

Revision Date 02/13/2024

Print Date 02/13/2024

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name	:	Sikalastic [®] -736 AL Textured
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	:	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 3
Acute toxicity (Inhalation)	:	Category 4
Skin irritation	:	Category 2
Eye irritation	:	Category 2A
Respiratory sensitization	:	Category 1
Skin sensitization	:	Category 1
Carcinogenicity (Inhalation)	:	Category 1A
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure	:	Category 3 (Respiratory system)
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure	:	Category 1 (Lungs)

GHS label elements

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Revision Date 02/13/2024	Print Date 02/13/2024
Hazard pictograms	
Signal Word	: Danger
Hazard Statements	 H226 Flammable liquid and vapor. H315 Causes skin irritation. H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H332 Harmful if inhaled. H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. H335 May cause respiratory irritation. H350 May cause cancer by inhalation. H372 Causes damage to organs (Lungs) 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 mist or vapors. P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. 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. P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower. P304 + P340 + P312 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell. 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/ 2 / 17

Revision Date 02/13/2024



Print Date 02/13/2024

attention.

P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: 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.

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

Storage:

P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. 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 >= 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	Concentra- tion (% w/w)
Isophorondiisocyanate homopoly- mer	53880-05-0	Acute Tox. 4; H332 Skin Sens. 1B; H317 STOT SE 3; H335	>= 50 - < 70
Quartz (SiO2) >5µm	14808-60-7	Carc. 1A; H350 STOT RE 1; H372 STOT SE 3; H335	>= 10 - < 20
4-chloro-α,α,α-trifluorotoluene	98-56-6	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 Skin Irrit. 2; H315 Eye Irrit. 2A; H319 Skin Sens. 1B; H317 STOT SE 3; H335	>= 10 - < 20
solvent naphtha (petroleum), light arom.	64742-95-6	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 STOT SE 3; H335, H336 Asp. Tox. 1; H304	>= 1 - < 5
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4	Flam. Liq. 3; H226	>= 1 - < 5



Revision Date 02/13/2024

Print Date 02/13/2024

		STOT SE 3; H336	
3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-	4098-71-9	Acute Tox. 1; H330	>= 0.1 - < 1
trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate		Skin Corr. 1C; H314	
		Eye Dam. 1; H318 Resp. Sens. 1; H334	
		Skin Sens. 1; H317	
		STOT SE 3; H335	

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.
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 sensitizing effects Asthmatic appearance Cough Respiratory disorder Allergic reactions Excessive lachrymation Erythema Headache Dermatitis Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye irritation. Harmful if inhaled. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficul- ties if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.
		4 / 17



Revision Date 02/13/2024		Print Date 02/13/2024
		May cause cancer by inhalation. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Notes to physician	:	Treat symptomatically.
SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEA	s	JRES
Suitable extinguishing media	:	Alcohol-resistant foam Carbon dioxide (CO2) Dry chemical
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	Water
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, protec- : tive equipment and emer- gency procedures	Use personal protective equipment. Remove all sources of ignition. Deny access to unprotected persons. Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentra- tions. 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 ab- sorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, ver- miculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13).

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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

Revision Date 02/13/2024



Print Date 02/13/2024

Advice on safe handling	:	 Avoid formation of aerosol. 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 application area. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. 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 exposure)	Control parame- ters / Permissible concentration	Basis
Quartz (SiO2) >5µm	14808-60-7	TWA (Res- pirable par- ticulate mat- ter)	0.025 mg/m3	ACGIH
		TWA (Res- pirable dust)	0.05 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (respir- able)	10 mg/m3 / %SiO2+2	OSHA Z-3
		TWA (respir- able)	250 mppcf / %SiO2+5	OSHA Z-3
		TWA (respir-	0.1 mg/m3	OSHA P0



Revision Date 02/13/2024

Print Date 02/13/2024

1	1	I	T	1
		able dust		
		fraction)		
		TWA (Res-	0.025 mg/m3	ACGIH
		pirable par-	(Silica)	
		ticulate mat-		
		ter)		
		PEL (respir-	0.05 mg/m3	OSHA CARC
		able)		
		TWA (respir-	0.1 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		able dust		
		fraction)		
		TWA (Res-	0.025 mg/m3	ACGIH
		pirable par-	_	
		ticulate mat-		
		ter)		
		TWA (Res-	0.025 mg/m3	ACGIH
		pirable par-	(Silica)	
		ticulate mat-		
		ter)		
solvent naphtha (petroleum),	64742-95-6	TWA	500 ppm	OSHA Z-1
light arom.			2,000 mg/m3	
		TWA	400 ppm	OSHA P0
			1,600 mg/m3	
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4	TWA	150 ppm	OSHA Z-1
			710 mg/m3	
		TWA	150 ppm	OSHA P0
			710 mg/m3	
		STEL	200 ppm	OSHA P0
			950 mg/m3	
		TWA	50 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	150 ppm	ACGIH
3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-	4098-71-9	TWA	0.005 ppm	OSHA P0
trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate				
		STEL	0.02 ppm	OSHA P0

