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#### 1. Identification

Product name : BMI Primer Acrylic Color Pack (almond beige,

snowflake)

Supplier : Sika Corporation

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Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on

use

For further information, refer to product data sheet.

#### 2. Hazards identification

### **GHS Classification**

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

#### **GHS** label elements

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

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 >= 1%.

### 3. Composition/information on ingredients

#### Hazardous ingredients

There are no 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



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If inhaled : Move to fresh air.

In case of skin contact Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately.

Wash off with soap and plenty of water.

In case of eye contact : Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

Remove contact lenses.

Keep eye wide open while rinsing.

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

: No known significant effects or hazards.

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects

and symptoms.

Protection of first-aiders No hazards which require special first aid measures.

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

Environmental precautions : Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for

containment and cleaning up

: Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

7. Handling and storage

Advice on safe handling For personal protection see section 8.

No special handling advice required.

Follow standard hygiene measures when handling chemical

products.



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Conditions for safe storage : Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated

place.

Store in accordance with local regulations.

Materials to avoid : No data available

#### 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

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

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 : viscous liquid



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Color : white (snowflake), tan (almond beige)

Odor : odorless

Odor Threshold : No data available

Flash point :  $> 212 \,^{\circ}\text{F} (> 100 \,^{\circ}\text{C})$ 

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 : ca. 7 - 7.8

at

68 °F (20 °C)

Melting point/range /

Freezing point

Boiling point/boiling range

No data available

: No data available

Vapor pressure : 17 mmHg (23 hpa)

Density : ca. 2.3 – 2.7 g/cm3

at 73 °F (23 °C)

Water solubility : Note: soluble

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

Viscosity, dynamic

: No data available

No data available

Viscosity, kinematic : > 20.5 mm2/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.

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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.

#### 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

Not classified based on available information.

IARC Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

titanium dioxide (snowflake) 13463-67-7 Carbon black (almond beige) 1333-86-4

NTP Not applicable

Carbon black (1333-86-4)

**Animal Toxicity:** 

Rat, oral, duration 2 year

Effect: no tumors



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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 (Sorahan, 2001) found an increased risk of lung cancer in two of the five plant 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 production workers (DEII, 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).



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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 seen 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 aninals 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 no 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.

#### 12. Ecological information

Other information Do not empty into drains; dispose of this material and its

container in a safe way.

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact

with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

## 13. Disposal considerations

# **Disposal methods**

Waste from residues : 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.

Contaminated packaging : Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste

handling site for recycling or disposal.

#### 14. Transport information

#### DOT

Not dangerous goods



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IATA

Not dangerous goods

**IMDG** 

Not dangerous goods

#### Special precautions for user

No data available

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable

#### 15. Regulatory information

**TSCA list** : All chemical substances in this product are either listed on the

TSCA Inventory or are in compliance with a TSCA Inventory

exemption.

### **EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know**

#### **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 : No SARA Hazards

**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 This product neither contains, nor was manufactured with a **Potential** 

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).

This product does not contain any hazardous air pollutants (HAP), as defined by the U.S. Clean Air Act Section 112 (40 CFR 61).

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 MARNING: Cancer – www.P65Warnings.ca.gov



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#### 16. Other information

**HMIS Classification** 



**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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