

**BMI Color Pack Custom Color
(Category A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,L)**



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1. Identification

Product name : BMI Color Pack Custom Color
(Category A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J,K,L)

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Emergency telephone : CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300
INTERNATIONAL: 703-527-3887

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use : For further information, refer to product data sheet.

2. Hazards identification

GHS Classification

Carcinogenicity, Category 1A (Inhalation) H350i: May cause cancer by inhalation.

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements : H350i May cause cancer by inhalation.

Precautionary Statements : **Prevention:**
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.
Response:
P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
Storage:
P405 Store locked up.
Disposal:



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P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

There are no hazards not otherwise classified that have been identified during the classification process.

There are no ingredients with unknown acute toxicity used in a mixture at a concentration $\geq 1\%$.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Hazardous ingredients

| Chemical name | CAS-No. | Concentration (%) |
|----------------------------|------------|--------------------|
| Quartz (SiO ₂) | 14808-60-7 | $\geq 0.1 - < 1\%$ |

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.

4. First aid measures

- If inhaled : Move to fresh air.
Consult a physician after significant exposure.
- In case of skin contact : Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately.
Wash off with soap and plenty of water.
If symptoms persist, call a physician.
- In case of eye contact : Remove contact lenses.
Keep eye wide open while rinsing.
If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.
- If swallowed : Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water.
Do not induce vomiting without medical advice.
Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages.
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
- Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : carcinogenic effects

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

May cause cancer by inhalation.
- Protection of first-aiders : Move out of dangerous area.
Consult a physician.
Show this material safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

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Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically.

5. Fire-fighting measures

- Suitable extinguishing media : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

- Specific extinguishing methods : Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

6. Accidental release measures

- Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Use personal protective equipment. Deny access to unprotected persons.

- Environmental precautions : Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

- Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up : Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel, acid binder, universal binder, sawdust). Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

7. Handling and storage

- Advice on safe handling : Avoid exceeding the given occupational exposure limits (see section 8). Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. For personal protection see section 8. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area. Follow standard hygiene measures when handling chemical products.

- Conditions for safe storage : Prevent unauthorized access. Store in original container. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Observe label precautions. Store in accordance with local regulations.

- Materials to avoid : No data available

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8. Exposure controls/personal protection

| Component | CAS-No. | Basis ** | Value | Exposure limit(s)* / Form of exposure |
|----------------------------|------------|----------|-------|--|
| Quartz (SiO ₂) | 14808-60-7 | OSHA Z-3 | TWA | 10 mg/m ³ / %SiO ₂ +2 respirable |
| | | OSHA Z-3 | TWA | 250 mppcf / %SiO ₂ +5 respirable |
| | | OSHA P0 | TWA | 0.1 mg/m ³ Respirable fraction |
| | | ACGIH | TWA | 0.025 mg/m ³ Respirable fraction |
| | | OSHA Z-1 | TWA | 0.05 mg/m ³ Respirable dust |

*The above mentioned values are in accordance with the legislation in effect at the date of the release of this safety data sheet.

**Basis

ACGIH. Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

OSHA P0. Table Z-1, Limit for Air Contaminant (1989 Vacated Values)

OSHA P1. Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL), Table Z-1, Limit for Air Contaminant

OSHA P2. Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL), Table Z-2

OSHA Z3. Table Z-3, Mineral Dust

Engineering measures : Use of adequate ventilation should be sufficient to control worker exposure to airborne contaminants. If the use of this product generates dust, fumes, gas, vapor or mist, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure below any recommended or statutory limits.

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection : Use a properly fitted NIOSH approved air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

The filter class for the respirator must be suitable for the maximum expected contaminant concentration (gas/vapor/aerosol/particulates) that may arise when handling the product. If this concentration is exceeded, self-contained

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| | breathing apparatus must be used. |
| Hand protection Remarks | : 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. |
| Eye protection | : Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. |
| Skin and body protection | : Choose body protection in relation to its type, to the concentration and amount of dangerous substances, and to the specific work-place. |
| Hygiene measures | : Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. |

9. Physical and chemical properties

| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Appearance | : liquid |
| Color | : various |
| Odor | : odorless |
| Odor Threshold | : No data available |
| Flash point | : > 212 °F (> 100 °C) |
| Ignition temperature | : No data available |
| Decomposition temperature | : No data available |
| Lower explosion limit (Vol%) | : No data available |
| Upper explosion limit (Vol%) | : No data available |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | : No data available |
| Oxidizing properties | : No data available |
| pH | : 7 - 8.3 at 68 °F (20 °C) |
| Melting point/range / Freezing point | : No data available |
| Boiling point/boiling range | : No data available |
| Vapor pressure | : 17 mmHg (23 hpa) |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Density | : | 2.0 - 2.7 g/cm ³ at 73 °F (23 °C) |
| Water solubility | : | Note: soluble |
| Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water | : | No data available |
| Viscosity, dynamic | : | No data available |
| Viscosity, kinematic | : | > 20.5 mm ² /s at 104 °F (40 °C) |
| Relative vapor density | : | No data available |
| Evaporation rate | : | No data available |
| Burning rate | : | No data available |
| Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content | : | 0 g/l |

10. Stability and reactivity

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| Reactivity | : | No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use. |
| Chemical stability | : | The product is chemically stable. |
| Possibility of hazardous reactions | : | Stable under recommended storage conditions. |
| Conditions to avoid | : | No data available |
| Incompatible materials | : | No data available |

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin sensitization: Not classified based on available information.

