SECTION-1: Identification of the substance / mixture and the company / undertaking

Catalogue Number	CS-ED-41646
Product Name	Pigment Black 7
CAS No.	1333-86-4
Category	Dyes
Synonyms	Activated Charcoal
Brand	Clearsynth Labs Ltd.
Identified uses	Laboratory Chemicals
Uses advised against	Not available
Company	Clearsynth Labs Ltd. Mumbai, India
Emergency Phone #	+91-22-245045900
REACH No.	Not available

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Disclaimer: This is sample MSDS. Please email **sales@clearsynth.com** for more details.

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture-Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Category 2)

2.2 Label Elements

Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statement(s)

Code	Statement
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	Not available

Precautionary Statement(s)

Code	Statement
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P264+P265	Not available
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if presen
P319	Get medical help if you feel unwell.
P337+P317	If eye irritation persists: Get medical help.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulatio

SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

3.1 Substance

Component : Pigment Black 7
CAS Number : 1333-86-4
Molecular Formula : C
Molecular Weight : 12.01
Parent Chemical : -
Synonyms : Activated Charcoal
Concentration : Not available

SECTION 4: First aid measures

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures
- General advice: Remove from exposure. Get medical attention if symptoms persist.
- Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, seek medical attention.
- Skin contact: Wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
- Eye contact: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.
- Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel. Seek medical attention if unwell.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed
- Dust may cause mechanical irritation to eyes, skin, and respiratory tract.
- Other symptoms/effects: Not available.

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
- Treat symptomatically.
- Special treatment: Not available.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media
- Use extinguishing measures appropriate to surrounding fire (water spray, dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide).

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
- Combustion products may include carbon oxides.
- Dust may form combustible dust-air mixtures under certain conditions.

5.3 Advice for firefighters
- Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full protective gear.
- Avoid generating and dispersing dust.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
- Avoid breathing dust. Avoid contact with eyes and skin.
- Use appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).
- Ensure adequate ventilation.

6.2 Environmental precautions
- Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
- Avoid release to the environment. Do not allow to enter drains/surface waters.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up
- Avoid dust formation.
- Sweep up or vacuum using equipment suitable for dusts; place in suitable, closed container for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections
- See Section 8 for exposure controls/personal protection and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

SECTION-7: Handling and storage

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling
- Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
- Avoid generating dust; avoid breathing dust.
- Avoid contact with eyes and skin.
- Provide local exhaust ventilation where dust is generated.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
- Store in tightly closed container in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place.
- Keep away from incompatible materials: Not available.

7.3 Specific end use(s)
- Laboratory/research use: Not available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls / personal protection

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters
- Occupational exposure limits: Not available.

8.2 Exposure controls
- Engineering controls: Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne dust.
- Personal protective equipment (PPE):
- Eye/face protection: Safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles.
- Skin protection: Protective gloves; protective clothing as appropriate.
- Respiratory protection: Use a suitable particulate respirator if dust is generated and ventilation is inadequate.
- Hygiene measures: Wash hands after handling. Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Test	Result
Appearance	No data available
IR spectrum	No data available
pH	No data available
Solubility	No data available

Property	Value
a) Physical State	No data available
b) Color	No data available
c) Odor	No data available
d) pH	No data available
e) Vapour Pressure	No data available
f) Viscosity	No data available
g) Initial Boiling Point and boiling range	No data available
h) Melting Point / Freezing Point	No data available

Property	Value
i) Auto Ignition Temperature	No data available
j) Flash Point	No data available
k) Explosion Limit, Lower	No data available
l) Explosion Limit, Upper	No data available
m) Decomposition Temperature	No data available
n) Loss on Drying	No data available
o) Relative Density	No data available
p) Solubility (in DMSO)	No data available
q) Oxidizing Properties	No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity
- Not available.

10.2 Chemical stability
- Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions
- Not available.

10.4 Conditions to avoid
- Avoid dust generation and accumulation.
- Avoid excessive heat: Not available.

10.5 Incompatible materials
- Not available.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
- Carbon oxides.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects
- Acute toxicity: /SURVEILLANCE/ The 42 patients admitted to our Burn Center from January 1, 1994 to December 31, 2005, with electrical and fire burn injuries caused by electricity-conducting graphite-carbon fishing rods touching overhead high voltage electrical lines were ... studied retrospectively. All patients were men, with a mean age of 40.33 years. The majority of patients (59.5%) were burned with less than 10%, mostly deep burns. The hand was the predominant electricity "entry" point and foot was the most frequent "exit" point. Admissions increased from 5 in 6 years, 1994 to 2000, to 15 in 3 years, 2000 through 2002, to 22 cases in 3 years, 2003 through 2005. Spring and fall, and months May and October were times of highest incidence. The treatment was complex, difficult, long, and

