Section 1. Identification

Product identifier : Bondesil Carbon, Bond Elut Carbon Bulk
Part no. : 6410G, 64100G
Chemical identity : Carbon black

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Material uses : Reagents and Standards for Analytical Chemistry Laboratory Use
6410G - 10g
64100G - 100g

Supplier/Manufacturer : Agilent Technologies Australia Pty Ltd
679 Springvale Road
Mulgrave
Victoria 3170, Australia
1800 802 402

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation) : CHEMTREC®: +(61)-290372994

Section 2. Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture
H373 - SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2
H412 - LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3

GHS label elements

Signal word : WARNING
Hazard statements : H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
(inhalation)
H412 - Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

Prevention : P273 - Avoid release to the environment.
P260 - Do not breathe dust or mist.
Response : P314 - Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
Storage : Not applicable.
Disposal : P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Supplemental label elements

Additional warning phrases : Not applicable.

Other hazards which do not result in classification : May form combustible dust concentrations in air.
Section 3. Composition and ingredient information

Substance/mixture : Substance

CAS number/other identifiers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>% (w/w)</th>
<th>CAS number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon black</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1333-86-4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

**Eye contact**

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention following exposure or if feeling unwell.

**Inhalation**

Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention following exposure or if feeling unwell. If unconscious, in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

**Skin contact**

Wash contaminated skin with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention following exposure or if feeling unwell. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

**Ingestion**

Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention following exposure or if feeling unwell. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

**Potential acute health effects**

**Eye contact**

Exposure to airborne concentrations above statutory or recommended exposure limits may cause irritation of the eyes.

**Inhalation**

Exposure to airborne concentrations above statutory or recommended exposure limits may cause irritation of the nose, throat and lungs.

**Skin contact**

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Ingestion**

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Over-exposure signs/symptoms**

**Eye contact**

Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness

**Inhalation**

Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing

**Skin contact**

No specific data.

**Ingestion**

No specific data.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Date of issue/Date of revision : 21/04/2021  Date of previous issue : 10/09/2018  Version : 4
Section 4. First aid measures

Notes to physician: Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.

Specific treatments: No specific treatment.

Protection of first-aiders: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Use dry chemical powder.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Avoid high pressure media which could cause the formation of a potentially explosive dust-air mixture.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical: May form explosive dust-air mixture if dispersed. This material is harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Fire water contaminated with this material must be contained and prevented from being discharged to any waterway, sewer or drain.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products: Decomposition products may include the following materials: carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters: Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Remark: This material is flammable in powder form only.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilt material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing dust. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders: If specialised clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in “For non-emergency personnel”.

Environmental precautions: Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Water polluting material. May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up: Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Avoid dust generation. Do not dry sweep. Vacuum dust with equipment fitted with a HEPA filter and place in a closed, labeled waste container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not breathe dust. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid release to the environment. Avoid the creation of dust when handling and avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Prevent dust accumulation. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Electrical equipment and lighting should be protected to appropriate standards to prevent dust coming into contact with hot surfaces, sparks or other ignition sources. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on general occupational hygiene: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidising materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabelled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient name</th>
<th>Exposure limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon black</td>
<td>Safe Work Australia (Australia, 12/2019). TWA: 3 mg/m³ 8 hours.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appropriate engineering controls: Use only with adequate ventilation. If user operations generate dust, fumes, gas, vapour or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection: Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: safety glasses with side-shields. If operating conditions cause high dust concentrations to be produced, use dust goggles.
Section 8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Hand protection: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Body protection: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Other skin protection: Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection: Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state: Solid. [Powder.]

Colour: Black. / Grey.

Odour: Odourless.

Odour threshold: Not available.

pH: Not available.

Melting point: Not available.

Boiling point: Not available.

Flash point: Closed cup: >500°C (>932°F)

Evaporation rate: Not available.

Flammability (solid, gas): Flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: open flames, sparks and static discharge and heat. Slightly flammable in the presence of the following materials or conditions: oxidising materials. This material is flammable in powder form only.

Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits: Not available.

Vapour pressure: Not available.

Vapour density: Not available.

