

Trade name: ENSACO® 150/ 210/ 240 / 250/ 260/ 350/ 360 G/ ENSACO® 150/ 250 P**Current version :** 9.0.0, issued: 03.06.2021**Replaced version:** 8.0.0, issued: 21.05.2021**Region:** GB**SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking****1.1 Product identifier****Trade name****ENSACO® 150/ 210/ 240 / 250/ 260/ 350/ 360 G/ ENSACO® 150/ 250 P****SUPER P®, SUPER P®-Li, C-ENERGY™ SUPER C 45/ 65, C-ENERGY™ SUPER C65T, C-ENERGY™ 252, C-ENERGY™ 276**Substance name Carbon black, mineral origin, > 96%
REACH registration no. 01-2119384822-32**Identification numbers**

CAS no. 1333-86-4

EC no. 215-609-9

Form**Contains: Set of carbon black (solid: nanoform, no surface treatment): 99+ %****1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against****Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture**

Pigments

Batteries

Additive for plastic and rubber

Chemical reagent

Refractories

Uses advised against

Use in tattoo inks

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**Address**

Imerys Graphite & Carbon Belgium SA

Brownfieldlaan

2830 Willebroek

Telephone no. +32 (0)3 886 71 81

Fax no. +32 (0)3 886 47 73

e-mail graphiteandcarbon.be@imerys.com

Information provided by / telephone

Research and Development

Advice on Safety Data Sheet

sdb_info@umco.de

1.4 Emergency telephone number

For Hazardous Materials [or Dangerous Goods] Incident

Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident

Call CHEMTREC Day or Night

International Number: +1 703-741-5970 (collect calls accepted)

Local number: +(44)-870-8200418

SECTION 2: Hazards identification**2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture****Classification information**

This product does not meet the classification and labelling criteria given in the Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP).

2.2 Label elements

Not relevant

2.3 Other hazards

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) evaluation (Monographs 65 & 93; 1996 & 2010 publications, respectively) concluded, "There is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of

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carbon black.” But “inadequate evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of carbon black”. IARC’s overall evaluation was that carbon black is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B). Carbon black has been the subject of extensive scientific health studies during the past several decades, as well as clinical and epidemiological studies of carbon black production workers. As a result of these detailed investigations, no causative link between carbon black exposure and cancer risk in humans has been demonstrated. Under the United Nations Global Harmonized System (GHS) framework, the ICBA International Carbon Black Association has determined that carbon black does not meet the criteria for classification as a human carcinogen. However, it may be dangerous and/or harmful as described below:

Danger: Combustible dusts, potentially causing dust explosion, classified as Dust Explosion Class1, with low explosion severity.

Harm: Long-term excessive inhalation of dust may affect respiratory system.

PBT assessment

The product is not considered to be a PBT.

vPvB assessment

The product is not considered to be a vPvB.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical characterization

Substance name Carbon black, mineral origin, > 96%

Description The diameters of constituent particles (D50) as measured by 2-dimensional TEM1 range from 7 nm to 101 nm. The surface areas for members of this set range from 21 to 1200 m²/g. The composition of members of this set is dominated by elemental carbon (typically > 96%), which is present in the amorphous phase.

Identification numbers

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EC no. 215-609-9

3.2 Mixtures

Not applicable. The product is not a mixture.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General information

In case of persisting adverse effects, consult a physician.

After inhalation

Ensure supply of fresh air.

After skin contact

Wash off with soap and water.

After eye contact

Remove contact lenses. Rinse eye thoroughly under running water keeping eyelids wide open and protecting the unaffected eye (at least 10 to 15 minutes).

After ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Drink water in small gulps.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

No data available.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Foam; Carbon dioxide; Extinguishing powder; Water mist

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Unsuitable extinguishing media

High power water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixtureIn the event of fire, the following can be released: Carbon dioxide (CO₂); Carbon monoxide (CO)**5.3 Advice for firefighters**

Carbon black does not burn with an open flame and fire may not be noticed until material is poked to reveal visible sparks. Carbon black that has burnt once should be observed carefully for at least 48 hours. Water used to extinguish fire should not enter drainage systems, soil or stretches of water. Ensure there are sufficient retaining facilities for water used to extinguish fire. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures****For non-emergency personnel**

Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.

For emergency responders

Caution: moist Carbon Black causes dangerously slick surfaces. Avoid dust formation. Ensure sufficient ventilation.

