



**SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION**

Product name : Sika® Primer-206 G+P

Company name : Sika Corporation  
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 USA  
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Emergency telephone : CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300  
 INTERNATIONAL: 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 29 CFR 1910.1200**

Flammable liquids : Category 2

Eye irritation : Category 2A

Skin sensitization : Category 1

Carcinogenicity (Inhalation) : Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure : Category 3 (Central nervous system)

**GHS label elements**

Hazard pictograms : 

Signal Word : Danger

Hazard Statements : H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor.  
 H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.  
 H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
 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.
- 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.
- P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapors/ spray.
- P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
- 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.

**Response:**

- 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/ 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 + 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  $\geq 1\%$ .

**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	Concentration (% w/w)
ethyl acetate	141-78-6	Flam. Liq. 2; H225 Eye Irrit. 2A; H319 STOT SE 3; H336	>= 50 - < 70
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer	28182-81-2	Acute Tox. 4; H332 Skin Sens. 1; H317 STOT SE 3; H335	>= 5 - < 10
tris(p-isocyanatophenyl) thiophosphate	4151-51-3	Acute Tox. 4; H302	>= 5 - < 10
Isophorondiisocyanate homopolymer	53880-05-0	Skin Sens. 1B; H317 STOT SE 3; H335	>= 5 - < 10
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 STOT SE 3; H336	>= 1 - < 5
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	108-65-6	Flam. Liq. 3; H226 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 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  
Respiratory disorder  
Allergic reactions  
Excessive lachrymation  
Loss of balance  
Vertigo  
May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
Causes serious eye irritation.  
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.  
Suspected of causing cancer if inhaled.
  
- Notes to physician : Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

- Suitable extinguishing media : Alcohol-resistant foam  
Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)  
Dry chemical
  
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Water  
High volume water jet
  
- Specific hazards during fire fighting : Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.
  
- 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, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Use personal protective equipment.  
Remove all sources of ignition.  
Deny access to unprotected persons.  
Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations. 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 absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13).

**SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

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

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.  
 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
 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.  
 Store in cool place.  
 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

Further information on storage stability : No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.



## SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Ingredients with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters / Permissible concentration	Basis
ethyl acetate	141-78-6	TWA	400 ppm 1,400 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	400 ppm 1,400 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA P0
n-butyl acetate	123-86-4	TWA	150 ppm 710 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	150 ppm 710 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA P0
		STEL	200 ppm 950 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA P0
		TWA	50 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	150 ppm	ACGIH
2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate	108-65-6	TWA	50 ppm	US WEEL
ethylbenzene	100-41-4	TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA Z-1
		TWA	100 ppm 435 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA P0
		STEL	125 ppm 545 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	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 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 Remarks	:	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.

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**SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Appearance	:	liquid
Color	:	black
Odor	:	ester-like
Odor Threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	ca. 7
Melting point/range / Freezing point	:	No data available
Boiling point/boiling range	:	> 171 °F / > 77 °C
Flash point	:	25 °F / -4 °C (Method: closed cup)
Evaporation rate	:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	No data available
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	:	11.5 %(V)
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	:	2.1 %(V)



Vapor pressure	:	99.9915 hpa
Relative vapor density	:	No data available
Density	:	ca. 1.02 g/cm <sup>3</sup> (68 °F / 20 °C)
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	insoluble
Solubility in other solvents	:	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	No data available
Autoignition temperature	:	333 °C
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	ca. 10 mPa.s (68 °F / 20 °C)
Viscosity, kinematic	:	No data available
Explosive properties	:	No data available
Oxidizing properties	:	No data available
Volatile organic compounds (VOC) content	:	619 g/l

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## 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. Vapors may form explosive mixture with air.
Conditions to avoid	:	Heat, flames and sparks.  Avoid moisture.
Incompatible materials	:	Strong acids and strong bases Oxidizing agents Peroxides

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## SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Acute toxicity

Not classified based on available information.



**Components:****ethyl acetate:**

- Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
- Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): ca. 1,600 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: vapor
- Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rabbit): > 5,000 mg/kg

**Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer:**

- Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
- Acute inhalation toxicity : Acute toxicity estimate: 1.5 mg/l  
Test atmosphere: dust/mist  
Method: Expert judgment

**tris(p-isocyanatophenyl) thiophosphate:**

- Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 675 mg/kg  
Remarks: see user defined free text
- Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): 5.721 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h  
Test atmosphere: dust/mist

**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

**2-methoxy-1-methylethyl acetate:**

- Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg
- Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 Dermal (Rabbit): > 5,000 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 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**

Suspected of causing cancer if inhaled.

<b>IARC</b>	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

**Reproductive toxicity**

Not classified based on available information.

**STOT-single exposure**

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**STOT-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 plants 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 Sorahan, 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).

**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.

Remarks : Toxicology data for the ingredients  
Information given is based on data on the ingredients and the toxicology of similar products.  
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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## SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Ecotoxicity

#### Components:

##### **Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate homopolymer:**

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Danio rerio (zebra fish)): > 100 mg/l  
Exposure time: 96 h

Toxicity to daphnia and other : EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): > 100 mg/l  
aquatic invertebrates Exposure time: 48 h

##### **n-butyl acetate:**

Toxicity to algae/aquatic : EC50 (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 647.7 mg/l  
plants

#### **Persistence and degradability**

No data available

#### **Bioaccumulative potential**

No data available

#### **Mobility in soil**

No data available

#### **Other adverse effects**

#### Product:

Additional ecological infor- : Do not empty into drains; dispose of this material and its con-  
mation tainer in a safe way.  
Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.




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**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.

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**SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**
**International Regulations****IATA-DGR**

- UN/ID No. : UN 1866  
 Proper shipping name : Resin solution  
 Class : 3  
 Packing group : II  
 Labels : Flammable Liquids  
 Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) : 364  
 Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) : 353

**IMDG-Code**

- UN number : UN 1866  
 Proper shipping name : RESIN SOLUTION
- Class : 3  
 Packing group : II  
 Labels : 3  
 EmS Code : F-E, S-E  
 Marine pollutant : no

**Domestic regulation****49 CFR**

- UN/ID/NA number : UN 1866  
 Proper shipping name : Resin solution
- Class : 3  
 Packing group : II  
 Labels : FLAMMABLE LIQUID  
 ERG Code : 127  
 Marine pollutant : no

DOT: For Limited Quantity exceptions reference 49 CFR 173.150 (b)

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 on the TSCA Inventory or are in compliance with a TSCA Inventory exemption.

**EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know****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** : Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids)  
Serious eye damage or eye irritation  
Respiratory or skin sensitization  
Carcinogenicity  
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)


**SARA 313** : The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA 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:** Cancer and Reproductive Harm - [www.P65Warnings.ca.gov](http://www.P65Warnings.ca.gov)

**SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION****Full text of other abbreviations**

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)  
OSHA P0 : USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000  
OSHA Z-1 : USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants  
US WEEL : USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)  
ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average



ACGIH / STEL	:	Short-term exposure limit
OSHA P0 / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average
OSHA P0 / STEL	:	Short-term exposure limit
OSHA Z-1 / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average
US WEEL / TWA	:	8-hr TWA

**Notes to Reader**

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