

Revision Date 12/02/2024

Print Date 12/02/2024

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name	:	SikaBiresin [®] UR165 Polyol (B)
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)			
Carcinogenicity (Inhalation)	:	Category 2	
GHS label elements Hazard pictograms	:		
Signal Word	:	Warning	
Hazard Statements	:	H351 Suspected of causing cancer if inhaled.	
Precautionary Statements	:	Prevention: P201 Obtain special instructions before use. P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.	



Revision Date 12/02/2024

Print Date 12/02/2024

Response:

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

Storage:

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

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
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

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.



Revision Date 12/02/2024			Print Date 12/02/2024
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 pler Do not induce vomiting without medical advice. Do not give milk or alcoholic beverages. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious	-
Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	:	No known significant effects or hazards. No information available. Suspected of causing cancer if inhaled.	
Notes to physician	:	Treat symptomatically.	
SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEA	รเ	JRES	
Suitable extinguishing media	:	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate cumstances and the surrounding environment.	to local cir-
Further information	:	Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water sep must not be discharged into drains. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing be disposed of in accordance with local regulation	y water must
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. 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	:	Normal measures for preventive fire protection.
fire and explosion		



Revision Date 12/02/2024	Print Date 12/02/2024
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. 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. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Observe label precautions. Store in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parame- ters / Permissible concentration	Basis
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

Ingredients with workplace control parameters

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 pro- cess enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineer- ing controls to keep worker exposure below any recommend- ed or statutory limits.
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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 max-



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Revision Date 12/02/2024		Print Date 12/02/2024
		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	:	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	:	black, gray
Odor	:	mild
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	:	ca. 363 °F / 184 °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
		E / 40



Revision Date 12/02/2024

Print Date 12/02/2024

Vapor pressure	:	0.01 hpa
Relative vapor density	:	No data available
Density	:	ca. 1.22 g/cm3 (68 °F / 20 °C)
Solubility(ies) Water solubility	:	soluble
Solubility in other solvents	:	No data available
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water Autoignition temperature	:	No data available
	:	No data available
Decomposition temperature		No data available
Viscosity Viscosity, dynamic	:	ca. 2,000 mPa.s (77 °F / 25 °C)
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	:	Not applicable

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
Incompatible materials	:	No data available
Hazardous decomposition products	:	No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.



Revision Date 12/02/2024

Print Date 12/02/2024

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity Not classified due to lack of data. **Components:** Butane-1,4-diol: 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 mg/kg : 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 sensitization Skin sensitization Not classified due to lack of data. **Respiratory sensitization** Not classified due to lack of data. Germ cell mutagenicity Not classified due to lack of data. Carcinogenicity Suspected of causing cancer if inhaled. IARC Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans Carbon black 1333-86-4 Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans ethylbenzene 100-41-4 **OSHA** Not applicable NTP Not applicable



Revision Date 12/02/2024

Print Date 12/02/2024

Reproductive toxicity

Not classified due to lack of data.

STOT-single exposure

Not classified due to lack of data.

STOT-repeated exposure

Not classified due to lack of data.

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 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

Revision Date 12/02/2024



Print Date 12/02/2024

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.



Revision Date 12/02/2024

Print Date 12/02/2024

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 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

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

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



Revision Date 12/02/2024

Print Date 12/02/2024

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.

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

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	:	Carcinogenicity		
SARA 313	:	5	nponents are subject t A Title III, Section 313	
		ethylbenzene	100-41-4	>= 0.1 - < 1 %

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 diisononylphthalate, 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)	
OSHA PO	-	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 P0 / STEL		Short-term exposure limit	
OSHA Z-1 / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average	



Revision Date 12/02/2024

Print Date 12/02/2024

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 12/02/2024

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