Respiratory sensitization: Not classified based on available information.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

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Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

STOT-single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

STOT-repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer by inhalation.

IARC

Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

Quartz (SiO₂) 14808-60-7
Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Cobalt-aluminate-blue-spinel 1345-16-0
Carbon black 1333-86-4
titanium dioxide 13463-67-7

NTP

Known to be human carcinogen

Quartz (SiO₂) 14808-60-7

Carbon black (1333-86-4)

Animal Toxicity:

Rat, oral, duration 2 year
Effect: no tumors

Mouse, oral, duration 2 years
Effect: no tumors

Mouse, dermal, duration 18 months
Effect: no skin tumors

Rat, inhalation, duration 2 years
Target organ: lungs
Effect: inflammation, fibrosis, tumors

Note: Tumors in the rat lung are considered to be related to the "particle overload phenomenon" rather than to a specific chemical effect of carbon black itself in the lung. These effects in rats have been reported in many studies on other poorly soluble inorganic particles and appear to be rat specific. Tumors have not been observed in other species (i.e., mouse and hamster) for carbon black or other poorly soluble particles under similar circumstances and study conditions.

Mortality studies (human data): A study on carbon black production workers in the UK (Sorohan, 2001) found an increased risk of lung cancer in two of the five plants studied; however, the increase was not related to the dose of carbon black. Thus, the authors did not consider the increased risk in lung cancer to be due to carbon black exposure. A German study of carbon black workers at one plant (Morfeld, 2006; Buechte, 2006) found a similar increase in lung cancer risk but, like the Sorohan, 2001 (UK study) found no association with carbon black exposure. A large US study of 18 plants showed a reduction in lung cancer risk in carbon black

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production workers (DEll, 2006). Based upon these studies, the February 2006 Working Group at the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) concluded that the human evidence for carcinogenicity was inadequate (IARC, 2010).

Since the IARC evaluation of carbon black, Sorahan and Harrington (2007) have re-analyzed the UK study data using an alternative exposure hypothesis and found a positive association with carbon black exposure in two of the five plants. The same exposure hypothesis was applied by Morfeld and McCunney (2009) to the German cohort; in contrast, they found no association between carbon black exposure and lung cancer risk and, thus, no support for the alternative exposure hypothesis used by Sorahan and Harrington.

Overall, as a result of these detailed investigations, no causative link between carbon black exposure and cancer risk in humans has been demonstrated.

IARC CANCER CLASSIFICATION: In 2006 IARC re-affirmed its 1995 finding that there is "inadequate evidence" from human health studies to assess whether carbon black causes cancer in humans. IARC concluded that there is "sufficient evidence" in experimental animal studies for the carcinogenicity of carbon black. IARC's overall evaluation is that carbon black is "possibly carcinogenic to humans" (Group 2B)". This conclusion was based on IARC's guidelines, which generally require such a classification if one species exhibits carcinogenicity in two or more animal studies (IARC, 2010).

Solvent extracts of carbon black were used in one study of rats in which skin tumors were found after dermal application and several studies of mice in which sarcomas were found following subcutaneous injection. IARC concluded that there was "sufficient evidence" that carbon black extracts can cause cancer in animals (Group 2B).

ICGIH CANCER CLASSIFICATION: Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans (Category A3 Carcinogen).

ASSESSMENT: Applying the guidelines of self-classification under the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals, carbon black is not classified as a carcinogen. Lung tumors are induced in rats as a result of repeated exposure to inert, poorly soluble particles like carbon black and other poorly soluble particles. Rats tumors are a result of a secondary non-genotoxic mechanism that has questionable relevance for classification in humans. In support of this opinion, the CLP Guidance for Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure (STOT-RE), cites lung overload under mechanisms not relevant to humans. Human health studies show that exposure to carbon black does not increase the risk to carcinogenicity.

Titanium dioxide (13463-67-7)

In lifetime inhalation studies of rats, airborne respirable-size titanium dioxide particles have been shown to cause an increase in lung tumors at concentrations associated with substantial particle lung burdens and consequential pulmonary overload and inflammation. The potential for these adverse health effects appears to be closely related to the particle size and the amount of the exposed surface area that comes into contact with the lung. However, tests with other laboratory animals such as mice and hamsters, indicate that rats are significantly more susceptible to the pulmonary overload and inflammation that cause lung cancer. Epidemiology studies do not suggest an increased risk of cancer in humans from occupational exposure to titanium dioxide. Titanium dioxide has been characterized by IARC as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B) through inhalation (not ingestion). It has not been characterized as a potential carcinogen by either NTP or OSHA.



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CERCLA Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a CERCLA RQ.

SARA304 Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Carcinogenicity

SARA 302 : This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 313 : This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Clean Air Act

Ozone-Depletion Potential This product neither contains, nor was manufactured with a Class I or Class II ODS as defined by the U.S. Clean Air Act Section 602 (40 CFR 82, Subpt. A, App.A + B).

The following chemical(s) are listed as HAP under the U.S. Clean Air Act, Section 12 (40 CFR 61):

Cobalt-aluminate-blue-spinel 1345-16-0

This product does not contain any chemicals listed under the U.S. Clean Air Act Section 112(r) for Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130, Subpart F).

California Prop 65  **WARNING:** Cancer – www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

16. Other information

HMIS Classification

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| Health | * | 3 |
| Flammability | | 1 |
| Physical Hazard | | 0 |
| Personal Protection | | X |

Caution: HMIS® rating is based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® rating is not required on SDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® rating is to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). Please note HMIS® attempts to convey full health warning information to all employees.

Notes to Reader



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