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Corona: 1-951-231-9700 www.unitisonline.com

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name Sikaflex®-1A Company name Sika Corporation

> 201 Polito Avenue Lyndhurst, NJ 07071

USA

www.sikausa.com

Telephone (201) 933-8800

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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

For further information, refer to product data sheet.

use

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

Respiratory sensitization Category 1

Skin sensitization Category 1

Carcinogenicity (Inhalation) Category 1A

Specific target organ toxicity

- repeated exposure (Inhala-

tion)

Category 2

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal Word Danger

Hazard Statements H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing diffi-

culties if inhaled.

H350 May cause cancer by inhalation.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or re-

peated exposure if inhaled.



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Precautionary Statements

Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read

and understood.

P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray. P272 Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/

face protection.

P284 Wear respiratory protection.

Response:

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and

keep comfortable for breathing.

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/

attention.

P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/

attention.

P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before

reuse.

Storage:

P405 Store locked up.

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 >= 1%.

Other hazards

Intentional misuse by deliberate concentration and inhalation of vapor may be harmful or fatal.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Mixtures

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentra-
			tion (% w/w)
xylene	1330-20-7	Flam. Liq. 3; H226	>= 1 - < 5
		Acute Tox. 4; H332	
		Acute Tox. 4; H312	
		Skin Irrit. 2; H315	
		Eye Irrit. 2A; H319	
		STOT SE 3; H335	
		STOT RE 2; H373	
		Asp. Tox. 1; H304	
Quartz (SiO2)	14808-60-7	Carc. 1A; H350i	>= 0.1 - < 1
, ,		STOT RE 1; H372	



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		STOT SE 3; H335	
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Acute Tox. 4; H332 Carc. 2; H351 STOT RE 2; H373 Asp. Tox. 1; H304 Eye Irrit. 2A; H319	>= 0.1 - < 1
Toluene diisocyanate, oligomeric reaction products with 2,2'-oxydiethanol and propylidenetrimethanol	53317-61-6	Eye Irrit. 2A; H319 Skin Sens. 1; H317	>= 0.1 - < 1
4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	Acute Tox. 4; H332 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2B; H320 Resp. Sens. 1; H334 Skin Sens. 1; H317 STOT SE 3; H335 STOT RE 2; H373	>= 0.1 - < 1

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 attend-

ance.

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.

Obtain medical attention.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and

delayed

Asthmatic appearance Allergic reactions

sensitizing effects

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficul-

ties if inhaled.

May cause cancer by inhalation.

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure if inhaled.

Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES



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Suitable extinguishing media Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir-

cumstances 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, protec- :

tive equipment and emer-

gency procedures

Use personal protective equipment. Deny access to unprotected persons.

Environmental precautions Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

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.

Persons with a history of skin sensitization problems or asthma, allergies, chronic or recurrent respiratory disease should not be employed in any process in which this mixture is being

used.

Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the ap-

plication area.

Follow standard hygiene measures when handling chemical

products.

Store in original container. Conditions for safe storage

Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated

place.

Observe label precautions.

Store in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type	Control parame-	Basis
		(Form of	ters / Permissible	
		exposure)	concentration	

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xylene	1330-20-7	TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	100 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	150 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	150 ppm 655 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3	OSHA P0
Quartz (SiO2)	14808-60-7	TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	0.025 mg/m3	ACGIH
		TWA (Respirable dust)	0.05 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (respirable)	10 mg/m3 / %SiO2+2	OSHA Z-3
		TWA (respirable)	250 mppcf / %SiO2+5	OSHA Z-3
		TWA (respirable dust fraction)	0.1 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	0.025 mg/m3 (Silica)	ACGIH
		TWA (respir- able dust fraction)	0.1 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	0.025 mg/m3	ACGIH
		TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	0.025 mg/m3 (Silica)	ACGIH
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		STEL	125 ppm 545 mg/m3	OSHA P0
4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	TWA	0.005 ppm	ACGIH
		С	0.02 ppm 0.2 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		С	0.02 ppm 0.2 mg/m3	OSHA P0

The above constituents are the only constituents of the product which have a PEL, TLV or other recommended exposure limit. At this time, the other constituents have no known exposure limits.



