

#### Revision Date 06/27/2024

Print Date 06/27/2024

## **SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION**

Product name	:	Sikafloor <sup>®</sup> -19-31 NA PurCem <sup>®</sup> FS Part A
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)

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

## **GHS** label elements

Not a hazardous substance or mixture.

## **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)
Butane-1,4-diol	110-63-4	Acute Tox. 4; H302 STOT SE 3; H336	>= 1 - < 5
barium sulfate	7727-43-7		>= 1 - < 5
Actual concentration is withh	old as a trada socrat		

Actual concentration is withheld as a trade secret



Revision Date 06/27/2024

Print Date 06/27/2024

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES		
General advice	:	No hazards which require special first aid measures.
If inhaled	:	Move to fresh air.
In case of skin contact	:	Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water.
In case of eye contact	:	Flush eyes with water as a precaution. Remove contact lenses. Keep eye wide open while rinsing.
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.
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	:	No known significant effects or hazards. No information available.
Notes to physician	:	Treat symptomatically.

## **SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir- cumstances 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 fire-fighters	:	In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

## **SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

Environmental precautions	:	Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	:	Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

## **SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

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



## Sikafloor<sup>®</sup>-19-31 NA PurCem<sup>®</sup> FS Part A

Revision Date 06/27/2024	
Concern Landard and	
fire and explosion	

Print Date 06/27/2024

Advice on safe handling	:	For personal protection see section 8. No special handling advice required. Follow standard hygiene measures when handling chemical products.
Conditions for safe storage	:	Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Store in accordance with local regulations.
Materials to avoid	:	No special restrictions on storage with other products.

## 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
barium sulfate	7727-43-7	TWA (Inhal- able particu- late matter)	5 mg/m3	ACGIH
		TWA (total dust)	15 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (respir- able fraction)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
		TWA (Total dust)	10 mg/m3	OSHA P0
		TWA (respir- able dust fraction)	5 mg/m3	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.

#### 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 maximum expected contaminant concentration



Revision Date 06/27/2024	Print Date 06/27/2024
	(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 :	Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas.

## SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	:	liquid
Color	:	various
Odor	:	musty
Odor Threshold	:	No data available
рН	:	Not applicable
Melting point/ range / Freez-	:	No data available
ing point Boiling point/boiling range	:	No data available
Flash point	:	> 212 °F / > 100 °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	:	23 hpa



#### Revision Date 06/27/2024

Print Date 06/27/2024

Relative vapor density	:	No data available
Density	:	1.02 g/cm3 (74.7 °F / 23.7 °C)
Solubility(ies) Water solubility	:	soluble
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 mm2/s
Explosive properties	:	No data available
Oxidizing properties	:	No data available
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content	:	5 g/l Part A + Sikafloor NA PurCem Part B + Sikafloor-19 NA PurCem Part C Combined.
		5 g/l Part A + Sikafloor NA PurCem Part B + Sikafloor-22 NA PurCem Part C Combined.
		5 g/l Part A + Sikafloor NA PurCem Part B + Sikafloor-24 NA PurCem Part C Combined.
		13 g/l Part A + Sikafloor NA PurCem Part B + Sikafloor-31 NA PurCem Part C Combined.

## 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	:	No data available
		5/11



#### Revision Date 06/27/2024

Print Date 06/27/2024

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:**

Acute oral toxicity	:	LD50 Oral (Rat): 1,500 mg/kg
Acute inhalation toxicity	:	LC50 (Rat): 5.1 mg/l Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: dust/mist

Acute dermal toxicity :		LD50 Dermal	(Rat): >	2,000 r	ng/kg
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## 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

Not classified based on available information.

## **Respiratory sensitization**

Not classified based on available information.

## Germ cell mutagenicity

Not classified based on available information.

## Carcinogenicity

Not classified based on available information.IARCGroup 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans<br/>Titanium dioxide (> 10 μm)13463-67-7Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans<br/>Carbon black1333-86-4OSHANot applicable

**NTP** Not applicable



#### Revision Date 06/27/2024

/2024



Not classified based on available information.

## STOT-single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

#### STOT-repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

#### Aspiration toxicity

Not classified based on available information.

#### **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 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 associa-





Revision Date 06/27/2024



Print Date 06/27/2024

tion 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



#### Revision Date 06/27/2024

## Print Date 06/27/2024

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

<b>Ecotoxicity</b> No data available	
<b>Persistence and degradability</b> No data available	
<b>Bioaccumulative potential</b> No data available	
<b>Mobility in soil</b> No data available	
Other adverse effects	
<b>Product:</b> 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.

## SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

<b>Disposal methods</b> 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.

## **SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

## **International Regulations**

IATA-DGR



#### Revision Date 06/27/2024

Print Date 06/27/2024

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.

No substances are subject to a Significant New Use Rule.

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

## **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	:	No SARA Hazards	
SARA 313	:	The following components are subject to tablished by SARA Title III, Section 313:	
		zinc neodecano- 27253-29-8 ate	>= 1 - < 5 %

## **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.

## **SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

## Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)



## Sikafloor<sup>®</sup>-19-31 NA PurCem<sup>®</sup> FS Part A

#### Revision Date 06/27/2024

Print Date 06/27/2024

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
ACGIH / TWA	:	8-hour, time-weighted average
OSHA P0 / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average
OSHA Z-1 / 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 06/27/2024

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