Material Safety Data Sheet
Carbon Black Feed Stock
MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: CBFS

CAS#: 71-43-2

Synonym: Carbon Black Oil (CBO)

Chemical Name: Carbon Black Feed Stock

Chemical Formula: ---

Contact Information:

AGR Enterprises
C-301, Angelina CHS,
Sarojini Road, Vile Parle West Mumbai- 400 056
Telephone - 022-26104874/75

Section 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Carbonblack Feedstock is a complex mixture of hydrocarbons produced as the residual fraction of distillation products from a catalytic cracking process. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly greater than twenty carbons and boiling above 662 F. The CAS descriptions of this stream states that it is likely to contain >5% 4 to 6-membered condensed ring polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

This product was analyzed by MPC and found to contain 1.2-2.3% of the 22 3-7 ring polycyclic aromatic compounds identified as Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxic (PBT) Chemicals subject to reporting under EPA EPCRA Section 313 regulations. May contain a trace amount of benzene (<0.01%).

Section 3: Hazards Identification

OSHA Regulatory Status
This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids	Category 4
Acute toxicity - Inhalation (Dusts/Mists)	Category 4
Germ cell mutagenicity	Category 2
Carcinogenicity	Category 1A
Reproductive toxicity	Category 2
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 2
Acute aquatic toxicity	Category 1
Chronic aquatic toxicity	Category 1

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)
Hot liquid may cause thermal burns May release hydrogen sulfide gas

Precautionary Statements - Prevention
Obtain special instructions before use
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area Avoid release to the environment

Precautionary Statements - Response
IF exposed, concerned or you feel unwell: Get medical attention
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell
In case of fire: Use CO2, dry chemical, or foam for extinction.
Collect spillage

Precautionary Statements - Storage Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool Store locked up

Precautionary Statements - Disposal
Dispose of contents/container at an approved waste disposal plant

Section 4: First Aid Measures

General Advice:	In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show directions for use or safety data sheet if possible).
Inhalation:	Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, institute rescue breathing. If breathing is difficult, ensure airway is clear, give oxygen and continue to monitor. If heart has stopped, immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Keep affected person warm and at rest. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.
Skin Contact:	Hot material: If hot material gets on skin, immediately flush affected area with large amounts of cool water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION. Cold material: Immediately wash exposed skin with plenty of soap and water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
Eye Contact:	Hot material: If hot material comes in contact with eyes, hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye with a large amount of cool water for at least 15 minutes. GET IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

	Cold material: For cold material, flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. Gently remove contacts while flushing. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
Ingestion:	Rinse mouth out with water. Ingestion of hot material can produce damage (thermal burns) to tissues of the gastrointestinal tract. If symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

Most important signs and symptoms, both short-term and delayed with overexposure

Adverse Effects:	Hydrogen sulfide can cause respiratory paralysis and death, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure. Do not rely on ability to smell vapors, since loss of smell rapidly occurs. Effects of overexposure include irritation of the nose and throat, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain and signs of nervous system depression (e.g. headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination and fatigue), irregular heartbeats, pulmonary edema, weakness and convulsions. Exposure to hot melted material can cause thermal burns. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause adverse effects to the thymus, liver and blood. Prolonged and repeated contact may cause defatting and drying of the skin and may lead to irritation and/or dermatitis.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes To Physician:	INHALATION: Inhalation exposure can produce toxic effects. Treat intoxications as hydrogen sulfide exposures. At high concentrations hydrogen sulfide may produce pulmonary edema, respiratory depression, and/or respiratory paralysis. The first priority in treatment should be the establishment of adequate ventilation and the administration of 100% oxygen. Monitor for respiratory distress. If cough or difficulty inbreathing develops, evaluate for upper respiratory tract inflammation, bronchitis, and pneumonitis. SKIN & EYE CONTACT: Hot material may cause burns to the eyes. Early ophthalmologic evaluation is recommended.

