

This safety data sheet was created pursuant to the requirements of:

2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), GHS Rev. 3
Canada Hazardous Products Regulations (SOR/2015-17), as amended 2023, GHS Rev. 7
Sistema Armonizado para la Identificación y Comunicación de Peligros y Riesgos
por Sustancias Químicas Peligrosas en los Centros de Trabajo
(NOM-018-STPS-2015), GHS Rev. 5

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

1.1 Product Identifier

Product Name	MPC BLACK NG01
Common Names	Carbon Black, Channel Black
CAS Number	1333-86-4

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

Recommended use	Filler/Additive/Colorant for plastics, rubber, inks and coatings; chemical reagent; additive for batteries; indirect food contact substance.
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Uses advised against	Pigment in tattoo inks for humans.
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1.3 Details of supplier of the safety data sheet

Chemacor International LLC.
200 Rector Place, 36C
New York, NY 10280
United States

1.4 Emergency telephone number

+1 516 244 6777 (AMCOM Group LLC)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

According to the criteria in OSHA HCS (2012) 29 CFR 1910.1200 for classifying hazardous substances, Carbon Black is not classified for any toxicological or eco-toxicological endpoint. As a combustible dust it is designated by OSHA as a hazardous chemical.

Not a hazardous substance or mixture according to the Globally Harmonised System (GHS). According to the criteria in GHS (UN) for classifying hazardous substances, Carbon Black is not classified for any physico-chemical, toxicological or eco-toxicological endpoint.

2.2 Label elements

Signal word	Warning
Hazard statements	May form combustible dust concentrations in air.
Precautionary statements	Keep away from all ignition sources including heat, sparks and flame. Prevent dust accumulations to minimize explosion hazard

2.3 Other hazards

May cause mechanical irritation. Dust may be irritating to respiratory tract. Do not expose to temperatures above 400 °C.

Eye	May cause reversible mechanical irritation.
Skin	May cause mechanical irritation, soiling, and drying of skin. No cases of sensitization in humans have been reported.
Inhalation	Dust may be irritating to the respiratory tract. Provide local exhaust ventilation. See Section 8.
Ingestion	Adverse health effects are not expected.
Carcinogenicity	Carbon black is listed by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as a Group 2B substance (possibly carcinogenic to humans). See Section 11.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical name	CAS# EC#	Concentration (% w/w)	M-Factor, SCL, ATE
Carbon Black, Amorphous	1333-86-4 215-609-9	100	-

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Inhalation	If cough, shortness of breath or other breathing problems occur, move to fresh air. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist. If necessary, restore normal breathing through standard first aid measures.
Eye contact	In case of eye contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
Skin contact	Wash skin with soap and water. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.
Ingestion	Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2 Most important symptoms, both acute and delayed

Irritation to the eyes or respiratory tract if exposed above the occupational exposure limits. See Section 2.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physicians	Treat symptomatically.
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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	Use foam, carbon dioxide (CO ₂), dry chemical or water spray. A fog is recommended if water is used.
Unsuitable extinguishing Media	DO NOT USE a solid water stream or high pressure media, as it could cause formation of potentially explosive dust-air mixtures.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

It may not be obvious that carbon black is burning unless the material is stirred and embers and/or sparks are apparent. Carbon black that has been on fire should be observed closely for at least 48 hours to ensure no smoldering material is present. Burning produces irritant fumes. The product is insoluble and floats on water. If possible, try to contain floating material.

Hazardous combustion Products

Carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), oxides of sulfur.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

In case of fire: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use personal protection equipment. Wet carbon black produces very slippery walking surfaces.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions

CAUTION: Wet carbon black produces very slippery walking surfaces. Avoid generation of dust. Ensure adequate ventilation. Use personal protection equipment. See section 8.

Other information

Refer to protective measures listed in Sections 7 and 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions

Do not allow material to enter the groundwater system. Product floats on water and does not dissolve. If possible, try to keep floating material together. If larger amounts of spilt material cannot be contained, local authorities should be informed. Do not allow entrance in sewage water, soil stretches of water, groundwater, drainage systems.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Contain spilled product on land, if possible. The product is insoluble and floats on water. Any product that reaches water should be contained.

