harmonised classification", "Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Classification and Labelling - GHS", "European Chemical Agency (ECHA) Classification & Labelling Inventory - Notified classification and labelling according to CLP criteria", "Europe European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) REACH Registration Numbers"

Carbon Black(1333-86-4*) is found on the following regulatory lists

TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory
DSL/NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List
EINECS/ELINCS - European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances
ENCS - Japan Existing and New Chemical Substances
IECSC - China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances
KECL - Korean Existing and Evaluated Chemical Substances
PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : 67/548/EEC, 1999/45/EC, 98/24/EC, 92/85/EC, 94/33/EC, 91/689/EEC, 1999/13/EC, Regulation (EU) No 453/2010, Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and their amendments as well as the following British legislation:

- The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH) 2002
- COSHH Essentials
- The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

For further information please look at the Chemical Safety Assessment and Exposure Scenarios prepared by your Supply Chain if available.

ECHA SUMMARY

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
carbon black	1333-86-4	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	**Not Classified**		

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
Carbon Black	1333-86-4*	Not Available	Not Available
Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	**Hazard Class and Category Code(s)**	**Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)**	**Hazard Statement Code(s)**
Not Available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**	**Not Available**

SECTION 16 Other information

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at: www.chemwatch.net/references

The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:
EN 16 Personal eye-protection
EN 340 Protective clothing
EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
EN 133 Respiratory protective devices