

### SECTION 1: Identification : Product identifier and chemical identity

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Product form	: Substance
Substance name	: Carbon Black
Trade name	: Thermax® N990, Thermax® N907 Stainless, Thermax® N990 Ultra Pure, Thermax® N991 Powder, Thermax® N991 Powder Ultra Pure, Thermax® N908 Stainless Powder, Thermax® N908 Stainless Powder Ultra Pure, Fine Thermal, MFT, Carbocolor®, Carbocolor® Powder, TB Carbon, Thermax® CG, Thermax® N990CG, and all Thermax® Carbon Black products. For a complete list of Cancarb's trademarks and the countries where they are registered go to <a href="http://www.cancarb.com/trademarks">www.cancarb.com/trademarks</a>
CAS-No.	: 1333-86-4
Formula	: C

#### 1.2. Other means of identification

Synonyms	: Thermal black, medium thermal carbon black, MT carbon black
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#### 1.3. Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use	: Used as an additive/filler in rubber and plastic products, a colorant/pigment, a carburizer and reducing agent, and refractory additive
Restrictions on use	: Tattoo ink

#### 1.4. Supplier's details

##### Manufacturer

Cancarb Limited  
1702 Brier Park Crescent NW.  
Medicine Hat, Alberta  
Canada, T1C 1T9  
T: +1.403.527.1121  
Email: [customer\\_service@cancarb.com](mailto:customer_service@cancarb.com)

##### Distributor

IMCD Australia Pty Ltd  
Level 1, 352 Wellington Road  
3170 MULGRAVE  
AUSTRALIA  
T 613.85443100  
Email: [sds@imcd.com.au](mailto:sds@imcd.com.au)

<https://www.imcdgroup.com/en>

#### 1.5. Emergency phone number

Emergency number	: Global: CHEMTREC (chemical emergency only): 1.703.527.3887 Australia: +(61)-290372994 U.S.: CHEMTREC (chemical emergencies only): 1.800.424.9300 CANADA: CANUTEC: 1.613.996.6666 Cancarb Limited +1.403.527.1121 or email: <a href="mailto:customer_service@cancarb.com">customer_service@cancarb.com</a> Hours: 8:00am – 4:00pm MST
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### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the hazardous chemical

##### Classification according to the model Work Health and Safety Regulations (WHS Regulations)

Not classified.

#### 2.2. Label elements

**Warning:** May form explosible dust-air mixture if dispersed.

- Keep away from all ignition sources including heat, sparks, and flame.
- Prevent dust accumulations to minimize explosion hazards.

Control dust exposures to below applicable occupational exposure limits.

- Inhalation: As conditions permit, move person to fresh air and restore to normal breathing.
- Skin: Wash Skin with mild soap and water.
- Eyes: Rinse eyes with clean water keeping eyelid open. If symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

#### 2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards not contributing to the classification	: May form combustible dust concentrations in air.
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### SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Name	CAS-No.	%
Carbon black	1333-86-4	100
Name	HS Code	
Carbon Black	2803.00.00	

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### SECTION 4: First aid measures

#### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

- First-aid measures after inhalation : If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
- First-aid measures after skin contact : If skin irritation occurs: Wash skin with plenty of water. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.
- First-aid measures after 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.
- First-aid measures after ingestion : Adverse effects not expected from this product. Do NOT induce vomiting.

#### 4.2. Symptoms caused by exposure

- Symptoms/effects after inhalation : May cause irritation to the respiratory tract. Exposure may cause coughing or wheezing.
- Symptoms/effects after skin contact : May cause skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
- Symptoms/effects after eye contact : May cause eye irritation. Symptoms may include discomfort or pain, excess blinking and tear production, with possible redness and swelling.
- Symptoms/effects after ingestion : Adverse effects not expected from this product.

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

- Other medical advice or treatment : Symptoms may be delayed. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

### SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

#### 5.1. Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media : Carbon dioxide. Dry chemical. Nitrogen. Water fog. Foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire. Floats on water.

#### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Fire hazard : May form combustible dust concentrations in air. Products of combustion may include, and are not limited to: oxides of carbon. Oxides of sulfur. Organic products.
- Explosion hazard : Avoid dust formation. Airborne dust in sufficient concentrations when confined and exposed to a sufficient ignition source can explode.

#### 5.3. Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

- Protection during firefighting : Keep upwind of fire. Wear full fire fighting turn-out gear (full Bunker gear) and respiratory protection (SCBA). Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray.
- Other information : Spills of this product present a serious slipping hazard.

### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

#### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- General measures : Remove all sources of ignition. Use personal protection recommended in Section 8. Isolate the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel. Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration. Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (ie, clearing dust surfaces with compressed air). Use only non-sparking tools. If spilled, may cause the floor to be slippery.

##### 6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

No additional information available

##### 6.1.2. For emergency responders

No additional information available

#### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters.

#### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- For containment : Contain spill, then place in a suitable container. Minimize dust generation. Do not flush to sewer or allow to enter waterways. Use appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
- Methods for cleaning up : Clear up rapidly by scoop or vacuum. Provide ventilation. Do not dry sweep spilled material.

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### SECTION 7: Handling and storage, including how the chemical may be safely used

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

- Precautions for safe handling : Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Do not expose to temperatures above 400 °C (752 °F). Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not swallow. Handle and open container with care. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Avoid generating and breathing dust. Good housekeeping is important to prevent accumulation of dust. The use of compressed air for cleaning clothing, equipment, etc, is not recommended. Use only in well-ventilated areas. Handling this product may result in electrostatic accumulation. Use proper grounding procedures. Electrical equipment should be protected to the appropriate standard. Toxic fumes or dust could accumulate in confined areas.
- Hygiene measures : Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Always wash hands after handling the product.

#### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Storage conditions : Store carbon black in dry location away from ignition sources and strong oxidizers.
- Carbon black is not classifiable as a Division 4.2 self-heating substance under the UN test criteria. However, current UN criteria for determining if a substance is self-heating is volume dependent, i.e., the auto-ignition temperature decreases with increasing volume. This classification may not be appropriate for large volume storage containers, e.g., silos.
- The provisions of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG) does not apply to Carbon Black (HS Code 2803.00.00) of mineral origin (petroleum and gas feedstocks) as these products are not self-heating. The IMDG exemption for Carbon Black of mineral origin is contained within IMDG Code Special Provision 925, under Part 3, Chapter 3.3.
- Before entering vessels and confined spaces containing carbon black test for adequate oxygen, flammable gases and potential toxic air contaminants, e.g., CO.

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1. Control parameters - exposure standards

##### Carbon black (1333-86-4)

ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (inhalable particulate matter)
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#### 8.2. Monitoring

No additional information available

#### 8.3. Appropriate engineering controls

- Appropriate engineering controls : Ensure good ventilation of the work station. It is recommended that all dust control equipment such as local exhaust ventilation and material transport systems involved in handling of this product contain explosion relief vents or an explosion suppression system or an oxygen-deficient environment. Ensure that dust-handling systems (such as exhaust ducts, dust collectors, vessels, and processing equipment) are designed in a manner to prevent the escape of dust into the work area (i.e, there is not leakage from the equipment). Use only appropriately classified electrical equipment and powered industrial trucks. Recommend mechanical handling to minimize human contact with dust. Recommend ongoing preventive maintenance and housekeeping programs to minimize dust release from ventilation control systems and the build-up of dust on surfaces in work environments. See NFPA 654.

#### 8.4. Personal protective equipment

- Hand protection : Wear suitable gloves. Use of a barrier cream may help prevent skin drying and minimize soiling. Wash hands and other exposed skin with mild soap and water.
- Eye protection : Safety glasses or goggles are recommended when using product.
- Skin and body protection : Wear suitable protective clothing. Work clothes should not be taken home and should be washed daily.
- Respiratory protection : In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.
- Environmental exposure controls : Avoid release to the environment.
- Other information : Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

- Physical state : Solid
- Appearance : Powder / Pellet
- Colour : Black
- Odour : Odourless
- Odour threshold : No data available
- pH : 4 - 11 [50 g/l water, 68 °F (20 °C)] (ASTM 1512)

