

**1. Product and company identification**

Product name	Sikaflex® Self-Leveling Sealant
Supplier	Sika Corporation 201 Polito Avenue Lyndhurst, NJ 07071
Telephone	(201) 933-8800
Telefax	(201) 804-1076
Emergency telephone	CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300
e-mail address of person responsible for this SDS	INTERNATIONAL: 703-527-3887 ehs@sika-corp.com
Manufacturer	Sika Corporation, Operations 201 Polito Avenue Lyndhurst, NJ 07071 www.sikausa.com
Telephone	(201) 933 - 8800
Chemical family	Polyurethane paint

2. Hazards identification

This material is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation	Harmful if inhaled in high concentrations May cause allergic respiratory reaction.
Skin	May cause allergic skin reaction.
Eyes	May cause eye irritation.
Ingestion	May cause gastrointestinal disturbance.
Warning	Causes central nervous system depression Possible cancer hazard. Contains material which may cause cancer based on animal data.

See Section 11 for more detailed information on health effects and symptoms.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

<u>Component</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-C9-11-branched alkyl esters, C10-rich	68515-49-1
titanium dioxide	13463-67-7
xylene	1330-20-7
Isophorondiamine-Isobutyraldimine	54914-37-3
ethylbenzene	100-41-4
quartz (SiO ₂)	14808-60-7



There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

4. First aid measures

First aid procedures

Inhalation	If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention.
Skin contact	In case of contact, immediately flush skin with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Get medical attention immediately if symptoms occur.
Eye contact	If easy to do, remove contact lens, if worn. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.
Ingestion	If swallowed, contact a poison control center or physician immediately. Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Notes to physician

Treatment	No specific treatment. Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
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5. Fire-fighting measures

Fire fighting

Suitable extinguishing media	Foam Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) Dry chemical
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. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk without suitable training.

Protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

Specific hazards during fire fighting	Combustible liquid Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.
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Special protective equipment for firefighters	Risk of a subsequent explosion. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray. Firefighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.
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6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions	Use personal protective equipment. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk without suitable training. Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray. Material can create slippery conditions.
Environmental precautions	Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.
Methods for containment and cleaning up	Contain spillage, soak up with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and transfer to a container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13). Large spills should be collected mechanically (remove by pumping) for disposal.

7. Handling and storage

Handling	For personal protection see section 8. Avoid inhalation, ingestion and contact with skin and eyes. Smoking, eating and drinking should be prohibited in the application area. Use explosion-proof equipment. No sparking tools should be used. Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge (which might cause ignition of organic vapors). Ensure all equipment is electrically grounded before beginning transfer operations. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.
Storage	Vapors are heavier than air and may spread along floors. To avoid ignition of vapors by static electricity discharge, all metal parts of the equipment must be grounded. Keep product and empty container away from heat and sources of ignition. Keep containers tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep in properly labeled containers. To maintain product quality, do not store in heat or direct sunlight. Store in accordance with local regulations.

**8. Exposure controls/personal protection****Exposure limit(s)**

<u>Component</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Content %</u>	<u>Basis *</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Exposure limit(s) / Form of exposure</u>
xylene	1330-20-7	1 - 5	ACGIH	TWA	100 ppm
			ACGIH	STEL	150 ppm
			OSHA Z-1	TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3
			OSHA P0	TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3
			OSHA P0	STEL	150 ppm 655 mg/m3
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	0.1 - 1	ACGIH	TWA	100 ppm
			ACGIH	STEL	125 ppm
			OSHA Z-1	TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3
			OSHA P0	TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m3
			OSHA P0	STEL	125 ppm 545 mg/m3

*** Basis**

ACGIH. Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

OSHA P0. Table Z-1, Limit for Air Contaminat (1989 Vacated Values)

OSHA P1. Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL), Table Z-1, Limit for Air Contaminant

OSHA P2. Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL), Table Z-2

OSHA Z3. Table Z-3, Mineral Dust

Engineering measures

Use explosion-proof equipment.

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**Eye protection**

Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary.

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.
Skin and body protection	Choose body protection according to the amount and concentration of the dangerous substance at the work place.
Respiratory protection	Use a properly fitted, 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.
Hygiene measures	Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Wash thoroughly after handling.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state	liquid
Color	gray
Odor	aromatic

Safety data

Flash point	190.00 °F (87.78 °C)
Density	1.29 g/cm ³ at 68 °F (20 °C)
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content	33.6 g/l

10. Stability and reactivity

Stability	Stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to avoid	Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.
Materials to avoid	not applicable
Hazardous decomposition products	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.



11. Toxicological information

Acute oral toxicity

Component: Isophorondiamine-Isobutyraldimine
LD50 Oral rat
Dose: 4,150 mg/kg

Chronic Exposure

Once sensitized, a severe allergic reaction may occur when subsequently exposed to very low levels. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged exposure to some of the chemicals in this product with permanent brain, liver, kidney and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberate concentration and inhalation of vapors may be harmful or fatal.

Carcinogenicity

IARC

Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

quartz (SiO₂) 14808-60-7

Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

titanium dioxide 13463-67-7

ethylbenzene 100-41-4

OSHA

not applicable

NTP

not applicable

ACGIH

Suspected human carcinogen

quartz (SiO₂) 14808-60-7

Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans

ethylbenzene 100-41-4

12. Ecological information

Other 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.

13. Disposal considerations

Waste disposal methods

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.

Packaging

Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

14. Transport information

DOT

Not dangerous goods

IATA

Not dangerous goods



IMDG
Not dangerous goods

15. Regulatory information

Federal Regulations

TSCA Status On TSCA Inventory
SARA 311/312 Hazards Fire Hazard
Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard

EPCRA - Emergency Planning Community Right - To - Know

SARA 302 Ingredients not applicable
SARA 313 Ingredients xylene 1330-20-7 1.7 %

Clean Air Act

Ozone-Depletion Potential This product neither contains, nor was manufactured with a Class I or Class II ODS as defined by the U.S. Clean Air Act Section 602 (40 CFR 82, Subpt. A, App.A + B).

The following chemical(s) are listed as HAP under the U.S. Clean Air Act, Section 12 (40 CFR 61):
xylene 1330-20-7 1.7 %

This product does not contain any chemicals listed under the U.S. Clean Air Act Section 112(r) for Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130, Subpart F).

State Regulations

California Prop. 65 Ingredients WARNING! This product contains a chemical known in the State of California to cause cancer.

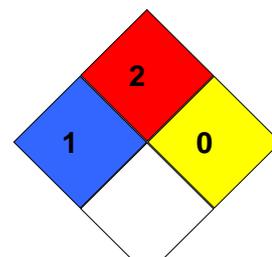
WARNING: This product contains a chemical known in the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

16. Other information

HMIS Classification

Health	*	1
Flammability		2
Physical Hazard		0
Personal Protection		B

NFPA Classification





Caution: HMIS® ratings and NFPA ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® and NFPA ratings are not required on MSDSs under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® and NFPA ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® and NFPA program. HMIS® is a registered mark of the National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA). NFPA or the National Fire Protection Association is a private non-profit organization and an authoritative source of technical background, data, and consumer advice on fire protection, problems and prevention. Please note HMIS® attempts to convey full health warning information to all employees while NFPA is meant primarily for fire fighters and other emergency responders.

Notes to Reader

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