



SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Sikalastic®-515 FG US
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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 29 CFR 1910.1200

Specific target organ toxicity : Category 2 (Kidney, Liver)
 - repeated exposure

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms : 

Signal Word : Warning

Hazard Statements : H373 May cause damage to organs (Kidney, Liver) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary Statements :

Prevention:
 P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray.

Response:
 P314 Get medical advice/ attention if you feel unwell.

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)
zinc oxide	1314-13-2		$\geq 1 - < 5$
ethanediol	107-21-1	Acute Tox. 4; H302 STOT RE 2; H373	$\geq 1 - < 5$

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.
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	:	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.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	:	No known significant effects or hazards. No information available. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
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.
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).
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

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
zinc oxide	1314-13-2	TWA (Respirable particulate matter)	2 mg/m ³	ACGIH
		STEL (Respirable particulate matter)	10 mg/m ³	ACGIH
		TWA (Fumes)	5 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (total dust)	15 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (respirable fraction)	5 mg/m ³	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (Total)	10 mg/m ³	OSHA P0



		dust)		
		TWA (respirable dust fraction)	5 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		TWA (Fumes)	5 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		STEL (Fumes)	10 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		TWA (Dust)	5 mg/m3	NIOSH REL
		TWA (Fumes)	5 mg/m3	NIOSH REL
		ST (Fumes)	10 mg/m3	NIOSH REL
		C (Dust)	15 mg/m3	NIOSH REL
ethanediol	107-21-1	C	50 ppm 125 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		TWA (Vapor)	25 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL (Vapor)	50 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL (Inhalable fraction, Aerosol only)	10 mg/m3	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.

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 : 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	:	viscous liquid
Color	:	pigmented
Odor	:	mild
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	:	446 °F / 230 °C
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	:	23 hpa
Relative vapor density	:	No data available
Density	:	1.42 g/cm ³
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	No data available
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
Explosive properties	:	No data available
Oxidizing properties	:	No data available



Volatile organic compounds : 45 g/l
(VOC) content

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

Not classified based on available information.

Components:

zinc oxide:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 15,000 mg/kg
 Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 5.7 mg/l
 Exposure time: 4 h
 Test atmosphere: dust/mist

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.

Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.

IARC	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	
	titanium dioxide	13463-67-7
	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	
	Carbon black	1333-86-4

OSHA Not applicable



NTP Not applicable

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 (Kidney, Liver) 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.

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 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.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Components:

zinc oxide:

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 0.17 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

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 : Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

SARA 313 : The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

zinc oxide	1314-13-2	>= 1 - < 5 %
ethanediol	107-21-1	>= 1 - < 5 %

Clean Air Act

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

ethanediol	107-21-1	>= 1 - < 5 %
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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)
 NIOSH REL : USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
 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
 ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average
 ACGIH / STEL : Short-term exposure limit
 NIOSH REL / TWA : Time-weighted average concentration for up to a 10-hour workday during a 40-hour workweek



NIOSH REL / ST	:	STEL - 15-minute TWA exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday
NIOSH REL / C	:	Ceiling value not be exceeded at any time.
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

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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