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Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	: No data available
Melting point / Freezing point	: Melting point : > 3000 °C (> 5432 °F)
Boiling point	: > 3000 °C (> 5432 °F)
Flash point	: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	: > 140 °C (> 284 °F)
Flammability (solid, gas)	: May form combustible dust concentrations in air. Not a flammable solid, per test method N.1 as described in Part III, sub-section 33.2.1 of the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria. Not classifiable as a Division 4.2 self-heating substance as defined by UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code. (Based on 100mm sample cube.)
Vapour pressure	: No data available
Relative density	: No data available
Density	: Density : 1.7 - 1.9 g/cm <sup>3</sup> (20 °C / 68 °F) Bulk Density: 1.25-40lb/ft <sup>3</sup> , 20-700 kg/m <sup>3</sup> Pellets: 200-700 kg/m <sup>3</sup> Powder (Fluffy): 20-380 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Solubility	: Insoluble in water
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	: No data available
Viscosity	: No data available
Explosive properties	: Different dusts of the same chemical material can have different ignitability and explosibility characteristics, depending upon physical characteristics such as particle size, shape, and moisture content. These physical characteristics can change during manufacturing, use, or while the material is being processed. (OSHA 3371-08 2009.)

Metric	(Thermal) Carbon Black	Method
Kst (bar-m/sec)	9	ASTM 1226-10 or VDI 2263-1 (1990) or DIN 14034 using a 2 - 5 kJ igniter in a 1m <sup>3</sup> vessel.
Pmax (bar)	5.7	ASTM 1226-10 or VDI 2263-1 (1990) or DIN 14034 using a 2 - 5 kJ igniters in a 1m <sup>3</sup> vessel.
MEC (g/m <sup>3</sup> )	625	ASTM E1515 Minimum Explosive Concentration (MEC)
Hazard Class	ST-1	Dust explosion class (OSHA)
MAIT (°C)	>450	ASTM E2021-09 Minimum auto-ignition temperature of a dust layer (MAIT)
MIT (°C)	>600	ASTM 1491-97 Minimum ignition temperature of a dust cloud (MIT) (BAM Oven)
MIE (kJ)	>1	ASTM E2019-03 Minimum Ignition Energy (MIE)

Explosive limits	: No data available
Minimum ignition energy	: No data available
VOC content	: < 2 %
Fat solubility	: No data available
Particle characteristic assessment	: Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Assessment: This substance does not contain nanoforms. Based on measurement data.

### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: No dangerous reactions known under normal conditions of use.
Chemical stability	: Stable under normal conditions. May form combustible dust concentrations in air.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: No dangerous reactions known under normal conditions of use.
Conditions to avoid	: Avoid high temperatures >400 0 C (>752 0 F). Incompatible materials. Sources of ignition. Avoid dust formation. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Grounding of equipment and conveying systems may be required under certain conditions.
Incompatible materials	: Strong oxidizers, such as chlorates, bromates, and nitrates.
Hazardous decomposition products	: May include, and are not limited to: oxides of carbon. Oxides of sulfur. Organic products.

### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity (oral)	: Oral LD50: LD50/oral/rat = > 8000 mg/kg. (Equivalent to OECD TG 401). <b>Assessment:</b> Not Toxic after ingestion.
Acute toxicity (dermal)	: Not classified.
Acute toxicity (inhalation)	: Not classified.

