

**SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION**

Product name : Sikalastic® 720 Base Part B

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

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)**

Acute toxicity (Oral) : Category 4

Eye irritation : Category 2A

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Oral) : Category 2

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms : 

Signal Word : Warning

Hazard Statements : H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.

Precautionary Statements : **Prevention:**
P260 Do not breathe mist or vapors.



P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280 Wear eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

P301 + P312 + P330 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.
P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P314 Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.

Disposal:

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

Additional Labeling

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

Other hazards

None known.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**Mixtures****Components**

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
diethylmethylbenzenediamine	68479-98-1	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Eye Irrit. 2A; H319 STOT RE 2; H373	$\geq 30 - < 50$
[3-(2,3-epoxypropyl)trimethoxysilane	2530-83-8	Eye Dam. 1; H318	$\geq 1 - < 5$

Actual concentration is withheld as a trade secret

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

- General advice : Move out of dangerous area.
Consult a physician.
Show this material safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
- 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	: Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water. 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. Obtain medical attention.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	: irritant effects Gastrointestinal discomfort Excessive lachrymation Harmful if swallowed. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if swallowed.
Notes to physician	: Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	: Use personal protective equipment. Deny access to unprotected persons.
Environmental precautions	: Try to prevent the material from entering drains or water courses. 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.



SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Advice on protection against fire and explosion : Normal measures for preventive fire protection.
- 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 : 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.
Store in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**Ingredients with workplace control parameters**

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 : 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 spe-



cific work-place.

Hygiene measures : Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : liquid

Color : black

Odor : amine-like

Odor Threshold : No data available

pH : Not applicable

Melting point/range / Freezing point : No data available

Boiling point/boiling range : 586 °F / 308 °C

Flash point : 275 °F / 135 °C
(Method: closed cup)

Evaporation rate : No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : No data available

Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit : No data available

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit : No data available

Vapor pressure : 0.01 hpa

Relative vapor density : No data available

Density : 0.99 g/cm³ (73 °F / 23 °C)

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : insoluble

Solubility in other solvents : No data available

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : No data available

Autoignition temperature : No data available

Decomposition temperature : No data available



Viscosity	
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: ca. > 20.5 mm ² /s (104 °F / 40 °C)
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidizing properties	: No data available
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content	: 0 g/l A+B Combined

SECTION 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
Hazardous decomposition products	: No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Harmful if swallowed.

Components:

2,6-diamino-3,5-diethyltoluene:

Acute oral toxicity	: LD50 Oral (Rat): 738 mg/kg
Acute dermal toxicity	: LD50 Dermal (Rat): 2,500 mg/kg

[3-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)propyl]trimethoxysilane:

Acute oral toxicity	: LD50 Oral (Rat): 7,010 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	: LC50 (Rat): > 5.3 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Acute dermal toxicity	: LD50 Dermal (Rabbit): 4,248 mg/kg



Remarks	: Carbon black (1333-86-4) <u>Animal Toxicity:</u> 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
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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 Sorahan, 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.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

[3-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)propyl]trimethoxysilane:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Cyprinus carpio (Carp)): 55 mg/l
Exposure time: 96 h

Persistence and degradability

No data available

Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

Mobility in soil

No data available

Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological 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.
Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
May be harmful to the environment if released in large quantities.
Water polluting material.

SECTION 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.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No. : UN 3082
Proper shipping name : Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.
(diethylmethylbenzenediamine)
Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : Miscellaneous
Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 964
Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) : 964
Remarks : Transport in accordance with special regulation A 197

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 3082
Proper shipping name : ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID,
N.O.S.
(diethylmethylbenzenediamine)
Class : 9
Packing group : III
Labels : 9
EmS Code : F-A, S-F
Marine pollutant : yes
Remarks : Transport in accordance with 2.10.2.7 of the IMDG-Code

Domestic regulation

49 CFR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

DOT: As per 49 CFR 171.4, Non-bulk materials (<119 Gal) are exempt from being classified as a Marine Pollutant.

Special precautions for user

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

SECTION 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.

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

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

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

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

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

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

SARA 311/312 Hazards : Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)
Serious eye damage or eye irritation

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

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

California Prop. 65

 **WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C8-10-branched alkyl esters, C9-rich, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**Full text of other abbreviations****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 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.

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