Section 5: Fire and Explosion Data

Suitable extinguishing media

For small fires, Class B fire extinguishing media such as CO2, dry chemical, foam (AFFF/ATC) or water spray can be used. For large fires, water spray, fog or foam (AFFF/ATC) can be used. Firefighting should be attempted only by those who are adequately trained and equipped with proper protective equipment.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Do not use straight water streams to avoid spreading fire.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

This product has been determined to be a combustible liquid per the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and should be handled accordingly. May accumulate electrostatic charge and ignite or explode. Vapors may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation and ignited by many sources such as pilot lights, sparks, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling. Flashback can occur along vapor trail. For additional fire related information, see NFPA 30 or the Emergency Response Guidebook 128.

Hazardous combustion products

Smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion.

Explosion data

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact No.
Sensitivity to Static Discharge Yes.

Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

Firefighters should wear full protective clothing and positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece, as appropriate. Avoid using straight water streams. Water spray and foam (AFFF/ATC) must be applied carefully to avoid frothing and from as far a distance as possible. Avoid excessive water spray application. Keep surrounding area cool with water spray from a distance and prevent further ignition of combustible material. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources.

Additional firefighting tactics

FIRES INVOLVING TANKS OR CAR/TRAILER LOADS: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices; icing may occur. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles: if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

EVACUATION: Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 1000 feet. If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 5280 feet (1 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation of 5280 feet (1 mile) in all directions.

NFPA	Health 1	Flammability 2	Instability 0	Special Hazard -

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions:	Keep public away. Isolate and evacuate area. Shut off source if safe to do so. Eliminate all ignition sources. All contaminated surfaces will be slippery.
Protective equipment:	Use personal protection measures as recommended in Section 8.
Emergency procedures:	Advise authorities and National Response Center (800-424-8802) if the product has entered a water course or sewer. Notify local health and pollution control agencies, if appropriate.
Environmental precautions:	Avoid release to the environment. Avoid subsoil penetration.
Methods and materials for containment:	Contain liquid with sand or soil.
Methods and materials for cleaning	Use suitable absorbent materials such as vermiculite, sand, or clay to clean up residual liquids. Recover and return free product to proper containers. When recovering free liquids ensure all equipment is grounded and bonded. Use only non-sparking tools.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Safe Handling Precautions:	Harmful concentrations of hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) gas can accumulate in excavations and low-lying areas as well as the vapor space of storage and bulk transport compartments. Stay upwind and vent open hatches before unloading. Sulfur containing products may cause polysulfide deposits (iron sulfide) to form inside iron storage tanks. These pyrophoric deposits, upon exposure to air, can ignite spontaneously. Trace amounts of benzene may be present in liquid product. Stay upwind whenever hatches are opened to minimize any exposure since low concentrations of benzene vapor may have accumulated in the vapor space above the liquid product during transport and/or storage.
Storage Conditions:	Store in properly closed containers that are appropriately labeled and in a cool, well-ventilated area.
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidizing agents.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering measures:	Local or general exhaust required in an enclosed area or when there is inadequate ventilation. Use mechanical ventilation equipment that is explosion-proof.
Eye protection:	Use goggles or face-shield if the potential for splashing exists
Skin and body protection:	Use nitrile rubber, Viton® or PVA gloves for repeated or prolonged skin exposure. Glove suitability is based on workplace conditions and usage. Contact the glove manufacturer for specific advice on glove selection and breakthrough times.
Respiratory protection:	Use atmosphere supplying respirators in confined spaces or when mists or vapors are generated or exceed permissible limits. Self-contained breathing apparatus should be used for fire fighting.
Hygiene measures:	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Section 9: Physical And Chemical Properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Brown To Black Liquid
Color	Light to dark brown, Black
Odor	Hydrocarbon / Tar
Odor Threshold	No data available.