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Skin corrosion/irritation	: Rabbit: not irritating. (Equivalent to OECD TG 404). Edema = 0 (max. attainable irritation score: 4). Erythema = 0 (max. attainable irritation score: 4). <b>Assessment:</b> Not irritating to skin.
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Rabbit: not irritating. (OECD TG 405). Cornea: 0 (max. attainable irritation score: 4). Iris: 0 (max. attainable irritation score: 2). Conjunctivae: 0 (max. attainable irritation score: 3). Chemosis: 0 (max. attainable irritation score: 4). <b>Assessment:</b> Not irritating to the eyes.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	: Guinea pig skin (Buehler Test): Not sensitizing (OECD TG 406). <b>Assessment:</b> Not sensitizing in animals. No cases of sensitization in humans have been reported.
Germ cell mutagenicity	: This has been classified as non mutagenic:  In Vitro Carbon black is not suitable to be tested in bacterial (Ames test) and other in vitro systems because of its insolubility. However, when organic solvent extracts of carbon black have been tested, results showed no mutagenic effects. Organic solvent extracts of carbon black can contain traces of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). A study to examine the bioavailability of these PAHs showed that PAHs are very tightly bound to carbon black and not bioavailable. (Borm, 2005)  In Vivo In an experimental investigation, mutational changes in the HPRT gene were reported in alveolar epithelial cells in the rat following inhalation exposure to carbon black. This observation is believed to be rat specific and a consequence of "lung overload" (Driscoll, 1997) which led to chronic inflammation and release of reactive oxygen species. This is considered to be a secondary genotoxic effect and, thus, carbon black itself would not be considered to be mutagenic.  <b>Assessment:</b> In vivo mutagenicity in rats occurs by mechanisms secondary to a threshold effect and is a consequence of "lung overload," which leads to chronic inflammation and the release of genotoxic oxygen species. This mechanism is considered to be a secondary genotoxic effect and, thus, carbon black itself would not be considered to be mutagenic.

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### Carcinogenicity

#### : **Carcinogenicity:**

##### **Animal Toxicity:**

Rat, oral, duration 2 years. Effect: no tumors.

Mouse, oral, duration 2 years. Effect: no tumors.

Mouse, dermal, duration 18 months. Effect: no skin tumors.

Rat, inhalation, duration 2 years. Target organ: lungs.

Effect: inflammation, fibrosis, tumors.

Note: Tumors in the rat lung are considered to be related to the "lung overload" rather than to a specific chemical effect of carbon black itself in the lung. These effects in rats have been reported in many studies on other poorly soluble inorganic particles and appear to be rat specific (ILSI, 2000). Tumors have not been observed in other species (i.e., mouse and hamster) for carbon black or other poorly soluble particles under similar circumstances and study conditions.

##### **Mortality Studies (Human Data):**

A study on carbon black production workers in the UK (Sorahan, 2001) found an increased risk of lung cancer in two of the five plants studied; however, the increase was not related to the dose of carbon black. Thus, the authors did not consider the increased risk in lung cancer to be due to carbon black exposure. A German study of carbon black workers at one plant (Morfeld, 2006; Buechte, 2006) found a similar increase in lung cancer risk but, like the Sorahan, 2001 (UK study), found no association with carbon black exposure. A large US study of 18 plants showed a reduction in lung cancer risk in carbon black production workers (Dell, 2006). Based upon these studies, the February 2006 Working Group at the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) concluded that the human evidence for carcinogenicity was inadequate (IARC, 2010).

Since the IARC evaluation of carbon black, Sorahan and Harrington (2007) have re-analyzed the UK study data using an alternative exposure hypothesis and found a positive association with carbon black exposure in two of the five plants. The same exposure hypothesis was applied by Morfeld and McCunney (2009) to the German cohort; in contrast, they found no association between carbon black exposure and lung cancer risk and, thus, no support for the alternative exposure hypothesis used by Sorahan and Harrington.

Overall, as a result of these detailed investigations, no causative link between carbon black exposure and cancer risk in humans has been demonstrated.

##### **IARC Cancer Classification:**

In 2006 IARC re-affirmed its 1995 finding that there is "inadequate evidence" from human health studies to assess whether carbon black causes cancer in humans. IARC concluded that there is "sufficient evidence" in experimental animal studies for the carcinogenicity of carbon black. IARC's overall evaluation is that carbon black is "possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B)". This conclusion was based on IARC's guidelines, which generally require such a classification if one species exhibits carcinogenicity in two or more animal studies (IARC, 2010).

Solvent extracts of carbon black were used in one study of rats in which skin tumors were found after dermal application and several studies of mice in which sarcomas were found following subcutaneous injection. IARC concluded that there was "sufficient evidence" that carbon black extracts can cause cancer in animals (Group 2B).