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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 recommend-

ed 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 as-

sessment indicates this is necessary.

The filter class for the respirator must be suitable for the max-

imum 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 nec-

essary.

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 concen-

tration and amount of dangerous substances, and to the spe-

cific work-place.

Hygiene measures : Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling

the product.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment

before entering eating areas. Wash thoroughly after handling.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : paste Color : various Odor : aromatic

Odor Threshold : No data available

pH : Not applicable

Melting point/range / Freezing :

point

No data available

Boiling point/boiling range : No data available

Flash point : Not applicable

Evaporation rate : No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : No data available

Upper explosion limit / Upper : No data available

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flammability limit

Lower explosion limit / Lower :

flammability limit

No data available

Vapor pressure : 0.01 hpa

Relative vapor density : No data available

Density : ca. 1.51 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 : > 20.5 mm2/s

Explosive properties : No data available

Oxidizing properties : No data available

Volatile organic compounds

(VOC) content

37 g/l

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 reac- :

tions

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Conditions to avoid : No data available Incompatible materials : No data available

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

products

products

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

xylene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 3,523 mg/kg

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Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rabbit): 1,700 mg/kg

ethylbenzene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 3,500 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rabbit): 5,510 mg/kg

Toluene diisocyanate, oligomeric reaction products with 2,2'-oxydiethanol and propy-

lidenetrimethanol:

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

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate:

Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 1.5 mg/l

Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: Expert judgment

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

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitization

May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer by inhalation.

IARC Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

Quartz (SiO2) 14808-60-7

(Silica dust, crystalline)

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

titanium dioxide 13463-67-7

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Carbon black 1333-86-4

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

ethylbenzene 100-41-4

OSHA OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen

Quartz (SiO2) 14808-60-7

(crystalline silica)

NTP Known to be human carcinogen

Quartz (SiO2) 14808-60-7

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(Silica, Crystalline (Respirable Size))

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

STOT-single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

STOT-repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled. Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels.

Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Further information

Product:

Remarks : 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 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 Har-



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rington (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 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



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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 causes lung cancer. Epidemiological 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.

Quartz (14808-60-7): This classification is relevant when exposed to Quartz (silicon dioxide) in dust or powder form only, including cured product that is subject to sanding, grinding, cutting, or other surface preparation activities.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

ethylbenzene:

Persistence and degradability

No data available

Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

Mobility in soil

No data available

Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological infor-

mation

Do not empty into drains; dispose of this material and its con-

tainer in a safe way.

Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with

soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

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 han-

dling site for recycling or disposal.



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SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG-Code

Not regulated as a dangerous good

Domestic regulation

49 CFR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

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.

EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know

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 : Respiratory or skin sensitization

Carcinogenicity

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

SARA 313 : The following components are subject to reporting levels es-

tablished by SARA Title III, Section 313:

xylene 1330-20-7 >= 1 - < 5 %

ethylbenzene 100-41-4 >= 0.1 - < 1 %

Clean Air Act

The following chemical(s) are listed as HAP under the U.S. Clean Air Act, Section 112 (40 CFR 61):

xylene 1330-20-7 >= 1 - < 5 %

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of other abbreviations



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ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

OSHA PO : USA, OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants -

1910.1000

OSHA Z-1 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Lim-

its for Air Contaminants

OSHA Z-3 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-3 Min-

eral Dusts

ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit OSHA P0 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average OSHA P0 / STEL : Short-term exposure limit

OSHA P0 / C : Ceiling limit

OSHA Z-1 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average

OSHA Z-1 / C : Ceiling

OSHA Z-3 / TWA : 8-hour time weighted average

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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