

Date: 25.03.2022

Former date: NA

**SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING**

**1.1 Product identifier**

**Trade name**

PRE-ELEC PP 19279

**Company product code**

PP19279

**Reach registration number**

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

**The uses of the chemical**

to make electrostatic conductive products

**Classification of economic activities (NACE)**

C20.16

**Use categories (UC62)**

55

**The chemical can be used by the general public**

**The chemical is used by the general public only**

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

**Manufacturer, importer, other undertaking**

PREMIX OY

**Street address**

Muovitie 4

**Postcode and post office**

FIN-05200 Rajamäki

**Post-office box**

P.O.Box 12

**Postcode and post office**

FIN-05201 Rajamäki

**Telephone number**

+358 9 878 041

**Telefax**

+358 9 878 04400

**Web page**

[www.premixgroup.com](http://www.premixgroup.com)

**Finnish Business ID (Y code)**

FI03572581

**1.4 Emergency telephone number**

Emergency telephone number (Europe):112

Other countries: check local number

Poison Information centre (Finland) open 24 h daily: (09) 471977 or (09) 4711

**SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

**2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture**

Not classified as hazardous mixture according the CLP regulation (EU 1272/2008).

**2.2 Label elements**

EUH 210 Safety data sheet available on request.

**2.3 Other hazards**

Carbon black is listed in the dust form as a possible carcinogen to humans – group 2B – by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). In the compound carbon black is not in the dust form but is bound in plastic.

**SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS****3.2 Mixtures**

CAS/EC number and the registration number	Name of the ingredient	Concentration	Classification
CAS 1333-86-4 EC 215-609-9	Carbon black	20 – 40 %	Not classified, national occupational exposure limit value

The full text for all hazard statements is displayed in section 16.

**SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES****4.1 Description of first aid measures**

Wash with water. In case of skin contact with molten plastic cool rapidly with water. Do not attempt removal of plastic without medical assistance.

**4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

Burning marks in skin contact with molten plastic.

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

Severe burning of skin. Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES****5.1 Extinguishing media**

Water spray, foam, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

**5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

Oxides of carbon and nitrogen, hydrocarbon fragments, other toxic gases

**5.3 Advice for firefighters**

No special advice

**SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES****6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

no special precautions needed

**6.2 Environmental precautions**

do not let the granules contaminate sewers, waters or soil

**6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

sweep up the spill

**6.4 Reference to other sections**

Exposure controls in section 8.

Waste treatment methods in section 13.

**SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE****7.1 Precautions for safe handling**

Follow proper standard industrial hygiene practices.

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

Store in a dry and cool location in tightly sealed containers.

Do not store with oxidizing agents.

**7.3 Specific end use(s)**

none known

**SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION****8.1 Control parameters****National occupational exposure limit values**

Carbon black (CAS 1333-86-4)

HTP (15 min) 7 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Finland)

HTP (8 h) 3.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Finland)

**Other limit values**

NA

**DNEL**

NA

**PNEC**  
NA

## 8.2 Exposure controls

### Appropriate engineering controls

provide adequate ventilation, use local exhaust ventilation

### Eye/face protection

safety glasses when needed

### Skin protection

normal work clothing

### Hand protection

gloves when needed

### Respiratory protection

provide adequate ventilation, use local exhaust ventilation

### Thermal hazards

molten plastic

### Environmental exposure controls

do not let the granules contaminate sewers, waters or soil

## SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	granule
<b>Odour</b>	characteristic odour
<b>Odour threshold</b>	NA
<b>pH</b>	NA
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	Melting range 140-170 °C
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	NA
<b>Flash point</b>	>350 °C
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	NA
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	NA
<b>Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits</b>	NA
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	NA
<b>Vapour density</b>	NA
<b>Relative density</b>	1.0 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	Insoluble in water
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	NA
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	NA
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	NA
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	NA
<b>Viscosity</b>	NA
<b>Explosive properties</b>	NA
<b>Oxidising properties</b>	NA

**9.2 Other information**  
none

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- 10.1 Reactivity**  
stable
- 10.2 Chemical stability**  
stable
- 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions**  
little
- 10.4 Conditions to avoid**  
do not allow product to remain in barrel at elevated temperatures for extended period of time
- 10.5 Incompatible materials**  
avoid acids, alkalis and strong oxidizing agents
- 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products**  
Oxides of carbon and nitrogen, hydrocarbon fragments, other toxic gases

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

The product is not classified as acute toxic. There is no toxicity data available for the product.

