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#### **SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION**

Product name : Sikasil®-N plus US (all colors)

Company name : Sika Corporation

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USA

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Telephone : (201) 933-8800

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

Emergency telephone : CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300

INTERNATIONAL: +1-703-527-3887

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 4

Skin sensitization : Category 1

Reproductive toxicity : Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity

- repeated exposure

Category 2

## **GHS** label elements

Hazard pictograms :





Signal Word : Warning

Hazard Statements : H227 Combustible liquid.

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or re-

peated exposure.



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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.

P210 Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces.

No smoking.

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.

## Response:

P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. 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

P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

### Storage:

P403 Store in a well-ventilated place.

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

None known.

#### **SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

### **Mixtures**

## Components

Chemical name	CAS-No.	Classification	Concentra-
			tion (% w/w)
silicon dioxide, chemically prepared	112945-52-5		>= 1 - < 5
butan-2-one O,O',O"-	22984-54-9	Eye Irrit. 2A; H319	>= 1 - < 5
(methylsilylidyne)trioxime		Skin Sens. 1; H317	
		STOT RE 2; H373	
3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane	919-30-2	Acute Tox. 4; H302	>= 0.1 - < 1
		Skin Corr. 1B; H314	
		Skin Sens. 1; H317	
octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane	556-67-2	Flam. Liq. 3; H226	>= 0.1 - < 1
		Repr. 2; H361	



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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.

Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. In case of skin contact

> Wash off with soap and plenty of water. If symptoms persist, call a physician.

Remove contact lenses. In case of eye contact

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

sensitizing effects Allergic reactions

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated

exposure.

Treat symptomatically. Notes to physician

**SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES** 

Suitable extinguishing media : Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Water

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.

for fire-fighters

Special protective equipment : In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

**SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES** 



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tive equipment and emer-

gency procedures

Personal precautions, protec- : Use personal protective equipment. Deny access to unprotected persons.

**Environmental precautions** 

Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system. 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**

fire and explosion

Advice on protection against : Normal measures for preventive fire protection.

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.

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.

Conditions for safe storage Store in original container.

> Keep in a well-ventilated place. 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 exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
silicon dioxide, chemically prepared	112945-52-5	TWA (Dust)	20 Million parti- cles per cubic foot	OSHA Z-3



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	(Silica)	
TWA (Dust)	80 mg/m3 / %SiO2 (Silica)	OSHA Z-3

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 recommend-

ed 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 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 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 : paste



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Color : various

Odor : mild, musty

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 : 194 °F / 90 °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. 1.39 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 :  $> 20.5 \text{ mm2/s} (104 \degree \text{F} / 40 \degree \text{C})$ 

Explosive properties : No data available

Oxidizing properties : No data available

Volatile organic compounds

(VOC) content

52 g/l



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## **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 : Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.

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:

## 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 1,490 mg/kg

## octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane:

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 36 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapor

### 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

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

Carbon black 1333-86-4



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Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

titanium dioxide 13463-67-7

OSHA Not applicable

NTP Not applicable

## Reproductive toxicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

## STOT-single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

## STOT-repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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 pro-



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duction 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 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 carcinogen-

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



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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**

No data available

#### 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.

## **Components:**

## octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane:

Results of PBT and vPvB

assessment

PBT substance

: vPvB substance

### **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.



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Contaminated packaging : Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste han-

dling 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 : Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Reproductive toxicity

Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

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 and Reproductive Harm - www.P65Warnings.ca.gov



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#### **SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

#### Full text of other abbreviations

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

eral Dusts

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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