Methods for cleaning up

If the spilled material contains dust or has the potential to create dust, use explosion-proof vacuums and/or cleaning systems suitable for combustible dusts. Use of a vacuum with high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filtration is recommended. Do not create a dust cloud by using a brush or compressed air. Dry sweeping is not recommended. Water spray will produce very slippery walking surfaces and will not result in satisfactory removal of carbon black contamination. Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers. See Section 13.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Safe handling advice

See Section 7.

Personal protection

See Section 8.

Disposal considerations

See Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage**7.1 Precautions for safe handling****Advice on safe handling**

Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Provide adequate precautions, such as electrical grounding and bonding, or inert atmospheres. Grounding of equipment and conveying systems may be required under certain conditions. Safe work practices include the elimination of potential ignition sources in proximity to carbon black dust; good housekeeping to avoid accumulations of dust on all surfaces; appropriate exhaust ventilation design and maintenance to control airborne dust levels to below the applicable occupational exposure limit. If hot work is required, the immediate work area must be cleared of carbon black dust.

General hygiene considerations

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**Storage Conditions**

Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep away from heat. Eliminate sources of ignition. Do not store together with strong oxidizing agents. Do not store together with volatile chemicals as they may be adsorbed onto product. Keep in properly labeled containers. Carbon black is not classifiable as a Division 4.2 self-heating substance under the UN test criteria. However, the 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. Before entering vessels and confined spaces containing carbon black, test for adequate oxygen, flammable gases and potential toxic air contaminants, such as carbon monoxide. Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosible mixture if they are released in the atmosphere in sufficient concentrations. Strong oxidizing agents.

Incompatible materials**7.3 Specific end use(s)****Risk Management Methods (RMM)**

Per Article 14.4 of the REACH Regulation no exposure scenario has been developed, as the substance is not hazardous.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**8.1 Precautions for safe handling****Exposure limits**

The table on the next page is a summary. Please see the specific legislation for complete information.

Country/Region	Exposure limits Carbon Black, CAS# 1333-86-4
ACGIH TLV	TWA: 3 mg/m ³ inhalable particulate matter
OSHA PEL	TWA: 3.5 mg/m ³ (vacated) TWA: 3.5 mg/m ³
Alberta	TWA: 3.5 mg/m ³
British Columbia	TWA: 3 mg/m ³ inhalable

Ontario	TWA: 3 mg/m ³ inhalable particulate matter
Quebec	TWA: 3 mg/m ³ inhalable dust
NIOSH REL	TWA: 3.5 mg/m ³
MX OEL	TWA: 3.5 mg/m ³ ; STEL: 7.0 mg/m ³

Other information

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.

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL)

As required under the EU Registration, Evaluation and Authorization of Chemicals (REACH) regulation, the Carbon Black REACH Consortium developed a Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) for carbon black of 2 mg/m³ inhalable based on human health studies, and 0.5 mg/m³ respirable based on animal studies.

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC)

Not applicable.

8.2 Exposure controls
Engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation to maintain exposures below occupational exposure limits. Provide appropriate local exhaust ventilation at machinery and at places where dust can be generated. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

**Eye/face protection
Hand protection**

Safety glasses with side-shields. If dust occurs: basket-shaped glasses. No special glove composition (material, thickness) is required for carbon black and chemical breakthrough time considerations do not apply when selecting gloves. General duty gloves may be used to protect hands from carbon black soiling. Glove selection should be based on the task to be performed, dexterity requirements, and associated physical hand hazards (temperature, cuts, punctures, etc.), not chemical exposure. Use of a barrier cream may help prevent skin drying and minimize soiling. Wash hands and other exposed skin with mild soap and water.

Skin and body protection

Wear suitable protective clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Respiratory protection

An approved air-purifying respirator (APR) for particulates may be permissible where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed occupational exposure limits. Protection provided by air-purifying respirators is limited. Use a positive-pressure, air supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, exposure levels are not known, or any circumstances where air-purifying respirators may not provide adequate protection. Use of respirators must include a complete respiratory protection program in accordance with national standards and current best practices.