Density: 1.7 to 1.9 [Water = 1]

Relative density: 1.7 to 1.9 g/cm³ [20°C (68°F)]

Solubility: Insoluble in the following materials: cold water and hot water.

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: Not available.

Solubility in water: <0.001 g/l

Auto-ignition temperature: >315°C (>599°F)

Decomposition temperature: >3650°C (>6602°F)

Viscosity: Not available.
Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.

Chemical stability : The product is stable.

Possibility of hazardous reactions : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.

Conditions to avoid : Avoid the creation of dust when handling and avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by earthing and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. Prevent dust accumulation.

Incompatible materials : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidising materials

Hazardous decomposition products : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Dose</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon black</td>
<td>LD50 Oral</td>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>&gt;15400 mg/kg</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Irritation/Corrosion

Not available.

Sensitisation

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : May cause cancer, based on animal data. (Dust)

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Teratogenicity

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Route of exposure</th>
<th>Target organs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon black</td>
<td>Category 2</td>
<td>inhalation</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Information on likely routes of exposure

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact : Exposure to airborne concentrations above statutory or recommended exposure limits may cause irritation of the eyes.

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Section 11. Toxicological information

**Inhalation**
- Exposure to airborne concentrations above statutory or recommended exposure limits may cause irritation of the nose, throat and lungs.

**Skin contact**
- No known significant effects or critical hazards.

**Ingestion**
- No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

**Eye contact**
- Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation, redness

**Inhalation**
- Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation, coughing

**Skin contact**
- No specific data.

**Ingestion**
- No specific data.

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

**Short term exposure**
- **Potential immediate effects**: Not available.
- **Potential delayed effects**: Not available.

**Long term exposure**
- **Potential immediate effects**: Not available.
- **Potential delayed effects**: Not available.

### Potential chronic health effects

- **General**: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled. Repeated or prolonged inhalation of dust may lead to chronic respiratory irritation.
- **Carcinogenicity**: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- **Mutagenicity**: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
- **Reproductive toxicity**: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

- **Acute toxicity estimates**
  - N/A

Section 12. Ecological information

### Toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product/ingredient name</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Exposure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon black</td>
<td>Acute EC50 &gt;10000 mg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Algae</td>
<td>72 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute EC50 37.563 mg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Daphnia - Daphnia magna - Neonate</td>
<td>48 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acute NOEC &gt;10000 mg/l Fresh water</td>
<td>Algae</td>
<td>72 hours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Persistence and degradability

Not available.

### Bioaccumulative potential

Not available.

### Mobility in soil

...
Section 12. Ecological information

**Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{OC})**: Not available.

**Other adverse effects**: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

**Disposal methods**: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Avoid dispersal of spilt material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

**ADG / IMDG / IATA**: Not regulated as Dangerous Goods according to the ADG Code.

**Special precautions for user**: Transport within user’s premises: always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

**Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**: Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

**Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons**: Not regulated.

**Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Scheduled Substances**: No listed substance

**International regulations**

- **Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals**: Not listed.
- **Montreal Protocol**: Not listed.
- **Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants**: Not listed.
- **UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals**: Not listed.

**Inventory list**

- **Australia**: This material is listed or exempted.
- **Canada**: This material is listed or exempted.
- **China**: This material is listed or exempted.
- **Europe**: This material is listed or exempted.
- **Japan**: Japan inventory (ENCS): This material is listed or exempted. Japan inventory (ISHL): This material is listed or exempted.

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Section 15. Regulatory information

New Zealand: This material is listed or exempted.
Philippines: This material is listed or exempted.
Republic of Korea: This material is listed or exempted.
Taiwan: This material is listed or exempted.
Thailand: Not determined.
Turkey: This material is listed or exempted.
United States: This material is active or exempted.
Việt Nam: This material is listed or exempted.

Section 16. Any other relevant information

History

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Key to abbreviations:
ADG = Australian Dangerous Goods
ADR = The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
N/A = Not available
SUSMP = Standard Uniform Schedule of Medicine and Poisons
UN = United Nations

Procedure used to derive the classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Justification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY - REPEATED EXPOSURE - Category 2</td>
<td>Regulatory data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LONG-TERM (CHRONIC) AQUATIC HAZARD - Category 3</td>
<td>On basis of test data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References: Not available.

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