##### **ACGIH Cancer Classification:**

Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans (Category A3 Carcinogen).

**Assessment:** Applying the guidelines of self-classification under the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals, carbon black is not classified as a carcinogen. Lung tumors are induced in rats as a result of repeated exposure to inert, poorly soluble particles like carbon black and other poorly soluble particles. Rat tumors are a result of a secondary non-genotoxic mechanism associated with the phenomenon of lung overload. This is a species-specific mechanism that has questionable relevance for classification in humans. In support of this opinion, the CLP Guidance for Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure (STOT-RE), cites lung overload under mechanisms not relevant to humans. Human health studies show that exposure to carbon black does not increase the risk of carcinogenicity.

### Reproductive toxicity

: **Assessment:** No effects on reproductive organs or fetal development have been reported in long-term repeated dose studies in animals.

### STOT-single exposure

: **Assessment:** Based on available data, specific target organ toxicity is not expected after single oral, single inhalation, or single dermal exposure.

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STOT-repeated exposure

### : **Animal Toxicity**

Repeated dose toxicity: inhalation (rat), 90 days, No Observed Adverse Effect Concentration (NOAEC) = 1.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (respirable). Target organ effects at higher doses are lung inflammation, hyperplasia, and fibrosis.

Repeated dose toxicity: oral (mouse), 2 yrs, No Observed Effect Level (NOEL) = 137 mg/kg (body wt.)

Repeated dose toxicity: oral (rat), 2 yrs, NOEL = 52 mg/kg (body wt.)

Although carbon black produces pulmonary irritation, cellular proliferation, fibrosis, and lung tumors in the rat under conditions of "lung overload", there is evidence to demonstrate that this response is principally a species-specific response that is not relevant to humans.

### **Morbidity Studies (Human Data)**

Results of epidemiological studies of carbon black production workers suggest that cumulative exposure to carbon black may result in small, non-clinical decrements in lung function. A U.S. respiratory morbidity study suggested a 27 ml decline in FEV<sub>1</sub> from a 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 8 hour TWA daily (inhalable fraction) exposure over a 40-year period (Harber, 2003). An earlier European investigation suggested that exposure to 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (inhalable fraction) of carbon black over a 40-year working lifetime would result in a 48 ml decline in FEV<sub>1</sub> (Gardiner, 2001). However, the estimates from both studies were only of borderline statistical significance. Normal age-related decline over a similar period of time would be approximately 1200 ml.

In the U.S. study, 9% of the highest non-smokers exposure group (in contrast to 5% of the unexposed group) reported symptoms consistent with chronic bronchitis. In the European study, methodological limitations in the administration of the questionnaire limit the conclusions that can be drawn about reported symptoms. This study, however, indicated a link between carbon black and small opacities on chest films, with negligible effects on lung function.

### **Inhalation Assessment**

Applying the guidelines of self-classification under GHS, carbon black is not classified under STOT-RE for effects on the lung. Classification is not warranted on the basis of the unique response of rats resulting from the "lung overload" following exposure to poorly soluble particles such as carbon black. The pattern of pulmonary effects in the rat, such as inflammation and fibrotic responses, are not observed in other rodent species, non-human primates, or humans under similar exposure conditions. Lung overload does not appear to be relevant for human health. Overall, the epidemiological evidence from well-conducted investigations has shown no causative link between carbon black exposure and the risk of non-malignant respiratory disease in humans. A STOT-RE classification for carbon black after repeated inhalation exposure is not warranted.

### **Oral Assessment**

Based on available data, specific target organ toxicity is not expected after repeated oral exposure.

### **Dermal Assessment**

Based on available data and the chemical-physical properties (insolubility, low absorption potential), specific target organ toxicity is not expected after repeated dermal exposure.

Aspiration hazard

: **Assessment:** Based on industrial experience and the available data, no aspiration hazard is expected.