6.2 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 splits material cannot be contained, local authorities should be informed.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Take up with dust-binding material or using a suitable vacuum cleaner. Send in suitable containers for recovery or disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

No data available.

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

Avoid contact with eyes and skin. Do not inhale dust. Ensure sufficient ventilation and extraction at processing machines and locations where dust may form. Use no brooms or compressed air to avoid raising dust. Fine dust may cause electrical short circuiting or penetrate into electrical devices that are not completely sealed. Take measures to prevent electrostatic charging. If work under hot conditions is unavoidable (welding, torch cutting, ect.), the working area must be kept as free as possible of Carbon Black product and dust. Avoid the formation and deposition of dust. If workplace exposure limits are exceeded, respiratory protection approved for this particular job must be worn. Carbon Black handling instructions for closed rooms, silos or containers are given under chapter 8.

General protective and hygiene measures

The application of a barrier cream makes the removal of the carbon black from the skin easier, when washed with water and soap.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion

Dust can form an explosive mixture with air. Take measures against dust explosion. Keep away from sources of heat and ignition.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**Technical measures and storage conditions**

Keep container tightly closed and dry in a cool, well-ventilated place.

Requirements for storage rooms and vessels

Store product in closed containers.

Incompatible products

Do not store together with: oxidizing agents

7.3 Specific end use(s)

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No data available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limit values

No	Substance name	CAS no.	EC no.
1	CARBON BLACK	1333-86-4	215-609-9
List of approved workplace exposure limits (WELs) / EH40			
Carbon black			
	WEL short-term (15 min reference period)	7	mg/m ³
	WEL long-term (8-hr TWA reference period)	3.5	mg/m ³
2	Dust		
List of approved workplace exposure limits (WELs) / EH40			
Dust respirable			
	WEL long-term (8-hr TWA reference period)	4	mg/m ³
	Comments	see Definition 44 "Dust"	
List of approved workplace exposure limits (WELs) / EH40			
Dust inhalable			
	WEL long-term (8-hr TWA reference period)	10	mg/m ³
	Comments	see Definition 44 "Dust"	

DNEL, DMEL and PNEC values

DNEL values (worker)

No	Substance name	CAS / EC no		
	Route of exposure	Exposure time	Effect	Value
1	CARBON BLACK	1333-86-4 215-609-9		
	inhalative	Long term (chronic)	systemic	2 mg/m ³
	inhalative	Long term (chronic)	local	2 mg/m ³

PNEC values

No	Substance name	CAS / EC no	
	ecological compartment	Type	Value
1	CARBON BLACK	1333-86-4 215-609-9	
	water	fresh water	5 mg/L
	water	marine water	5 mg/L

Other information

US ACGIH - TLV 3,0 mg/m³ TWA (inhalation)

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

No data available.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection in closed rooms: Obligatory use of a breathing apparatus independent of ambient air when accessing closed soot stores (silos and containers). The respirator must comply with local rules. If workplace exposure limits are exceeded, a respiration protection approved for this particular job must be worn.

Respiratory filter (gas) : EN 136

Respiratory filter (part): EN 149

Eye / face protection

Safety glasses with side protection shield (EN 166)

Hand protection

In case of intensive contact, wear protective gloves (EN 374). Before use, the protective gloves should be tested in any case for its specific work-station suitability (i.e. mechanical resistance, product compatibility and antistatic properties). Adhere to the manufacturer's instructions and information relating to the use, storage, care and

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replacement of protective gloves. Protective gloves shall be replaced immediately when physically damaged or worn. Design operations thus to avoid permanent use of protective gloves.

Appropriate Material natural latex

Appropriate Material PVC

Appropriate Material nitrile rubber

Environmental exposure controls

No data available.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

State of aggregation			
solid			
Form/Colour			
Powder / granulates			
black			
Odour			
odourless			
pH value			
Value	5	-	11
Method	ASTM D1512-05		
Boiling point / boiling range			
Value	>	3000	°C
Melting point/freezing point			
Value	>	3000	°C
Decomposition temperature			
Value	>	400	°C
Flash point			
Not applicable			
Ignition temperature			
Value	>	500	°C
Comments	The minimum ignition energy is higher than 10 J.		
Flammability			
No data available			
Lower explosion limit			
Value		50	g/m ³
Upper explosion limit			
No data available			
Vapour pressure			
No data available			
Relative vapour density			
No data available			
Relative density			
No data available			
Density			
Value	1.8	-	2.0 g/cm ³
Reference temperature			25 °C
Bulk density			
Value	0.12	-	0.25 g/ml