Property	**Values (Method)**
Melting Point / Freezing Point	< 4.5 °C / < 40 °F (ASTM D97)
Initial Boiling Point / Boiling Range	204-704 °C / 400-1300 °F (ASTM D86)
Flash Point	> 60 °C / > 140 °F (ASTM D93)
Evaporation Rate	No data available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.

Flammability Limit in Air (%):

Upper Flammability Limit: No data available. **Lower Flammability Limit:** No data available. **Explosion limits:** No data available.

Vapor Pressure	<15 mm Hg (ASTM D323)
Vapor Density	No data available.
Specific Gravity / Relative Density	0.87-1.12
Water Solubility	No data available.
Solubility in other solvents	No data available.
Partition Coefficient	No data available.
Decomposition temperature	No data available. **pH:** Not applicable.
Autoignition Temperature	No data available.
Kinematic Viscosity	> 50 cSt @ 50°C (ASTM D445)
Dynamic Viscosity	No data available.
Explosive Properties	No data available.
VOC Content (%)	No data available.
Density	No data available.
Bulk Density	Not applicable.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Reactivity	The product is non-reactive under normal conditions.
Chemical stability	The material is stable at 70°F (21°C), 760 mmHg pressure.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	None under normal processing.
Hazardous polymerization	Will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	Excessive heat, sources of ignition, open flame.
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	None known under normal conditions of use.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Potential short-term adverse effects from overexposures

Inhalation	Harmful if inhaled. Fumes or vapors from the heated material may be irritating to the respiratory tract. May release highly toxic hydrogen sulfide gas that quickly fatigues the sense of smell. Concentrations of >1000 ppm will cause immediate unconsciousness and death through respiratory paralysis.
Eye contact	May cause eye irritation. Contact with hot material may cause thermal burns.
Skin contact	May cause skin irritation and/or dermatitis. Effects may become more serious with repeated or prolonged contact. Contact with hot material may cause thermal burns.
Ingestion	May cause irritation of the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract. Swallowing hot material may cause burns to the mouth, throat, and stomach.

Adverse effects related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Signs and Symptoms	Hydrogen sulfide can cause respiratory paralysis and death, depending on the concentration and duration of exposure. Do not rely on ability to smell vapors, since loss of smell rapidly occurs. Effects of overexposure include irritation of the nose and throat, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain and signs of nervous system depression (e.g. headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination and fatigue), irregular heartbeats, pulmonary edema, weakness and convulsions. Contact with hot material may cause thermal burns. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause damage to organs. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause drying, reddening, itching and cracking.
Sensitization	Not expected to be a skin or respiratory sensitizer.
Mutagenic effects	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
Carcinogenicity	May cause cancer.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity	This product should be considered very toxic to aquatic organisms, with the potential to cause long lasting adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Persistence and degradability	Not readily biodegradable.
Bioaccumulation	Has the potential to bioaccumulate.
Mobility in soil	May partition into air, soil and water.
Other adverse effects	No information available.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal:
Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations.

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT Classification: CLASS 3: Flammable liquid.

TDG:

UN Proper Shipping Name:	Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Liquid, N.O.S. (Catalytically cracked clarified oil)
UN/Identification No:	UN 3082
Transport Hazard Class(es):	9
Packing Group:	III

Section 9: Physical And Chemical Properties

Carbon black, CAS No. 1333-86-4, is included in following inventories :
All-Union Classifier of Industrial and Agricultural Products (Ukraine);
U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA);
European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substunces (EINESC - No. 215-609-9);
Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL);
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS);
List of Existing Chemical Substances of Japanese Ministry of international Trade and Industry (MITI);
Korean Toxic Chemicals Control Law (TCCL).

Classification according to Ukrainian Standards :
Hazard symbol and labeling-according GOST 19433-88
Classification code 4213 UNO
Classification No 1361

Classification according to European Standards :
Symbol and Labeling for Hazard : None
Components of Labeling for Risks : None
R – Clauses : None
S - Clauses : None

Section 16: Other Information

References: Not available.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

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