### **Carbon Black (1333-86-4)**

Density	1.7 - 1.9 g/cm <sup>3</sup> (20 °C / 68 °F)
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Other information

: Likely routes of exposure: ingestion, inhalation, skin and eye  
: Endocrine disrupting properties - The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

According to the National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets, Environmental classification information is not mandatory. Information relevant for GHS classification is available on request

### **12.1. Ecotoxicity**

Ecology - general

: May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.



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Acute aquatic toxicity	: <b>Acute fish toxicity:</b> LC50 (96 h) > 1000mg/l, Species: Brachydanio rerio (zebrafish), Method: OECD Guideline 203
	<b>Acute invertebrate toxicity:</b> EC50 (24 h) > 5600 mg/l. Species: Daphnia magna (waterflea), Method: OECD Guideline 202
	<b>Acute algae toxicity:</b> EC 50 (72 h) >10,000 mg/l NOEC 50 >10,000 mg/l Species: Scenedesmus subspicatus, Method: OEC D Guideline 201
	<b>Activated sludge:</b> EC0 (3 h) >= 800 mg/l. Method: DEV L3 (TTC test)
Other information	: No other effects known.

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Carbon Black (1333-86-4)	
Persistence and degradability	Not soluble in water alone. Expected to remain on soil surface. The product is not biodegradable.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Carbon Black (1333-86-4)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Bioaccumulation unlikely.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Carbon Black (1333-86-4)	
Mobility in soil	Low mobility (soil)

### 12.5. Other adverse effects

Ozone	: Not classified.
PBT and vPvB	: This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating nor toxic (PBT). This substance is not considered to be very persistent nor very bioaccumulating (vPvB).
Endocrine disrupting properties	: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.
Other adverse effects	: No additional information available

Carbon Black (1333-86-4)	
Fluorinated greenhouse gases	False
GWPmix comment	No known effects from this product.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Product/Packaging disposal recommendations	: This material must be disposed of in accordance with all local, state, provincial, and federal regulations. The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Waste should not be released to sewers.
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## SECTION 14: Transport information

### 14.1. UN number

Not regulated for transport

### 14.2. Proper Shipping Name - Addition

Not applicable

### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

#### ADG

Transport hazard class(es) (ADG)	: Not applicable
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### IMDG

Transport hazard class(es) (IMDG) : Not applicable. The provisions of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG) does not apply to Carbon Black (HS Code 2803.00.00) of mineral origin (petroleum and gas feedstocks) as these products are not self-heating. The IMDG exemption for Carbon Black of mineral origin is contained within IMDG Code Special Provision 925, under Part 3, Chapter 3.3.

#### Carbon Black is not:

- UN 1361: CARBON of animal or vegetable origin.
- UN 1362: CARBON, activated.
- UN 3088: Self-heating solid, organic, n.o.s.

### IATA

Transport hazard class(es) (IATA) : Not applicable

Nine (9) ASTM reference carbon blacks were tested according to the UN method, Self Heating Solids, and found to be "Not a self-heating substance of Division 4.2"; the same carbon blacks were tested according to the UN method, Readily Combustible Solids, and found to be "Not a readily combustible solid of Division 4.1"; under current UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

#### 14.4. Packing group

Packing group (ADG) : Not applicable

#### 14.5. Environmental hazards

Marine pollutant : No

#### 14.6. Special precautions for user

Specific storage requirement : No data available

Shock sensitivity : No data available

#### 14.7. Additional information

Other information : No supplementary information available.

Special transport precautions : Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

#### 14.8. Hazchem or Emergency Action Code

Hazchemcode : Not applicable

### SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

No additional information available

#### 15.2. International agreements

No additional information available

### SECTION 16: Any other relevant information

Revision date : 02/01/2018

Expiry date : 02/01/2023

Prepared by : Cancarb EHS Department

Other information : Manufactured carbon blacks generally contain less than 0.1% of solvent extractable polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH). Solvent extractable PAH content depends on numerous factors including, but not limited to, the manufacturing process, desired product specifications, and the analytical procedure used to measure and identify solvent extractable materials.

Questions concerning PAH content of carbon black and analytical procedures should be addressed to your carbon black supplier.

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