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Solubility in water	
Comments	insoluble
Solubility	
No data available	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	
No data available	
Viscosity	
No data available	
Particle characteristics	
Set of carbon black nanoforms	
Shape: Shape description: spheroidal, spherical, Pure shape: yes - typical composition: - range: 100 %	
Particle size distribution and range: Shape category: spheroidal (D10, Typical value: , Range of typical value:>6 - <71 nm) (D50, Typical value: , Range of typical value:>7 - <101 nm) (D90, Typical value: , Range of typical value:>21 - <178 nm) Fraction of constituent particles in the size range 1-100nm(%): >=50 - <=100 %	
Crystallinity structures: amorphous (amorphous carbon black) Pure Structure: yes (range of typical composition: 100 %) Crystal system: not applicable	
Specific surface area: range: Ca.18 - ca. 1200 m ² /g	
Surface functionalisation / treatment: Surface treatment applied: (The set does not contain both treated and non-surface treated nanoforms)	

9.2 Other information

Other information
No data available.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Dangerous reactions are not expected if the product is handled according to its intended use.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable if stored and handled properly.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Carbon Black cannot easily be caused to explode and therefore there is no danger in practical use. However, in special test procedures a carbon black/ air mixture can explode.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid high temperatures. See section 8. Avoid contact with strong oxidants (exothermic reaction possible).

10.5 Incompatible materials

Oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Decomposition products in the case of fire carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide (CO₂), organic products of decomposition, sulphoxides. Safety notes: take measures to prevent electrostatic discharges. Avoid dust formation. All metal parts of the mixing and processing machines must be earthed. Make sure all equipment is earthed before

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loading operations.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information**11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008**

Acute oral toxicity	
LD50	> 8000 mg/kg
Species	rat
Evaluation/classification	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Acute dermal toxicity	
No data available	
Acute inhalational toxicity	
No data available	
Skin corrosion/irritation	
Species	rabbit
Evaluation	non-irritant
Evaluation/classification	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Serious eye damage/irritation	
Species	rabbit
Evaluation	non-irritant
Evaluation/classification	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	
Route of exposure	Skin
Species	guinea pig
Evaluation	non-sensitizing
Evaluation/classification	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Germ cell mutagenicity	
Method	Ames-Test
Comments	Gene toxicity in vitro: Carbon black is not suitable to be tested in bacterial (Ames test) and other in vitro systems because of its insolubility. When tested, however, results for carbon black showed no mutagenic effects. Organic solvent extracts of carbon black can, however, 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 5).
Method	HPRT-Test
Comments	Gene toxicity 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" which led to chronic inflammation and release of genotoxic oxygen species.
Evaluation	In vivo mutagenicity in rats is occurring by mechanisms secondary to a threshold effect and a consequence of "lung overload" which led to chronic inflammation and 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.
Evaluation/classification	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Reproduction toxicity	
Comments	No experimental studies on effects of carbon black on fertility and reproduction have been located. However, based on the toxicokinetics data, carbon black is deposited in the lungs and based on its specific chemical-physical

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Evaluation/classification	<p>properties (insolubility, low absorption potential), it is not likely to distribute in the body to reach reproductive organs, embryo and/or fetus under in vivo conditions.</p> <p>Therefore, no adverse effects of carbon black to fertility/reproduction are expected. No effects have been reported in long-term animal studies.</p> <p>No experimental studies on effects of carbon black on fetal development have been located.</p> <p>However, based on the toxicokinetics data, carbon black is deposited in the lungs and based on its specific chemical-physical properties (insolubility, low absorption potential), it is not likely to distribute in the body to reach reproductive organs, embryo and/or fetus under in vivo conditions.</p> <p>Therefore, no adverse effects of carbon black to fetal development are expected.</p> <p>Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.</p>
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Carcinogenicity	
Route of exposure	oral
Duration of exposure	2 year(s)
Species	rat
Evaluation	No indications of carcinogenic effects are available from long-term trials.
Route of exposure	oral
Duration of exposure	2 year(s)
Species	mouse
Evaluation	No indications of carcinogenic effects are available from long-term trials.
Route of exposure	dermal
Duration of exposure	18 months
Species	mouse
Evaluation	No indications of carcinogenic effects are available from long-term trials.
Route of exposure	inhalative
Duration of exposure	2 year(s)
Species	rat
Comments	Inhalative Rat: Lung/ tumours, lung / fibrosis, lungs / inflammation. Exposure under overload conditions.
Evaluation	Lung tumors in rats are the result of exposure under "lung overload" conditions. The development of lung tumors in rats is specific to this species. Mouse and hamster do not develop lung tumors under similar test conditions. The CLP guidance on classification and labelling states, that „lung overload“ in animals is listed under mechanism not relevant to humans. 4)
Evaluation/classification	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