Environmental exposure controls

In accordance with all local legislation and permit requirements.

SECTION 9: Handling and storage

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Solid
Appearance	Fine pellet
Color	Black
Odor	Odorless
Odor threshold	Not applicable
Melting point / freezing point	> 3.000 °C / > 5,432 °F
Boiling point / boiling range	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	> 45 seconds
Flash Point	Not applicable
Vapor pressure	Not applicable
Vapor Density	Not applicable
Evaporation rate	Not applicable
Relative Density	1.7 – 1.9 g/cm ³ at 20 °C
Decomposition temperature	Not applicable
pH	≤ 5 at 20 °C
Volatile content	< 1.0 %
Burn rate	> 45 seconds
Particle Size Distribution	D10: ca. 98.6 nm; D50: ca. 127.2 nm; D90: ca. 180.2 nm Method: Particle Tracking Analysis
Dustiness	High (per DIN-EN 15051-2)
Specific Surface Area	21 – 1200 m ² /g

9.2 Other information

Explosives	Kst = 30-100 bar.m/s (VDI 2263)
Dust explosion class	St1 (VDI 2263)
Minimum Explosive Conc.	50 g/m ³
Minimum Ignition Temperature	> 500 °C (BAM Furnace); > 315 °C (Godbert-Greenwald Furnace)
Minimum Ignition Energy	> 10 J (VDI 2263)

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Reactivity	May react exothermically upon contact with strong oxidizers.
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10.2 Chemical stability

Chemical stability	Stable under normal handling and storage conditions.
Explosion data	
Sensitivity to mechanical impact	None.
Sensitivity to static discharge	Dust in high concentrations may form explosive mixture in air. Do not use compressed air or vigorous sweeping with carbon black. Take precautionary measures against static discharges/ electrical sparking in the vicinity and ground all equipment.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions	None under normal processing.
Hazardous polymerization	Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	Avoid high temperatures >400 °C.
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10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible materials	Strong oxidizing agents.
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10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products	Carbon monoxide, Carbon dioxide (CO ₂), Sulfur oxides, Organic products of combustion.
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SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity	
Oral LD50	> 8000 mg/kg (rat); (Equivalent to OECD TG 401)
Dermal LD50	No data available
Inhalation LC50	No data available
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). Assessment: Not irritating to skin.
Serious eye damage/eye 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). Assessment: Not irritating to the eyes.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Guinea pig skin (Buehler Test): Not sensitizing (OECD 406). Assessment: Not sensitizing in animals. No cases of sensitization in humans have been reported.
Germ cell mutagenicity	<p><u>In Vitro</u></p> <p>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).</p> <p><u>In Vivo</u></p> <p>In an experimental investigation, mutational changes in the HPTR 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. Assessment: In vivo</p>

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.

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.

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.

OSHA

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens. Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

NTP

No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP. Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

Reproductive toxicity

ASSESSMENT: No effects on reproductive organs or fetal development have been reported in long-term repeated dose toxicity 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.

STOT - repeated exposure

Animal Toxicity

Repeated dose toxicity: inhalation (rat), 90 days, No Observed Adverse Effect Concentration (NOAEC) = 1.1 mg/m³ 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 FEV1 from a 1 mg/m³ 8 hour TWA daily (inhalable fraction) exposure over a 40-year period (Harber, 2003). An earlier European investigation suggested that exposure to 1 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction) of carbon black over a 40-year working lifetime would result in a 48 ml decline in FEV1 (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.

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1 Endocrine disrupting properties

Based on available data, this product is not identified as having endocrine disrupting properties according to EU Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, Annex I, as amended. This information is provided for reference only and is not required under OSHA HCS 2012, WHMIS 2023, or NOM-018-STPS-2015.

11.2.2 Other information Other adverse effects

No information available.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Ecotoxicity

Fish (Brachydanio rerio): LC50 (96hr) > 1,000 mg/L. (Method: OECD 203).
Daphnia magna: EC50 (24hr) > 5,600 mg/L. (Method: OECD 202).
Algae (Scenedesmus subspicatus): EC50 (72hr) > 10,000 mg/L.
Algae (Scenedesmus subspicatus): NOEC >= 10,000 mg/L (Method: OECD 201). Activated sludge: EC0 (3hr) >= 800 mg/L. (Method: DEV L3 TTC test).

