SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : Sikasil® WS-395
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 4
Eye irritation : Category 2A
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.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373 May cause damage to organs 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.
P260 Do not breathe mist or vapors.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
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.
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/ attention.
P333 + P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No.</th>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Concentration (% w/w)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
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. 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 Allergic reactions Excessive lachrymation May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye irritation. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Notes to physician: Treat symptomatically.

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.

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: 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

Advice on protection against fire and explosion: 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 application 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
SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients with workplace control parameters
Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

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 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
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>paste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>various</td>
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<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>mild, musty</td>
</tr>
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<td>Odor Threshold</td>
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<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Melting point/range / Freezing point</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boiling point/boiling range</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>185 °F / 85 °C (Method: closed cup)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flammability (solid, gas)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor pressure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Relative vapor density</td>
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<tr>
<td>Density</td>
<td>ca. 1.12 g/cm³ (73 °F / 23 °C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility(ies)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water solubility</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in other solvents</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</td>
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<tr>
<td>Autoignition temperature</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Viscosity, dynamic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Viscosity, kinematic</td>
<td>&gt; 20.5 mm²/s (104 °F / 40 °C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidizing properties</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatile organic compounds</td>
<td>37 g/l</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 : 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:

N-(2-aminoethyl)-N'-(3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl)ethylenediamine:
Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): 7,758 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 1.49 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: dust/mist
Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rat): 16,640 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
Causes serious eye irritation.

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
  - Titanium dioxide (> 10 μm) 13463-67-7
  - Carbon black 1333-86-4

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 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).

**ICGIIH 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
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 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.

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.

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.

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
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)
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) 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: This product can expose you to chemicals including Titanium dioxide, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer, and methanol, 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

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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