

Date: 04.12.2018

Former date: -

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING**1.1 Product identifier****Trade name**

PRE-ELEC TPU 16619

Company product code

TPU16619

Reach registration number

mixture, no registration

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 pagewww.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**Hazardous ingredients**

CAS/EC number and the registration number	Name of the ingredient	Concentration	Classification
CAS 1333-86-4 EC 215-609-9	Carbon black	10 – 30 %	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 (CO2)
- 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**
Oxides of carbon and nitrogen, hydrogen cyanide, isocyanate, hydrocarbon fragments, other toxic gases
- 5.3 Advice for firefighters**
Wear self contained positive pressure breathing apparatus and full fire protection clothing. Collect the fire fighting water into a separate container. Not into sewerage.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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/m3 (Finland)

HTP (8 h) 3.5 mg/m3 (Finland)

Other limit values

NA

DNEL

NA

PNEC

NA

8.2 Exposure controls

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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

Appearance	granule
Odour	characteristic odour
Odour threshold	NA
pH	NA
Melting point/freezing point	Melting range >160°C, Attention 160-220°C
Initial boiling point and boiling range	NA
Flash point	NA
Evaporation rate	NA
Flammability (solid, gas)	NA
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	NA
Vapour pressure	NA
Vapour density	NA
Relative density	1.2 g/cm ³
Solubility(ies)	Insoluble in water
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	NA
Auto-ignition temperature	NA
Auto-ignition temperature	NA
Decomposition temperature	>230°C
Viscosity	NA
Explosive properties	NA
Oxidising properties	NA

9.2 Other information

None

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

stable

10.2 Chemical stability

stable

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10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Little in normal storage conditions

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, hydrogen cyanide, isocyanate, 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

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- 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
18.12.2017: Changes in sections 3, 5, 7, 8, 10 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

none

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.