

Material Safety Data Sheet

6835 Gray

Date of Preparation: 10/27/2004

Revision: 10/27/2004

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: 6835 Gray

Product Class: Pigment

Chemical Type: Non-aqueous colorant

Manufacturer: BJB Enterprises, Inc., 14791 Franklin Avenue, Tustin, CA 92780, Phone (714) 734-8450, Fax (714) 734-8929, (M-Th: 8-4:30, F: 7:30-4), Emergency Phone: Chemtrec (800) 424-9300 or (703) 527-3887

Section 2 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Ingredient Name	CASRN	% wt
1. Carbon Black	1333-86-4	<6

Trace Impurities: N/A

Ingredient	OSHA PEL		ACGIH TLV		NIOSH REL		NIOSH IDLH
	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	TWA	STEL	
#1	3.5 mg/m ³	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

☆☆☆☆☆ Emergency Overview ☆☆☆☆☆

Appearance: Gray liquid; Odor: Slight to none; May cause eye and skin irritation. Harmful if inhaled. Use in well-ventilated areas. This product contains pigemtns which maybecome a dust nuisance when removed by abrasive blasting, sanding, or grinding. Contains one or more reported carcinogens or suspected carcinogens which are noted NTP, ARC, or OSHA-Z in the other llimits recommended column.

HMIS

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†Sec. 8

Potential Health Effects

Primary Entry Routes: Eye and skin contact; inhalation of vapors, accidental ingestion.

Acute Effects:

Inhalation: Breathing of vapor or mist is possible. Breathing aerosol and/or mist is possible when material is sprayed. Aerosol and mist may present a greater risk of injury because more material may be present in the air than from vapor alone. Breathing small amounts of this material during normal handling is not likely to cause harmful effects. Breathing large amounts may be harmful. Symptoms usually occur at air concentrations higher than the recommended exposure limits. May cause temporary respiratory irritation.

Ingestion: May cause central nervous system depression.

Eye: Exposure can cause eye irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, and swelling.

Skin: Exposure may cause mild skin irritation. Symptoms may include redness and burning.

Carcinogenicity: Based on the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) conclusion that there is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of carbon black dust and inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity in humans, IARC's overall evaluation is that carbon black dust is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group B). Consult IARC's Monograph Volume 65. The results of the working group were based on studies involving the inhalation of carbon black and other soluble fine dust particles. Other routes of entry were not reviewed as part of this study. This dispersion contains carbon black in a "wet out" form and does not pose an inhalation hazard. Good hygiene practices should be followed to minimize exposures to any respirable dusts. The study findings produced results consistent with the massive accumulation of fine dust particles in the lung which overwhelm the natural lung clearance mechanisms, known as the "lung overload" phenomenon, rather than from a specific chemical affect of the dust particle on the lung. Carbon Black has not been listed as a carcinogen by the national Toxicology Program (NTP) it the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) criteria document on carbon black recommends that only carbon blacks with a PAH level greater than 0.1% be considered suspect carcinogens.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Long-Term Exposure: Previous respiratory impairments, pre-existing skin disorders.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Not likely. Remove to fresh air environment.

Ingestion: If swallowed, call a physician immediately. Remove stomach contents by gastric suction or induce vomiting only as directed by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Eye Contact: Flush eyes with clean, lukewarm water for 15 minutes. Flush under both upper and lower lids. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected areas well with soap and water. Launder contaminated clothing before use.

Note to Physicians: Treat any ill effects symptomatically.

Section 5 - Fire-Fighting Measures

Flash Point: 225°F (107°C)

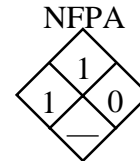
Extinguishing Media: CO₂, foam, or dry chemical.

Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards: Emits toxic fumes under fire conditions.

Fire-Fighting Instructions: Water or foam may cause frothing which can be violent and possibly endanger the life of the firefighter. Water may be used to cool fire exposed containers. Remove containers from fire area if possible. Do not release runoff from fire control methods to sewers or waterways.

Fire-Fighting Equipment: Firefighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and consider use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles for fighting large fires.

Fire-Fighting Procedures: Vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground or may be moved by ventilation and ignited by pilot lights, other flames, sparks, heaters, smoking, electric motors, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from material handling point. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively.



Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Spill /Leak Procedures: Provide adequate ventilation and wear personal protective equipment. Eliminate all ignition sources. Prevent product spill from entering sewers, streams or drinking water supplies. Collect liquid or soak up with inert filler or an absorbent, such as dry earth, sand or oil absorbent (sweeping) compound. Collect material into suitable containers for disposal.

Containment: For large spills, dike ahead of liquid spill for later neutralization, absorption, clean up and disposal.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Handling Precautions: Containers of this material may be hazardous when emptied. Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapor, liquid, and/or solid), all hazard precautions given in the data sheet must be observed.

Storage Requirements: Store in closed, properly labels containers away from heat, open flames and strong oxidizers.

Shelf life: 24 months from date of shipment under manufacturers recommended storage conditions.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Eye Protection Requirements: Safety goggles or glasses are recommended. Plastic face shield should be worn for complete face protection.

Skin Protection Requirements: Impermeable gloves should be worn. Employees should wash their hands and face before eating, drinking or using tobacco products.

Ventilation/Respiratory Requirements: Exhaust ventilation recommended. An organic vapor cartridge or fresh air supplied respirator (NIOSH certified) may be necessary for certain applications. Consider the type of application, environmental concentrations, and other materials being used concurrently when determining respirator use and selection. Observe OSHA regulations for respirator use (29 CFR 1910.134).

Additional Protective Measures: Safety showers and eye wash stations should be easily accessible to the work area. Training is important. Follow all label precautions.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Liquid

Appearance/Odor: Gray/mild

Vapor Pressure: 0.35

Specific Gravity (H₂O=1): 1.754

Water Solubility: NE

% Volatile: None

V.O.C. (ref EPA meth 24): None

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable at room temperature in closed containers under normal storage and handling conditions.

Hazardous Polymerization: Product can undergo hazardous polymerization.

Chemical Incompatibilities: Strong acids, strong alkali (bases), peroxides and other oxidizers. Strong oxidizers.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid contact with strong acids. Excessive heat, flame and other possible ignition sources. Avoid accumulation of static charges.

Hazardous Decomposition: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and various hydrocarbons.

Section 11- Toxicological Information

No Toxicological Information Available

Section 12 - Ecological Information

No Ecological Information Available

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method: In a licensed, permitted facility, incinerate or landfill as a solid after cementation of encapsulation. Do not discharge into waterways or sewer systems. Spilled material, empty containers and unused contents must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state or local environmental control regulations.

Section 14 - Transport Information

DOT
Not regulated

IATA/ICAO
Not regulated

IMO/IMDG
Not regulated

Section 15 - Regulatory Information**U.S. Federal Regulations:****OSHA:**

This document has been prepared in accordance with the MSDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard.

SARA TITLE III:

Sections 311/312 Hazard Classification:

None

Section 313: This product contains the following substances subject to the reporting requirements of EPCRA, Section 313 and 40 CFR Part 372:

None

TSCA: This product or its components are listed in or exempt from the TSCA inventory requirements.

This product contains the following substances subject to export notification under Section 12 (b) of TSCA:

None

Section 16 - Other Information

Reason for Issue: New Issue

Prepared By: M. Rose

Approval Date: 10/27/2004

Supersedes Date: N/A

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