

Sikagard®-7600 HG Part B

Revision Date 05/17/2021

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SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Sikagard®-7600 HG Part B

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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)

Flammable liquids : Category 3

Skin irritation : Category 2

Eye irritation : Category 2A

Carcinogenicity (Inhalation) : Category 1A

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Inhalation) : Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure : Category 2 (Adrenal gland, Kidney, Liver, Heart, Blood)

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :

Signal Word : Danger



Hazard Statements :

- H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.
- H315 Causes skin irritation.
- H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
- H350 May cause cancer by inhalation.
- H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
- H373 May cause damage to organs (Adrenal gland, Kidney, Liver, Heart, Blood) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary Statements :

Prevention:

- P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
- P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.
- P233 Keep container tightly closed.
- P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
- P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment.
- P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
- P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray.
- P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
- P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

- P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
- P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
- P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
- P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
- P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
- P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Storage:

- P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
- 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 $\geq 1\%$.

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	Concentration (% w/w)
Asphalt	8052-42-4		$\geq 20 - < 30$
1,1'-phenyliminodipropan-2-ol	3077-13-2	Eye Irrit. 2A; H319	$\geq 1 - < 5$
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	64742-95-6	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 STOT SE 3; H335, H336 Asp. Tox. 1; H304	$\geq 1 - < 5$
solvent naphtha (petroleum), medium aliph.	64742-88-7	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 STOT RE 1; H372 Asp. Tox. 1; H304	$\geq 1 - < 5$
2,2'-dimethyl-4,4'-methylenebis(cyclohexylamine)	6864-37-5	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Acute Tox. 2; H330 Acute Tox. 3; H311 Skin Corr. 1A; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318 STOT RE 2; H373	$\geq 1 - < 5$
Polyoxypropylenediamine (polymer)	9046-10-0	Acute Tox. 4; H302 Acute Tox. 4; H312 Skin Corr. 1B; H314 Eye Dam. 1; H318	$\geq 1 - < 5$
Quartz (SiO ₂)	14808-60-7	Carc. 1A; H350i STOT RE 1; H372 STOT SE 3; H335	$\geq 0.1 - < 1$

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 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
Excessive lachrymation
Erythema
Dermatitis
Causes skin irritation.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause cancer by inhalation.
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

- Suitable extinguishing media : Alcohol-resistant foam
Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
Dry chemical
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Water
High volume water jet
- Specific hazards during fire fighting : Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.
- Further information : Use water spray to cool unopened containers.
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.
Remove all sources of ignition.
Deny access to unprotected persons.
Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapors can accumulate in low areas.



- Environmental precautions : Prevent product from entering drains.
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 : Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13).

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Advice on protection against fire and explosion : Use explosion-proof equipment.
Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.
Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges.

- Advice on safe handling : Do not breathe vapors or spray mist.
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.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Open drum carefully as content may be under pressure.
Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge (which might cause ignition of organic vapors).
Follow standard hygiene measures when handling chemical products.

- Conditions for safe storage : Store in original container.
Keep in a 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 : Explosives
Oxidizing agents
Poisonous gases
Poisonous liquids

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of	Control parameters / Permissible	Basis



		exposure)	concentration	
Asphalt	8052-42-4	TWA (Fume, inhalable fraction)	0.5 mg/m3 (benzene soluble aerosol)	ACGIH
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	64742-95-6	TWA	500 ppm 2,000 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	400 ppm 1,600 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 (respirable 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

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.

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.
The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive 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 specific work-place.
- Hygiene measures : Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.
Remove respiratory and skin/eye protection only after vapors have been cleared from the area.
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.
Wash thoroughly after handling.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- Appearance : viscous liquid
- Color : black
- 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 : ca. 108 °F / 42 °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	:	ca. 0.95 g/cm ³ (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 mm ² /s (104 °F / 40 °C)
Explosive properties	:	No data available
Oxidizing properties	:	No data available
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content	:	78 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. Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.
Conditions to avoid	:	Heat, flames and sparks.
Incompatible materials	:	No data available
Hazardous decomposition products	:	No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.



SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

Components:**solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:**

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg

2,2'-dimethyl-4,4'-methylenebis(cyclohexylamine):

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 320 - 460 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 0.42 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rabbit): 201 - 400 mg/kg

Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye irritation.

Product:

Result : Eye irritation

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.

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer by inhalation.

IARC	Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans	
	Quartz (SiO ₂) (Silica dust, crystalline)	14808-60-7
OSHA	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	
	Carbon black	1333-86-4
OSHA	OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen	
	Quartz (SiO ₂) (crystalline silica)	14808-60-7



NTP Known to be human carcinogen
 Quartz (SiO₂) 14808-60-7
 (Silica, Crystalline (Respirable Size))

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

STOT-single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

STOT-repeated exposure

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
 May cause damage to organs (Adrenal gland, Kidney, Liver, Heart, Blood) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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 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.

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:

solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.:

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 2.6 - 2.9 mg/l

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.

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 1263
 Proper shipping name : Paint
 Class : 3
 Packing group : III
 Labels : Flammable Liquids



Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 366
 Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) : 355

IMDG-Code

UN number : UN 1263
 Proper shipping name : PAINT
 Class : 3
 Packing group : III
 Labels : 3
 EmS Code : F-E, S-E
 Marine pollutant : no

Domestic regulation**49 CFR**

UN/ID/NA number : UN 1263
 Proper shipping name : Paint
 Class : 3
 Packing group : III
 Labels : FLAMMABLE LIQUID
 ERG Code : 128
 Marine pollutant : no

DOT: As per 49CFR 173.150 (f) Combustible Liquid Exception, Material is Not Regulated.
 IMDG: For Limited Quantity special provisions reference IMDG Code Chapter 3.4

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.

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 : Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)
 Carcinogenicity
 Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)
 Skin corrosion or irritation
 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:** Cancer – www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH	:	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
OSHA P0	:	USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
OSHA Z-1	:	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
OSHA Z-3	:	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-3 Mineral Dusts
ACGIH / TWA	:	8-hour, time-weighted average
OSHA P0 / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average
OSHA Z-1 / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average
OSHA Z-3 / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average

Notes to Reader

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