costly. Thirty-eight patients (90.4%) required operations, including early excision and graft (34 patients), and amputation (14 patients). Two patients had an inhalation injury that necessitated a tracheostomy and four victims had additional skin and soft-tissue injury. Thirty-two patients had a record of unconsciousness immediately after the electrical injury and atrial premature beats were a frequently found arrhythmia. A significant (P <.01) increase in serum creatine kinase MB fraction was found in 11 patients. The mean time in hospital of the survivors was 28.97 days. Acute renal failure was the commonest complication and one patient died of sepsis with giving a mortality rate of 2.4%. Caution and preventive measures are warranted while fishing near electrical wires, and improvements in electrical burn treatment are needed. /ALTERNATIVE and IN VITRO TESTS/ ... The toxicity of single-walled carbon nanotubes (SWCNT) was assessed in human keratinocyte cells. The results show increased oxidative stress and inhibition of cell proliferation in response to treatment of keratinocytes with SWCNT particles. In addition, the signaling mechanism in keratinocytes upon exposure to SWCNT particles was investigated. Results from the study suggest that SWCNT particles activate NF-kappaB in a dose-dependent manner in human keratinocytes. Further, the mechanism of activation of NF-kappaB was due to the activation of stress-related kinases by SWCNT particles in keratinocytes.
- Skin corrosion/irritation: No data available.
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation: /OTHER TOXICITY INFORMATION/ EXPTL INTRAVENOUS INJECTION OF PURE CARBON SUSPENSIONS IN RABBITS PRODUCES NO OCULAR INFLAMMATION, ALTHOUGH CARBON PARTICLES ARE DEPOSITED WITHIN THE BLOOD VESSELS.
- Respiratory or skin sensitization: No data available.
- Germ cell mutagenicity: No data available.
- Carcinogenicity: /EPIDEMIOLOGY STUDIES/ /The objective was/ to investigate the risk of cancer and non-neoplastic respiratory diseases among workers who manufacture carbon electrodes, as this industry entails exposure to mixtures of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. ... A historical cohort study was carried out of 1006 male workers employed for at least 1 year between 1945 and 1971 in a carbon (graphite) electrode production plant in central Italy, who were followed up for mortality between 1955 and 1996. The ratio of observed to expected deaths (standardised mortality ratios, SMRs) was computed from both national and (for the period 1964-96) regional age and period specific mortalities. A multivariate Poisson regression analysis was performed to investigate the relative risk (RR) of death according to duration of employment and time since first employment in the factory. ... A total of 424 workers had died, 538 were still alive, and 44 were lost to follow up. Mortalities from all causes, all cancers, and respiratory tract cancer were in line with the regional figure. An excess was found over the expected deaths from skin cancer including melanoma (SMR 3.16, 95% confidence interval (95% CI) 0.65 to 9.23) and from non-neoplastic respiratory diseases (SMR 1.58, 95% CI 1.16 to 2.11). Poisson regression analysis including age as a covariate showed an increased risk of dying from gastric cancer with increasing duration of employment, and an increase in the RR of dying from lung cancer and from non-neoplastic respiratory diseases with increasing time since first employment, although the linear trend was not significant. ... This study supports previous findings that working in the carbon electrode manufacturing industry may not increase the risk of dying from respiratory cancer.
- Reproductive toxicity: No data available.
- STOT-single exposure: /BIRDS and MAMMALS/ ... Several non-target organisms, including burrowing owls, may inhabit the burrows of target pests ... . Due to the potential risk to non-target organisms, the EPA is currently developing more extensive labeling regarding timing of application and observation of signs indicating the presence or absence of target and non-target organisms. These instructions will be explicit concerning actions users must take before applying the product.
- STOT-repeated exposure: No data available.
- Aspiration hazard: No data available.

Likely routes of exposure

- /SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS/ ... INHALATION OF CARBON DUST ... CAN IMMEDIATELY GIVE RISE TO AN INCREASED MUCOCILIARY TRANSPORT ... & AIRWAY RESISTANCE MEDIATED BY THE VAGUS. /CARBON DUST/

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics
- /SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS/ ... INHALATION OF CARBON DUST ... CAN IMMEDIATELY GIVE RISE TO AN INCREASED MUCOCILIARY TRANSPORT ... & AIRWAY RESISTANCE MEDIATED BY THE VAGUS. /CARBON DUST/

SECTION 12: Ecological information

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity
- Not available.

12.2 Persistence and degradability
- Not available.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential
- Not available.

12.4 Mobility in soil
- Not available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
- Not available.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties
- Not available.

12.7 Other adverse effects
- Not available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods
- Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.
- Do not discharge to drains or the environment.
- Recommended disposal method: Not available.

SECTION 14: Transport information

SECTION 14: Transport information

- UN number: Not available.
- UN proper shipping name: Not available.
- Transport hazard class(es): Not available.
- Packing group: Not available.

- Environmental hazards: Not available.
- Special precautions for user: Avoid dust release during transport.
- Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments: Not available.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
- Not available.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment
- Not available.

SECTION 16: Other information

SECTION 16: Other information

- Product name: Pigment Black 7
- Catalog No.: CS-ED-41646
- CAS No.: 1333-86-4
- Synonyms: Activated Charcoal
- Supplier: Clearsynth Labs Ltd., Mumbai, India
- Emergency phone: +91-22-245045900

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