STOT - single exposure	
No data available	

STOT - repeated exposure	
Route of exposure	inhalative
NOAEL	1 mg/m ³
Duration of exposure	90 d
Species	rat
Comments	Effects in the rat lung are considered to be related to the "lung overload phenomenon" 1 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9) 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.
Effects	Lung / inflammation, hyperplasia, fibrosis
Evaluation/classification	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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Aspiration hazard

Not relevant

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact may cause mechanical irritation through dust particles.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Repeated and prolonged skin contact may cause removal of natural fat from the skin and irritation of the skin. Inhalation of dusts may irritate the respiratory tract.

11.2 Information on other hazards**Endocrine disrupting properties**

No data available.

Other information

Results of epidemiological studies of carbon black production workers suggest that cumulative exposure to carbon black may result in small decrements in lung function. A recent U.S. respiratory morbidity study suggested a 27 ml decline in FEV1 from a 1 mg/m³ (inhalable fraction) exposure over a 40-year period. An older 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. 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.

The relationship between other respiratory symptoms and exposure to carbon black is even less clear. In the U.S. study, 9% of the highest 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.

A study on carbon black production workers in the UK (10) 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 (11 & 12 & 13 & 14) found a similar increase in lung cancer risk but, like the 2001 UK study (10), found no association with carbon black exposure. In contrast, a large US study (15) of 18 plants showed a reduction in lung cancer risk in carbon black production workers. Based upon these studies, the February 2006 Working Group at IARC concluded that the human evidence for carcinogenicity was inadequate. 1)

Since this IARC evaluation of carbon black, Sorahan and Harrington (16) 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 (17 & 18) 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 (16). Morfeld and McCunney (19) applied a Bayesian approach to unravel the role of uncontrolled confounders and identified smoking and prior exposure to occupational carcinogens received before being hired in the carbon black industry as main causes of the observed lung cancer excess risk.

Overall, as a result of these detailed investigations, no causative link between carbon black exposure and cancer risk in humans has been demonstrated. This view is consistent with the IARC evaluation in 2006.

Several epidemiological and clinical studies of workers in the carbon black production industries show no evidence of clinically significant adverse health effects due to occupational exposure to carbon black.

No dose response relationship was observed in workers exposed to carbon black.

SECTION 12: Ecological information**12.1 Toxicity****Toxicity to fish (acute)**

LC0	1000	mg/l
Duration of exposure	96	h
Species	Brachydanio rerio	
Method	OECD 203	

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Toxicity to fish (chronic)			
No data available			
Toxicity to Daphnia (acute)			
EC0		5600	mg/l
Duration of exposure		48	h
Method	OECD 202		
Toxicity to Daphnia (chronic)			
No data available			
Toxicity to algae (acute)			
No data available			
Toxicity to algae (chronic)			
NOEC		10000	mg/l
Duration of exposure		72	h
Species	Scenedesmus subspicatus		
Bacteria toxicity			
EC10	>=	800	mg/l
Duration of exposure		3	h
Species	activated sludge		
Method	DEV L3		

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability	
Comments	Carbon black is substantially elemental carbon. The substance is inorganic and can not be further biodegraded by microorganisms
Physico-chemical eliminability	
Comments	Carbon black is substantially elemental carbon. It is inert and contains no functional or water-soluble groups. It cannot be further degraded by hydrolysis, light or by photodegradation in air or in surface water.
Behaviour in sewers [waste treatment plants]	
Based on the available data, carbon black is not expected to interfere with the operation of sewage treatment plants.	

