Sikaflex®-227 US

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name	:	Sikaflex®-227 US
Company name	:	Sika Corporation 201 Polito Avenue Lyndhurst, NJ 07071 USA www.sikausa.com
Telephone	:	(201) 933-8800
Telefax	:	(201) 804-1076
E-mail address	:	ehs@sika-corp.com
Emergency telephone number	:	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)

Respiratory sensitisation	:	Category 1
Skin sensitisation	:	Category 1
Carcinogenicity (Inhalation)	:	Category 1A
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (Inhalation)	:	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 difficulties if inhaled.

H350 May cause cancer by inhalation.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

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 mist or vapours.
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.
P342 + P311 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
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 Labelling

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	Concentration (% 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	
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
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
Quartz (SiO2)	14808-60-7	Carc. 1A; H350 STOT RE 1; H372 STOT SE 3; H335	>= 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 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 : 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 : sensitising effects
Asthmatic appearance
Allergic reactions

		May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties 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. FIREFIGHTING 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 firefighters	:	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	:	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 sensitisation 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 application area.
Follow standard hygiene measures when handling chemical products

Conditions for safe storage : Store in original container.
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

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
xylene	1330-20-7	TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	150 ppm 655 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3	OSHA P0
4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	101-68-8	C	0.02 ppm 0.2 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		C	0.02 ppm 0.2 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		TWA	0.005 ppm	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
		TWA	20 ppm	ACGIH
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
		PEL (respirable)	0.05 mg/m3	OSHA CARC
		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.

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/vapour/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 contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.
Wash thoroughly after handling.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	paste
Colour	:	various
Odour	:	hydrocarbon-like
Odour 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 flammability limit	:	No data available
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	No data available
Vapour pressure	:	0.01 hPa
Relative vapour density	:	No data available
Density	:	ca. 1.27 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
Auto-ignition temperature	:	No data available
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available

Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	> 20.5 mm2/s (104 °F / 40 °C)
Explosive properties	:	No data available
Oxidizing properties	:	No data available
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content	:	28.5 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 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 due to lack of data.

Components:

xylene:

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

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate:

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 Oral (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg Method: OECD Test Guideline 401
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50: 1.5 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist Method: Expert judgement

ethylbenzene:

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

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Not classified due to lack of data.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Not classified due to lack of data.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory sensitisation

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified due to lack of data.

Carcinogenicity

May cause cancer by inhalation.

IARC	Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans Quartz (SiO2) (Silica dust, crystalline)	 14808-60-7
	Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans Titanium dioxide (> 10 µm)	 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) (crystalline silica)	 14808-60-7
NTP	Known to be human carcinogen Quartz (SiO2) (Silica, Crystalline (Respirable Size))	 14808-60-7

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified due to lack of data.

STOT - single exposure

Not classified due to lack of data.

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 due to lack of data.

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 (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.

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:

xylene:

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): > 1.3 mg/l Exposure time: 56 d
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	:	NOEC (Daphnia (water flea)): 1.17 mg/l Exposure time: 7 d

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

National Regulations

49 CFR
Not regulated as a dangerous good

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA list : All chemical substances in this product are either listed as active on the TSCA Inventory or are in compliance with a TSCA Inventory exemption.

The following substance(s) is/are subject to a Significant New Use Rule:

m-tolylidene diisocyanate	26471-62-5	See 40 CFR § 721.10789; Proposed Rule

No substances are subject to TSCA 12(b) export notification requirements.

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ (lbs)
xylene	1330-20-7	100

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

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity
Listed substances in the product are at low enough levels to not be expected to exceed the 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 sensitisation
Carcinogenicity
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:

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 %

California Prop. 65

⚠ **WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including Titanium dioxide (> 10 µm), which is known to the State of California to cause cancer, and 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C9-11-branched alkyl esters, C10-rich, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH	:	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
OSHA CARC	:	OSHA Specifically Regulated Chemicals/Carcinogens
OSHA P0	:	USA. Table Z-1-A Limits for Air Contaminants (1989 vacated values)
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 CARC / PEL	:	Permissible exposure limit (PEL)
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

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