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 as-



Revision Date 02/13/2024		Print Date 02/13/2024
		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 han- dling 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 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	:	liquid
Color	:	various
Odor	:	aromatic
Odor Threshold	:	No data available
рН	:	Not applicable
Melting point/range / Freezing	:	No data available
point Boiling point/boiling range	:	248 °F / 120 °C
Flash point	:	109 °F / 43 °C
Evaporation rate	:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	No data available



Revision Date 02/13/2024

Print	Date	02/13/2024
	Daio	02/10/2024

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Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	Upper explosion limit 7 %(V)
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	Lower explosion limit 1 %(V)
Vapor pressure	:	7.066066 hpa
Relative vapor density	:	No data available
Density	:	1.22 g/cm3
Solubility(ies) Water solubility	:	soluble
Solubility in other solvents	:	No data available
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	:	No data available
Autoignition temperature	:	779 °F / 415 °C
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity Viscosity, dynamic	:	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	No data available
Explosive properties	:	No data available
Oxidizing properties	:	No data available
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content	:	85 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 reac- tions	:	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.



Revision Date 02/13/2024

Print Date 02/13/2024

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL	INF	ORMATION
Acute toxicity Harmful if inhaled.		
Components:		
Isophorondiisocyanate ho	mop	olymer:
Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 Oral (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
4-chloro-α,α,α-trifluorotolu	iene:	
Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 Oral (Rat): > 13,000 mg/kg
solvent naphtha (petroleur	n), li	ght arom.:
Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 Oral (Rat): > 2,000 mg/kg
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 Dermal (Rabbit): > 2,000 mg/kg
n-butyl acetate:		
Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 Oral (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 23.4 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapor
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 Dermal (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg
3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-t	rime	thylcyclohexyl isocyanate:
Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 Oral (Rat): 4,814 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 0.031 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Acute dermal toxicity	:	LD50 Dermal (Rat): > 7,000 mg/kg
Skin corrosion/irritation Causes skin irritation.		
Serious eye damage/eye ir Causes serious eye irritation		ion
Respiratory or skin sensiti		on
Skin sensitization		
May aquad an allargia akin r	t ¹ .	

May cause an allergic skin reaction.



Revision Date 02/13/2024

Print Date 02/13/2024

Respiratory sensitization May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.							
Germ cell mutagenicity Not classified due to lack of data.							
Carcinogenici	ty						
-	cer by inhalation. Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans Quartz (SiO2) (Silica dust, crystalline) Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans Titanium dioxide (> 10 μ m) Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans 4-chloro- α, α, α -trifluorotoluene Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	14808-60-7 13463-67-7 98-56-6					
OSHA	Carbon black OSHA specifically regulated carcinogen Quartz (SiO2) (crystalline silica)	1333-86-4 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

May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT-repeated exposure

Causes damage to organs (Lungs) through prolonged or repeated exposure. 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) <u>Animal Toxicity:</u> 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

Revision Date 02/13/2024



Print Date 02/13/2024

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 (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

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

Revision Date 02/13/2024



Print Date 02/13/2024

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:

Isophorondiisocyanate homopolymer:



sion Date 02/13/2024		Print Date 02/1
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
4-chloro- α, α, α -trifluorotoluer	ne:	
Toxicity to fish	:	LC50 (Brachydanio rerio (zebrafish)): 3 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): > 0.41 mg/l Exposure time: 72 h
solvent naphtha (petroleum)	, liç	ght arom.:
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	(Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 2.6 - 2.9 mg/l
n-butyl acetate:		
Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants	:	EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 647.7 mg/l
Persistence and degradabilit No data available	y	
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.

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 han- dling site for recycling or disposal.



Revision Date 02/13/2024

Print Date 02/13/2024

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

IATA-DGR UN/ID No. Proper shipping name Class Packing group Labels Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) Packing instruction (passen- ger aircraft)	:	Flammable Liquids 366
IMDG-Code UN number Proper shipping name Class Packing group Labels EmS Code Marine pollutant	:	UN 1263 PAINT 3 III 3 F-E, <u>S-E</u> no
Domestic regulation		
49 CFR UN/ID/NA number Proper shipping name Class Packing group Labels ERG Code Marine pollutant	:	UN 1263 Paint 3 III FLAMMABLE LIQUID 128 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 as active on the TSCA Inventory or are in compliance with a TSCA Inventory exemption.

No substances are subject to a Significant New Use Rule.



Print Date 02/13/2024

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

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Listed substances in the product are at low enough levels to not be expected to exceed the 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	 Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) Respiratory or skin sensitization 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)

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

MARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including Titanium dioxide, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

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 Lim- its for Air Contaminants
OSHA Z-3	:	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-3 Min- eral Dusts
ACGIH / TWA	:	8-hour, time-weighted average
ACGIH / STEL	:	Short-term exposure limit
OSHA CARC / PEL	:	Permissible exposure limit (PEL)
OSHA P0 / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average
OSHA P0 / STEL	:	Short-term exposure limit

Revision Date 02/13/2024

Jika®

Print Date 02/13/2024

OSHA Z-1 / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average
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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Revision Date 02/13/2024

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