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Bioconcentration factor (BCF)	
Comments	Based on the physical-chemical properties of carbon black as an inert solid, its insolubility and stability in water and in organic solvents, diffusion through membranes of organisms and therefore bioaccumulation is not expected.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Mobility in soil	
Comments	Carbon black is an inert solid. It is stable and insoluble in water or organic solvents. Its vapour pressure is negligible. Based on these properties it is expected that carbon black will not occur in air or water in relevant amounts. Also potential for distribution via water or air, respectively, can be dismissed. The deposition in soil or sediments is therefore the most relevant compartment of fate in the environment.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	
PBT assessment	The product is not considered to be a PBT.
vPvB assessment	The product is not considered to be a vPvB.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

No data available.

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12.7 Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects

Acute/Chronic toxicity:

Carbon black is an inert, inorganic and water insoluble substance therefore its bioavailability for aquatic organisms is low. As an element it has not further reactive or functional groups and an acute or chronic toxicity is not expected.

Toxicity to soil:

As an inert solid substance, insoluble in water and organic solvents a diffusion through membranes or uptake and bioaccumulation to terrestrial organisms is not expected. Based on the available data, carbon black is not considered as toxic to terrestrial organism.

12.8 Other information

Other information

Do not discharge into drains or waters and do not dispose of in public landfills.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

Disposal of the product should be carried out in accordance with all applicable regulations following consultation with the responsible local authority and the disposal company in an authorised and suitable disposal facility.

Allocation of a waste code number, according to the European Waste Catalogue, should be carried out in agreement with the regional waste disposal company.

Packaging

Residues must be removed from packaging and when emptied completely disposed of in accordance with the regulations for waste removal. Incompletely emptied packaging must be disposed of in the form of disposal specified by the regional disposer.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 Transport ADR/RID/ADN

The product is not subject to ADR/RID/ADN regulations.

14.2 Transport IMDG

The product is not subject to IMDG regulations.

14.3 Transport ICAO-TI / IATA

The product is not subject to ICAO-TI / IATA regulations.

14.4 Other information

The product is a non-activated carbon black of mineral origin. Basing on test studies this product is not being considered a hazardous good according to the classification of hazardous goods 4.2, since self ignition is above 140°C.

14.5 Environmental hazards

Information on environmental hazards, if relevant, please see 14.1 - 14.3.

14.6 Special precautions for user

No data available.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not relevant

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

EU regulations

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) Annex XIV (List of substances subject to authorisation)

In accordance with the REACH regulation (EC) 1907/2006, the product does not contain any substances that are considered as subject to listing in annex XIV, inventory of substances requiring authorisation.

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REACH candidate list of substances of very high concern (SVHC) for authorisation

In accordance with article 57 and article 59 of the Reach regulation (EC) 1907/2006, this substance is not considered as subject to listing in annex XIV, inventory of substances requiring authorisation ("Authorization list").

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) Annex XVII: RESTRICTIONS ON THE MANUFACTURE, PLACING ON THE MARKET AND USE OF CERTAIN DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES, MIXTURES AND ARTICLES

The substance is not subject to the provisions of annex XVII (restriction entries) of the Reach regulation (EC) 1907/2006.

Directive 2012/18/EU on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances

This substance is not subject to Part 1 or 2 of Annex I

National regulations**National chemical inventories**

EINECS/ELINCS (European Community)	listed	
USA (TSCA)	listed	
DSL/NDSL (Canada)	DSL listed	
ENCS (Japan)	listed	
ECL (Korea)	listed	KE-04682
AICS (Australia)	listed	
IECSC / NEPA (China)	listed	
PICCS (Philippines)	listed	
NZIoC (New Zealand)	listed	
CSNN (Taiwan)	listed	

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been carried out for this substance.

SECTION 16: Other information**Sources of key data used to compile the data sheet:**

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) as amended in each case.

Directives 2000/39/EC, 2006/15/EC, 2009/161/EU, (EU) 2017/164.

National Threshold Limit Values of the corresponding countries as amended in each case.

Transport regulations according to ADR, RID, IMDG, IATA as amended in each case.

The data sources used to determine physical, toxic and ecotoxic data, are indicated directly in the corresponding section.

1) Baan, R. Carcinogenic Hazards from Inhaled Carbon Black, Titanium Dioxide, and Talc not Containing Asbestos or Asbestiform Fibers: Recent Evaluations by an IARC Monographs Working Group. Inhalation Toxicology, 19 (Suppl.1); 213-228 (2007).

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Creation of the safety data sheet

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