



1. Identification

Product name : Sikafloor® Urethane Color Additive tan 251

Supplier : Sika Corporation
201 Polito Avenue
Lyndhurst, NJ 07071
USA
www.sikausa.com

Telephone : (201) 933-8800

Telefax : (201) 804-1076

E-mail address : ehs@sika-corp.com

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

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 $\geq 1\%$.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Hazardous ingredients

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Concentration (%)
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	108-65-6	$\geq 2 - < 5\%$

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.
- 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.

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

Component	CAS-No.	Basis **	Value	Exposure limit(s)* / Form of exposure
aluminium oxide	1344-28-1	OSHA P0	TWA	10 mg/m3 Total
		OSHA P0	TWA	5 mg/m3 Respirable fraction
		OSHA Z-1	TWA	15 mg/m3 total dust
		OSHA Z-1	TWA	5 mg/m3 respirable fraction
		ACGIH	TWA	1 mg/m3 Respirable fraction
		OSHA P0	TWA	10 mg/m3 Total dust
		OSHA P0	TWA	5 mg/m3 respirable dust fraction

*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 Contaminat (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 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 : paste
- Color : tan
- Odor : slight
- Odor Threshold : No data available
- Flash point : 210.0 °F (98.9 °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	:	Note: No data available
Melting point/range / Freezing point	:	No data available
Boiling point/boiling range	:	No data available
Vapor pressure	:	0.01 mmHg (0.01 hpa)
Density	:	1.842 g/cm3
Water solubility	:	Note: insoluble
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	:	No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	:	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	> 20.5 mm2/s
Relative vapor density	:	No data available
Evaporation rate	:	No data available
Burning rate	:	No data available
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content	:	75 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.

Ingredients:

2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

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 13463-67-7
	Carbon black 1333-86-4
NTP	Not applicable

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 (Sorahan, 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 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



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 : The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:
aluminium oxide 1344-28-1 1 - 2.5 %

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).

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  **WARNING:** Cancer – www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

16. Other information

HMIS Classification

Health	/	1
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

The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet applies only to the actual Sika Corporation ("Sika") product identified and described herein. This information is not intended to address, nor does it address the use or application of the identified Sika product in combination with any other material, product or process. All of the information set forth herein is based on technical data regarding the identified product that Sika believes to be reliable as

Sikafloor® Urethane Color Additive tan 251



Revision Date 09/13/2017

Print Date 09/13/2017

of the date hereof. Prior to each use of any Sika product, the user must always read and follow the warnings and instructions on the product's current Product Data Sheet, product label and Safety Data Sheet for each Sika product, which are available at web site and/or telephone number listed in Section 1 of this SDS.

SIKA MAKES NO WARRANTIES EXPRESS OR IMPLIED AND ASSUMES NO LIABILITY ARISING FROM THIS INFORMATION OR ITS USE. SIKA SHALL NOT BE LIABLE UNDER ANY LEGAL THEORY FOR SPECIAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES AND SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER TO INFRINGE ON ANY PATENT OR ANY OTHER INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS HELD BY OTHERS.

All sales of Sika products are subject to its current terms and conditions of sale available at www.sikausa.com or 201-933-8800.

Revision Date 09/13/2017

Material number: 192353