Carbon black: fish: LC50(96h)>100mg/l, (Brachydanio rerio), OECD203, water flea: EC50(24h)>5600 mg/l, (Daphnia magna), OECD202, algae: EC50 (72h)>10000 mg/l (Scenedesmus subspicatus), LD50 (oral, rat): > 8000 mg/kg. In the compound, the carbon black is bound in the base polymer.

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

The product is not classified as corrosive/irritant.

#### Serious eye damage/irritation

The product is not classified as corrosive/irritant.

#### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

The product is not classified as sensitiser.

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

The product is not classified as mutagenic.

#### Carcinogenicity

The product is not classified as carcinogenic.

Carbon black is listed as a possible carcinogen to humans - group 2B - by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), but is not listed as a carcinogen by U.S. National Toxicity Program (NTP) and U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

#### Reproductive toxicity

The product is not classified as a reproductive toxicant.

#### STOT-single exposure

The product is not classified as toxic to specific target organs through single exposure.

#### STOT-repeated exposure

The product is not classified as toxic to specific target organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

#### Aspiration hazard

The product is not classified as hazardous with aspiration.

#### Other information

none

## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1 Toxicity

The product is not classified as hazardous for environment. There is no ecotoxicity data available for the product.

**12.2 Persistence and degradability**

nonbiodegradable

**12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

nonbioaccumulative

**12.4 Mobility in soil**

Insoluble in water

**12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

none

**12.6 Other adverse effects**

none

**SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**13.1 Waste treatment methods**

The product is not hazardous waste.

Reuse or recycle if possible. Dispose of at approved land-fill tips according to national and local regulations.

**SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**14.1 UN number**

NA

**14.2 UN proper shipping name**

NA

**14.3 Transport hazard class(es)**

NA

**14.4 Packing group**

NA

**14.5 Environmental hazards**

none

**14.6 Special precautions for user**

none

**14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code**

NA

**SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION**

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

No specific regulations.

**15.2 Chemical safety assessment**

none

**SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION**

**Changes to the previous version**

19.09.2018: Changes in sections 3, 5, 7, 8, 10 and 16.

20.9.2016: Changes in sections 2, 3, 8, 11, 12, 13 and 16.

**Glossary of abbreviations**

DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level

EC50: Effective concentration 50%

LC50: Lethal concentration 50%

LD50: Lethal dose 50%

PNEC: Predicted No-Effect Concentration

**References**

Former MSDS

Decree of Ministry of social affairs and health about concentrations known to be adverse (1214/2016) (STM: HTP values 2016, Finland)

**Procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]**

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**List of relevant hazard statements**

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**Training appropriate for workers**

Read the instructions in this MSDS.

**Other information**

CARBON BLACK dust: Carbon black is listed as a possible carcinogen to humans - group 2B - by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), but is not listed as a carcinogen by U.S. National Toxicity Program (NTP) and U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

Carbon black in the dust form: Carbon black contains trace amounts of strongly adsorbed polynuclear aromatic compounds (PAH's). Some PAH's in the non-adsorbed form have been found to be carcinogenic. Epidemiology studies of U.S. and W.European carbon black workers show no significant health effects due to occupational exposure. Chronic inflammation, lung fibrosis and lung tumors have been found in rats experimentally exposed for long periods of time to excessive concentrations of carbon black and other insoluble dust particles which overwhelm the lung clearance mechanisms. The researchers who conducted these tests believe that these diseases most likely result from the massive accumulation of small dust particles in the lung, the "lung overload phenomenon," rather than from specific chemical effect of carbon black. Such effects occur only when the lungs are overloaded with an excess of small particles. Human studies have not found that workplace exposure to carbon black at or below the TLV causes these effects.