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability

The methods for determining biodegradability are not applicable to inorganic substances.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation Not expected due to physicochemical properties of the substance.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Mobility Insoluble. Not expected to migrate.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT and vPvB assessment 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).

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Endocrine disrupting properties Based on available data, this product is not identified as having endocrine disrupting properties according to EU Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, Annex I, as amended. This information is provided for reference only and is not required under OSHA HCS 2012, WHMIS 2023, or NOM-018-STPS-2015.

12.7 Other harmful effects

Additional ecological information No negative effects known.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations
13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste from residues/unused products Waste should not be released to sewers. Product, as supplied, can be burned in suitable incineration facilities or should be disposed of in accordance with the regulations issued by the appropriate federal, state and local authorities. Same consideration should be given to containers and packaging.

Contaminated packaging Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations as applicable.

Waste codes / waste designations according to EWC / AVV EU Waste Code No. 61303.

SECTION 14: Transport information

MPC Black NG01 has been tested and certified in accordance with UN/DOT Transportation Testing N.4 (Division 4.2) for Self-Heating Solids, and the results confirm that it is not a "self-heating substance".

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

IATA

14.1 UN number or ID number	Not regulated
14.2 UN proper shipping name	Not regulated
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	Not regulated
14.4 Packing group	Not regulated
14.5 Environmental hazards	Not applicable

14.6	Special precautions for user	None
	Special Provisions	
<u>IMDG</u>		
14.1	UN number or ID number	Not regulated
14.2	UN proper shipping name	Not regulated
14.3	Transport hazard class(es)	Not regulated
14.4	Packing group	Not regulated
14.5	Environmental hazards	Not applicable
14.6	Special precautions for user	
	Special Provisions	None
14.7	Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments	No information available
<u>RID</u>		
14.1	UN number or ID number	Not regulated
14.2	UN proper shipping name	Not regulated
14.3	Transport hazard class(es)	Not regulated
14.4	Packing group	Not regulated
14.5	Environmental hazards	Not applicable
14.6	Special precautions for user	
	Special Provisions	None
<u>ADR</u>		
14.1	UN number or ID number	Not regulated
14.2	UN proper shipping name	Not regulated
14.3	Transport hazard class(es)	Not regulated
14.4	Packing group	Not regulated
14.5	Environmental hazards	Not applicable
14.6	Special precautions for user	
	Special Provisions	None

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

National Regulations

Germany

Water hazard class (WGK) Non-hazardous to water (nwg)

International Inventories

TSCA	Complies
DSL/NDSL	Complies
EINECS/ELINCS	Complies
ENCS	Complies
IECSC	Complies
KECL	Complies
PICCS	Complies
AICS	Complies
TCSI	Complies
NZIoC	Complies

Legend

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
TCSI	Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
NZIoC	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance.

SECTION 16: Other information

Key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet

Legend Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

TWA: Time-Weighted Average

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

Ceiling: Maximum limit value

Key literature references and sources for data used to compile the SDS

Chemical Safety Report REACH Carbon Black, EU REACH Dossier, June 3 2025.

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Driscoll KE, Deyo LC, Carter JM, Howard BW, Hassenbein DG and Bertram TA (1997) Effects of particle exposure and particle-elicited inflammatory cells on mutation in rat alveolar epithelial cells. Carcinogenesis 18(2) 423-430.

Gardiner K, van Tongeren M, Harrington M. (2001) Respiratory health effects from exposure to carbon black: Results of the phase 2 and 3 cross sectional studies in the European carbon black manufacturing industry. Occup. Env. Med. 58: 496-503.

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International Agency for Research on Cancer: IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans (2010), Vol. 93, February 1-14, 2006, Carbon Black, Titanium Dioxide, and Talc. Lyon, France.

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Sorahan T, Harrington JM (2007) A "Lugged" Analysis of Lung Cancer Risks in UK Carbon Black Production Workers, 1951–2004. Am. J. Ind. Med. 50, 555–564.

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